GROUP Areas — TRANSVAAL

2 Jan. 1979 — 27 July 1979

84

Indians say no to move

East Rand Bureau

More than 500 Indians in Germiston have pledged their opposition to the proposed resettlement of Indians at Palm Ridge south of Alberton.

They registered their protest in a petition which will be forwarded to the Department of Community Development and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, within the next few weeks.

The petition states that a large majority of Indians living in the present Indian township have been led to believe that Palm Ridge has been officially proclaimed. This, the petition claims, is not the case.

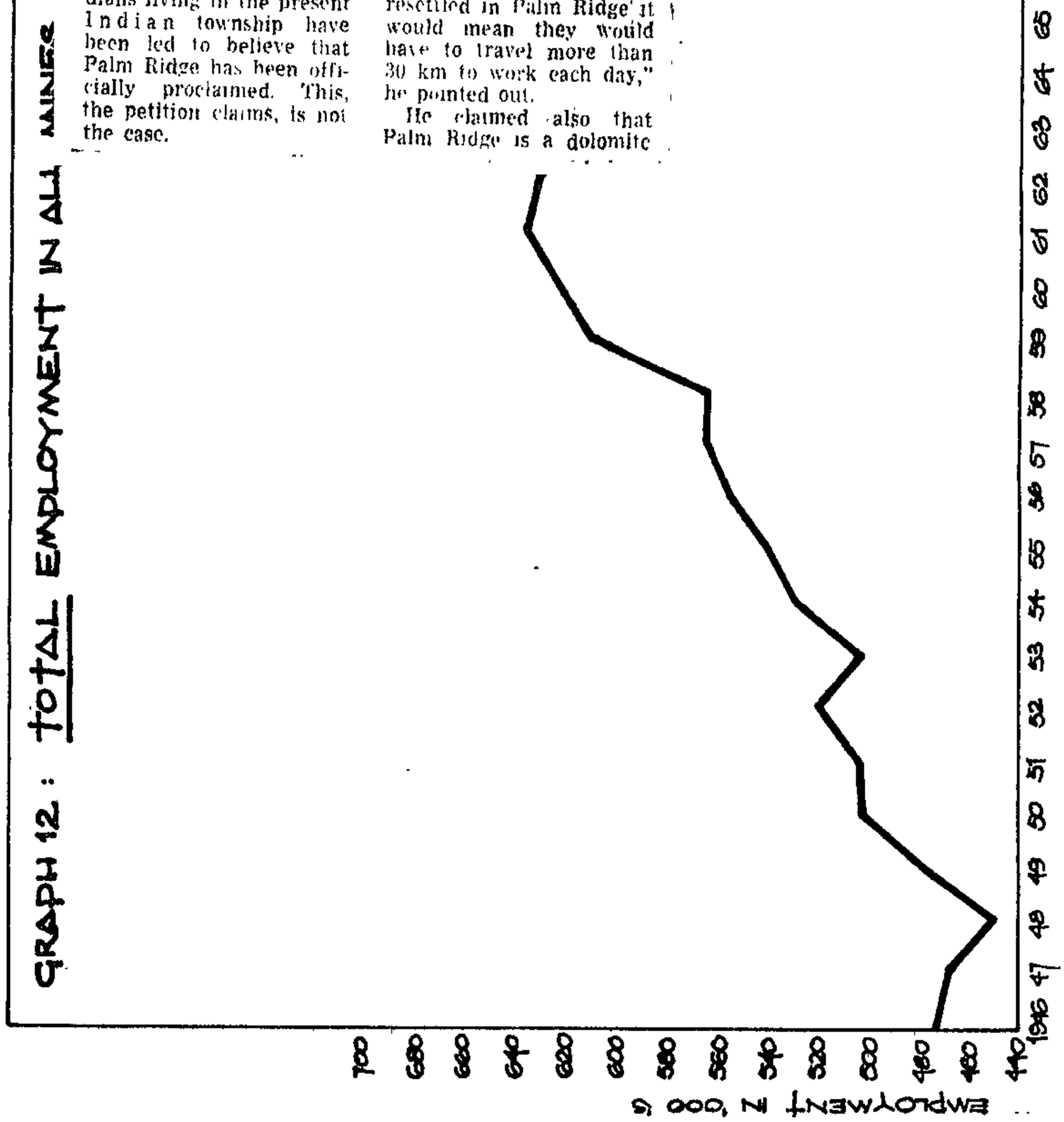
The petition follows the recent appearance of a notice in a daily newspaper on the proposed establishment of Palm Ridge, in which objections were invited.

A spokesman for the dissatisfied group, Mr G Naidoo, said that a move to Palm Ridge would prove to be economically unviable for the working-class members of their community.

"Most of them work in and around Germiston and if they were to be resettled in Palm Ridge it would mean they would have to travel more than 30 km to work each day," he pointed out.

He claimed also that Palm Ridge is a dolomite area, which would make it unsuitable for building.

Mr Naidoo said all were in favour of leaving the slum conditions which prevailed at the present location, but they were questioning the choice of site for a new township.



10 flatland families face eviction

A chance visit by police to a Johannesburg flat block is expected to lead to the eviction of 10 families living there illegally.

Mr Joe Farber, who described himself today as the owner of Farbian Heights in Soper Road, Berea, said police had ordered him to evict eight Coloured and two Indian families.

He said a woman who lived in a neighbouring block had complained to the police that she thought servants who lived on the roof of Farbian Heights were running a shebeen.

When police investigated, they had found the illegal tenants in flats at the rear of the building.

He said they had written to him to say that the tenants were contravening the Group Areas Act and had warned that he could face prosecution if he did not act.

Mr Farber said: "I did not know they were living there. The previous caretaker of the block had allowed them to rent the flats and has since been fired.

When reporters later telephoned Mr Farber for further comment a man who identified himself by that name said he was only the agent for the building and said he knew nothing of any evictions. He refused to say who the owner was.

Several of the tenants say they have not been officially told to go.

"I've heard unofficially that we'll be getting notice," said Mrs Margaret Norris, who lives with her husband Conrad, three of her children and a grandchild in flat 504.

She and other tenants said they had rented the flats only because they were desperate for accommodation.

"I've walked the streets looking for a place and I've been every day to the city council and the Department of Community Development — but they say they can't help us," she said.

Mrs Margaret Norris and her grandchild Bradley at the door to her flat.

Mrs F Sellars, who faces eviction.

Indian in white home won't budge

DD 6/4/79 (84)

PRETORIA — "I won't move," said the Indian businessman who has caused a furore by settling in an R80 000 house in the white suburb of Hatfield here.

"Where can I go to? Anyway, despite reports that the Secretary for Community Development, Mr A. van Schoeman, has handed the matter over to the police, I have not heard from them," said Mr M. Packery.

The Packery family is leasing the house from a property developing company which bought it last year from South African TV and opera star Gé Korsten.

"I have a 10-year contract and I'm paying R500 a month," Mr Packery said.

An immediate neighbour said she would not have known an Indian family had moved into the area if her maid had not told her.

"Although I realise that a black diplomat might be allowed by the government to buy a house in a white suburb, I still worry about how this might affect property values," she said.

Mr Packery produced a letter he had received from Pretoria's Director of Asian and Coloured Affairs. The letter said that because of a housing backlog, it would take about three years before erven would be available for the building of houses in the Indian area of Laudium.

The Pretoria City Council estimated that the waiting list was 1 000, but the Laudium Management Committee said there were at least another 700 families who did not even bother to apply because of the long wait, Mr Packery said.

The house in a white area of Pretoria, now occupied by an Indian family.

3.4.1 Output projections, 19.

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- a detailed analysis it is difficult to react to

and in her uranium.

Coloured slum will be rebuilt

Star 26/1/79 (84)

By David Breier

Urban renewal in one of Johannesburg's last slums — Western Coloured Township — is expected to begin in about June this year, and will be carried on without uprooting the local community.

Mr Thys Wilsnach, director of the city's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, disclosed this week that private consultants would complete their plan for the area by the end of this month.

PIECEMEAL

The new suburb — to be known as Westbury Extension One — will be built piecemeal to limit disruption to the local people. The first 150 to 200 homes will be built on land that has already been cleared.

The old houses of the families moved into these new homes will then be demolished, and new houses built in their place. Families from elsewhere will be moved in, and so the process will continue until the entire suburb has been rebuilt.

Mr Wilsnach said it would consist of houses only, with no flats. There would be 1 400 houses, 300 of them economic and the rest sub-economic. The total cost will be about R7 million.

LOANS

Construction could only begin if Department of Community loans were granted, but Mr Wilsnach said he was confident this would be given, as the department was sympathetic.

Mr Wilsnach estimated the scheme could take about a year.

Fleurhof — sparkling with new life

Roodepoort's former white suburb of Fleurhof was once called a ghost town. Many white residents — fearing more unrest from Soweto barely 3 km away — moved out until most of the newly built homes stood empty. Then, in June this year, Government permission was granted for coloured people to buy in the area. RUSSELL NORTON visited the area recently at the invitation of the Fleurhof Ratepayers' Association.

A home of their own. Helping in the garden during their school holidays is Bronwyn Trie gaardt (14) and (right) her little sister, Chantalle (5).

Winston Triegaardt sips a cup of tea his daughter has just made and says: "Fleurhof a ghost town? Forget it. There are no ghosts here. Just us — we have been the saving of Fleurhof."

Carefully he places the cup on the low table in the centre of his elegantly furnished lounge.

"And we are very happy here. We had a get-to-know-your-neighbour braai the other day and you should have seen the number of people who turned up. Just about everyone. We've also had our own Fleurhof Carols by Candlelight service."

Winston Triegaardt is secretary of the Fleurhof Residents' Association.

He was one of the first people to move into the area after it had been declared coloured, and the other day he gave his lawn its first mowing of the rainy season.

Established

"Don't you think its looking nicely established now?" he asks. In the centre of the green grass is a flower bed shaped like a map of Africa.

When he shows it to you, he points to its southern tip and says: "There. That's us there."

We finish our tea and are soon joined by another member of the ratepayers' association. He is a big man, made bigger by an extravagent Afro-hairstyle and a vast bushy beard.

His name is Eric Stapelfeldt and he is chairman of the association.

He shakes hands with you and then points in the general direction of sprawling Soweto with his chin.

"It's just over there. About 3 km away. I suppose the whites who were living here feared trouble would spill over into their suburb. That's why they moved out.

"Most of us here, though, do not believe anything serious will happen."

Everywhere there is evidence of industrious labour. Housewives wrapped in dustcoats pulling weeds out of newly planted lawns, gardeners digging holes for shrubs under the eagle-eyed supervision of a home-owner and running children having their school holidays put to good use by their parents.

Mr Triegaardt and Mr Stapelfeldt are enthusiastic about being part of Roodepoort.

Respect

"The co-operation from the council and its officials has been fantastic," says Mr Stapelfeldt. "When we go there to pay our rates and light and water we are treated with nothing but respect."

So far there are about 96 homes with families living in them, says Mr Triegaardt. More houses will be built next year but most of the stands have already been sold.

"Every day we get people asking us to try and arrange a plot of land for them. They are willing to pay. People want homes and they want them badly.

"But there is nothing we can do. There is not much for the coloured man in the Transvaal.

"We need and want more Fleurhofs but the future, in that regard does not look too bright.

"People come here every weekend. Just riding and looking at people enjoying their new homes. You should see their faces."

Driving slowly back to Mr Triegaardt's house, we pass a new homestead undergoing alterations.

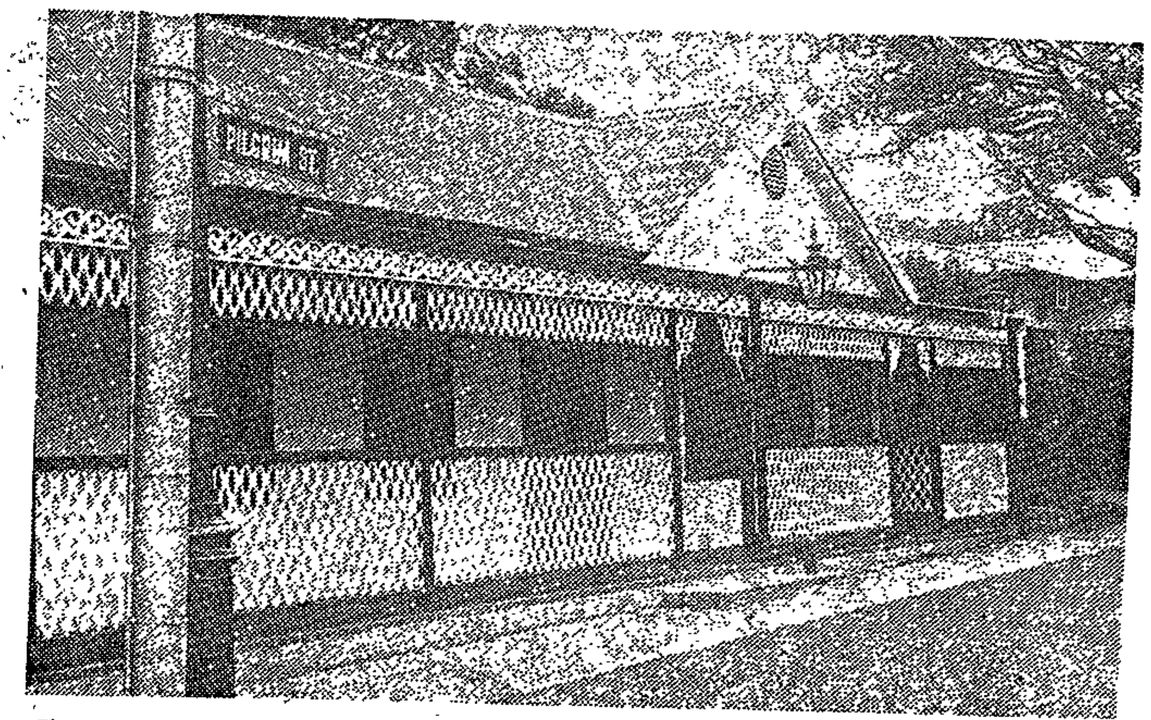
"That belongs to a friend of mine," he said "He's making a really nice place of it."

At the house you shake hands and say goodbye and I suddenly realise that these two men — each of them with a family — have a place called "home" for the first time in their lives.

I drive away and glance in the rear-view mirror. They stand looking after me and then turn and walk up the driveway.

Home at last.

Cableway to the golden past



The Globe Hotel, once reputed to have housed ladies practising the oldest profession, now back to its old glory with restored trellis screens and lantern illumination.

To give birth to the southern hemisphere's biggest open air museum complex is really just a piece of cake.

Figuratively speaking at least. For you simply put a fence around, and a cableway above, Rose and Rimer's Creeks in Barberton and Bob's your uncle.

Anyway, that's what they are doing this year. And within a few months the busy Lowveld town will start earning nuggets by showing tourists how the old-timers panned theirs.

The epicentre of the whole thing is the beautiful area around Rimer's and Rose Creeks, the birthplace of gold mining

Here a new indoor museum will be housed in a large former engineering works barn, plus store rooms, a lecture hall and restaurant.

But further up the creeks will be a flora and fauna park, outdoor displays along footpaths, including plans for a working mine and an old prospector panning for gold who will teach visitors how to pan for theirs.

By Jaap Boekkooi

To recall the events and atmosphere of Barberton's wild, wry days of the Eighties, when there was a pub for every 15 inhabitants and ladies of lighter virtues in red-satined rooms of local hotels gave their favours at a sprinkling of gold dust, is no easy assignment.

The Barberton plan includes the rebuilding from present ruins the house of Graham Barber, after whom the town was named, rides on cocopans, tea and scones at the Sportman's Lodge tearoom and a stroll to an old miner's house in the creek which will become a period house museum.

All the mining companies have been asked to donate their old and unused machinery which will be set up near former mine workings.

Once a cable way between Rose and Rimer's Creeks has been constructed tourists will be able to see all the relics either from the air or the ground while the past peeps back at them.

The story of how our grandparents found new wealth in the lush De Kaap valley will be the essence of the open air museum, but there will be other features as well.

Part of the complex will be the old block house of the Anglo-Boer War whose double corrugated iron walls were bullet proof because the cavity between them was filled up with stones.

And the creeks boast plants and animals as rare and precious as gold, among them unusual aloe species and even the butterfly species, saturnildue, which is found nowhere else.

Walvis Bay.
8/1/79

Packerys must leave, Nat insists

A National Party vice-chairman in Hatfield, Pretoria, is adamant that the Indian family who have rented a R80 000 house in the area, must leave.

Mr Arnold Cloete found he had Indian neighbours when he returned from his Christmas holiday.

The family of Mr M Packery moved into a house opposite Mr Cloete's in Arcadia Street when they were unable to find accommodation in the Laudium Indian township.

And Mr Packery said today he would stay put, despite opposition.

Mr Cloete said yesterday that the presence of the Packery family was in direct confliit with Government policy.

"If you allow one family to stay in a white area, you will soon find other black families also pressing for homes in white residential areas," he said.

Mr Cloete said black and white families staying in the same area could only lead to friction.

The establishment cost of an employment guarantee programme can be regarded as an extra. It should not cost above 40% of the total cost of the programme since the intention, by labour intensive methods, is to transfer funds into the countryside through wage payments. The support for the establishment cost should be an attractive proposition for foreign aid donors because of the programme's combination of rural construction, local determination and social justice. Such an arrangement would underwrite government's capacity to carry beef prices or of a decline in state revenues.

Overall control would be vested in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Ministry would monitor the programme, undertake concurrent evaluation of the economic and social worth and, perhaps by placing an economist in some or all districts, participate in local government's financial and administrative approach of work's designs and their place within local development planning.

It may well be asked how an employment guarantee scheme would fit with the Incomes Policy of government. The aim of that policy is to prevent a widening of the present gap between urban and rural incomes. It is a legal mechanism which applies to those in permanent or full-time employment. The philosophy of an offer of guaranteed work is to provide employment to those who have no employment. Those to whom it provides employment do not fall in the legal category of employment affected by the Incomes Policy. Rather, an employment guarantee programme, by underwriting security and a modicum of income to those able to seek manual labour, would improve welfare in the countryside and reduce the pressure on urban jobs. In that way it would complement the Incomes Policy. It may even make the Policy effective for the first time since such an employment programme would tackle the more fundamental and structural problems behind the large disparities in incomes within the countryside and between the urban and rural areas that are beyond the compass of a legal provision.

House row: prosecutor gets probe

9/1/79 DA (84)

PRETORIA — The case concerning an Indian businessman living in the "white" suburb of Hatfield here had been referred to the public prosecutor, the Commissioner of Police, Gen Mike Geldenhuys said yesterday.

Mr M. Packery, who had moved into the former house of singer Gé Korsten, said yesterday he would stay despite opposition from National Party officials. He said neighbours had appeared to accept the presence of his family quite readily.

Meanwhile, the Indian businessman yesterday consulted lawyers about alleged irregularities in the allotment of housing for Indians, who may wait up to six years for an erf.

Mr Packery said he hoped to convene a press conference relating to the housing in the Indian suburb of Laudium, where health regulations are allegedly contravened.

Support was expressed by the Progressive Federal Party and an Indian Council representative for Mr Packery's move into the R80 000 house.

Mr Aboo Ebrahim, Reform Party member of the South African Indian Council, said: "When it suits the government, laws are ignored such as health regulations forbidding people from living in outbuildings in Laudium.

"Because of the acute housing shortage, the government is forced to turn a blind eye, but when a man moves into a 'white' suburb, they immediately call the police."

GEN GELDENHUYS ... probe complete.

Prof Willem Joubert, chairman of the PFP in the Northern Transvaal, said he strongly opposed any move to force people to move to areas where they were patently of a different socio-economic class.

"This party believes people should be allowed to live where they can afford to, and if other residents there don't like it, they can always move out," he said.

Mr Schoeman, acting secretary for the Department of Community Development, said: "I cannot say whether Mr Packery will be evicted, or what course the law will take." — SAPA-DDC.

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May 1977. Government Printer, Gaborone.

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R. Chambers and D. Feldman
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
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Rural Income Distribution ...

White Paper No. 2

Star 12/1/79

Group Areas man's passport is withdrawn

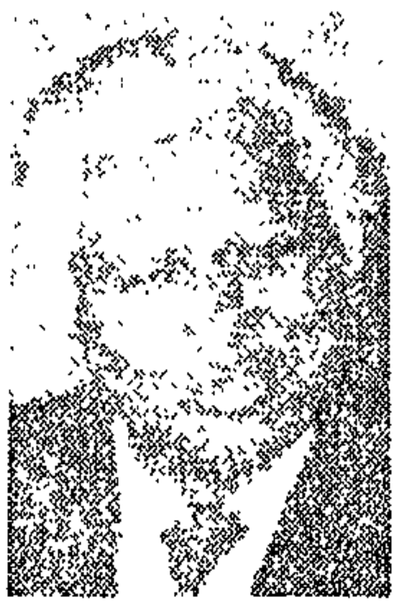
Own Correspondent

The Government has withdrawn the passport of Mr M Packery, the Indian businessman living in Hatfield, Pretoria.

An order was served on him by two officials of the Department of the Interior late yesterday, shortly before the international Press conference Mr Packery held at his home.

It is understood he will also face charges under the Group Areas Act in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court next month.

The Secretary for the Interior, Mr T J Booyens, declined today to give reasons for the withdrawal. "The department's policy is that it neither confirms nor discusses the withdrawal of passports," he said. "We consider it to be a private matter between the person involved and the department."



MR PACKERY

Mr Packery's attorney, Mr Louis Shapiro, declined to comment on the withdrawal of the passport today. It is understood that his firm will seek an explanation from the Department of the Interior.

Today Mr Packery confirmed his passport had been surrendered to the Department of the Interior.

"I have no intention of leaving the country," he said.

He confirmed he would defend himself against the charges under the Group Areas Act. "I will fight this all the way," he said. "I simply have nowhere else to go."

It was announced at his Press conference that Mr Packery had made an application to the Department of Community Development for a permit to stay in Hatfield.

He said he believed that if he was granted the permit it would represent a breakthrough for Indians who could not be housed in Laudium and who could afford to buy houses in white areas.

● Race rulings outmoded. — Page 4.

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VOL. 163] PRETORIA, 12 JANUARIE / JANUARY 1979 [No. 6266

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 4, 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE BYLAE VAN PROKLAMASIE 99 VAN 1978 INSAKE DIE VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED TE SANDTON, DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 99 van 1978 deur paragraaf (1) van die Bylae daarvan deur die Bylae hiervan te vervang.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Ses-en-twintigste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die suidwestelike baken van 'n serwituut (Kaart LG A6382/75) oor Gedeelte 6 (Kaart LG 798/91) van die plaas Zandfontein 42 IR, algemeen noordoos met die grense van die volgende langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde serwituut (Kaart LG A6382/75), 'n serwituut (Kaart LG A740/77) oor Gedeelte 16 (Kaart LG A2000/45) van die plaas Lombardy 36 IR, die plaas Kelvin 43 IR en 'n serwituut (Kaart LG A742/77) oor Gedeelte 1 (Kaart LG 304/89) van die plaas Bergvalei 37 IR tot by die punt waar die suidelike grens van die genoemde serwituut (Kaart LG A742/77) gekruis word deur die reguit lyn wat die oostelikste baken van Erf 74 Kelvindorp (Algemene Plan LG A165/40) verbind met Baken Bn1 op die Werkplan geheg aan Meetstukke 638/78; dan suidoos, suid en suidwes in 'n reeks reguit lyne deur Bakens Bn1 en Bn2 tot by Baken Bn3 op genoemde Werkplan; dan suidwes reguit tot by Baken C

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 4, 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROCLAMATION 99 OF 1978 IN REGARD TO THE DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA AT SANDTON, DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 99 of 1978 by the substitution of the Schedule hereto for paragraph (1) of the Schedule thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Twenty-sixth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the south-western beacon of a servitude (Diagram SG A6382/75) over Portion 6 (Diagram SG 798/91) of the farm Zandfontein 42 IR, generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following so as to exclude them from this area: The said servitude (Diagram SG A6382/75), a servitude (Diagram SG A740/77) over Portion 16 (Diagram SG A2000/45) of the farm Lombardy 36 IR, the farm Kelvin 43 IR and a servitude (Diagram SG A742/77) over Portion 1 (Diagram SG 304/89) of the farm Bergvalei 37 IR to the point where the southern boundary of the said servitude (Diagram SG A742/77) is intersected by the straight line joining the eastern-most beacon of Erf 74 Kelvin Township (General Plan SG A165/40) with Beacon Bn1 on the Working Plan attached to Survey Records 638/78; thence south-eastwards, southwards and south-westwards in a series of straight lines through Beacons Bn1 and Bn2 to Beacon Bn3 on the said Working Plan; thence south-westwards in a straight

op Kaart LG A2635/47 van Gedeelte 17 van die plaas Lombardy 36 IR; dan noordwes, suidwes en suidoos met die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 17 van die plaas Lombardy 36 IR langs sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word tot waar die suidwestelike grens daarvan gekruis word deur die verlenging noordoos van die suidoostelike grens van Lot 771 die dorp Marlboro (Algemene Plan LG A4612/03); dan suidwes met genoemde verlenging langs tot waar dit gekruis word deur die suidwestelike grens van Gedeelte 6 (Kaart LG 798/91) van die plaas Zandfontein 42 IR; dan noordwes met genoemde suidwestelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 6 van die plaas Zandfontein 42 IR langs tot by eersgenoemde baken

line to Beacon C on Diagram SG A2635/47 of Portion 17 of the farm Lombardy 36 IR; thence north-westwards, south-westwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Portion 17 of the farm Lombardy 36 IR so as to exclude it from this area to where the south-western boundary thereof is intersected by the prolongation north-eastwards of the south-eastern boundary of Lot 771 Marlboro Township (General Plan SG A4612/03); thence south-westwards along the said prolongation to where it is intersected by the south-western boundary of Portion 6 (Diagram SG 798/91) of the farm Zandfontein 42 IR; thence north-westwards along the said south-western boundary of the said Portion 6 of the farm Zandfontein 42 IR, to the beacon first mentioned.

Packery passport seized

THE SECRETARY for the Interior has withdrawn the passport of Mr Muthasammy Packery, the Indian who moved into a house in the white-designated residential area of Hatfield, Pretoria.

No reason was given for the seizure of the passport, but it is understood that Mr Packery may be charged under the Group Areas Act.

He said yesterday that he had no intention of leaving the country, should he be forced to move from the house.

The order was served on Mr Packery shortly before he gave a Press conference to which he had invited representatives of local and international news media. — Sapa.

Packery family appeals

16/1/79 (84)

: Rural Development

PRETORIA — The Packery family appealed yesterday against the refusal by the Department of Community Development to grant them a permit to live in the white suburb of Hatfield here.

The appeal was lodged with Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development.

The secretary of the department, Mr A. Schoeman, refused to give reasons for the refusal of the permit.

"We don't ever tell the applicant why we refuse a permit," he said.

Mr Packery, an Indian, said he had not been given any reason for the withdrawal of his passport, 10 minutes before a press conference he held on Thursday, other than what he had read in the papers.

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of the Interior, said Mr Packery's passport had been withdrawn not because he went to live in a white suburb, but "on the strength of prima facie evidence that it would be in the interests of the country."

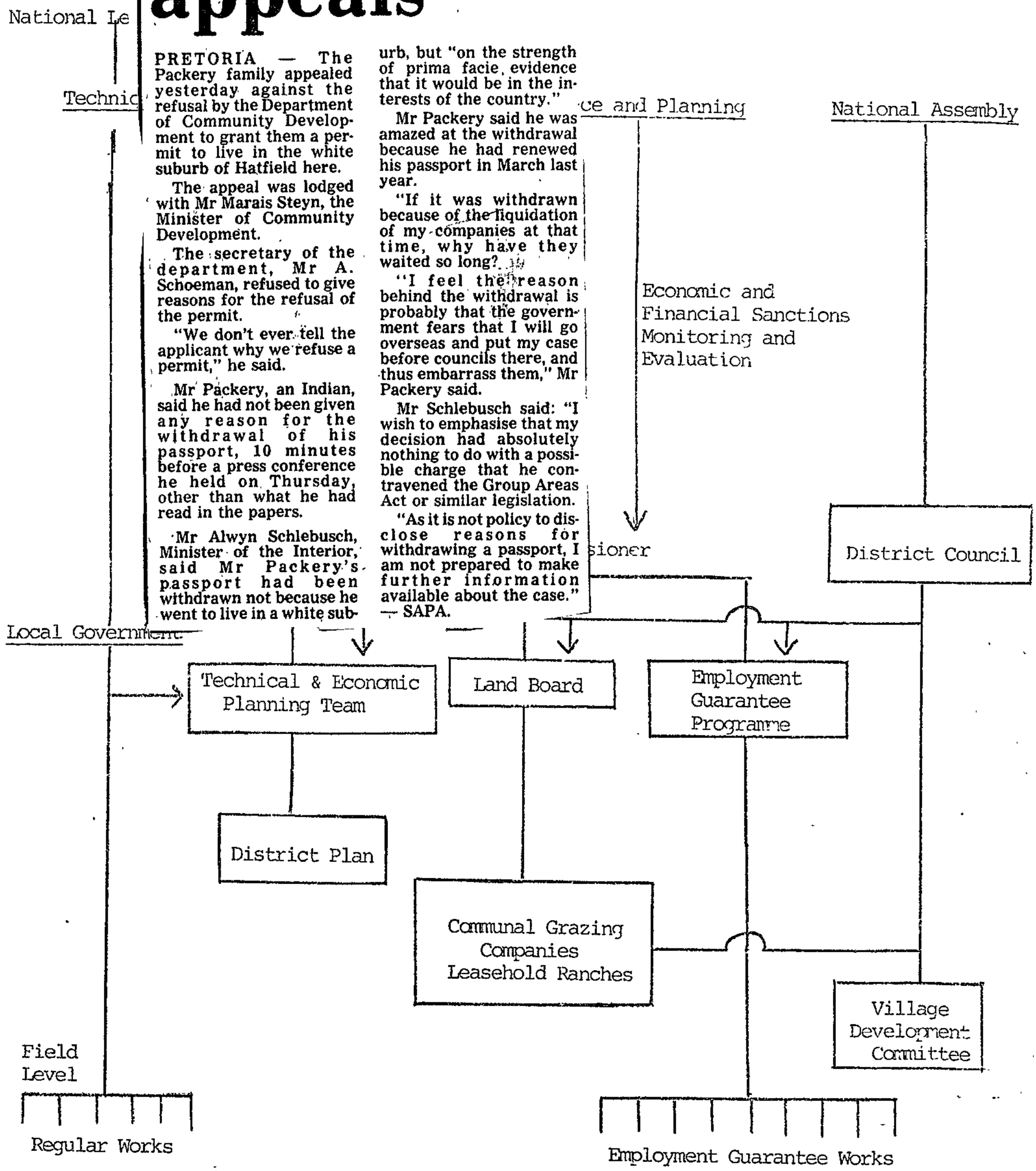
Mr Packery said he was amazed at the withdrawal because he had renewed his passport in March last year.

"If it was withdrawn because of the liquidation of my companies at that time, why have they waited so long?

"I feel the reason behind the withdrawal is probably that the government fears that I will go overseas and put my case before councils there, and thus embarrass them," Mr Packery said.

Mr Schlebusch said: "I wish to emphasise that my decision had absolutely nothing to do with a possible charge that he contravened the Group Areas Act or similar legislation.

"As it is not policy to disclose reasons for withdrawing a passport, I am not prepared to make further information available about the case." — SAPA.



Star 17/1/79 (84)

WOMEN

A visit by ANNABELLE WARD to the home of the Packery family in Pretoria has revealed a close-knit family of much dignity and charm.

Mrs Packery —quiet dignity under stress

Jovindamal Packery is angry and bitter.

But the air of quiet dignity of this well-travelled, cultured woman seems to belie such emotions.

Sitting in the lounge of her R80 000 controversial Pretoria mansion, she shakes her head sadly as she talks of the problems she and her family have encountered since they moved into the exclusive white Hatfield suburb.

Yet she attacks no one.

There's no slandering of neighbours or government officials who are set on removing Mr and Mrs Packery and their six children from their rented home because the Indian family has allegedly contravened the Group Areas Act.

She merely pleads for understanding and "mercy," in the light of the charges they now face under the Act and the recent refusal by the Department of Community Development to grant them a permit to stay where they are.

"We were expecting trouble but we didn't think things would explode like this," she said in her soft voice looking almost wistfully around her luxurious lounge.

This year certainly hasn't been easy for the Packery family. Neither was last year.

MRS PACKERY WITH TWO OF HER FAMILY — private education for their children and extensive overseas travelling.

Mr Packery, a prominent Pretoria businessman who built up a R5-million empire consisting of two garages, a bottle store, a restaurant and a block of flats, was declared bankrupt last April. The consequent court cases and upheavals resulted in a serious heart attack in November.

Then, just over a month after they moved into their Hatfield home neighbours reported them to the authorities. Their reasons were that the Packerys (who just for the record have travelled extensively overseas and educated their four eldest children at private schools in England) would cause property values to drop and turn the area into a slum.

With a flash of humour, Mrs Packery asked: "Would you like to look at our slum?"

The house is magnificent. Even though the Packerys have shown countless reporters through their home since their privacy was invaded and their lives plastered across just about every newspaper in the country, they still remain polite, friendly and gracious hosts.

Mr Packery, a Catholic convert, has a small prayer room, complete with statues of the Virgin Mary, on the upstairs floor.

"We keep very much to ourselves," said Mrs Packery. "But although we are isolated we are a close and united family. We have our tennis court and swimming pool and we don't entertain."

An example of the Packerys' determination not to be a nuisance is highlighted by the fact that Mr and Mrs Packery celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on December 13, shortly after they moved to Hatfield. Their children wanted to hold a small party for them, but they changed their minds, "just in case the noise disturbed the neighbours."

"All we are asking for is shelter, nothing else. If we are told to leave, where do they expect us to go? There are 2 000 other families in Laudium waiting for homes," she said, and her normally smiling face clouded with worry.

ECONOMICS HONOURS 1978

SAEP SEMINAR NO. 14

The existence of the firm in economic theory; A study of the meaning and influence on the firm of economies of scale

Jonathan Brodie

July 1978

CONTENTS

1. ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN PERSPECTIVE
   1.1 The importance of economies of scale
   1.2 Economies of scale defined

2. THE SOURCES OF ECONOMIES AND DISECONOMIES OF SCALE

Star 17/1/79

Gap in black training

Only a few centres in Johannesburg which offer adult-education courses cater for blacks.

Recreation centres run by the Johannesburg City Council were affected by the Group Areas Act, a spokesman for the department of parks and recreation said today.

Fourteen are affected.

Two Johannesburg technical colleges — the Joubert Park and Johannesburg colleges — do not admit blacks to their adult-education courses.

Only four centres approached by The Star offered courses to all races. These are: the Centre for Continuing Education, and the Johannesburg Council for Adult Education — both in Parktown — the Science of Mind Society in Parkview, and the Union of Jewish Women in Houghton.

Adult education courses are offered by the Department of Education and Training at several centres in Soweto.

3. THE RELEVANCE OF THE FORCES OF ECONOMIES OF SCALE

24/1/79 Star (84)

Coloureds in flats may jump housing queue

Municipal Reporter

Coloured and Indian families being evicted from Johannesburg flats, could, in "deserving cases," jump the queue of people waiting for houses.

Mr Carel Venter, chairman of the city council's housing and technical services committee, announced today that an official of the Coloured and Asian Department's housing section would investigate every case.

He said: "Coloureds on the waiting list for housing are allocated accommodation according to the date of application.

"Compassionate cases are, however, considered on merit and assisted. If a family declines accommodation offered, their names are placed at the bottom of the waiting list.

"To help people now being prosecuted and to investigate their circumstances, arrangements have been made for an official of the housing section to investigate every case.

"He can be contacted at the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department office, Fifth Floor, Union Centre, corner Pritchard and Harrison streets.

Deserving cases will be sympathetically considered. It must, however, be emphasised that these arrangements must not be seen as an opportunity to circumvent the waiting list.

"The council does not control accommodation for the Indian community. Nevertheless, they are welcome to present their cases to the official who will, after investigation, refer them to the Department of Community Development."

25/1/79 Star (94)

Indians warned: leave white area

Indian families living in the white area of Park Drive, Mayfair, adjoining Fordsburg, have been warned to move out of their houses by Monday or be evicted.

Officials from the Department of Community Development called on a number of Indian people in the area late yesterday and issued them with final warning letters.

The head of one of the families, Mr K Channa of 31 Park Drive, said he moved into the Mayfair home, which he had improved after he had been evicted by a former landlord in Fordsburg.

"I just had nowhere to go and could not obtain a home from the Department of Community Development," he said.

"I was desperate and could not leave my wife, my mother and two children in the streets, so I leased this house from a kind white landlord."

Two other families said they did not know where they would find other homes if they were evicted on Monday.

The notice warns them to be out by 9 am. The families admitted they did not have permits to occupy the houses.

"Even if we did apply for permits, we would not get this under the Group Areas laws," Mr Channa said. The landlord was not available for comment.

2. Employment

2.1 In th ... ning has contributed betwe ... 1 for the mining sect ... 00 to 21 000 workers (dea ... est size we discuss it he ... ance. (See Graph 2 p.15).

2.2 There ... employment - except perh ... ment was consistently above ... 0) - whereas in the peri ... w 20 000 workers (dro ... 56). This pattern was destroyed in 1975 and 1 ... t first went below 20 000 to 19 819 and then fell ... The decline has not been reversed by Augus ...

2.3 It is ... s of output and employment that output per worker has increased remarkably over the period. Output increased from about 1,3 million carats in 1946 to an historic peak in the region of 8 million in 1970 (and has stayed above 7 million carats a year since then). The increase was reasonably steady - though much of it was concentrated in the period 1958-70. To achieve this 6-fold increase in production employment increased from 19 164 (1946) to 21 488 (1970) - a mere 12 per cent; and in 1976 employment was actually 9 per cent below its 1946 level. To make these figures compatible labour productivity (carats per worker per year) has risen from 60-70-odd shortly after the War to just over 400. This represents the fast average annual compound rate of increase of 6 per cent per annum. In fact there is some concentration of productivity gains in the years 1950-54, 1961-63, 1966-69 and 1976. Without being able to give a satisfactory account of the factors increasing output per worker it is worth recording i) that the development of open-pit techniques and the application of ever-larger earthmoving equipment must be responsible for the general upward curve of labour productivity; and ii) that it may be relevant that before the 1950-54 spurt the Jagersfontein and Premier mines were reopened in 1949 and 1950, and that the 1966-68 spurt was preceded by the development of the Finsch mine in 1966 (which now has a capacity of 2 million carats a year).

Star 29/1/79 (84)

S+D 4(c)

Miss Pushpa Padayachee (left) and her sister-in-law, Mrs D Naidoo, with their belongings on the pavement outside their Fordsburg, Johannesburg, home today as Department of Community Development workers remove the last of their furniture. Five families were evicted. With Miss Baduyacher is 13-month-old Mala Naidoo.

● Picture: Alf Chapman

Indian family with baby dumped in the street

The Department of Community Development today evicted an Indian household of eight people including a 13-month-old baby, from their rented home on the Fordsburg/Mayfair boundary in Johannesburg.

They piled the family's furniture on the pavement outside.

Officials were about to [illegible] another family [illegible] but stopped when told the family would vacate the house later today.

Two other families left at the weekend after they were given until today to leave the area.

An official said the evictions were in terms of court orders.

Mr R Naidoo, whose furniture was placed on the pavement, said that in March 1977 a magistrate had given him one year to find alternative accommodation.

The Department of Community Development had put him on the waiting list for houses although there was a serious housing shortage for Indians.

Mr Naidoo said he was determined to remain on the pavement with his furniture until the Government noticed it. He said he would sue the Department if rain damaged his furniture.

Evicted . . . Mr and Mrs Raghubathy Naidu and Mr Naidu's brother, Ruben, sit in the rain outside their former home in Mayfair. The Naidus have vowed to sleep on the pavement until the Government finds them a home. Picture: DANIE COETZER

Evicted family soaked

By LIZ MCGREGOR

AN INDIAN family evicted yesterday from their home in Mayfair, Johannesburg, sat outside in the pouring afternoon rain and vowed: "We'll sleep on the pavement until the Government gives us a [illegible]"

Mr Raghubathy Naidu sat outside amid his sodden furniture, with his wife Dhana and three children.

Mr Naidu was found guilty of living in a white area in 1977, and given a year to get out.

His name is on the waiting list for a house in Lenasia, but he says he has no chance of getting a house for three or four years.

Officials of the Department of Community Development yesterday moved out the furniture.

But Mrs Naidu was adamant that she and the children would sleep out until the Government gave them a house.

"We mean to stay here in protest," she said.

Whites aid Indians evicted in storm

30/1/79

84

Eight Indians who were evicted from their Fordsburg, Johannesburg, home and had their furniture piled on the pavement before a heavy storm yesterday were given a tent and tarpaulin for temporary shelter by white and Indian neighbours.

The family, including a 13-month-old child, were evicted after having been told by a magistrate in March 1977 to find other accommodation.

HUMAN RIGHT

They were put on a Department of Community Development list for houses, although there was a shortage of houses for Indians.

Mr R Naidu, the head of the household, said his furniture was piled on the pavement and was soaked in a storm.

His brother-in-law, Mr B Aramugan, said this was not an isolated incident.

He said Mr Naidu's rented house was on the border of Mayfair and his white neighbours were sympathetic to his problem and had helped him.

"We are not here to defy the law, but just to claim the basic human right of a place to live," he said.

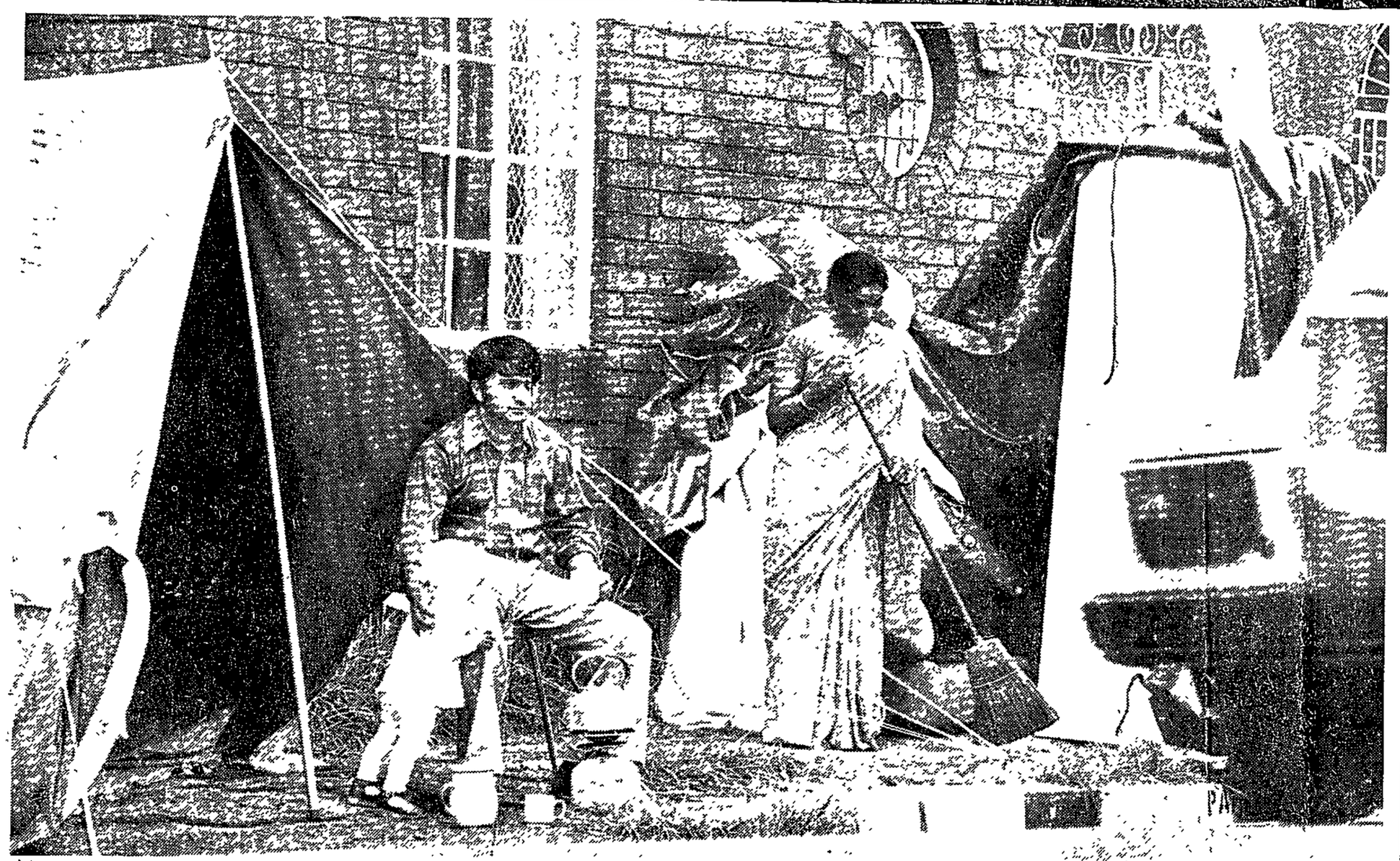
An executive member of the South African Indian Council warned yesterday that eviction of Indian families from white areas when they had nowhere else to go was causing not only frustration but enmity.

Mr I F H Mayet was reacting to the eviction of the Naidu household in Fordsburg.

"These people do not wish to live there for the sake of going against the law but because they have no alternative. Until the critical shortage of houses for Indians is resolved I believe the authorities should not be taking such a hardline attitude.

"I just cannot see how anybody can justify this action. It is inhuman to throw people's furniture into the street, especially in a storm. It hurts me very much."

RDM 31/1/79 (84)



Mr and Mrs Raghubathy Naidu prepare a hot cup of tea to chase away the chills after a night spent out in the open.
Picture: DANIE COETZER

Desperate plea to Minister

By LIZ McGREGOR

AN INDIAN family who have been camping on the pavement since they were evicted from their Johannesburg home on Monday, yesterday appealed to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to find them a house.

In a telegram to Mr Steyn Mr Ragubathy Naidu requested that he and his family of eight be allowed to move back into their home in Park Drive, Mayfair, until accommodation can be found for them in Lenasia.

"Minor children and an aged parent are on the street by virtue of the eviction," the telegram said.

Officials from the Department of Community Development piled all their furniture onto the pavement. The family and their possessions were later drenched by a heavy storm.

"We couldn't sleep last night because of the cold wind and the noise of the traffic," a weary Mrs Dhana Naidu said yesterday. "My thirteen-month-old baby has caught a cold and I have sent my eight-year-old twins to stay with my sister because I was afraid they would be run over by a car," she said.

Mr Naidu has persistently tried to get a house in an Indian area since he was warned by a magistrate in March 1977 to leave his house within a year.

During his last effort a month ago, he was told by the Department of Community Development that he would have to wait at least three years for a house.

"They said I was wasting my time. Thousands of people came to their offices each day trying to get a house," he said.

Mrs Naidu said that neighbours had offered them temporary accommodation but she had turned them all down.

"It is senseless to go anywhere for a month or two. We can't go on living like this. Where would we go afterwards?" she said.

Sumner in hospital

Staff Reporter

MAUD Sumner, the South African artist who became paralysed after an accident at her home in Paris, has been admitted to the Milpark Hospital in Parktown.

Miss Sumner, who is 77, has lived in Paris for more than 30 years. She flew to Johannesburg on Monday.

Doctors said yesterday that she would be having tests soon.

When she leaves hospital she will stay with a sister, Miss Dorothy Sumner, at her home in Melrose.

RAND Daily Mail **AUCTIONS** RAND Daily Mail

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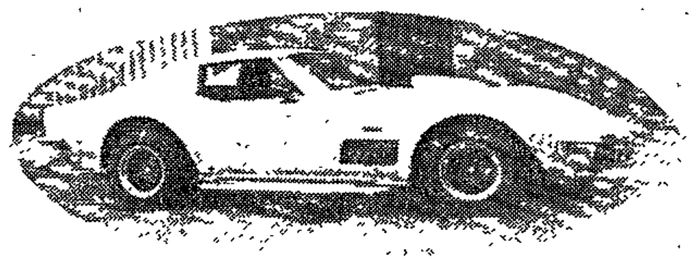

"D" TYPE JAG REPLICAR, TURBOCHARGED; 230 SL MERCEDES SPORT 3 SEAT; 1977 LOTUS ELITE; 1970 CORVETTE STINGRAY; 1971 COMARO CONVERTIBLE; 1953 BUICK SUPER V8; MESSERSCHMIDT; 1974 TRIUMPH GT6; 1966 SUNBEAM TIGER V8; DATSUN 240Z; 1947 WILLYS JEEP; 1958 AUSTIN PRINCESS; ALL ON VIEW NOW.

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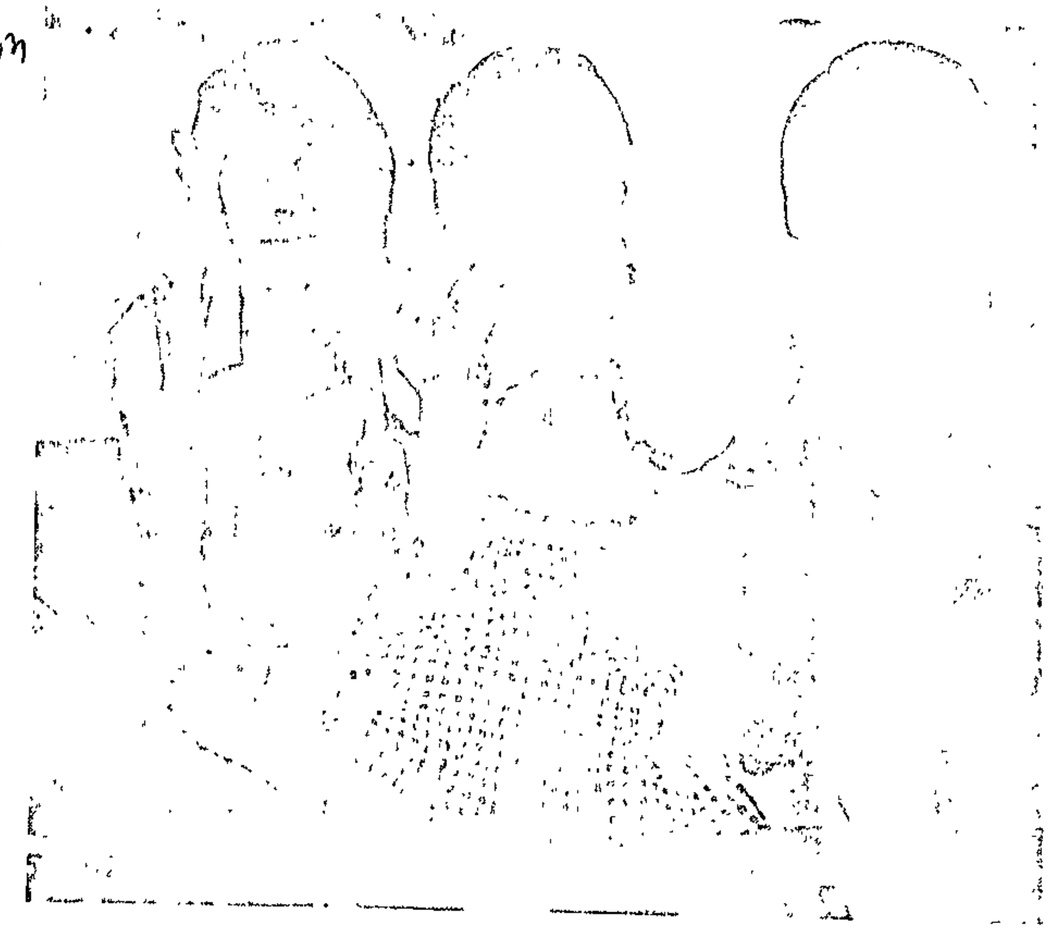
Favoured with instructions from the Directors of Dial Drive-In Factory Furnishers, we will

(84) RDM 2/2/79

More than 75 % of the occupants of Claridges, in Van der Merwe Street, Hillbrow, are coloureds. Soon the building will be almost empty.



The coloureds who live

BOB HITCHCOCK: Race Relations Correspondent

"WHAT it all means, I suppose, is that the whites don't want us at any price We're sort of rejects."

That is the despairing interpretation of a young coloured mother of white reaction to coloured and Indian occupancy of "white" flats in Johannesburg

Did she really believe that? Did whites give the impression of totally rejecting the coloureds and Indians?

"Well, not totally, perhaps," she says. "It's mainly the politicians. I must say the white tenants in this block of flats give us no trouble They say Good Morning and all that. It's the law that makes life difficult for us. And the housing shortage in our own areas "

The speaker is Charlene August, a 20-year-old clerk living in Claridges a block of flats in Van der Merwe Street, Hillbrow.

A few days after I interviewed her she had a baby in a coloured hospital, Coronationville. Her second. Her husband, Louis, 25, is a computer operator They used to stay with Charlene's mother in a one-bedroomed flat in the coloured township of Bosmont.

"You can't live like that when you have a family of your own Where we go from here when we're finally evicted I just don't know. It's very worrying."

Nadia Robertson, 28, lives at Farbian Heights in Soper Road, Berea When I interviewed her she was clutching an eviction notice.

The notice, from her landlord, makes it plain that Nadia, her 27-year-old husband, Patrick, and their daughter, Feriel, aged 4, should vacate their flat by the end of January — "for the reason that Hillbrow is a white area," the letter states.

Where will they go?

"I honestly don't know. We've been married five years and we've spent three years living with my mother at Riverlea It became too cramped. We had little privacy. We just had to go "

Nadia, a Durban-born clerk, goes on: "I wish the authorities would see us as people, not coloureds. It's my experience that the average white in the street accepts us. Of course there are exceptions. But generally whites don't give us a hard time. If only they would change some of the laws "

Does she enjoy living in a white area?

"Perhaps I could enjoy it if we weren't hounded at every turn As it is I'd much rather live in a coloured area

Yasien, a wood machinist, gets R260 Their son, Jamiel, is two years old

Both sisters express the hope that when their children are grown up they will not experience the hassles they themselves are facing now.

Nadia Robertson: "Please God they can find a home for themselves and not have to live in this sneaky way. Let's hope there won't be restrictions and a housing shortage that drives them to live in an already overcrowded house belonging to someone else."

Many coloureds I interviewed complained of the "black market prices" being charged for accommodation by owners of homes in coloured townships. They claimed they were being charged up to R100 a month for living in outhouses.

There are many snags to living as coloureds or Indians in a white area, as the tenants in Farbian Heights, Claridges and Waldorf Heights will tell you.

One is the distance their children have to travel to schools or creches. Most go either to Bosmont or Coronationville. Those who go by bus have two to catch each way. Some parents drive their children to school, eating up petrol and time.

Coloured or Indian parents living in a white area are forced to tell a white lie when registering their children at coloured schools, giving a coloured township address.

They find that many facilities in white areas are still not open to people of colour, though some have discovered that "white" restaurants aren't as strict as they were.

But the fear of being rejected prevents many coloureds and Indians from entering "white" establishments.

Nadia Robertson: "I would never take a chance again. The humiliation if you're turned away is very hurtful. I wanted to join a gym in Hillbrow. Luckily I phoned first explaining I am coloured. The man said, 'Sorry, no coloureds.' I felt terrible for days after."

Nadia goes on: "It's a funny thing but it's only since

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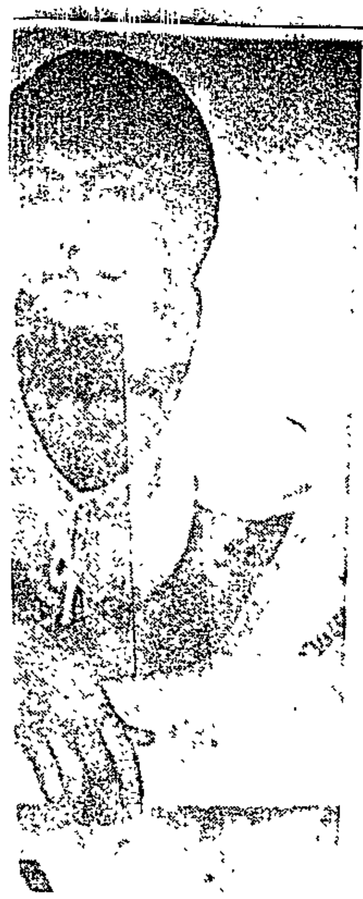

LEFT: Mrs Char
August, left, v
Mrs Nadia Rober
and her daugh
Feriel.

RIGHT: "We
want to go t
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Yet the fact is that the initial application form
applicant's race. All the coloured and Indian ten
viewed had recorded their race as either colour
an Having been accepted, most tenants have
g to Mr Farber's office to pay the rent

One is struck by the high regard white caretakers
heir coloured and Indian tenants. They make the
vandalism and noise have decreased dramat
e they moved in to replace whites.

The white tenants I spoke to in those blocks h
plaints about their "illegal" neighbours. But one
e housewife in Farbian Heights reflected the con
me whites.

She told me: "The Indians I don't mind. And I
Moslems are wonderful. But those coloureds — w
always told to be careful of coloureds."

Apart from the unpleasant spinoffs of the pr
e facing coloureds and Indians living in "white"
ficial harassment, prosecution, the uncertainty of
future accommodation — one white woman in particular is also not likely to forget this stage of racial evolution in this country. She is widow Patricia Watson, who until the end of January was caretaker at Farbian Heights

When I interviewed her she had just received notice from her boss, Joe Farber, to quit her job. The letter of dismissal claims it had been decided to employ a handyman instead of a woman caretaker

Mrs Watson says "Mr Farber was angry with me because the Press had been interviewing tenants in the building. But what could I do? I'm not a policewoman. I can't interrogate every visitor."

She has a son at high school She says: "Where we go from here I've no idea. It was a big blow getting the sack"

Apart from the flat blocks mentioned in this article, I came across others housing coloured and Indian tenants. Where the concentration of people of colour is relatively thin, there is no official harassment. Unless, of course, a white neighbour makes a complaint to the police

Probably the largest number of complaints registered have been instigated by members of the ultra-Right National Front, which sends out "investigators" loc for situations of this kind

Notwithstanding the evictions, it is unlikely that coloured and Indian presence in Hillbrow can be to eliminated Offices and shops are increasingly staffed by people of colour. And coloured girls are very much a part of nightlife in that area

I visited a Hillbrow hotel where not only was the barmaid a coloured but coloured girls occupied some of the rooms, and patronised the ladies' bar.

Mr Thys Wilsnach, director of Johannesburg's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, told the Rand Daily Mail "I will go all out to see that none of those coloureds or Indians who have been living in white areas and have been evicted are left sitting in the gutter."

People left with no alternative accommodation are advised to contact Mr Jannie Peens at the department's headquarters in Union Building, Pritchard Street (tel 834-1321.)

Does she enjoy living in a white area?

"Perhaps I could enjoy it if we weren't hounded at every turn. As it is, I'd much rather live in a coloured area if we could find a place. At least you're left alone there"

Why did they move to Berea?

"We had a flat in Eldorado Park's Extension 4. It was too small. We heard we could get a better place, with more space, here in Berea. Another thing, the crime rate is very high in Eldorado Park. We didn't feel safe there. And it's heavy on petrol. You multiply your consumption three times when you live out there I work in the city and my husband is a sub-contractor in the construction business."

Because the Robertsons quit that flat in Eldorado Park, they believe they are disqualified from getting another home in a coloured township. The "Mail" referred them to Johannesburg's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department.

Nadia Robertson's sister, Marcia Allie, 19, also lives in Farbian Heights. She agrees with Nadia that the joy of living in a reasonably spacious flat near the city is marred by the uncertainty of life in a white area

"My husband and I have made more than one application for a home in a coloured township. It seems you have to have an application in for at least two years before they will even look at you. We went again last week to the Coloured Affairs place. An official told us they were busy with applications made in 1976"

The Allies have been living in an outhouse on the property of Marcia's father's cousin. They had one bedroom, a kitchen, a bathroom and toilet. They got notice to quit because the owner's son was returning to Johannesburg and the outhouse was needed for him.

Now the Allies have received from the authorities notification of the possibility within a few weeks of being offered a two-bedroomed flat at R90 a month in Extension 7, Eldorado Park.

Marcia: "We're in a dilemma now. I don't want to sound snobbish or ungrateful but that extension is being used to house people from the slum called Kliptown. We don't want to live in that extension and it's wrong that we have no choice. On top of it all, if we reject the offer our name will go to the bottom of the coloured housing priority list."

Marcia earns R200 a month as a clerk. Husband

explaining I am coloured. The man said, 'Sorry, no coloureds.' I felt terrible for days after."

Nadia goes on: "It's a funny thing but it's only since we came to live in Berea that I am conscious of realising what apartheid is all about I suppose when you're living with your own community you're sort of cushioned from the more unpleasant aspects of race discrimination. Somehow in a white area you're made to feel like a criminal."

Krishna Pillay, from Durban, is a motor mechanic and racing driver He has been in Johannesburg only a couple of months, moving straight into Farbian Heights.

He says he and his wife and baby would have been homeless if he had to rely on getting accommodation in Lenasia, the Indian township closest to Johannesburg

Why did he and his family move to Johannesburg?

"My job," Krishna explains "I had no option. I can hardly commute daily between Durban and Kyalami."

I was to meet several coloured and Indian families living in "white" flats who had recently arrived in Johannesburg from either Cape Town or Durban What draws them here?

Greta Norris, ex-Durban mother of four living at Farbian Heights: "More jobs in certain trades and professions are available here and the pay is a little better. Usually it's our men who suggest the move, to better themselves and their families. You can't blame them, can you?"

A few of the coloureds living in Hillbrow, Berea or in city flats have "lived white" before in Hanover Street, Mayfair

They know the official knock on the door and the disastrous affect it can have on family life. The tension causes almost unbearable stress Serious family rows erupt. The heart sinks when the caller turns out to be a policeman from John Vorster Square's Group Areas Squad or an official of the Department of Community Development.

Greta Norris, one of whose twin sons has a crippled foot, smiles easily. She seems to be incapable of expressing bitterness. But now, for a moment, her face is clouded with sadness.

"It seems so unfair. We can afford the rent and we pay it regularly. We don't have noisy parties and we've cleaned up the flat beautifully. Yet we have to go."

She strokes her arm, signifying that it is all because of the colour of her skin. She laughs. "Come to think of it I'm lighter-skinned than you are."

Mrs Norris, like many coloured tenants I am to meet in "white" flats, would rather live in a coloured area. "Living like this is so unsettling. And it's bad for the children. You feel you're being watched all the time."

A 28-year-old mother of two in a bachelor flat in Claridges finds it hard to hide her bitterness.

"We're not plastic people, you know. Whatever you whites might think, we're real. We have feelings. We envy the whites who can live here without fear. Living in your mom's place in a township with other families in a two-bedroomed house is no life. It's madness. Why don't they build enough bleddy houses? All we wanted was to be on our own as a family. Coming here was the only way of doing that. But apparently we've committed a crime."

An increasing number of coloureds and Indians living in "white" Johannesburg are being charged with living illegally in the area. Fines range between R50 and R100. So far, most of the sentences have been suspended. And the courts have given the people two months to look for alternative accommodation.

According to law, the owner of the building and the caretaker can also be prosecuted.

Joe Farber, who runs the Hillbrow Estate Agency, is also a property developer. He owns Farbian Heights, Claridges and Waldorf Heights. For the past few months each of those blocks of flats have had a 75 %-plus coloured occupancy.

At Waldorf Heights I was told by the white caretaker, a woman, that she accepts only "light coloureds". Dark coloureds, Indians and blacks she would never consider.

"Light coloureds are good tenants," she tells me. "Very considerate. Very clean in their habits. The white tenants don't object to them. We never have any trouble."

And Joe Farber's reaction when I interviewed him in his Hillbrow offices?

"I didn't know of any coloured or Indian tenants until recently," he says. "They're all just tenants to me. If my caretakers take in people of other races I don't know about it. Anyway, those tenants will have to go. It's against the law and they will have to go."

Pageview families attacked by rats

Star 3/2/77 (84)

Siva Vittee . . . rat gnawed his leg.

Rats are terrorising families living in Pageview's dilapidated homes.

Two members of the Vittee family have been bitten in their 18th Street home.

Siva Vittee (15) awoke one night to find a large rat gnawing his foot.

"I got such a shock that I jumped up screaming in terror. It was standing between my ankles with its two green eyes staring at me," said Siva, who sleeps on the floor in a house with 17 people.

Rats also gnawed at the feet of his father, Mr Vadi Vittee.

"There are dozens of them," said Mrs Vittee. "They run all over our faces and pull at our hair."

"Siva brought home a cat this week. But there were too many large rats for it to handle and it ran off the next day."

An inspector from the Municipal health department was called in on Thursday and condemned the house.

SHOCKED

"The inspector was shocked to see the conditions under which we are living in two small rooms and a kitchen," said Mrs Vittee.

"My daughter-in-law is expecting a baby soon and the inspector warned us that rats have been known to attack babies."

The family said they had applied to the Department of Community Development for a home in Lenasia without success.

Mr Silva Vittee, the eldest son, left the dilapidated house last month with his wife and two little children to escape the rats and moved in with a friend, Mr R Rhagabar.

His troubles have, however, multiplied. Mr Rhagabar is being shifted to Lenasia and the house will be demolished.

WARNED

The Department of Community Development warned that he was living "illegally" with Mr Rhagabar and must move back with his parents.

His wife is terrified to return and the family want to stay on at Mr Rhagabar's house until another home can be supplied.

Antwort:

6) Die Bildungsreisen gehen meistens nach Italien, Griechenland und Frankreich. Sie entsprechen den bisherigen deutschen Bildungsidealen.

Frage: Wem entsprechen die Ziele der Bildungsreisen?

Antwort:

7) Der Lehrer in der Lehrerfortbildung versucht, abseits der Unterrichtsarbeit Wissen zu sammeln.

Frage: Wo versucht ein Lehrer zu bleiben, der das Land besser kennt?

Antwort:

8) Im Urlaub merkt ein Europäer, wie viele verschiedene Kulturen es in Europa gibt und dass es sich lohnt, Fremdsprachen zu lernen.

Frage: Was merkt ein Europäer im Urlaub?

Antwort:

Aufgabe 11 - Das kulturelle Leben in Deutschland

Bilden Sie aus der Apposition einen Relativsatz. Verwenden Sie das jeweils angegebene Verb:

Beispiel: Sie bildeten Arbeiterbildungsvereine, Vorläufer der sozialistischen Parteien hervorgehen.

Lösung: Sie bildeten Arbeiterbildungsvereine, aus denen die sozialistischen Parteien hervorgingen.

(84) RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, Feb.

Diary of a reluctant squatter

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

THE under-canvas Naidus, evicted from their home on the border of Mayfair and Fordsburg on Monday, were told by the Government yesterday there was no accommodation available for them in Lenasia.

This was said last night by Mr Raghubathy Naidu's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, after a short meeting yesterday with Mr L A van Buuren of the Department of Community Development in Johannesburg.

Confirming this, the secretary for the department, Mr L Fouche, told the Rand Daily Mail that the department was implementing a long-standing court order in which the Naidus had been given more than a year to find a home.

The deadline was up and the department had accordingly evicted the Naidus for "illegal infiltration into a white group area."

"Where are they to go?" I asked.

"They must find accommodation with another Indian family, or something," Mr Fouche said "We have no record of them being registered for accommodation in Lenasia."

Mr Naidu claimed last night that he made application for a home in the Indian township about two years ago. Told yesterday that he was not on the township's waiting list, he made an immediate application.

The waiting period is said to be up to five years. Mr Fouche told the "Mail" yesterday his department planned to build 1 000 homes a year in Lenasia for the next three years.

According to his attorney, Mr Naidu was adamant last night that he would remain in his tent on the kerbside outside his unoccupied house until suitable accommodation was provided for his family.

Mr Naidu described himself as a "reluctant squatter". The upset could yet cost him his job as a salesman, he said. "But there is a principle involved."

Here is the diary of the "reluctant squatter" since Monday when he, his wife and children and the family possessions were put on the street. The Group Areas Act evicted him from the home on which he spent more than R3 000 in renovations and interior decoration.

Monday: 8 30 am. The Naidus were in the bathroom when there was a knock on the front door. Mr Naidu went to the door and saw a car with a Government numberplate disappearing up the road.

At 9 am they spotted the Government car and a van cruising up and down outside their house.

At about 10 am a plump man with a beard entered the house accompanied by two other whites. The bearded man declined to give his name but said he was from the Department of Community Development.

The three whites were joined by six blacks — the eviction squad The bearded man said: "Start moving things out." It was raining hard.

By about 11 30 am the Naidus, their possessions and foodstuffs, were on the pavement in the drenching rain. The children were screaming. There was no sleep that night for the drenched Naidus as they crouched in a tent loaned to them by a neighbour.

Tuesday: Many strangers and neighbours called to offer sympathy. Whites in the vicinity invited the Naidus to their homes. Many of their Indian neighbours quit their homes to stay with relatives or friends, fearful of similar treatment from the authorities. It rained again

Wednesday: White neighbours lent them a lamp. They discovered that their walnut furniture, under tarpaulins provided by the Indian community, was soaked. Mr Raghubathy Naidu was ill with a long-standing back complaint. A doctor attended him, gave him pain killers [illegible] medication. More [illegible]

Thursday: Two wom[illegible] the Black Sash ca[illegible] some social work[illegible] nuns. A well-k[illegible] worker among [illegible] communities in the Cape, Rommel Ro[illegible] rived to spend [illegible] with the Naidus. [illegible] second night [illegible] Reverend Rob [illegible] Presbyterian m[illegible] pitched his tent next of the Naidus "to g[illegible] moral support."

Friday: Fifth night open. The usual [illegible] thrown through [illegible] dows by passing w[illegible] also shouts of [illegible] ment.

Bob Hitchcock, left, talks to Mr Rubin Naidu, evicted on Monday with his brother Raghubathy Naidu, in the family's Mayfair kerbside tent while Mrs Naidu's sister-in-law, Padayachee, feeds 13-month-old Mala. Eight-year-old twins Prishma and Pria listen.

SWA vote Confident Swapo Zamb

3/2/79 - Rand Daily Mail

Sunday Times

Evicted family's home only half 'white'

4/2/79

(84)

By BOETI ESHAK

THE home from which the Naidu family were evicted on Monday because it is in a white area, is actually split by the boundary between white Mayfair and Indian Fordsburg.

Mr Ragubathy Naidu, 37, and his family are camping on the pavement in a tent lent by wellwishers.

Part of the house, on Park Drive, is in Mayfair, a white group area, and the other half is in Fordsburg, which is part of an Indian area.

Mr Raguthaby Naidu, left, and members of his family at lunch in their tent on a Mayfair pavement

Appeals

Mr Naidu's family was one of five evicted on Monday for living in Mayfair.

Mr Naidu and his family decided to squat because they had nowhere else to go.

Mr Naidu, his wife Dhana, 34, twins Prisha and Priya, 8, and 13-month-old Mala are all still living in the tent on the pavement.

Urgent appeals to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marias Steyn, by Mr Naidu's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, and Mr I F Mayet of the South African Indian Council, have had no results.

On Wednesday, a white Presbyterian minister, the Rev Rob Robertson, joined the family.

"I am ready to stand by him," Mr Robertson said. "I would like Mr Naidu to know that there are some whites who feels ashamed of what has been done in their name."

On Friday Mr Naidu met Mr L A van Buuren, of the Department of Community Development, at the department's offices in Johannesburg.

"I was told there were no homes and also that they did not have an application from me," Mr Naidu said. "Yet, I made an application for a home in Lenasia about two years ago.

"I made another application but was told that I would have to wait as there is a long waiting list.

"I am not politically motivated," he said, "but there is a principal involved. All I want is a decent roof over my head. They evicted me from this house and it is their duty to provide me with alternative accommodation."

On Thursday, the family was harassed by policemen, and small number of whites hurled insults as they drove past the squatting family. But there has been more encouragement than insults.

Upset

Most whites living in the immediate vicinity are upset at the eviction.

Mr Alec Anthony, a former neighbour, said he was disgusted at the eviction.

"While I was their neighbour, I found them to be a very decent and a quiet family," he said. "They never bothered anyone. The whites around do not object to their presence."

Mr Naidu was forced out of his Luttig Street, Fordsburg, home in February 1976 and moved into the Park Drive one. He was then summonsed in July 1976.

His attorney told the court that they had applied for a permit and the case was remanded.

Confirmed

Mr Naidu appeared in court again in March, 1977. His attorney explained the critical housing shortage to the court.

"The prosecutor contacted the Department of Community Development and the shortage of homes in Lenasia was confirmed," Mr Naidu said.

He was given a year to move out. Officials acted last week when he had failed to move because he could not find alternative accommodation.

His attorney made urgent representations to the department, and he was given until Monday. Then officials arrived with a court order and evicted the family.

output is in the industry – forecast is not available

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4/2/79 (84)

These people took occupation illegally — Government spokesman

PITCHED INTO NO-HOME STREET

QUOTE

It is not that we want to live in a white area or contravene the Group Areas Act. There is nowhere for us to go. We are treated like animals, like dirt and our home stands empty

By Geoff Dalglish

ZIG-ZAG lines on the Johannesburg map are cutting through the lives of hundreds of people with the devastation of a ragged knife blade.

Living on the white-is-right side of the road means peace and security. On the other side is a twilight world of fear, uncertainty and harassment. It all depends on your skin colour.

In Mayfair, a white residential suburb to the west of the city, all the heartbreak and humiliation of the homeless was mirrored in the plight of the Naidu family.

Evicted from their modest semi-detached home on Monday, the family of eight — including a 13-month-old baby — pitched a borrowed tent on the pavement and maintained a round-the-clock watch over their possessions.

MAYFAIR'S pavement parkers — home is a tent for eight. Behind, standing empty, is their home for three years

Indian family of 8 lives in tent while house is empty

Contravene

"It is not that we want to live in a white area or contravene the Group Areas Act," Mrs Dhana Naidu said

"There is nowhere for us to go. We are treated like animals, like dirt and our home for the past three years stands empty.

Immediately behind the Naidus is Fordsburg, a "controlled" area, zoned for industry, where all races can legally live side by side.

Across the street is Mayfair, where dozens of Indian families have lived illegally for a number of years.

"We were told that the boundary line actually ran through our property, which meant that our diningroom was in Mayfair and our kitchen in Fordsburg.

"Unfortunately our front door was in the white area, otherwise we might have been allowed to stay on," she said.

Nowhere

"The officials can't provide a home for us in Lenasia where there is a waiting list of three to five years, so we have nowhere to go."

Mr Tomy Keon, a white shopkeeper who has lived in Mayfair for 22 years, said:

"It's a disgrace. We are one nation and it shouldn't matter what the colour of your skin is.

"There must be a hundred Indian families living in Mayfair and they've never caused any problems. I have Indian neighbours and certainly wouldn't swop them for some of the whites we have around here."

While I walked to the Naidus there was a constant stream of well-wishers. One man pulled up, handed over a package of vegetables and without introducing himself, drove off again.

"People have been wonderful to us and there have been no complaints from any of our white neighbours," Mrs Naidu said.

The only unpleasant incident I witnessed was when three drunken and jeering whites pulled up in a car and offered to buy the tent.

"Twenty rand, take it or leave it," they said before roaring off at speed.

This week a number of people appeared on charges under the Group Areas Act as a concerted campaign spear-headed by the ultra right-wing National Front reached a peak.

National Front chairman Mr Ray Hill said: "The law must be maintained. The police weren't doing their job so we mounted a campaign to get Indians and Coloureds out.

Vindictiveness

"But there are still too many. There must be 1 000 in the Hillbrow-Berea area alone. So far we have been successful in bringing about 20 or 30 buildings to the attention of the police.

"It isn't vindictiveness against coloureds and Indians," he insisted.

"They may not thank us now but we are doing them a favour. We believe the Government must provide housing for them but it won't as long as they can stay in White areas. This could speed the whole process up," he said.

Asked what furthr action as contemplated against illegal residents, the Secretary for Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, told the Tribune:

Infiltrate

"I have no comment but to refer you to the minister's statement that these people will not be allowed to infiltrate White areas."

He said his staff had investigated the Naidu family's case history and found that "these people took occupation in Mayfair illegally. They were prosecuted and the Court gave them more than a year to find alternative accommodation but they did nothing whatsoever."

Mr Raghu Naidu, a 37-year-old salesman and the family breadwinner, was adamant that he had applied for a home in Lenasia but Mr Fouche insisted: "There is no record of the application.

"We try to deal with people as leniently as possible but in the Naidu's case we had no alternative but to enforce the Court order," he said.

The department normally ensured that people moved in terms of the Group Areas Act were given alternate accommodation, he said, stressing that action against people in Hillbrow and Berea was directed at "illegal infiltrants" who had recently moved into white areas.

"We received a lot of complaints, petitions and serious representations," he said.

Yesterday Mr Albie Pop, a coloured member of the Johannesburg Management Committee and headmaster, said it was tragic that people were being evicted at a time when landlords were struggling to fill their buildings.

He added that the recent evictions had come as a shock because at a meeting early last year with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn: "We received the impression that he was sympathetic to the plight of blacks in white areas.

"I think there is a lack of communication between Mr Steyn and the inspectors dealing with the evictions," he said.

BLACK means eviction for the Naidu family

CLASSICAL ASSC

Indians wary of 'ghost town'

RDM 5/2/79 (84)

By MARTIN CHALLENOR

AN EAST Rand protest movement has demanded the Government stop Indians settling in Rynsoord, a white "ghost town" of Benoni, pending an inquiry.

The call was made by the Indian Actonville interim housing committee. They say Rynsoord house sales should be frozen until their allegations of irregularities have been investigated by the authorities.

Prices of homes and land in Rynsoord have rocketed since last March when it was known it was to become an Indian area. White people in the area were bought out and their plots and houses privately sold to Indians by Benoni businessmen.

Actonville's interim housing committee insists Rynsoord's 220 stands have done nothing to beat the criticial housing shortage

A spokesman for the committee, Dr A S Carim, said at the weekend there were at least 1 200 families living in slum conditions in Actonville waiting for houses.

He alleged Rynsoord had been taken over by rich people at the expense of the homeless. "We can prove a relative from Durban bought a stand in Rynsoord. Our people are crying out for land.

"Rynsoord was given to the Indians in the first place because the whites did not want it. It is a ghost area," Dr Carim said.

"We are almost certain there have been irregularities committed by people connected with the scheme," Dr Carim said.

Committee members claim a senior National Party member in Benoni told them that if their body opposed Rynsoord, the Actonville Indians would never be given more land

NIGING VAN SUID AFRIKA

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Professor

School of Fine Art, U.C.T.

(illustrated by slides)

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AGENDA

vergadering

1. Personal

2. Minutes
van 7 Se

le van die Jaarvergadering

3. Chairman's report/Verslag van die Voorsitter.

4. Matters arising from the Minutes and Chairman's Report/
Sake wat van die Notule en Voorsitter se Verslag voortspruit.

5. Financial statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/
Finansiële verslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.

6. Motion: The Western Cape Branch requests the chairman of the Classical Association to transmit to the biennial conference of the Association the proposal that the portion of the subscription remitted to the local branches for each registered member should be increased from 50 cents to R1.

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

7. Election of office bearers and committee members for 1978-9/
Verkiesing van ampsdraers en komiteelede vir 1978-9.

Huidige lede: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson
Sekretaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson
(not available for reelection)

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom
Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student representatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

We won't give in, says family on pavement

RDM 6/2/79 (84)

By INGRID NORTON

AFTER living in a tent on a Mayfair pavement for a week, the Naidu family, evicted from their home last Monday, are tired but full of fight.

"We have heard nothing and are waiting patiently for someone to assist us," Mr Raghubathy Naidu said yesterday.

"Our home is standing empty behind us and we have been told no accomodation is available for us in Lenasia. Where do we go?"

The Naidus, evicted from their home for "illegal infiltration into a white area," have been informed by the Department of Community Development in Johannesburg of a five year waiting list for housing in Lenasia.

"It is very tough here," Mr Naidu said. "People drive past and hurl abuse at us. I am afraid for the well-being of my wife and children. But we won't give up."

The tent which houses the family of eight is pitched against the wall of the home they have spent R3000 on in repairs. It is locked and the keys are with the Department of Community Development.

Indians ask for suburb

RDM 6/2/79

(84)

Staff Reporter

ACTONVILLE's interim housing committee has asked the Minister of Indian Affairs for the Alliance suburb of Benoni, and not the controversial white area of Rynsoord, which was rezoned for Indians in March last year.

The request was made in a memorandum submitted by the Indian Actonville Housing committee to Mr Marais Steyn recently, listing their objections to Rynsoord and asking the Minister to overrule the decision by the Department of Planning and Environment.

The committee says Alliance has 700 stands, while Rynsoord has only 228, of which 50 are to be lost to highway development.

The memorandum was backed by a petition with 1 500 signatures, claiming Rynsoord would not help the critical housing shortage as it would develop into a rich persons' suburb.

In spite of this, the first Indian families moved into Rynsoord recently.

The committee is hoping the Minister will still respond and freeze further moves and sales, pending the inquiry into Rynsoord they have asked for.

16. גבריאל מוקד, "מספר מודרני בהתפתחותו", מאזנים, כרך כז, חוברת א', עמ' 34—40
17. יפעת נבו, "הכתיבה מתחילה מן המלים", ראיון עם א·ב· יהושע, דבר, 9 באוגוסט, 1968
18. עמוס עוז, "הפטיש והסדן", מן היסוד, 17 בינואר, 1963
19. אביב עקרוני, "בצלו של עגנון", על המשמר, 25 בינואר, 1963
20. אידה צורית, "היצירה במציאות הישראלית החדשה", ראיונות עם סופרים, למרחב, 14 בספטמבר, 1960
21. שלמה צמח, "משל בלא נמשל", בספרו שתי המזוזות, מסדה ואגודת הסופרים, רמת גן, 1965, עמ' 149—160
22. ברוך קורצווייל, "מקומם של סיפורי א·ב· יהושע", הארץ, 30 באוגוסט, 1968
23. דליה רביקוביץ, "שבעה סיפורים לאברהם ב· יהושע", אמות, שנה א' חוברת ב', 95, אפריל־מאי, 1965
24. מרדכי שלו, "שלשה ימים וילד", הארץ, 8 ו־15 בנובמבר, 1968
25. מרדכי שלו, "הערבים כפתרון ספרותי", הארץ, 30 בספטמבר, 1970
26. גרשון שקד, "שתמוות בחלוניו (א·ב· יהושע)", בספרו גל חדש בסיפורת העברית, ספרית פועלים, מרחביה ותל אביב, תשל"א, עמ' 125—148

חתונתה של גליה

מעשה באדם אחד שכפתה אותו אהובתו שישאנה לו לאשה. הלך וכינס את כל מאהביה שקילקלה עמהם קודם חופתה. כדי להזכיר לה חרפתה וכדי להתנקם מעצמו ... זו. כמה מכוער אותו האיש וכמה

Let us stay, say traders

Ram 6/2/79 (84)

Staff Reporter

BUSINESSMEN in Nigel's Mackenzieville Indian township have asked the town council and the Department of Community Development not to move them away from their established business sites in Nigel when a new group area for Nigel Indians is established.

The Mackenzieville Indian Association and the town council have joined efforts to have the township and an adjoining 31 ha area declared an Indian area.

The association said that Nigel town traders have asked for a written guarantee that their businesses will not be uprooted should Mackenzieville, on the outskirts of the Nigel municipal area, be declared a group area.

It has asked that the proposed development should provide for a civic centre and clinic, public parks, adequate sporting and recreation facilities and a site for an additional school.

It wants occupational rights to be secured by deed of transfer.

גליה ודני נישאים. ... אחר־הצהריים למשק שדות־אור שבדרום.

האותיות הן שיצרו את העובדה המרה, ולא עיניה העמוקות של גליה. האותיות שבאו ונתקבצו באורח סופי, הותמות את הרעה, כשהגליון הלבן של העיתון חוזר ומשפיע עליהן אמת ללא־סוף.

קמתי, עזבתי את הבית, ודרך חצרות הבניינים החדשים יצאתי אל השדה. טיפסתי ועליתי על הגבעה הקטנה ועמדתי במקומי הנצחי ליד עץ־הזית החרב והבודד. בעיניים כבדות השקפתי על השכונות הדרומיות, שאד כחלחל של צהריים חיתל אותן. קרעים של ענני סתיו רחוקים האפירו את עין־השמש הנחלשת. באדמה המתקררת היו הגעגועים נעצרים ונשברים חרישית.

Star 6/2/79

'We only want what the whites don't need'

(84)

What a lot of fuss about non-whites moving into the slum white area of Mayfair!

Have those who are so terribly concerned taken a look at the houses abandoned by the poor whites? Because we have nowhere else to go, we go to a great deal of trouble to fix, plaster, paint and patch before we move in. The reason the poor whites move out is because they cannot afford the extensive renovations. If we didn't repair these homes, they would have to be demolished.

Suddenly from nowhere springs this group, the National Front. I hope they are at peace with themselves, that they sleep in comfortable beds, live in the best areas and among pleasant surroundings while poor evicted Indian families are dumped on pavements and left in the rain with small babies.

The spies of the National Front should join the armed forces fighting on the borders of our country and not waste their time trying to sniff out non-whites in dilapidated homes in white areas.

Members of an Indian family on the pavement outside their home in Fordsburg after being evicted (The Star, January 30).

If we were doing white people out of homes, there would be cause for complaint. But the daily papers are advertising hundreds of homes which beg for prospective buyers or tenants. We only want what the whites don't need. Is that asking too much? We resent sneaking into the white areas like thieves, but we simply require a place to go home to at night.

We are not trying to defy the Government. We are not trying to annoy the police. They have far more important assignments to attend to. Since there are no homes to accommodate us now, at least turn a blind eye on where we live. We will wait patiently until the authorities can make some provision for us.

(Mrs) H Chothia
Fordsburg.

R1m scheme to re-settle Indian traders

RDM 7/2/79

(84)

By MARTIN CHALLENOR

SIXTY-SEVEN Indian traders in Boksburg are to be re-settled because they are operating in areas designated for other race groups, the Department of Community Development has confirmed.

Some of the traders have been on their present sites since the early 1900s. But in terms of the Group Areas Act they must move out by 1981.

A spokesman for the department said in Pretoria yesterday that R1-million would be spent on buying land in the north-east of Boksburg on which to re-settle the traders.

The department would build a R1,8-million modern shopping complex in the area along the lines of the Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg.

"The site was agreed upon at meetings between the Boksburg Town Council, the traders and the department," the spokesman said.

All the traders will be given shops of equal size in the new complex.

Building will start late this year or early next year and the traders have been told they can expect to move in 1981.

About a dozen of the traders are operating small shops in Reiger Park, Boksburg.

Their shops have fallen into disrepair because they have not been allowed to make additions to them since Reiger Park was declared a coloured area a few years ago.

Apart from a few with licences in the town centre, most other Indian businessmen operating in Boksburg have sites in Boksburg North, a white-designated area.

They too have not been permitted to build on to their premises.

The spokesman for the department said that most of the shops left vacant by the traders after the move would be demolished because they were dilapidated.

"This is more like a slum clearance; those buildings are very, very old," he said.

Spokesmen for the traders said they had no alternative but to be happy about the move. But while the new plaza might act as a mecca for business and was near the railway station, there were a few problems.

They would be moving to an industrial area far away from residential areas and would lose their passing trade.

One Indian trader in Reiger Park said they were doing well in the coloured suburb and did not like the idea of starting from scratch again.

"We'd like is to stay where we are and have the authorities allow us to make building changes," he said.

"If we have to move then let us go to where we feel we could do the most business."

Be more humane, pleads NRP

THE New Republic Party yesterday urged the Government to adopt a more humane approach to the problem of coloureds and Indians living in white areas.

The deputy chairman of the NRP's Johannesburg regional committee, Mr Edmund Elias, proposed that the question of who should be allowed to live where could be answered by the residents themselves.

Mr Elias called on the Government to amend the Group Areas Act to allow whites in any given area to decide whether coloureds and Indians could live there.

In a statement issued by the NRP, he said the party firmly believed the concept of local option should be the basis for resolving the issue.

Mini-referendums in suburbs would establish whether residents of specific areas objected to blacks living there.

Mr Elias commented on the series of prosecutions related to contraventions of the Group Areas Act by coloureds and Indians in Johannesburg's Hillbrow, Berea and Joubert Park, as well as in other areas:

"The New Republic Party, while conceding that the presence of people of other races living in a white area does constitute an offence, urges the Government to adopt a more humane approach to this delicate issue.

"Such an approach would benefit race relations at a time when the country can ill afford the kind of animosity likely to result from these prosecutions.

"The NRP notes with extreme concern that since the National Front group has focused attention on this issue there has been a sharp increase in the number of prosecutions.

"We accuse the Government of allowing itself to be frog-marched into action by a group of fascists with purely racialistic motives."

Mr Elias said the NRP felt the Government had not given due consideration to the acute shortage of accommodation for both coloureds and Indians in their own areas. — Sapa.

SEPTEMBER, 1978.

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Proven, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Bunn from the Board.

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
[illegible]

Naidus turn down house in cemetery

The Johannesburg City Council has offered the Naidu family a graveyard caretaker's home in the Avalon cemetery, Lenasia.

The family has refused the offer and claim that the council has warned them that they would be presecuted.

A spokesman for the council said a Press statement would be released later this afternoon.

Mrs R Naidu said the Hindu religion forbade women to visit cemeteries — let alone allow them to live there.

"We cannot accept this offer on religious grounds. Who would love to live in a cemetery anyway, cut off from the rest of the community?" she asked.

Another family with housing problems spent yesterday in fear of having their house brought down about their ears.

Mr Silva Vittee and his family, which includes two young children, recently moved to 21st Street, Pageview, after rats had attacked them in their former 18th Street home.

Their landlord moved to Lenasia at the weekend and at the same time the Vittees were told by Department of Community Development officials that they were living in the quarters illegally and would have to move out.

"But we have nowhere to go," Mrs Sarej Vittee told The Star yesterday. "We were told by Department of Community Development officials if we did not move out, our doors and windows would be broken to make our small quarters uninhabitable."

Yesterday Mr Vittee visited the Johannesburg offices of the department in a last minute attempt to find suitable alternative accommodation. He failed.

[illegible] association have been has still to be exercised details about this, the s house - No. 44.

fact that some members cases, enclosing parts of stake a claim of ownership gradually undermine the o can cause illfeeling

[illegible] and use of all members.

put on the common area and interferring with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to [illegible] enclosure [illegible] and remove [illegible]

[illegible] open for the enjoyment [illegible]

5. PETS

People are constantly complaining about animals straying round the estate and dirtying area close to houses. Sometimes this is so bad that it is a health hazard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution to this problem, and in the past the Board has felt unable to do anything about it, save ask for consideration from dog-owners in cleaning up and generally keeping control of their dogs. The trouble is now becoming so acute that we must remind all members of regulation 4.1.3 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. Thus in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Foox, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing line up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

Rules relaxed for Lenasia's 300 homeless

RDM 9/2/79

(84)

In October 1922 the Council had told the Divisional Council:

By GRAHAM BROWN
Municipal Reporter

SEVERAL town planning regulations were relaxed this week to accommodate the "age-old" housing traditions of Lenasian Indians.

Johannesburg's town planning committee agreed to allow more than one family to a house, to suspend prosecutions for illegal structures and to take no steps to evict families from illegal dwellings if there was no alternative accommodation for them.

They also decided to reverse a previous decision not to allow houses with more than five bedrooms.

The decisions came after a lengthy meeting between the committee and Lenasia's management committee, at which the plight of the township's 200 to 300 homeless families was discussed.

The chairman of the town planning committee, Mr Eddie Magid, who arranged the meeting, said it opened "all sorts of doors" and would be the first of many to solve Lenasia's housing problems in a humane way.

While residents would be allowed time to correct any existing irregularities, houses being built in future would be carefully checked by building inspectors, he said.

Lenasia's management committee chairman, Mr Dennis Pillay, said yesterday that many homeowners had been reduced to a state of panic by building inspectors searching for a host of illegal additions designed to accommodate families on Lenasia's waiting list for houses.

He said Indians who traditionally lived in extended family groups had been dismayed by the recent one-family-to-a-house ruling and the limit of five bedrooms to a house.

But he slammed rich residents for exploiting the homeless by renting out their private garages for up to R70 a month.

Many of the illegal dwellings in the township were nothing more than attempts to wring as much as possible from desperate families with nowhere to live.

This was why his committee had previously placed a bar on houses with more than five bedrooms.

Some families had applied successfully for permission to build "prayer rooms" — only to rent them out at exorbitant rentals.

He praised Mr Magid's committee for the positive approach adopted at the meeting.

In 1923, too, the Council advertised for a Superintendent for the new location, who was initially to help with its planning. There were 113 applicants for the post, but Dr. Loram, a member of the Native Affairs Commission, who was invited to address the Township Committee on 12 September 1923, told it that the job of African administration in Cape Town was particularly difficult - because of the 'tradition of freedom' for Africans, unknown elsewhere, because there were in Cape Town Africans from all over the Union and beyond its borders, and because there was also the large 'coloured' community - and therefore he recommended George Panton Cook, Superintendent at Bleomfontein and 'father of the Advisory Board system' as the best man for the post. Taking his advice, the Committee offered the job to Cook, who had not applied for it, and he assumed duty on 1 December 1923.[34]

That it was to be many years before Cook was in charge of Langa was in part the result of uncertainties that plagued the work of the Township Committee in 1923 and 1924 about the scale and nature of the new location. In early 1923 the Cape Town ratepayers approved the raising of a loan of R250 000 for its construction including roads and sewerage. That figure was based on an estimated 5 000 residents. But the police in early 1923 estimated that there were probably 5-6 000 Africans living in the town itself, not including the 600-900 who lived in the compound at the docks. Altogether, then, with over 4 000 at Ndabeni, there were again over 10 000 Africans in Greater Cape Town. By 1924, therefore, the Township Committee had revised its estimates upwards, planning a location to house 8 000 initially, with a possible extension to 12 000. This would cost over £335 000.[36] By 1925 it had reverted to 5 000, partly because only R250 000 had been authorised and partly because

it was necessary to take all possible steps to confine the number of natives within the Municipality to that necessary for the economic requirements of the city.[37]

In October/...

2. The Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923

From as early as 1912 the Union government had had under consideration a measure to standardise and unify the various laws of the four provinces in respect of urban locations, and, as it believed, to improve urban African administration.[42] Africans had voiced their opposition in

March 1918/...

Wholly individual action implies only external costs (ignoring private costs of actually making a decision to do something). External costs can be internalised by cooperative behaviour but decision making costs may be high especially in this case where co-operative behaviour cannot be detected since the impact on the outcome is small, or cannot be punished because of distance and anonymity. Of the three girls one was Sandile's daughter and another, her handmaid. They embarked at East London with the Governor and arrived at the Cape on February 24th.

Sir George was well satisfied with his initiative in assembling the chiefs, voting funds and he now turned to the Church confident that she would carry out her share of the scheme. The difficulty was that Bishop Gray was then in England and was not expected back for the following year. Douglas, who had the oversight of the diocese, was left to make all the arrangements for the boys's education and housing. The Bishop's empty house was placed at their disposal. There was also a delay in putting the plan into operation because there was uncertainty about the location of the main dwelling at Bishop's Court, space being found for them in the servants' quarters. They were very overcrowded and the Dean on the spot in no certain terms expressed his displeasure. For a start, though, the most urgent need was a teacher. The Rev. Hermann Hirsch, a German of Jewish extraction, was temporarily and reluctantly released from his duties as deacon the previous year and his short ministry in the parish of Simon's Town had not been auspicious. But no one else could be spared and so he took up the post forthwith.

Hirsch's new job presented many difficulties. Firstly, the European attitude to the black children was one of prejudice and a 'readily distributed suspicion that the boys would be inferior to that of the whites. As for conduct, it was thought that the black youths would be insubordinate and difficult to control. Hirsch, of course, was unable to offer any precedent which would be of help to the Rev. Edward Glover when he took over as Warden the following year: "I was prepared to find them... a compound of the wild beast and of the spirit of evil, with passions uncontrolled, and full of that mixture of duplicity and cruelty which is generally considered the characteristic of the African mind. They were to be set the combination of the Africans' cultural background was so alien to the Victorians that they were unaware that the tribal upbringing set great store by the inculcation of good manners and obedience. Much to the surprise of their mentors, the black pupils turned out to be as intelligent as any similar group of young men and the greatest difficulty was the language barrier. Hirsch knew no Xhosa. In the beginning their main means of communication was through the interpreter who had accompanied the party. The dictatorial rule of the result is punitive, the difference in age and sex, and the variation in ability compounded Hirsch's problems. The girls were all in the fifteen to sixteen year age group and the boys ranged from twelve to seventeen years old. They had received little or no previous schooling and, in addition, had been selected according to rank rather than under the activity scale in considering by summing the While his superiors found him wanting in humility and order, it was his self-confidence, energy and enthusiasm which enabled him to meet this challenge head on. Unanimity rule necessarily a simple majority.

The primary aim of the College was to transform the pupils into black English gentlemen and women. The first step in the trans-

/contd.

Bishop and the Governor were [illegible] in their belief that the College would be a powerful instrument in bringing about the peaceful occupation of the interior. By conferring great benefits on the native chiefs it would be the means whereby England could exercise her influence over them and at the same time give the future leaders of the various tribes a liberal and Christian education which would enable them to implant Western values, beliefs and practices within the indigenous social fabric. It was a plan designed to serve the ends of both Church and State. It is clear that the founders were concerned with the conversion of tribes as [illegible] than the conversion of individuals.

Lenasia.

Muslim Lady

Expected External costs (Present value)

Expected costs (Present value)

Diagram 4

To: The Editor, P.O. Box 10014, Johannesburg 2000.

Family's fate:

It's barbarism

It was really shameful and pathetic to read about the helpless Indian family with a little baby who was so mercilessly thrown out of their home in pouring rain, with furniture and all.

Don't the white people of this country have any compassion at all? How come there are no letters of protest or angry reactions from the masses? Have we become conditioned to such cruel acts? When a dog is treated badly, cries of protest come pouring in from all quarters. Are non-white South Africans below the status of dogs? It would seem so because dogs are allowed to live anywhere without restrictions!

We are reminded time and time again how uncivilised black governments are. Can we really call throwing a family with a small baby out in the rain because they happened to be a shade darker than white, a civilised act? I think such acts are the height of barbarism.

South African whites will surely be remembered in the annals of history as a most inhuman and cruel society.

Every white person who votes for or supports this Government should hang his head in shame. Those who care, and who value human dignity should protest strongly against such barbaric acts, otherwise they, too, will be held responsible.

Muslim Lady

is exemplified by the control introduced in June 1977 wh
unless a worker has worked for the same previous employe
may not be re-employed. This measure was introduced du
the large scale of unemployment among "qualified" Blacks
the Western Cape.

The tightening of control with the introduction of the F
boards and the Africanization of administration in the T
has resulted in delays of up to 3 months for obtaining c
for workers to return to the dairy. This has necessita
need in times of labour shortages in the industry for la
be personally fetched from the Transkei. From 1968 to
Crons Dairy never had

Planners push for Lenasia rent curb

(84)

10/8/79

By GRAHAM BROWN
Municipal Reporter

SOME form of rent control may be enforced in Lenasia soon to curtail the activities of landlords who are exploiting the township's housing shortage.

The chairman of Johannesburg's town planning committee, Mr Eddie Magid, said yesterday that action to fight the exorbitant rents being charged for accommodation in back rooms and garages was "very possible".

"We will try to enforce some kind of rent control if the chairman of the Lenasia management committee comes to us with proof that people are being exploited," he said.

The chairman, Mr Dennis Pillay, welcomed the statement.

"There are hundreds of people being exploited. We hear of them daily. We are investigating them and will certainly bring them to Mr Magid's attention," he said

Mr Magid said his door was always open to Lenasia's leaders. He hoped they would not hesitate to approach him with any town planning problems.

"We won't take any unilateral decisions. We want to iron out little problems as they arise so that they are not allowed to escalate in people's minds," he said.

The committee's new open door policy towards Lenasia's management committee began this week with a meeting that produced a relaxation of town planning regulations to allow more than one family to occupy larger houses in the area and a moratorium on prosecutions for illegal structures.

Mr Magid pleaded with residents to approach the council's plan survey branch to make sure their houses conformed with the plans registered with the branch.

...each time the work
returns to the dairy up to a ceiling of R5 per month
5 years service.

- A basic monthly bonus equivalent to 1/6 of their mon
wage, ranging from R21 to R32 per month.
- A daily ration allowance for milk equivalent to R4,25
- A specialized bonus is paid to workers with responsib
positions. The drivers qualify for this bonus and re
from R10 to R30, depending on the vehicle driven.
- An incentive bonus for selling milk equivalent to bei
per litre per day average over a month compared to the
ponding month the previous year.
- A profits bonus. Depending on the profits earned in
a percentage is paid back to the workforce 6 months af
end of the tax year. Such a form of bonus is unique
Dairy in Cape Town and up to R2 500 has been paid out
workforce in one year.

This bonus scheme is paid in addition to the statutory wage level. Other fringe benefits enjoyed include:-

- the lending of money
- hot and cold water
- washing facilities
- cooking facilities
- lights
- telephone for emergencies

An enriched feeding scheme was started in the early morning before
...t this was not utilized and thus discontinued.

...ns Dairy workforce is its low labour turnover.
...e of 18 show:-

ICE (years)	WORKERS
	5
	1
	3
	2
	1
	3
	3

figures of the dairy are indeed the lowest of
politan Cape Town, according to the Cape
...on.

...tion in the milk distribution industry has
...ent increases in productivity. It is
however, that in the 1960s prior to the
...arket concerns, productivity levels were
...nt. The supermarkets have claimed a large
...ilk market and thus the proximity of customers
...clined resulting in decreased productivity

The technology of the techniques utilized has increased in sophistication resulting in a structure of skills evolving amongst the labour force. Figure 2 and Figue 3 give an indication of how the wage structure has responded to the trends of increased specialization and productivity.

The labour intensity of the industry has shown a relative decline, as can be seen from Figure 4, with more productive techniques available. Daily output levels have shown an upward trend over the past three decades as the techniques of delivery have increase in efficiency (Figure 5) yet such a relationship must not be regarded as absolute due to the influence of other variables; namely population increase, milk price rises, the availability of substitutes, etc.

RODNEY CRONWRIGHT
August, 1978

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT REPLY

As a group we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors' in includ udy entitled "A Critique of Bour- Feminism" in their late uld like to point o ned and muddled thinkir ir article.

illogicali

The descri 's Movement should to stating the obvious; a political moveme efore, identify the women' structures of soci t factors such as the "pa , squatter-camps ar in these" have not been e ically, by the U.C indicates that the writer no direct knowledge projects currently en's Movement membe rence being that membe e perhaps more awar between "examining t continually produ structural position c ca" and developing listically refers to l practice" from wit ch an undeniably ent as a white univ around the projected for liberation of a mere utopianism oncern itself with Separatism in no way s of other oppresse

In correla ements as the "fund n that exists between mer ntradiction is nev il) and saying that "the c ist between social s secondary importance ter fails to reali from stating a basic fem one particular fe cal feminism (not to be Socialist, Liber sm) which is only one of s held by U.C.T. brella' organizatio is article is a n c stereotype the U.C.T. an homogenous rad and attack its policies

By a process reasoning several e deduced, the most err rns "consciousnes ist position in would endorse a description of consciousness- raising" as ersonal issues. It is clear that, despite the tedious cata , the writer has failed to appreciate the basic fact that "w e, the pill, abortion etc., are not personal and private prob ll group facilitates the crucial transition in awareness fr al consciousness example of this is th nese peasant womer

The cultural c basis of their oppr ry real contradiction pression as discrimina as essentially e pls' psycho-sexual forms on the other s e profound under and reinforce each

The mock-warni shows liberation is is no cognisance ng century have w equality, simu

20 more face charges under Group Areas Act

More than 100 people have appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this year for allegedly contravening the Group Areas Act and a special court has been set aside this week to deal with similar cases.

Twenty more coloured and Indian people appeared before Mr J le Grange today charged with illegally occupying flats and premises reserved for the white race group.

Among those who appeared today was Mrs S Kajee who had her baby daughter in court with her. Mr Mark Steel (30) and Mrs N Demones (33) who allegedly allowed the tenants to occupy premises also appeared and the case was postponed to April 3.

Mrs D T Jana, who appeared for 16 of the accused, requested that the cases be postponed to April 3, 4 and 5 because of an irregularity concerning their notices to appear in court.

"They merely received notices warning them to appear on a certain day. They were not given the full 14 days notice to appear as required by law."

Mr le Grange agreed to the dates arranged.

MAYFAIR INDIANS

Indians living on the "white side" of the racial boundary in Mayfair, Johannesburg, face further evictions this week.

One family, who did not wish to be identified, was due to be evicted today.

A member of the family said furniture had already been moved out and a white family was staying in the house.

At the weekend, a meeting of about 100 people — mostly those threatened with eviction, formed an action committee to give legal aid to families threatened with eviction.

EMPTY

The chairman of the committee, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said today the committee aimed to aid families faced with prosecutions for living in white group areas.

Mr Saloojee, who is director of the Johannesburg Indian Welfare Society, said these families needed every assistance as they could not be left to fend for themselves when there was no alternative housing.

The Naidu family, evicted two weeks ago are still living in a tent outside their former home, which is now empty.

In an interview published in The Star on Saturday, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, blamed a white backlash for the large number of prosecutions and evictions of coloured and Indian people living illegally in Johannesburg's flatland.

The authorities had to react to complaints and the police had to enforce the law, the Minister said.

"There were few prosecutions for illegal occupation before the Press made an issue of it. Now we get a stream of complaints and we must respond to them."

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Bunn from the Board.
Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.E. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

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J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
A. Foox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718
D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non resident) Tel. (Office) 432086
G.L.R. Burne - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 72[illegible]
E.E. Monk - Hse. No. [illegible]

Helping hand for evicted families

By PAM KLEINOT

AN ACTION committee — formed in Johannesburg at the weekend — called on the Government to stop evicting coloureds and Indians living "illegally" in white areas until alternative accommodation was provided.

The committee, called "Act Stop", follows the recent spate of evictions in terms of the Group Areas Act and plans to render assistance to people who face being thrown out of Hillbrow, Mayfair, Joubert Park and central Johannesburg.

The committee was elected at a meeting attended by more than 100 people — including tenants and interested people — held at the South African Institute of Race Relations, Braamfontein, on Saturday.

"The aim of the committee is to aid the people who live in fear of being evicted," said the chairman, Mr Cassim Saloojee, who is also director of th Johannesburg Indian Social and Welfare Association.

Mr Saloojee pointed out that recent reports about the Naidu and Vittee cases had highlighted the problem of "illegal" tenants which the authorities had, for many years, ignored.

"The situation is becoming desperate — the authorities are unable to provide alternative housing. Testimony has already been given from people who have been on the waiting list for up to six years," he said.

Another point made at the meeting was that there was a surplus of housing for whites and a shortage for blacks, with many empty flats and houses in white areas.

Another committee, consisting of a top legal panel of experts, has also been formed.

Evictees needing help must contact Mrs Pearlman or Mrs Boyer at 724-4441.

● Nine people will appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today on charges of contravening the Group Areas Act.

[illegible]ary's house - No. 44.

5. PROBLEMS WITH ENCLOSURES

The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some members have been enclosing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of the common area with private erfs, so appearing to stake a claim of ownership to it. If allowed to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause illfeeling between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, but just as effective barriers made from careful landscaping or grouping of plants. The Directors have been put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without appearing invidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

2 / .....

put on the common area and interferring with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

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[illegible]enjoyment

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Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

3 / .....

Y MAIL, Monday, Feb. 12, 1979.

Homeless Naidus still in the street

Staff Reporter

TODAY is the 14th day that the Naidu family — evicted from their Mayfair home under the Group Areas Act — has camped in the heat and dust on the pavement of Park Drive outside their former home.

The Naidus admitted yesterday that they were reaching breaking point, but were still determined to stay on the pavement until other accommodation was found for them.

Mr Naidu, looking tired and with a stubble over his chin, said he would be returning to work today as his firm was getting worried about the length of time he had been away.

The Naidu's passive protest to eviction by Department of Community Development officials is, however, taking its toll.

Mrs Naidu appeared exhausted and fearful about the stalemate situation.

"I know for sure that even when we do find a house, we are going to be victimised about this," Mr Naidu said.

The Star

Tuesday February 13 1979

(84)

'Twilight tenants': the real culprits

SO many coloured and Indian people are being prosecuted for living in "white" Johannesburg areas that a special magistrate's court has had to be set aside for the cases. In the last six weeks, as we reported yesterday, there have been 111 such charges and more are on the way.

This is a shameful figure and it is made no more palatable by the explanation which the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, has given. He blames the situation on a white backlash caused by newspaper publicity—"there were very few prosecutions before the Press made an issue of it."

The Minister's account conveniently evades two central issues. Firstly, that these people have nowhere else to stay; and secondly that they are being harassed in terms of an indefensibly discriminatory law, the Group Areas Act. It establishes separation — and inequality.

The housing backlog in Lenasia and the coloured townships is acute (and not improved by senselessly declaring traditional Indian areas like Pageview as white). The wrong-colour tenants in Hillbrow, Mayfair, Doornfontein and other fringe areas of the city have no desire to break the law. They are driven to it by desperation, caused by grossly unequal treatment under the Act.

This crossing of residential colour lines is no new thing. It was happening long before The Star reported on the phenomenon, and the reasons behind it, some nine months ago. Similarly the harassment, whether from official or private quarters, is not new either. The "twilight tenants" were living an insecure existence at best: sometimes exploited by landlords, blackmailed by nosey-parker informers (although very largely accepted by their neighbours) and in constant fear of the knock upon the door.

To suggest that silence would have improved this situation is quite misleading. As nonsensical as suggesting that there should be no reporting of the current spate of prosecutions.

It is the law, and the judgment of its administrators, that is at fault — a fault that is in many ways a crime, and one which taints every South African.

(84)

Woman in white flat must quit

A young coloured woman was today fined R100 or 100 days by a Johannesburg magistrate for living in a white area, and was given five days in which to vacate her flat.

Mr T J le Grange ordered Sylvia Patricia Crick (24) be evicted from her flat at 19 Vale Court, Gordon Road, Bertrams, together with any other occupants. They must leave the premises by February 18.

In addition Mr le Grange authorised officials of the Department of Community Development to eject the possessions of the tenants if they were not removed from the flat by Febraury 19.

Crick was one of 12 coloured and Indian people who appeared in a special court set aside for the whole of this week, to deal with cases concerning the Group Areas Act.

Mrs D P Jana, who was supposed to appear on behalf of Crick, said she had received a phone call this morning to say that her client was appearing in court today.

"But by the time I arrived, from Fordsburg, to defend her, she had already been found guilty," said Mrs Jana.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
FACULTY OF ARTS

PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSE : 17 - 19 FEBRUARY 1979

INTRODUCTION:

Enclosed is the programme of the Pre-University Course. The Course aims to assist new students with the transition from school to university, and to help them plan their first year of study as fully as possible. The various sections and activities of the Course are outlined below.

The Faculty of Arts is offering lectures dealing with the content of the courses offered in the Faculty. Students will be able to attend lectures in those subjects of interest to them. This will assist them to make informed decisions as regards their curriculum. In addition, four lectures will be given on Study Methods, and lectures will also be given on Librarianship, Education and Law.

Attendance is strongly recommended because the course forms an integral part of the first year registration programme. Attendance is also recommended for those students in other faculties who intend including Arts courses in their curriculum.

The Pre-University Course will thus consist of the following:-

1. Information lectures on courses offered (Saturday 17th and Monday 19th February).

2. Student Wo[illegible] students will be av[illegible] from 10.a.m. to 12 noon [illegible]

3. Study Meth[illegible] 22nd February).

4. Library Ir[illegible] Saturday 3rd March)

ACCOMMODATION:

Accommodation in a[illegible]e students who have been accepted [illegible]nts who are unable

Three guilty of living in white area

Rdm 14/2/79 (84)

Staff Reporter

FOURTEEN more colourreds and Indians appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with having illegally occupied areas reserved for whites.

Sylvia Patricia Crick, 28, was fined R100 or 100 days, suspended for one year. Margaret Adams was fined R100 or 100 days of which R50 or 50 days were suspended for one year, and Bernice Hart was fined R150 or 150 days, of which R75 or 75 days were suspended for one year.

They had pleaded not guilty to the charge before Mr J J le Grange. They told the court that they had accepted accommodation last year in Vale Court, Crown Road, Bertrams, because it was the only accommodation they could find.

Similar cases against Mr Stephan Africa, Mrs Fatima Patel, Miss Mavis Skosana, Mr Henry A Hendricksen, Mr Rodney Hadley, 22, 25, Mr Keith Julyse, 24, Miss Mazita Fredericks, 21, Mr Noel Symons, 33, Mr Keith Levers, 29, Miss Criselda Samuels and Mr Pushpa Jospeh, 36, were postponed to April 3 and 4.

Hansard 2 14/2/79

Soccer matches in Black townships

(84)

*3. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether White spectators will be allowed to attend soccer matches on soccer fields in Black townships in 1979; if so, on what conditions.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. On condition that the necessary permission is obtained from the Administration Board concerned.

No.4 - ETHIOPIA

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that runs in toward the soutl
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Adulis, a fair-sized village
to Coloe, an inland town and
place to the city of the peo
journey more, to that place
beyond the Nile through the
Practically the whole number
live in the places inland, a
the seacoast even near Aduli

There are imported into thes
the Berbers; robes from Ars
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in cut pieces instead of co
utensils and cut up for bra
is made into spears used ag
in their wars. Besides th
swords; copper drinking-cup
coming to the market; wine
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the country, and for clothir
of no great value. Likewis
there are imported Indian cl
and girdles, and coats of sk
and coloured lac. There ar
tortoise-shell and rhinocerc
(Periplus of the Erythr

2."By the might of the Lord of
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to them, and they would not
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them. And I rose in the mi
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the fugitives for twenty day
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(from an inscription fr

3."On the coast of Ethiopia, twc
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road which leads to Axomis."

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EXTRACTS A

Banned festival: Threat by Wits

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — University of the Witwatersrand students, who have been refused permission to hold a multiracial music festival, are to consider an alternative event, 'which may be outside the law.'

This is the opinion of Mr Clifford Goldsmith, president of the University's Students' Representative Council. But he said the SRC would have to discuss what sort of alternative it could offer to the Free Peoples' Festival which was to have been held on Sunday.

GROUP AREAS

Permission for the festival was turned down in terms of the Group Areas Act. An appeal against the decision, which Mr Goldsmith said was handled by Dr Andries Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, was rejected last week.

'We refuse to crawl on our knees to Cape Town,' he said. 'We used every legal channel we could.'

Mr Goldsmith said that when permission for a multiracial event was sought, the festival was defined as a private affair to be attended by students and their friends. Wits had a few hundred black, coloured and Indian students.

UNCERTAINTY

He said the refusal of permission cast uncertainty over a wide range of university activities outside lecture theatres.

'Are they now going to begin stopping mass meetings of students?' he asked.

'The festival was obviously not a political event. The Group Areas Act is one of the most blatant examples of petty apartheid. By stopping the festival the Government is impeding the development of better race relations.'

Education did not occur only in lecture theatres, Mr Goldsmith added.

LETTERS

The Editor, Rand Daily Mail
Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000

15/2/79 RDM 84

Naidus' predicament

HOW NICE for Minister Marais Steyn that he feels he is "under no obligation to find this man (Mr Naidu) a home" because he is so "choosy" that he is "destroying whatever sympathy one has for him". (RDM, February 10).

Mr Naidu has been evicted under the Group Areas Act from a perfectly adequate house in Mayfair by the Department of Community Development, and in desperation at his inability to find accommodation in the area where he and his family are permitted to be he has squatted on the pavement.

He has also had the audacity to refuse the generous offer made by the Department, under pressure, of a house next to the cemetery at Avalon — an isolated house without lights for which he is expected to pay a handsome rent, where he is afraid to leave his wife and children alone, and where there appears to be a religious problem. Minister Marais Steyn thinks Mr Naidu is being "unreasonable, provocative, irresponsible."

Perhaps he is, but there are some people who might consider it unreasonable, provocative and irresponsible to evict people from existing accommodation which is not required by anyone else when there is no alternative accommodation available for them, simply because of the colour of their skins. —**JOYCE HARRIS, Johannesburg.**

ment Printer, Gaborone.

Another family faces eviction

(84) RD 23 15/4/79

By BOB HITCHCOCK and MARILYN ELLIOTT

YET another family in Park Drive, Mayfair, faces eviction from their home by Department of Community officials.

The Rehman Altaf family were told last week to leave 55B Park Drive by Monday.

The family stayed on in the house but were visited yesterday by an official from the Department of Community Development and given an eviction notice for February 20.

Mrs Fatima Rehman Altaf is a diabetic with a heart condition and her husband, a salesman with a hawker trade firm, has had major operations to his back and hip. The Department of Community Development has been informed in letters that Mr Rehman Altaf is unable to travel or walk any distance.

Next Tuesday, however, will bring eviction for the Rehman Altafs and their three children. Their house is only two blocks from the tents of the evicted Naidu family, who have lived for more than two weeks on the pavement outside their unoccupied home.

Like the Naidus, the Rehman Altafs have nowhere to go. The only solution is for the family to split up and live with friends or relatives.

"We don't want to be involved in politics," Mr Rehman Altaf said yesterday "We just want a suitable home. I'm tired of living in fear of the next knock on the door and I'm also tired of living like a mouse in a hole."

Mr Rehman Altaf said he appeared in court four months ago on charges under the Group Areas Act but since then had not been able to find suitable accommodation.

Star 18/2/79

(84)

'Evicted tenants' delegation to see Minister

By Russell Norton and Yussuf Nazeer

With public opposition to the evictions of coloured and Indian people from white Johannesburg areas growing, a delegation representing the "illegal" tenants is to meet the responsible Cabinet Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, on Monday.

The meeting with Mr Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, which a legal representative will also attend, will be in Cape Town and the full implications of the evictions will be discussed.

This latest move follows increasing public opposition to the evictions which have been described as "unfair, unreasonable and unjustifiable" by coloureds and Indians affected by the removals.

Recent developments include:

- Calls by coloureds and Indians living in "illegal" white areas for mass demonstrations to put forward the point that "we are not living where we are by choice."
- The formation of the "Act-Stop" committee to help prevent evictions where possible and to give, if possible, free legal aid to "illegals" summoned to appear in court.

NAIDU CASE

- For the first time since the Naidu family in Mayfair, Johannesburg, were evicted from the "white" house, the South African Indian Council has stepped in and asked the Minister of Community Development to provide the Naidus, who are still living in a tent on the pavement with a proper home.

"They may not live in a cemetery as this violates their religious beliefs," Mr Carrim said.

- If possible the "Act-Stop" Committee will put "illegal" coloured and Indian tenants affected by evictions in touch with legal men willing to give free legal aid. Details can be obtained by telephoning The South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg, 724-4441 during office hours. Ask to speak to Mrs E Perlman or Mrs J Boyer. After 6 pm, Mrs Perlman can be contacted at telephone number 678-2141.

Hansard 14 (896) 17/5/79

Curfew regulations

708. Mr. H. E. J. VAN REINSBURG asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

How many persons were (a) charged and (b) convicted under the curfew regulations in the Commissioner's Court for the Randburg area during 1977 and 1978 respectively.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) Nil both years.

84

Star 17/2/79 (84)

A home for wife and baby...in a garage

By Russell Norton

Was jy al daar? At the place where I live, I mean. There are some *lekker* houses there in Eldorado Park *maar ek woon in 'n garage.*

That's because I can't get a house, *jy weet,* and I must put my wife and baby somewhere. So we put a carpet and a bed in a garage and we can use the *kombuis* for hot water for tea and the baby's bottle and washing.

Sometimes *ek voel nie bly daaroor nie* but what can a ou do? I pay my rent and go down to the G-Gs there in town and ask about my application.

Wag, sê hulle, daar is baie mense wat huise wil kry.

You ask what a G-G is? He's the ou that drives around with Government Garage number plates. *Hy soek ons,* to see if where we are is illegal.

But I'm all right. *Ek woon in 'n garage.* It is a fairly new garage. The rain can't get in.

But a sweet old auntie I know, she stays there in Kliptown. *Sy wil uit* and bloody soon. She has been in that place of hers for *'n duisend jaar* and it is falling down just about.

She is old and *bang om shops toe te gaan* especially at night when those gangs are about. *Daardie gang mense ken nie mercy nie.* One night they cornered her as she was coming home and pulled knives on her. *Sy is gesteek in die arm* and then a car came and its lights picked them out in the dark — *en daardie ouens is gou-gou weg.*

The G-Gs have told the old auntie she must wait before she can get a new house. The story is always the same: *daar is baie mense wat huise wil kry, jy moet wag.* You must wait, you know?

En toe is daar daardie jong man en sy vrou. One day the G-Gs tell them to move into a house. This house is the *G-G's s'n.* "Wait there for a few weeks until proper housing is found for you," *sê hulle.*

Four months later *is hulle nog daar.* Then another G-G comes and says *hulle moet uit* because why, they are illegal. But, says the young man, we were told to come here and wait. No one told us we must move. Where must we move to? To Kliptown, *sê die G-G.*

Die ouens by die Kliptown kantoor they can't come there. They tell them they will break the house down if they move in. *Dan is die* water and lights *afgesny* and the young couple can not get hot water for the baby.

Die jong vrou sê eventually *sy gaan Starline besoek* and one of *die groot koppe by die G-Gs* organises all of a sudden that the young couple stay in the house they first were told to wait in.

Sometimes we sit around, *drink 'n bietjie wyn* and laugh about it all. *'n Mens kan nie altyd huil nie.* Some of us feel very bitter about it all. *Dis nie altyd die G-Gs se skuld nie* that there are no houses and that some of us must live in garages or in back rooms.

'n Paar van ons speak of the time when South Africa's history books will be rewritten and you won't have to stand in a queue to put your name down for a house you will get only in a few years. *Hulle is die political mense.*

But me myself, I think of another time when the issues are not whether you are white or black *of pienk* even. Instead what will be important *is of jy 'n goeie man is, of nie.* Whether you loved me or I loved you.

Before *die Groot Baas daar bo* we are all the same, *nê?*

● The incidents related here are all true. They were detailed by people who have had dealings with the Johannesburg City Council's Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs and the Department of Community Development.

Evicted . . . the notice says "go" but doesn't say where.

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20/2/74

(84)

A 'white' livingroom, but a 'black' kitchen

BOB HITCHCOCK, Race Relations Correspondent, and MARILYN ELLIOTT report on the plight of Indians who face Group Areas evictions from white suburbs — while there is no alternative accommodation available in their own area.

Mrs Kay Nalla . . . peering into uncertainty.

[redacted]

MRS KAY NALLA'S living-room and front door are in a white area. Her kitchen and backyard are in a controlled area where it is permissible for Indians to live. Mrs Nalla is an Indian.

A Government official came along the other day, locked and sealed the front door and took away the key.

"You can't use it," she says the man told her. "It means you would be stepping out of your front door into a white area. That's illegal in terms of the Group Areas Act."

That little episode, frustrating and inconvenient as it is to grandmother Kay Nalla and her family, has its funny side. Even the Nallas can laugh about it, despite the Government's threat to evict them shortly.

The rear half of their house in Park Drive is in "brown" Fordsburg. It's the front half that's committed the crime. It's in "white" Mayfair.

In Mayfair, geographically a part of the historic Fordsburg-Pageview-Vrededorp complex in western Johannesburg, approximately 100 Indian families face Group Areas Act evictions. Three weeks ago the Naidu family were evicted with their possessions and in the rain from 28 Park Drive, a little house on which they say they spent nearly R3 000 on interior decoration alone.

Raghubathy Naidu, a 37-year-old salesman, and his radiographer wife, Dhana, with their eight-year-old twin daughters and 18-month-old baby, pitched a tent in sheer desperation on the kerbside outside their house. They had nowhere else to go.

Acting in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Department of Community Development — or Community Destruction, as some coloureds and Indians say — is evicting Indian families on racial grounds without offering them, in most cases, alternative accommodation in their own group areas.

The fact is that with a Government-acknowledged 1 800 shortage of homes in Lenasia there are no homes to offer. That does not seem to stop the department putting families onto the street.

Mayfair, which was proclaimed white in 1962, has been unofficially multiracial for some years. Chinese and Indian residents have met little resistance from white residents.

When the Naidus applied to the Government for a permit to re-occupy their house until accommodation was available for them in Lenasia, they got 47 signatures from white neighbours in one morning supporting the application. White Mayfairites call almost daily at the Naidus' tent to offer sympathy and assistance.

Mrs A de Meer, who has lived in Mayfair's Park Drive for 20 years, says: "I don't mind having Indian neighbours. They give no trouble."

Anthony Azar, of Church Street says: "Indians are human beings. I don't mind them in the neighbourhood."

Mrs Lizzie Anthony, of Langerman Street: "We're all one big happy family in Mayfair, whites and Indians."

Mrs T Zackey, of Park Drive: "I will open my door any day to an Indian neighbour."

Despite the threat of eviction more and more Indian families have moved into the suburb in the past few months, because, they say, they have nowhere else to go.

In the main they are educated people working in commerce, industry and the professions. Their sons and daughters, in some cases, are studying at university. Most of their white neighbours are artisans, bus drivers or railway workers.

Finding alternative accommodation is not easy. One result of the shortage of homes in Lenasia is that some Indian families pay exhorbitant amounts for living in outhouses on some of the larger properties in the township. It can cost up to R50 a month to live in someone else's garage.

Mayfair itself is not without its profiteers, both white and Indian. It is estimated that 75 % of the houses in that part of the white suburb which borders on Fordsburg are today owned by Indians. They buy properties through white nominees who sign the necessary documents.

Although many of the properties are rent controlled, Indian tenants pay up to R1 000 "goodwill" before the keys are handed over.

Indians buying properties through white nominees in Mayfair pay up to R40 000 for houses which a couple of years ago were selling at between R10 000 and R15 000. It is estimated that some 3 000 Indians own properties in "white" Johannesburg today, including the central business district.

In Park Drive and Hanover Street, where the bulk of Mayfair's Indian residents are living, the cloak of fear and insecurity hangs heavy.

The next knock on the door could be the one that leads to homelessness — or at least to the splitting up of the family, with the mother going to one relative or friend, the father going to another, the children to others.

Mrs Fatima Rehman Altaf, of Park Drive, is a diabetic with a heart complaint. Her husband, Rehman Altaf, is a salesman and a veteran of several operations to his hip and back. They have three children — and an eviction order dated today.

Middle-aged Fatima Altaf says: "We're exhausted with the tension and frustration of it all. I'm under sedation and medication and should be getting plenty of sleep, according to the doctor. We haven't slept for weeks. Why must we live in fear? It's not as if we're taking accommodation desperately needed by whites. Our crime seems to be that we want to live in peace as a family."

Her husband, Rehman Altaf: "We're not politically involved, neither do we want to be. The injustice is enormous. It's incomprehensible."

In Park Drive there are several Indian families who refuse to answer a knock on the door, unless they are certain who the caller is.

Mrs Jasoo Govind, of Number 24, a recipient of an eviction notice, has instructed her children to close doors and curtains and refuse to answer knocks on the door when they return from school.

Mrs Kay Nalla is equally nervous, even behind her sealed front door. She says: "I hate white people knocking at my door. I'm scared to answer." Kay Nalla is a voluntary social worker with St John's Ambulance Brigade and Baragwanath Hospital.

In nearby, desolate Pageview, life still goes on, eviction fears and property profiteering the most dominant features of existence.

That suburb, proclaimed white in 1963, still has an estimated 5 000 Indian residents living among the debris, despite the many evictions under the Group Areas Act and the devastation caused by front-end loaders.

Nine traders selling what the Government deems to be essential items continue to do business. Each has a special permit. Any Indian there today who does not have a permit is classed as illegal and it is only a matter of time before he receives an eviction notice.

The Alli Peer family, of 24th Street, has made five applications for accommodation in Lenasia. Each one was unsuccessful.

The Peers' youngest daughter, Sumayya, 14 months, has a congenital heart disease and must receive regular treatment at the nearby Coronation Hospital.

The senior paediatrician, Dr T D Wilson, wrote a letter to the Department of Community Development stating that because of the child's condition it was essential for the Peers to live conveniently close to the hospital. It was also essential, the doctor wrote, that the Peers have adequate housing.

That letter was not acknowledged by the department. The family now faces eviction on April 7, following Alli Peers' appearance in court and a fine of R10. The family has nowhere to go.

Officials at the Department of Community Development maintain that Indian families who live in properties which are privately owned stand less of a chance of getting a house in Lenasia than those living in property taken over by the department.

A spokesman for the department said that as soon as private owners sell their property to the department, the tenants occupying the property would receive consideration for accommodation in Lenasia.

One of the problems seems to be that some landlords are reluctant to sell to the Government because they feel they are being offered unreasonably low prices.

Mr C Modi, one of oldest and best-known shopkeepers in Pageview, has links with the neighbourhood going back to 1902 when his father became a trader there.

He is appalled, he says, that urban renewal has led to a situation where certain landlords bleed tenants desperate for accommodation.

One property, he claims, is divided into four flatlets which consist of two small rooms and a kitchen. Each flatlet is let at R50 a month, the tenants sharing a communal bathroom and toilet.

There is no rent control in Pageview. Some landlords have doubled rents without notice and tenants continue to pay. They have no option.

Plan for 1 000 homes a year

SENIOR officials of the Department of Community Development in Johannesburg say they don't understand what all the fuss is about.

It's against the law for Indians to live in white areas, and that's that. And, after all, within three years every Indian in Johannesburg will have accommodation in Lenasia.

The official aim is to build 1 000 homes a year for the next three years.

At the moment, officials say, the housing shortage in Lenasia amounts to plus-minus 1 800 families.

The chief regional representative of the department, Mr J Swart, says: "The period of waiting depends on the availability of houses and on the merit of the application."

An example of a family who would get preferential treatment, he says, is a man and his wife and six children who are living in a backyard room.

According to Mr Swart, 6 517 houses have been built since 1962 by his department in Lenasia.

In Lenasia Extension 8, 164 houses are scheduled for completion by March 1980 — and 62 "luxury houses" will be completed by September this year. In addition, 32 group-housing units are planned and 16 build-it-yourself stands will be available in the extension.

In Lenasia Extension 9, tenders for 114 sub-economic and lower economic flats have already been invited. In addition, tenders for the following will be invited: 50 luxury houses (April); 90 group-housing units (May); 353 economic houses (April/May); 89 economic group-housing units (within the next six months).

Also planned, according to Mr Swart, are 18 higher economic housing units. And 63 stands will be available for Indians wanting to erect their own houses.

In Lenasia Extension 10, tenders for 1 000 houses will be called for between October and next January.

In Lenasia Extension 11, a total of 1 020 houses — ranging from lower economic to "better type" houses — are being planned, plus 70 group-housing units and 150 flats. These, according to the department, will be erected within the next three years.

About 900 houses are planned for the recently proclaimed Indian area of Marlboro, officials say. These will be taken by Indians living in Wynberg, near Sandton.

In the area south of the Gatsrand provision is to be made for 20 000 houses. But because the installation of services is time-consuming "it is unlikely the development of the area will be commenced for at least another two years".

Mr Swart says that, nationwide, at the end of last year Indians were short of 20 700 houses. "The final figure is still being processed."

In terms of the Group Areas Act, a total of 33 750 families have been moved to Indian areas.

23/2/79 DD (84)

Packery may sue Minister

JOHANNESBURG — A Pretoria Indian businessman, Mr Mutusamy Packery, will sue the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn and SABC-TV for R100 000 unless they apologise and broadcast a correction of statements made by the minister on Wednesday night on the programme Mid-Week.

During the programme, Mr Steyn said Mr Packery owned flats and a house in the Indian suburb of Laudium.

Mr Packery is currently appealing against a refusal by the Department of Community Development to grant him a permit to remain in the luxury house he is leasing in the white suburb of Hatfield, Pretoria.

In a statement released last night through his lawyer, Mr Louis Shapiro, Mr Packery said the allegations made by the Minister were entirely untrue.

"My properties were lost when I was sequestrated in 1977. The Minister should have been aware of this and should at least have controlled his information before making unfounded allegations.

"By his statements, the Minister has clearly implied that I am a liar."

"What makes the matter even more deplorable is that the whole case is sub judice pending my appeal for permission to remain in a white area. It seems from the comments made by Mr Marais Steyn that he has already decided against me before even hearing my application.

"The SABC is also guilty in all these matters and should at least have given me a chance to comment on the Minister's allegations before broadcasting them". — DDC.

voordat ons kan probeer ingaan op hoe en waarom die veranderinge veroorsaak is.

5.3. Verskille tussen Nederlands en Afrikaans histories beskou

As ons op die vernaamste verskille tussen Nederlands en Afrikaans let, is dit histories beskou baie wenslik om onderskeid te maak tussen

(a) die verskille wat samehang met die verskillende 17de-eeuse Hollandse taalvorme waaruit Nederlands en Afrikaans respektiewelik ontwikkel het, en

(b) die wat verklaar moet word uit veranderinge wat die Hollandse taal aan die Kaap deurgemaak het in sy ontwikkeling tot Afrikaans.

(Die veranderings wat die Nederlandse taalstruktuur in die afgelope 2½ tot 3 eeue in Nederland ondergaan het, is baie gering in vergelyking met die ingrypende veranderings wat die Hollandse taal aan die Kaap deur dieselfde tydperk ondergaan het.)

Ongelukkig kan die twee soorte verskille nie skerp van mekaar geskei word nie. Dit het altyd die kieme van verandering in hom; hoe die tendensies tot verandering gaan ontwikkel, kan nie voorspel word nie. 'n Nuwe verskynsel wat hier en daar begin merkbaar word, kan om hom heen grip en binne 'n betreklik kort tyd oor die hele taalgebied versprei; maar dit kan ook wees dat sekere faktore sy volledige ontplooiing teenhou, sodat dit in omvang beperk bly. Van baie opvallende kenmerke van Afrikaans kan ons die eerste groeipunte al in die 17de-eeuse Hollands waarneem; van ander ontbreek die aanwysings in die oorgelewerde geskrifte uit die tydperk, maar sien ons dat hulle in die latere ontwikkeling daar in die Nederlandse dialekte van vandag.

Die probleem is dus so dat ons in teenstelling die besondere kenmerke van Afrikaans in vergelyking met Nederlands in drie groepe kan verdeel:

Mr Marais Steyn

Packery to sue Steyn, SATV

PRETORIA. — An Indian businessman, Mr Mutusamy Packery, has given notice of intention to sue the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, and SATV for R50 000 each unless they apologise and broadcast a correction of statements made by the Minister in the Wednesday programme Midweek.

During the programme, Mr Steyn said Mr Packery, who is appealing against a refusal by the Department of Community Development to grant him a permit to remain in the luxurious house he is leasing in the white Pretoria suburb of Hatfield, owned flats and a house in the Indian suburb of Laudium.

His attorney, Mr Louis Shapiro, said today that the allegations made by the Minister were 'completely untrue'.

Mr Packery, according to a statement released through his attorney, had lost his properties when he was sequestrated in 1977.

Mr Shapiro confirmed today that letters of demand had been sent to the Minister and SATV.

Mr Shapiro also said he was fully satisfied that he would get a fair hearing at the impending appeal against the department's decision not to grant Mr Packery a permit to live in Hatfield, in spite of Mr Packery's decision to institute legal proceedings against the minister and SATV. — Sapa and Argus Correspondent.

(84)
Argus 23/2/79

4. In 1976 het twee stud ement, Marion Brower
en Gerhard du Raan de bjek en die winterwakansie
in Nederland deurgebr e baat daarby gevind,
behalwe dat hulle elk ediet het. Gerseede jaar
het ons weer die 16 b se studente in die
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5. Indien u belangstel i en graag volgende jaar
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Ek wil graag deelneem oject 1979 op die voorwaardes
soos uiteengesit.

NAAM:.....

ADRES:.....

.....

.....

Stuur terug aan: Die erlands
Dep
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RON
770

'Don't evict them' plea

Municipal Reporter

JOHANNESBURG's management committee is to be asked to help stop the spate of evictions of coloured and Indian families from the "white" areas of Johannesburg.

Dr Selma Browde, Progressive Federal Party councillor for Houghton, will ask the committee at Tuesday's council meeting, to press for those who are homeless to be housed before people are uprooted from perfectly acceptable accommodation in white areas.

Her motion will ask the committee to take part in a study with the Government to determine how many:

- Families need resettlement from white areas;
- Homeless coloureds and Indians are on the waiting list for houses;
- Houses are needed to eliminate the backlog and cater for the natural population growth;
- White housing units are standing empty in Johannesburg;
- Families are having to share inadequate accommodation with other families.

Dr Browde wants the council to approach the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to stop evictions from Hillbrow, Berea, Yeoville, Mayfair, and Pageview, until the study is completed and the council can make recommendations to him.

The councillor for Braamfontein, Mr Winston Hertzenberg, who will second the motion, said yesterday he hoped the National Party/Independent Ratepayers Action coalition in the council would treat the motion "on its merits, and not on a political basis.

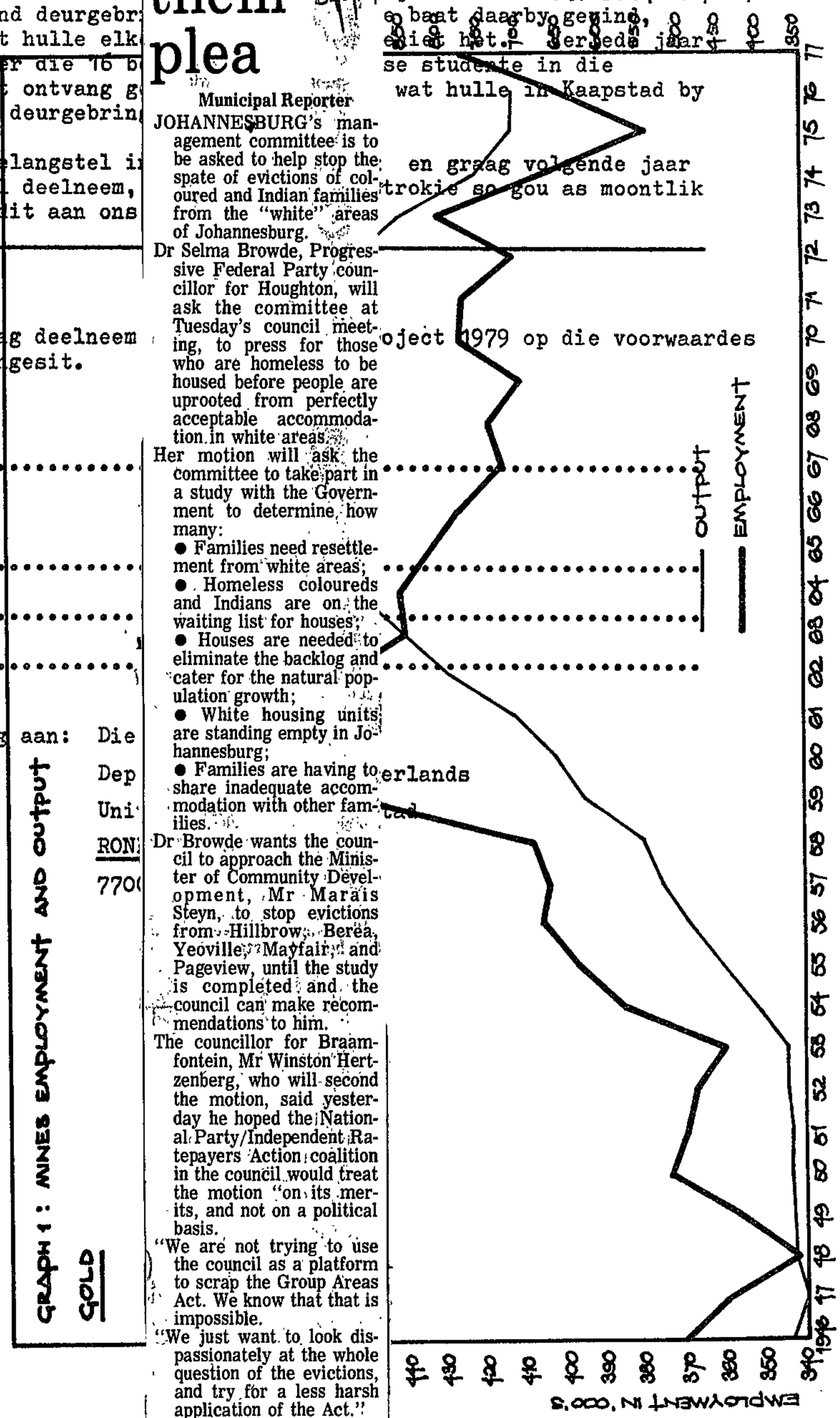
"We are not trying to use the council as a platform to scrap the Group Areas Act. We know that that is impossible.

"We just want to look dispassionately at the whole question of the evictions, and try for a less harsh application of the Act."

He said new houses in Lenasia should be used to help eliminate the backlog.

One of Ayatollah Khomeini's

A farmer urged the government to undertake a vast programme of rural electrification, irrigation and farm-to-market road construction.



84

White spectators at soccer matches in Black townships

*7. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether White spectators are at present permitted by the West Rand Administration Board to attend soccer matches in Black townships falling under its jurisdiction, if so, subject to what conditions is such permission granted.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. On condition that the necessary permission is obtained in advance and that they leave the residential area before 18h00.

Since deviations from the median estimate are more likely to be autocorrelated than random, one can have more confidence in the shape of the unemployment rate curve than in its position. It should be noted, however, that the method of estimating historical agricultural and services employment tends to diminish the deviation of the curve from the trend line over the period 1961 to 1973.

Finally, one may ask - what is the rate of ll lead to :

a) a stable unemployment rate,

b) a stable unemployment number, u ıs?

Elementary algebra can be used ıing table :

TABLE V111.

GROWTH RATES REQUIRED FOR STABLE UNEMPLOYM 73 and 1977

		Median	Low part. ratio	L	us Propl. prod.
Stable rate	1973	5,9%	5,9%		5,6%
	1977	5,7%	5,7%		5,5%
Stable Number	1973	6,6%	6,3%		6,7%
	1977	6,8%			6,7%

V11. INTERPRETATION OF RES

A note on interpretatic gures for employment and unem loyment at very low incomes, ur Africa Accordingly, it may be or does not have the same North America. Three ed for this view. Firstly, f opportunities and a set ouseholds from the rural to the u peasantry manage to some extent t

/cont :

Fined for living in area he grew up in

Argus 26/5/78 (84)

A coloured man who was convicted of contravening the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg last week, said at the weekend he was "terribly hurt at having to move from the white area where I practically grew up."

In his Doornfontein home, surrounded by white neighbours who he said are "good friends," Mr Solomon Peterson said: "I am still cut up about the issue especially when the church I belong to telephoned and asked why I didn't tell them.

"I am a religious man living a decent life, and in this case I am far more fortunate than some others. We have been promised a house in the coloured area in May, and we don't have to move out until June 1," he said.

"A man has to have a roof for his family — he's got to have a house.

"There are a lot of coloured people living here. I practically grew up here, but since I work in Industria and everything else is out there, I see very little reason for being here any more."

Mr Peterson was convicted along with another coloured man, Mr Desmond Frank Wilson, for occupying houses in Doornfontein.

Mr Peterson was fined R1) or 100 days and a further R50 or 50 days was suspended for one year.

Mr Wilson received a similar sentence. He was not available for comment.

Protea South

Hansard 4 (285) 23/2/79

*4 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether the Government has made a decision on the future of the township known as Protea South, if so, what decision has been made;

(2) for the occupation of which race group (a) is the township designated at present and (b) will it be designated in the future;

(3) what are the reasons for the decision taken.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, it has been decided in principle that Protea South should be acquired for the expansion of Soweto.

(2) (a) At present it is not designated for any specific race group, but is a controlled area in terms of the Group Areas Act.

(b) Blacks, in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945).

(3) Geographically it forms part of the whole area destined for the housing of Blacks in Soweto.

84

Comment

This Act must go

84 Sund 7 Apr

4/3/79

MR MARAIS STEYN, Minister of Community Development and administrator of the Group Areas Act, has just given us another example of the National Party dogma that social problems can be solved by the making and enforcing of laws.

Mr Steyn wishes "earnestly to implore persons illegally occupying premises" to return to their own areas.

Why did they leave their own areas? Presumably because they could not find homes there.

It is time that Mr Steyn and his colleagues realised that the life of the Group Areas Act is drawing to an end. How it will die, cannot be predicted. A great deal depends on those who made the law.

It is now nearly five years since Mr Pik Botha told the UN that South Africa would move away from racial discrimination. He was supported by Mr B. J. Vorster, who was then Prime Minister. Mr Vorster said the world would be surprised at what would happen in the following six months.

There was no surprise. Nothing happened. In 1979 Mr Steyn is threatening with eviction those "guilty persons" who have "transgressed the laws of the land". What fatuous language to use of people who can't find houses.

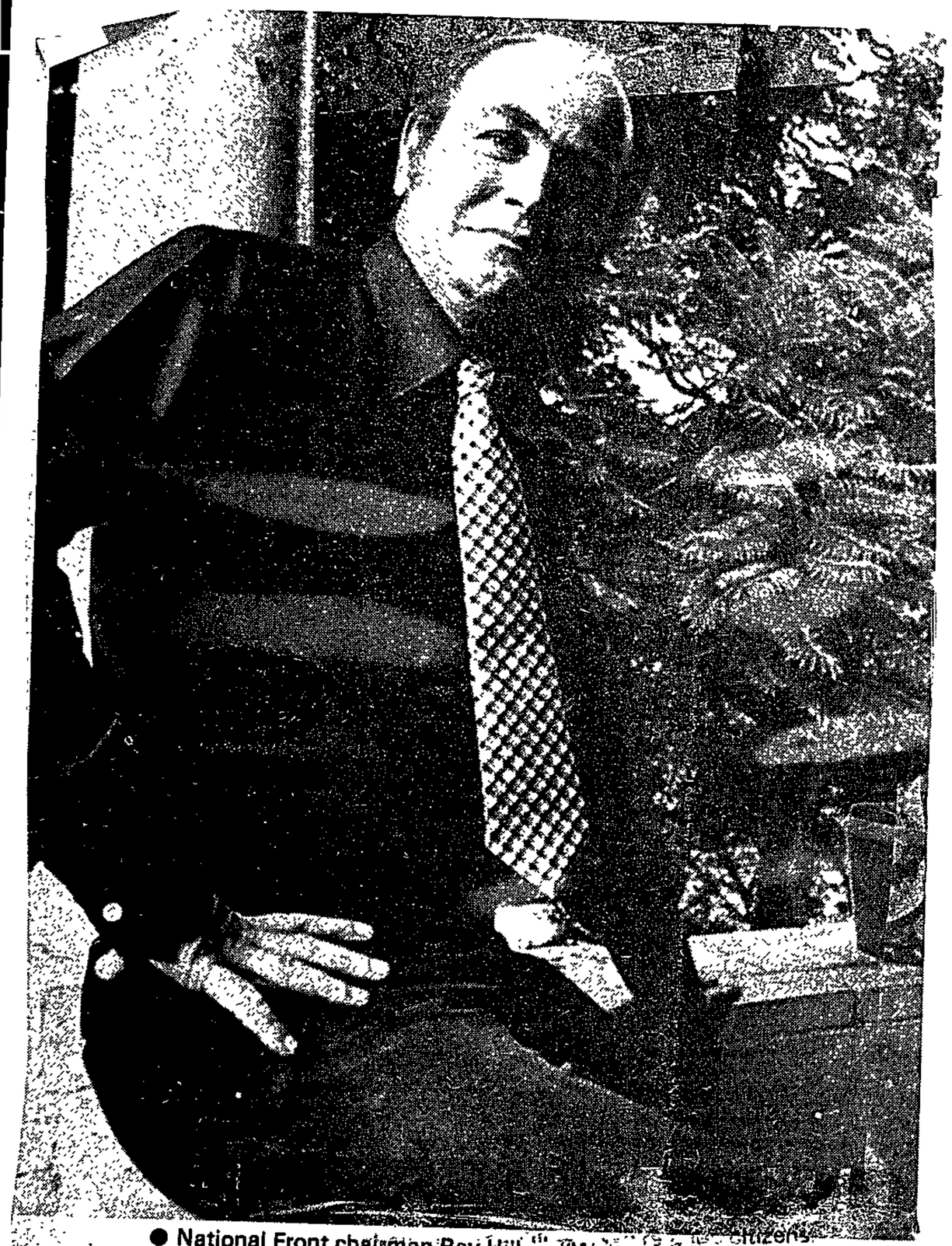
Wake up, Mr Steyn. The Group Areas Act must go.

SUNDAY EXPRESS March 4, 1979

EXPRESSCOPE

RACISTS' COMPLAINTS FORCED RESIDENTS TO LEAVE

Beware the snooping NF



● National Front chairman Ray Hill — "We're good citizens."

By JEAN LE MAY

NATIONAL FRONT supporters have in the past few weeks snooped around blocks of Hillbrow and other Johannesburg flats in which Coloureds and Indians live — and as a result many residents have been charged with illegal occupation.

It was established in a Sunday Express investigation this week that prosecutions started soon after the NF reported their presence — although until then the authorities appeared to be turning a blind eye.

Scores of former tenants have now had to move to overcrowded accommodation in Eldorado Park or Lenasia — while flats stand empty throughout Johannesburg's White areas.

The National Front's deliberate campaign appears to have paid off.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, yesterday warned that stern action would be taken against illegal tenants and landlords.

His statement came soon after he had been visited by a delegation of Coloured and Indian flat-dwellers who faced eviction. They told Mr Steyn they had moved into the flats because they could not find accommodation in their own areas.

The National Front, in addition to "snooping" in flats, also claims responsibility for police action against multiracial nightclubs and for the bombing of the Van der Walt Theatre, Pretoria, during its first multiracial performance last year.

Moreover, the group is propagating a policy for controlling Black population growth that would result in the deaths of Black infants, which the chairman, Mr Ray Hill, says is "tough — but that's natural selection".

As a result of the group's activities several PFP politicians have called on the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to prosecute the NF for incitement of racial hatred.

The National Front is an extreme right-wing group, an off-shoot of the British neo-Nazi organisation, founded in Johannesburg less than a year ago by Mr Jack Noble, a British citizen who has lived in South Africa for 18 years without becoming naturalised.

It claims a membership of about 1 500 and has branches in several Transvaal and Natal towns.

Mr Noble, who returned to South Africa on Friday after a three-week visit to Britain, told the Sunday Express he proposed standing in his home town of Grimsby, Yorkshire, as a candidate for the National Front in the coming British general election.

He would return to Britain to fight the election "at the appropriate time", he said.

Asked whether Mr Noble had brought money from Britain for the South African group, chairman Mr Ray Hill said: "No. We sent some to Britain instead."

During its investigation the Sunday Express spoke to Coloureds and Indians charged with living illegally in a White area.

"These White men came and talked to cleaners, night watchmen and caretakers," said a Coloured who asked not to be named. "They even called young children playing in the corridors and on the stairs and asked where the Coloureds and Indians were living.

"We found out they were members of the National Front.

"Then men came from GG (Group Areas inspectors) and started asking us questions. Soon after that the police and the summonses arrived.

"We have never clashed with Whites living in the flats and there have been no questions from other tenants, but we suspect some Whites read the NF leaflets and telephoned them."

● Jack Noble
. . . NF founder

In most cases people suspected of informing the NF turned out to be recent immigrants to South Africa, we were told.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said recently that the action had been taken against Coloureds in White areas because "Whites had complained".

This week the Johannesburg City Council unanimously adopted a motion asking that the department should suspend evictions pending a thorough investigation. The motion, proposed by the Progressive Federal Party councillor for Houghton, Dr Selma Browde, was supported by Nationalists and by Mr Francois Oberholzer's independent group.

The implication of this is that the Nationalist-dominated city council had been prepared to turn a blind eye on Coloureds and Indians in White-area flats —until the NF intervened.

Mr Ray Hill, chairman of the NF, asked to comment on the group's claims that it was responsible for the recent spate of legal actions and evictions, at first denied that such claims had been made.

Confronted with a report to that effect in a NF publication he said: "It's probably true — it's against the law for them to live there and so we reported it to the authorities.

"We're good citizens."

They must be charged, say PFP leaders

THE National Front should be charged immediately with inciting race hatred, opposition politicians said this week.

"Their anti-Black campaign is far more dangerous than their anti-Jewish campaign," said Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party MP for Yeoville.

"Racism based on colour in the present South African situation is far more pernicious. Political and legal action should be taken against them at once."

Mr Alf Widman, PFP MP for Hillbrow, said he was "shocked" to hear that Mr Noble, who has been on a visit to Britain, had been allowed to return to South Africa.

He had understood from the Minister of the Interior, Mr Schlebusch, that Mr Noble should not be allowed to return, he said.

Mr Simon Chilchik, PFP MPC and city councillor for Hillbrow, said the National Front was "contaminating the minds of people, especially recent immigrants".

NF policies, which arose from the belief that Whites were superior to all other races, were an incitement to race hatred.

Mr Chilchik disagreed with the Prime Minister's recent statement that the NF was "a little toadstool organisation that does not merit much attention".

In fact the NF was propagating a dangerously racist policy among recent immigrants — "particularly in Hillbrow", said Mr Chilchik.

Mr Denis Diamond, spokesman for the Jewish Board of Deputies, said he agreed with Mr Schwarz that the National Front's anti-Black stance was far more serious in the South African context than its anti-Semitism.

"The National Front's solution for controlling the Black birthrate almost amounts to the final solution — approaching genocide," he said.

He was referring to an article in the NF publication "Hitback" by Mr Noel Hunt, described by NF spokesmen as "a well-known Rhodesian".

One of the NF's objectives, says the article, is to limit the Black birth rate.

"Every race has a survival mechanism," it goes on.

"The Black man's gimmick is breeding . . . he has little option. If you can't fight very well, and are not over gifted with brains, your best hope of survival in the human jungle is to outbreed the opposition and so swamp them by weight of numbers.

"The problem is not so much the high birth rate as the fact that Whites take great care to preserve and rear the results of the feckless fecundity of Blacks. . . People who live in a welfare state must expect a drop of about two points on the intelligence scale for every generation so bred. Welfare leads to moronism.

"Whites . . . allow the quality of Black breeding stock, poor enough originally, to be progressively debased by failure to cull . . . (and operate) a welfare state for them . . .

"To limit the Black birth rate the Whites must do nothing. They must refuse to provide one cent for Black 'welfare', for Black health or for Black education . . . No woolly-witted liberal or social scientist must be allowed to interfere."

Mr Hill, asked by the Sunday Express what the outcome of such a policy would be, replied: "I suppose there would be a big rise in the Black infant mortality rate. That's tough — but that's natural selection."

Six weeks of hell for pavement family

RDM. 8/3/79 (84)

By MARILYN ELLIOT
Staff Reporter

MOST South Africans love camping but there is a Johannesburg Indian family which hates the sight of tents.

The Naidus, evicted from their Mayfair home under the Group Areas Act, have been living in a green tent in one of Mayfair's busiest streets for the past six weeks.

Yet the house that was their home is standing empty a few metres from their pavement "home."

Mrs Dhana Naidu, qualified radiologist and mother of three, yesterday described what it is like to spend six weeks under canvas in the public eye. She began bravely, pulling herself together as she has done for the past two months for international television teams.

Then her sharp Asiatic features crumbled.

"I've been kidding myself. It's hell to live here. The dust, heat, the cold, rain. Every night there are fights. We hear people trying to kill each other with knives. We sleep three out of eight hours.

"My children suffer, and so do I. God help me, I am not a radical. All I want is a roof above my head."

And harassed midday drivers roar around the Naidu tent. An accident is nothing unusual and the evicted family have helped victims who think their tent is a convenient Red Cross station.

Sudden friends drop in. The kind who stink of three-day brandy binges. They offer to start petitions.

Mrs Naidu, however, takes these generous offers with a pinch of salt. She knows that bedouins in Johannesburg's backyard are a passing fancy.

And still there is "no comment" from the Department of Community Development.

The Department paid a suprise midnight visit. Mr Ragubathy Naidu woke up in a sweat. A torch flashed inside the tent. "Is your wife here?" the official said.

"You have thrown me out of my house. Now you want to bother me when I'm on the street. Leave me alone," he screamed.

For many years, the Naidu family has struggled to find a home in Lenasia.

When news first broke of their move onto the pavement outside their home Community of Development officials denied that the Naidus had ever applied for a house.

" We have applied," said Mrs Naidu, "over and over again."

But the Naidus wait. Every day has become more difficult than the one before. Their three young daughters, twins Priya and Prisha, eight, and Mala, an eighteen month-old toddler, look upon their parents' plight with childish amusment, but their patience is also running out.

Said Mr Naidu yesterday: " We are so tired. My back is killing me. Believe me, we are not doing this for fun. All we want is a home.

"Six weeks after being evicted and thrown onto the street, we have heard nothing. If we could find a house, it would be a miracle, but there is nothing. This is what the authorities do not seem to understand. I am not flaunting the law. I am helpless."

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, strongly attacked the Naidu family for refusing a house offered by the Johannesburg City Council in a cemetery in Avalon, near Lenasia.

Unfortunately, the Hindu religion prohibits women from entering or being near cemeteries. Although grateful for the offer, the Naidus could not accept the cemetery house.

Mr Steyn said in an interview a month ago that Mr Naidu was being "irresponsible and provocative" in refusing the cemetery house.

"I have never wished to cause trouble," said Mr Naidu yesterday. "I am tired. My family is tired. Can you imagine what it's like to live on a noisy street for six weeks? If I had an option, I would move. But where ?"

Mr Steyn has on several occasions told the Press that everything is being done to accommodate the Naidus. On other occasions he said there was "no chance" of the Naidu family getting a home.

Mr Steyn could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Ex-EL minister in protest

(84) DD 9/3/79

JOHANNESBURG — A former East London clergyman repeatedly threw himself in front of Department of Community Development officials and workmen yesterday as they forcibly removed the evicted Naidu family's possessions from the corner of a busy suburban street in Johannesburg.

The Rev Rob Robertson, who had spent nearly six weeks sleeping in a tent next to the Naidus' makeshift encampment in Mayfair, told policemen: "You'll have to arrest me before I move."

Mr Robertson, who served seven Presbyterian congregations in East London before he moved to the Transvaal in 1974, was one of many people, watched by riot policemen, who had gathered to protest against the removal of the Naidus and their possessions from a "white" area.

On a number of occasions, police pulled the clergyman away from the removal truck and threatened to arrest him.

Later, Mr Robertson entered the Naidu's tent as a protest while department officials were pulling it down.

Meanwhile, Mrs Dhana Naidu, amid a multiracial crowd that swarmed on the pavements in Park Drive, made last-minute appeals to officials and police to leave the family alone.

"You haven't a court order for this," she shouted at a policeman.

He replied: "Don't shout at me — I'll lock you up. These people have been authorised to do this. Why are you trying to stop them?"

Mrs Naidu retaliated: "You are treating us like animals."

He replied: "At least animals listen when you talk to them".

Then bystanders — who included members of the Black Sash and the Act-stop committee — heckled police and tried to persuade black removal workers to stop.

Also standing by were uniformed policemen with dogs. They remained with their handlers in police vans.

Mr Ismail Ayob, the Naidus' attorney, told police and officials the removal was a matter for the city council, not the Department of Community Development.

Mr Ayob instructed Mr Naidu to demand an inventory of all his goods before they were placed on the removal truck.

Mr Naidu started to make the inventory but was called away to make a telephone call.

Officials continued to load furniture without an inventory.

The crowd surged forward at this and hissed at policemen and officials, accusing them of "stealing" the Naidu's possessions.

An official shouted: "Carry on loading. Mr Naidu is playing for time."

When Mr Naidu returned to the truck, he ranted at policemen: "You can lock me up. You can lock me up right now, but I won't let you take my furniture. If any of my goods are missing, I will sue the Department of Community Development."

Policemen with batons drawn ordered the crowds to disperse. At the same time, the truck drew off with the Naidu's possessions. — DDC.

Minister's statement, page 7

Police forcibly remove the Rev Rob Robertson as he tries to stop Department of Community Development officials from loading the Naidus' furniture onto a truck.

Family's tent home demolished

CAPE TOWN — The tents erected by the Naidu family which was evicted from a house in a white group area have been demolished on the instruction of the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

The tents had been removed because they had been erected illegally "to the inconvenience of law-abiding citizens in a very contentiously situated position" in Mayfair, Johannesburg, Mr Steyn said yesterday.

In an explanatory statement, Mr Steyn said the tents were "obviously not being used for the accommodation of, among others, children."

He had ordered officials of his department to dmolish the tents "and take proper care that the furniture and possessions of Mr Naidu are not damaged."

Mr Steyn gave a long sketch of how the tents were observed and visited by officials before the demolition order was given.

During "careful observation" the following was noted:

On March 1, at 10 pm, one man was found alone in the tents and there were no women and children.

On March 2, at 11 pm, only one elderly man was found alone in the tents and neither Mr Naidu nor his wife and children were there.

On Sunday, March 4, from 9,15 pm to 10 pm, there was no one in the tents, and on Monday, March 5, at 15 minutes past midnight, there were a man and a woman but no children in the tents. — PS.

84

From home to tent...from tent to..?

DHANA NAIDU — "Lots of white women have come here and cried."

LILLIAN CUPIDO — "We were scared and so were the officials."

By Sue Garbett

Dhana Naidu, Fatima Altaf and Lillian Cupido have all been served with eviction orders and technically have no homes.

Dhana Naidu and her family have lost two homes — the brick one they were evicted from 38 days ago in Park Driive, Mayfair and the tent one she was thrown out of one hour after I sat in it, talking to her.

Eviction

Fatima Altaf, her husband Abdul Rahim, their daughter Shenaaz and sons Fazel and Mobin wait daily for eviction from their house at 55b Park Drive, Mayfair.

Lillian Cupido, her husband Hilton and daughter Levine were due to be evicted on March 1 from their Doornfontein flat.

It's ironic that shortly after Dhana Naidu said, "I'm lonely living here on the pavement," she was surrounded by riot police, dogs, the Press and crowds of curious onlookers as her wordly goods were removed by Community Development officials.

Angry

This qualified radio-

at noon I have to sit outside the tent on the pavement.

"There's simply nowhere to go you know. There are no houses. We don't want to break the law. We just want a roof over our heads.

"Find us a house in Lenasia and we'll go there."

Fatima Altaf has taken a turn for the worse since the Naidus, just down the road from her, have had their tent removed.

She is almost in a state of shock and nearly too nervous to speak. She suffers from a heart condition and is a diabetic.

Her husband is beside himself with worry and speaks in spasms.

Her daughter, Shenaaz (19), a qualified junior accountant, is quiet and bitter.

Fainted

"We know we're here illegally but there's nowhere else to go," said Shenaaz. Our neighbours are friendly — I watch television with them — they come here for tea and chats."

Mr Altaf takes up the thread. "When they came to evict us, my wife was ill in bed. She fainted. They said we could stay another day.

Fatima Altaf: "We don't want trouble. I wish we could live in peace."

Shenaaz: "There are no

SHENAAZ ALTAF — "What white wants to live in a house when Indians have lived there?"

Fund to buy tents for evicted people

By Yussuf Nazeer

A fund is being started to buy tents for people who cannot find accommodation after being evicted from white areas.

The fund is being launched by the non-racial action committee, Acstop, recently set up to assist evicted families.

A PFP city councillor on Actstop, Dr Selma Browde, said the fund would be used to buy tents and pressure cookers for several more families who are shortly to be evicted and would not be able to find other accommodation.

Several coloured and Indian families have already appeared in court and been found guilty under the Group Areas Act for occupying white premises.

The fund, Dr Browde said, would also help to pay the fines of families who could not pay them.

"Launching this fund is an act of desperation, and not one of defiance," Dr Browde said.

Dr Browde said nobody wanted to live in tents. It was no life for families with children. But these people had to have some shelter if the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn would not give them homes.

An Acstop executive member, Dr R A M Salojee, hit out at the Department of Community Development for its "double standards" in giving a home in Finetown, Grasmere, to a member of the Lenasia Indian management committee, who has accommodation in Lenasia as well.

"The public wants to know how a management committee member can be given a home while he has a roof over his head, but the Naidu family cannot be given one," Dr Salojee said.

The member with two homes was not available for comment.

[illegible] her orange sari, said: "I'm angry at officialdom, not at white people as such. Lots of white women have come here and cried when they've seen us living outside our empty, locked-up house.

"We were still in the bathroom and the children (twin girls of 8 and the 14 month old baby) weren't dressed when they came to evict us from the house.

"There was a terrible storm. The children screamed as the rain pelted down and I was drenched in my efforts to cover the furniture."

Her eyes closed as she recalls events. "At that moment in the storm with the doors of our home locked I felt I wanted to die."

Very cold

Since then the children have slept with friends and family and she and her husband have lived on the pavement.

They have been disturbed at night by community development officials, by street fights, shebeens, attempts to steal their car and above all by the pounding roar of traffic.

"The weather's changed. It's very cold here in the mornings now, yet so hot [illegible] I'm not surprised. What white wants to live in a house when Indians have lived there!"

Fatima Altaf: "So now we just wait for the knock that means eviction. Each knock makes my heart jump." Lillian and Hilton Cupido lived apart for five months because they couldn't find accommodation in Coronationville.

As we sat in their neat two-roomed flat in Doornfontein, Lillian said: "I took Levine (3) and went to stay with my parents in Kimberley.

Scared

"Then Hilton found this flat. We're happy here. The other tenants don't mind us being the only non-whites.

"They came to evict us on March 1. We were scared, so was Actstop (a multi-racial group which is helping the families). The officials went away when they saw us all."

Lillian knows they will be back.

"If they put our things on the pavement, we'll camp.

"I don't feel angry, just heartsore. Why us? What have we done wrong?

"Give us a home in Coronationville and we'll live there."

PTO

They want their tent back on pavement

STAR 10/3/79

(84)

Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, chats to Mrs Dhana Naidu on the Mayfair pavement she now calls home. He called the family's eviction iniquitous and said it was an immoral act by a supposedly Christian government.

Mr Raghubathy Naidu wants his tent back — among other things.

He and his wife, Dhana, moved into the tent about a month ago when they were evicted from their home in Mayfair, Johannesburg, under the Group Areas Act.

But, on Thursday, the Department of Community Development took the tent and all its contents away from the pavement opposite the Naidu's old house.

Yesterday Mr Naidu made an urgent application to the Rand Supreme Court to have his possessions returned to the pavement, but Mr Justice Nestadt struck the case from the roll because he said it was not urgent enough to be heard immediately.

Mr Naidu says the only clothes he and his wife were left with were the ones they stood up in

7. ... Another reason for Khoi decline was the loss of their land — which lost their Khoi Khoi hordes — and ... "The Khoi Khoi hordes depended upon the use of large territory within which it carried circulate, pasturing stock and hunting. Once their land was gone the hordes broke up into small groups of clients or farmers servants, no longer independent, and slowly ceased to speak their own language or follow tradition and customs ..." (9) As pointed out earlier (p.3), the nomadic nature of Khoi society meant that access to which they had relational rights were life and cattle. This came that freemen could occupied for long stretches. This and, perhaps unaware that their earlier dispossess Khoi of their sentiment a case where Governor Van Plettenberg withdrew a rent of land to a freemen in 1773 because it came to his notice that Hrilebeest, a Khoi Khoi captain, was established claims by Khoi disinheritance exceptional, because established claims by Khoi are rare. By and large, such exclusive grants would be wanted to freemen without Khoi interests, and e Khoi would then be drivers from the lands, the pastures of which would in any case be ploughed under. It is significant that one of the reasons the Peninsular gave for their attacks which started the first war was that the freemen had supped their lands rights. The white advance then disrupted ie traditional grazing pattern of Khoi societies.

The Dutch presence tended to exacerbate rivalry between Khoi groups, and eventually lead to these groups being brought under the power of the Company and dealing. We have seen how the Peninsulars alienated themselves from other Khoi groups by their economic ...

8. ... under the power of the Company, the chief of the duffeated COCHOQUA, was required to provide for the return fleet. It was humiliating, in that it diminished his sub-ordination to the Company.

prohibited by the Company), Khoi names by which they had been called disappeared. Miscegenation caused the race ideally to disappear. "They literally annihilated themselves out of existence" (11)

The inferior position occupied by Khoi in white society

Exploiting the homeless . . .

BOB HITCHCOCK: Race Relations Correspondent

KEY-MONEY demands, profiteering and inflated property values have become disturbing factors of the implementation of the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg.

Among the victims are young Indian families, the breadwinners on the lower rungs of their careers in commerce, industry and the professions. The people who are exploiting them are chiefly older, wealthy Indians.

Playing a low-key role are shadowy white businessmen who are making money as nominees for Indian property owners buying up property in Mayfair, which was proclaimed a white Group Area in 1962 — and in one-time Indian areas nearby that recently were proclaimed white.

In Fordsburg today a demand for anything up to R8 000 "goodwill" is commonplace as a prelude to negotiating the purchase of a small flat.

In Mayfair — scene of Group Area evictions of otherwise homeless Indian families — tiny, sometimes rundown semi-detached houses officially valued at no more than R15 000, are fetching between R30 000 and R40 000.

In Lenasia, a small house which today costs R10 000 to buy from the Department of Community Development can immediately be re-sold in a private deal for up to R20 000.

A plot of vacant land in the township valued at R2 000 will fetch R4 000 in a private deal. Pokey flats are being let by Indian property owners for up to R200 a month.

In unfashionable commercial areas to the east and west of Johannesburg's central business district, Indians running small businesses have discovered a lucrative sideline. If the price is right they undertake to find any homeless Indian family a house or flat.

An Indian attorney living in Fordsburg says: "All this is a direct result of South Africa's race laws, specifically the Group Areas Act. That Act is as directly responsible for exploitation as the people involved."

Veteran Indian businessman Mr R J Vandeyar puts it this way: "Profiteering and exploitation are rife because we Indians are restricted in where we can live and where we can buy property. If whites were restricted to Parktown or Kensington the situation would be the same there."

He reckons a house costing R60 000 in Parktown today would sell at between R90 000 and R100 000 in Lenasia.

"There are tiny flats in Fordsburg for which the rent is R75 a month," he says. "If the rents were not controlled those flats would be snapped up at R250 a month. This reflects the extent to which Indians are starved of accommodation."

In the past few weeks I have interviewed a number of white estate agents and owners of blocks of flats in Hillbrow, Berea, Yeoville and Joubert Park. Almost without exception they deplore the eviction in terms of the Group Areas Act of Indian and coloured tenants from white areas.

The reason is obvious. Indians and coloureds of the type who can afford to live in white areas are good tenants. And the implementation of the Group Areas Act is hitting the pockets of flat owners and estate agents now that the white demand for flats has subsided dramatically.

The fact is that with the eviction of coloureds and Indians from some apartment blocks, the buildings will be almost empty. Some owners are already finding it difficult to meet overheads.

Businessmen are beginning to realise that Group Areas legislation is throttling commercial activity in "white" flatlands.

At the same time, it is creating unsavoury situations in places like Fordsburg and Lenasia where ordinary hard-working Indian families, desperate for accommodation, are being exploited.

Lenasia, over 26 km from Johannesburg's city centre and excessively overcrowded with families living in outhouses and garages, is extremely unpopular with rank-and-file Indians.

Not only do they regard it as an inconveniently situated ghetto and resent being forced to live there, they also find it unreasonably restrictive.

Most Indians deeply resent being shifted from Pageview, Vrededorp and Fordsburg. Historically, this is their area.

Promine Indian business and professional men and women will t you that the pain and expense they have suffered as a sult of being bulldozed out of Pageview, or forced out of rdsburg, will not easily be forgotten.

They ask reasonably one feels, why a residential area can't be open for them in Fordsburg?

The SoutAfrican Indian Council, hardly noted for revolutionary titudes, recently urged the Government to declare Fordsrg an Indian residential area in view of the Oriental Plazand other Indian amenities being situated there.

Fordsburs what the Government terms a controlled area. It is ond the few left in urban South Africa. It has never been prlaimed a Group Area. There are pockets of whites living re, though most of the residents and most of the busines are Indian.

There is strong feeling among Indian Council members and otherominent Indians that it will be declared an Indian conercial area, like Durban's Grey Street. This would m, under Section 19 of the Act, that Indians could own busesses in Fordsburg but not live there.

As a conlled area, Fordsburg today is inhibited by the restrictioof the Group Areas Act of 1950, but some inter-racial mement is permitted.

For instae, an Indian can own property there — but only if the perty was erected before 1950 and if the property was Indian-owned in that year. If it was owned by whites in 1950, a permit is needed before an Indian can own it now.

Indians can trade there, but only if there have been no alterations and improvements to the property and if the trader in the property was Indian in 1950. If the trader was white at that time, a permit is required for an Indian to trade there now.

There are still a number of white traders in Fordsburg, as well as a few residents. Race relations have been good there for many years.

With the occupation of flats in Fordsburg, the law stipulates that if whites were tenants in any given block when the 1950 Act was introduced, only whites can occupy it now.

For all that, a number of Indians have been granted permits by the Department of Community Development to move into "white" properties there.

Among Indians, insecurity, bitterness and bewilderment are rife in the area today, largely as a result of action being taken in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Attorney Mr Ismail Ayob says: "The rest of the world thinks the Group Areas Act and similarly restrictive racial legislation is barbaric. Interestingly, from time to time the South African Government seems to be ashamed of it. You can't blame them."

Some middle-aged and elderly Indians react to official cussedness and inhumane laws with sad resignation. "What can we do?" They shrug as they say it.

But with the younger Indians, one senses a spirit of resistance. They are angry, though controlled in their outrage. They have witnessed the suffering that white laws and racist attitudes have caused their parents.

It's back to square one for evicted family

(84) Star 12/3/74

The Naidu family have moved back into the "white" house in Park Drive, Mayfair, Johannesburg, from which they were evicted on January 29.

Mr R Naidu told The Star: "With great reluctance and because we need a roof over our heads, we have decided to accept the kind offer made by the Rev R Robertson who has obtained a lease on the house."

Mr Naidu said he had been supported in this decision by Mr I F Mayet, an executive member of the South African Indian Council, who earlier, had sent a memorandum to the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Steyn asking him to give the Naidu family a home.

Mr Robertson decided to join the Naidu family on February 1 and pitched a tent on the pavement in Mayfair next to the family.

Last week, officials pulled down the tents and took the Naidu family's furniture to a storage basement in the Oriental Plaza.

Mr Naidu said he spent three days in the open on the pavement with his wife and Mr Robertson after their tents were pulled down and their clothing and furniture removed.

"Our family life has been disrupted and, at night, we have had to send our children to friends because they were ill. My work has also been affected," Mr Naidu said.

He added that a promise by Mr Steyn to rehouse them had not been kept.

This was confirmed by members of the South African Indian Council and the Indian Reform Party.

Fresh row over homes for Indians

SIAR 13/3/79 (44)

By Yussuf Nazeer

A member of the Lenasia Indian Management Committee has been given a home in Finetown, Grasmere, and a plot in Lenasia, while the Naidu family remains homeless.

This action has brought the Department of Community Development into further conflict with the Indian community and its leaders.

They want to know how management committee member, Mr W Dinky Pillay, who has a roof over his head in Lenasia, can get a home — and a plot — while people who are homeless cannot.

Vice-chairman of the Lenasia Indian Management Committee, Mr Abe Choonara, said the department had given Mr Pillay a home in Finetown, Grasmere, in January, while Mr Pillay was still living in Lenasia and did not qualify for a home.

TEMPORARY

He also learnt that the department granted Mr Pillay a plot in Lenasia Extension 7, and that Mr Pillay also had a room which he occupied in Lenasia, despite having a home in Finetown.

Mr Pillay, said he applied for the home in Finetown after he had been given notice to vacate his Lenasia flat last June. The home was given to him by the Department of Community Development as a temporary measure.

The regional representative of the department, Mr J N Swart, confirmed that the Finetown home had been given to Mr Pillay temporarily — until Mr Pillay built his own home in Lenasia.

NAIDUS BACK

Meanwhile, the Naidu family, who were evicted from their "white" home in Park Drive, Mayfair, on January 29, moved back into this home yesterday, after spending three days on the Park Drive pavement when the tent they were living in was pulled down last week.

The Rev Rob Robertson, who had been sharing the family's outdoor living for almost a month, leased the house from which the family had been initially evicted and invited them to move in with him.

The Group Areas Act makes provision for one race group to live with another for a stipulated period, an attorney said today.

A deputation from the South African Indian Council will travel to Cape Town tomorrow to see the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, about the spate of evictions of Indian people without homes living in white areas.

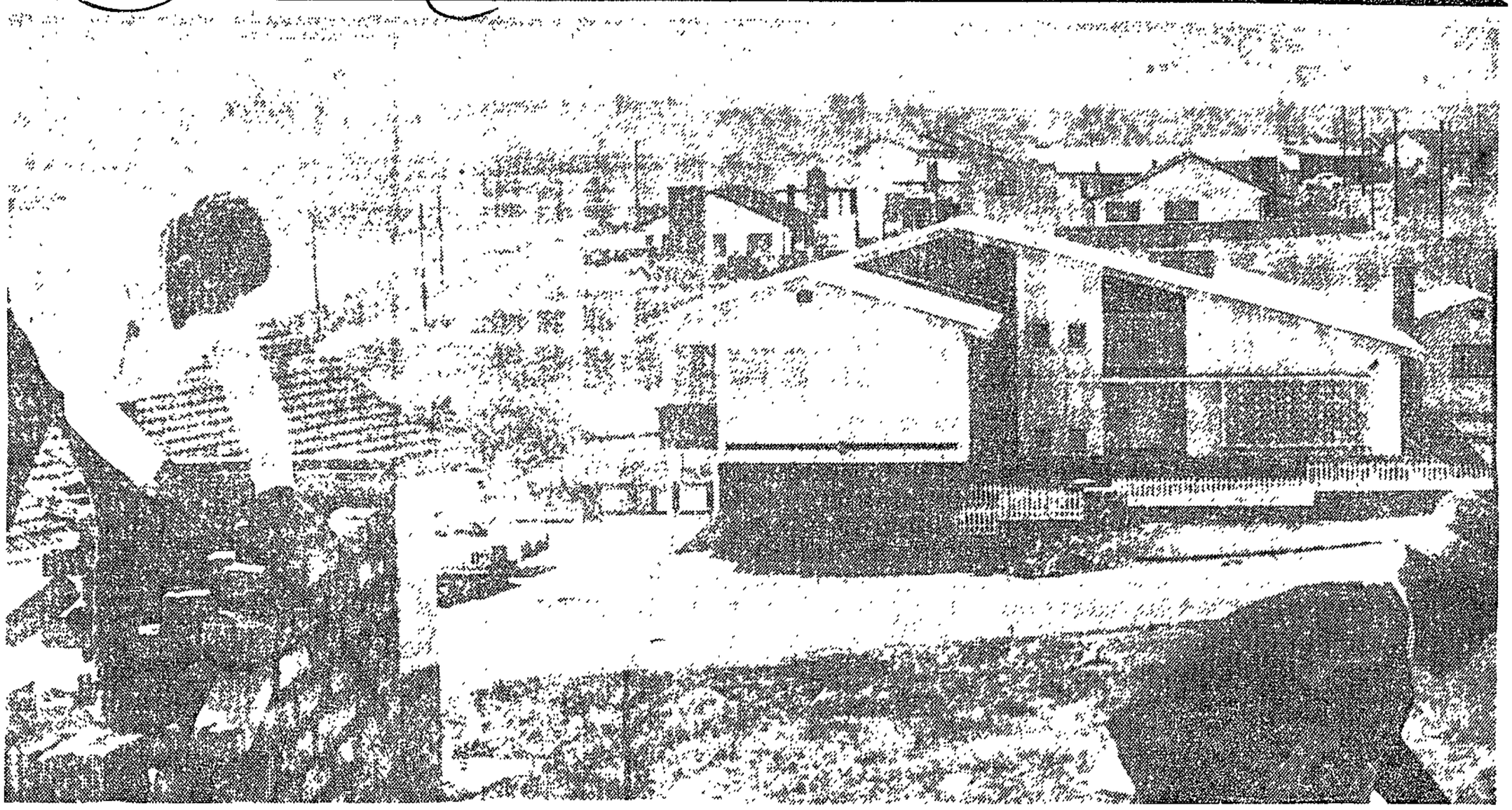
One of the things they intend to discuss with the Prime Minister is their dissatisfaction with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Seven more coloured families have been issued with notices to appear in court on Friday for unlawful occupation of premises in a white group area.

The families from Darwin Court, Delvers Street, near the Carlton Centre, moved into the white flat, last year.

Group Areas police from John Vorster Square served notices on them last week.

(84)



1950 Act is cause of bitterness

The Group Areas Act of 1950 has to date caused more than 250 000 coloured and Indian people to be moved to areas with limited facilities for expansion.

The Act has also cost the taxpayer — mostly whites — millions of rands to push the coloured and Indian people out of white cities and towns.

In 1977 the House of Assembly quoted a figure of R23 133 274 to uproot and resettle 591 Indians — or R39 142 per family. And when all the bulldozing has been completed it will have cost the taxpayer more than R200-million.

The manner in which the Group Areas Act has been implemented by the Department of Community Development has caused more bitterness among Indian and coloured people than any other law affecting them.

Separating these people from the hearts of towns and cities where they lived has also separated them from their work and all the conveniences, facilities and cultural links cities provide.

With thousands of people on the long waiting list for homes, and several hundred living "illegally" in white areas — in mostly dilapidated buildings — leaders of these people have pleaded with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn and his Secretary, Mr Louis Fouche, to stop the prosecutions and evictions.

But the pleas of the leaders, including white sympathisers, have fallen on deaf ears. In fact Mr Steyn and Mr Fouche, have taken stricter measures to evict people occupying buildings in white areas.

While Mr Steyn himself said there was no alternative accommodation available for these people, prosecutions and evictions would go on against them regardless.

At the same time Mr Steyn has warned Indian and coloured leaders not to get emotional over the evictions but instead prevent their people from "breaking the law" because he believed there was an organised effort by Indian and coloured people to infiltrate white areas.

The evictions and prosecutions have seriously embarrassed coloured and Indian spokesmen in management committees and councils whom the Government has set up as "leaders" of the people.

The pleas from members of both the South African Indian Council and the Coloured Representative Council to halt the evictions have been ignored by both Mr Steyn and Mr Fouche as well as the Government.

The non-racial action committee, Actstop, formed in Johannesburg recently to help evicted people who have not been given alternative homes by the Department of Community Development, has warned that more tents would go up in white areas where people are dumped on the streets.

Planned

The claims of Minister Steyn and secretary Fouche about "thousands" of houses being built annually for Indian and coloured people can be gauged by the following figures:

In three years (April 1975 to March 1978) the Department of Community Development built 235 homes for Indian people and 3 467 for coloured people.

Homes completed in five months (April-September 1978) by the Department of Community Development: Indians in Lenasia, 188; coloured people in Eldorado Park, 177.

For 1979 the following number of homes is planned for coloured people: Eldorado Park, 167, Riverlea 320, and Ennerdale 1 250, totalling 1 737.

For Indians, 755 homes are planned for Lenasia Extensions 8 and 9. The department also promises to build another 1 148 in extension 9.

The department also says it sold 320 plots to Indians between June 1977 and November 1978 for building. It says a further 160 will be made available this year.

Not built

However, according to a report released to the Lenasia Management Committee, only 58 homes are to be built this year in extension 8.

In February 1977, the department promised to complete 100 houses in three months for coloured people in the new township of Ennerdale and 300 more the following month with 1 000 houses annually after that.

A year later (May 1978) these promised homes still had not been built. A Department of Community Development spokesman said only 10 would be ready "four to five months later." He said that thereafter between 20 and 30 would be completed a month.

More than 10 000 in need of homes now

A recent survey by Indian and coloured civic bodies revealed that more than 10 000 coloured and Indian people need homes immediately.

Of these, 4 400 are in coloured townships and 600 in Alexandra Township, according to the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee.

This survey does not include Newclare, Bosmont and Coronationville where several hundred other families are living in overcrowded conditions because of natural population growth over more than two decades.

The Indian management committee established that there are 1 900 people living in garages and outbuildings or bunkhouses. It also found that [illegible] are living in the overcrowded homes of parents and relatives.

Fordsburg, Doornfontein, Jeppe and the Market-Diagonal-sts complex also harbour several hundred families in acutely crowded conditions.

In fact, people living outside Indian group areas are NOT even being considered for housing until Pageview's several hundred families are settled in Lenasia by 1980.

It is people like this who find themselves compelled — if evicted by private landlords or the Slum Act — to look for homes in white areas.

The Department of Community Development will NOT give these people houses. They are not regarded as the department's responsibility and therefore do not qualify for homes under the Group Areas Act.

Body is 'holding back on purpose'

Statements by Minister Marais Steyn and his secretary Mr Louis Fouchè, indicating that their department of Community Development would be building "thousands" of houses annually for coloured and Indian people are being challenged.

Community leaders say these statements are "grossly misleading" and calculated to give the white electorate the impression that the Department of Community Development was effectively solving the housing problem.

Leaders claim that the department is holding back on homes and land so that "artificial scarcity" will keep prices high and the purchase of homes and land brisk.

84

Communities in crisis

Hundreds of coloured and Indian people will continue to seek homes in white areas — despite prosecution — because of the Department of Community Development's inadequate home-building programme and apparent inability to solve the problem . . . YUSSUF NAZEER probes the reasons for the shortage and highlights the bitterness against the Group Areas Act.

LEFT: Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development . . . "prosecutions and evictions will go on."

RIGHT: Home construction in Lenasia . . . not fast enough.

Hansard 6 (Quest Cd. 459)

14/3/79

84

Kliptown Flats [illegible]

413. Mr D J [illegible] asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) What progress has been made since July 1976 in the building of housing units in Kliptown [illegible] the housing of Coloureds [illegible] living in Alexandra Township;

(2) when is it expected that the first houses be ready for occupation and (b) the project be completed.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Tenders for the erection of 350 [illegible] economic dwellings in the local authority were accepted on 1979-01-30 while tenders invited for the erection of 220 economic dwellings are being scrutinized by the Department with a view to their [illegible] acceptance. A tender for the installation of the sewerage network has been [illegible] cepted and the local authority will undertake the installation of the water and electricity networks departmentally;

(2) (a) By 1979-[illegible] and

14 MARCH 1979

(b) By 1980-12-31, provided [illegible] thing runs smoothly.

Hansard 6 (Quest Col 4603)

14/3/79

84

Protea South

Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

14/3/79

Whether (a) any of the Coloured residents of Protea South and (b) any Coloured leaders or bodies were consulted prior to the decision that Protea South would be acquired for the expansion of Soweto; if not, why not; if so, (a) who was consulted (b) when did such consultation take place and (c) what was the advice of those consulted.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

No, not by my Department as there exists no legal requirement in regard to prior consultation. On the recommendations of the Mentz Committee in 1955 the future of Protea was referred to the Land

MARCH 1979

Tenure Advisory Board which indicated that in view of its situation Protea be made available for occupation by Blacks. During discussions on 26 October 1978 with representatives of the residents of Protea, they accepted the decision regarding Protea, but desired clarity in regard to the acquisition of land owned by Coloureds and resettlement in Coloured group areas.

Naidus move back in

JOHANNESBURG — The Naidus, who were evicted from their pavement tent here last Friday, six weeks after Community Development officials evicted them from their Mayfair home, have moved back into the house.

The Rev Rob Robertson, who had pitched a tent alongside the one erected by the Naidus, leased the house from which the family had been evicted, then invited the family to share it. — SAPA.

Police quiz Naidu

(84)

STAR 14/3/79

Police today called on the Naidu family of Johannesburg which moved back into a "white" home in Mayfair on Monday, and asked Mr R Naidu to accompany them to John Vorster Square.

The Naidus moved back into their former Park Drive home after living in a tent on the pavement outside when they were evicted.

They moved into the house after the Rev Rob Robertson, who also pitched a tent on the pavement, leased it.

Police allowed Mr Naidu to call his attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob. Mr Naidu was asked to make a statement in the presence of his attorney, and was allowed to leave after the statement.

NOTIFIED

Rev Robertson was also notified by police to make a statement at John Vorster Square.

Indian councillors asked the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today to intervene and stop the Minister of Community Development's "continual eviction" of Indian and coloured people without homes from white areas.

Hansard 6 Quest. Col. 456

15/3/79

84

†Indicates translation [illegible]

*Translation approved.

Proteá South.

*1. Mr D. [illegible] DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What is the estimated number of Coloured persons who will have to be moved from Protea South pursuant to the Government's decision to acquire that area for the expansion of Soweto.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

DAILY TRIP BY BUS TAKES PUPILS UP TO 40 KM

● Cracked and crumbling — but still apparently fit to use — the old Mayfair High School.

Empty school out of bounds to these kids

SUN EXPR 18/3/79 (1) 52 (2) 84

Report: JENNIFER HYMAN **Pictures: DOUG LEE**

HUNDREDS of Johannesburg children are "bussed" up to 40 km a day to and from school — although there is an empty school almost on their doorstep.

Apartheid won't let them in the doors of the 70-year-old, abandoned Mayfair High School because they are Indian, and the building is in a White area.

The children are bussed each day from their homes in central Johannesburg to high schools in Lenasia and Roodepoort.

Official plans to establish an Indian high school in Mayfair were scotched by the Department of Community Development at the last minute.

The Sunday Express learned that the sudden reversal last December was due to a high-level decision that to allow an Indian high school in the heart of Mayfair would accelerate illegal infiltration.

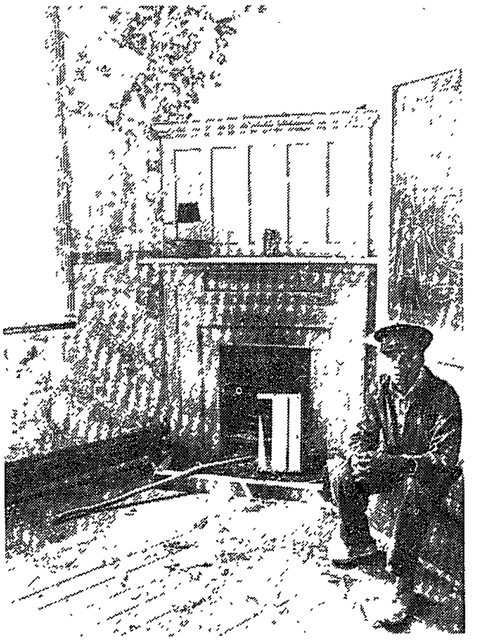
Embittered parents and disappointed teachers told the Sunday Express this week that they learned in December from the Department of Indian Affairs that the old Mayfair High School, previously for Whites, would be leased to them.

They raised thousands of rands to clean up the school which, though basically sound and suitable, had been standing derelict for so long that vandalism had taken its toll.

"We were on the point of ordering desks and equipment; we had teachers on standby and we had already done a cost estimate on cleaning up of the school," said a member of the education committee, which represents Indian schools in central Johannesburg.

"Then, out of the blue, we were told the Department of Community Development had refused a permit for the school to be used by Indians."

What the Indian community cannot understand is why they were refused the highly suitable White Mayfair High when one of their primary schools in Fordsburg occupies the grounds of a formerly White school and the Roodepoort Indian High School is in a White area.



● One of the derelict high school's caretakers in an old classroom — with a fireplace now used only by hobos.

Mayfair High School has been standing empty since the new White school, Western High, was built nearby. The old school was built in 1908 and is considered a valuable example of Edwardian public architecture — yet it is earmarked for demolition if nobody wants to use it.

The old school, in Ninth Avenue, with its large hall and airy classrooms, is now used exclusively by tramps, prostitutes and squatters who have broken nearly every window pane and chalked obscene drawings on classroom blackboards.

Visiting the area this week the Sunday Express found many residents appalled at the "den of iniquity" which the old high school has become.

All but one of those interviewed said they would have no objection to the school being used as a high school for Indians.

The situation in Indian high schools is becoming critical, with existing schools on the Reef unable to taken any more pupils.

Some Indian leaders have suggested, as an alternative to the old Mayfair High School, the Indian Teachers' Training College in Fordsburg. But this was dismissed this week by the Director of Indian Education, Mr G Krog, as "inadequate".

"You find a piece of ground of 5,5 ha in Fordsburg and we will talk about a high school," he said.

Community leaders say it is unrealistic to expect to find such an expanse of ground in a built-up area, pointing out that only two of 11 schools in Lenasia met the land requirements.

Mr I F Mayet, an executive member of the Indian Council, said that for generations Johannesburg Indians had been educated quite adequately in schools which did not have large grounds. He pointed out that some White schools in built-up areas also fell short of five hectares.

An investigation by the Sunday Express found that:

- The four high schools in Lenasia are full and must hire outside premises for overflow classes.
- At least three high schools would have to be built there before the end of next year to accommodate the natural increase in the school population.
- There is no evidence yet of new schools, despite an assurance by Mr Krog, that two high schools are "on the building programme".
- Some leaders pointed out that, with "illegal" occupation by Indians of areas such as lower Hillbrow and Mayfair, coupled with the chronic housing shortage in Lenasia, the Indian population of the central area may actually be increasing.

The Sunday Express learned that when a deputation met Mr Krog this year, he said he would be the first to call for a high school in the central area — if and when Fordsburg was declared an Indian area.

STAR 7/5/87

Evictions: (44)

Sash move

Dozens of Black Sash members staged a silent protest today against the Group Areas Act as two coloured families in Doornfontein, Johannesburg, on the brink of eviction, threatened to move into pavement tents.

Members, also visited an Indian family in Mayfair, Johannesburg, to give "moral support."

Mrs Barbara Floris and Mrs Elain Harrington of Delphina Court in Doornfontein are preparing to move into tents.

The Altaf family in Mayfair, Johannesburg, has been given until Wednesday to move out of a "white" house to Lenasia or be evicted.

Showpiece for the coloured people

STAR 26/3/79 (1) 127 (2) 84

England has its Milton Keynes as showpiece town of the Seventies — a place which has emerged out of the monotony rows of the industrial revolution.

It is the tangible evidence, too, that urban environment can be successfully forged with the rural.

And so, too, is South Africa striding into the "people first" concept in living with its own Milton Keynes called Ennerdale which lies about 40 km down the Golden Highway from Johannesburg.

After seven years of planning and groundwork, this vast township for coloured people which will some day in the next century be home for 250 000, has now reached the exciting stage.

For if Ennerdale is scheduled for completion in the year 2025 or thereabouts, it is catering for the housing needs of the present — an on-going development to meet population demand cycles.

The first 30 of the white-style houses in the 6 000 ha township have been built, and the first citizens of the new Ennerdale which nestles in a horseshoe of hills, will soon move in.

And what is important too, is the fact that the 1 000 homes a year project allows for people to have everything "tailor made." There will be no waiting for the extras in servicing.

The natural "horseshoe" style will be carried through in each phase and "pocket handkerchief" parks will give way to neat little sun traps and sitting areas in amphitheatres created from topsoil and boulder.

A sports stadium and community centre are also taking shape, and the town, one of the most ambitious ever undertaken in South Africa housing, will be well served by schools, transport and shopping centres.

Fifty thousand units by next century is a lot of house, and the planning of residential areas which has broken away from the grid iron effect is an achievement in itself.

And with density at 10 houses per hectare, as well as a mix in living-style, there is no cramming.

The tiled roof houses on 600 sy metres comprise three bedrooms, lounge-dining room and modern kitchen, and range in price from R18 000 to R22 000 including stand.

Mr F Norman, a civic leader in the area, believes "things are at last being alleviated."

And what has obviously pleased the coloured people there has been the accord throughout the planning stages, during which they have been consulted by the Department of Community Development which acted on their advice and recommendations.

Says Mr Norman: "Coloured communities have been in the Ennerdale area for 60 years, and we have been long-suffering.

"Now we are happy at the prospects. We have insisted on landscaping in the new township and all the amenities that should belong there, and the Department of Community Development has met us in every way.

"We are happy too, with the houses. They are well finished and the quality is good."

2. The Brief History of the Kentucky Fried Chicken Operations

It was hardly surprising that KFC's management was dynamically growth oriented and wanted to expand on an international scale. The history of the company reflected one of the famous 'American-style' success stories. The originator of KFC, Col Harland B. Sanders, was one of the first living symbols of a food company recognized throughout the world. The internationally famous chicken recipe that he promoted was developed over 25 years ago when he operated a small restaurant in the heart of Kentucky, USA. The small restaurant was a great success and the Colonel later opened a large, ultra-modern restaurant which also prospered. In 1954 at the age of 65 and facing bankruptcy, caused by the fact that a new highway was built, bypassing his restaurant, the Colonel decided to stimulate the interest of other restauranteurs in his recipe. He thus turned potential disaster into an international success.

In 1964, a Tennessee entrepreneur saw the possibilities of KFC and offered $2 000 000 for the whole company plus a lifetime salary of $65 000 per annum to the Colonel. The offer was accepted, a corporation was formed and national TV advertising was applied to the KFC image. In 1968 there were , and five international undert. , Canada and Australia. Thus, the two largest prepared food or ed to retain this enviable position .

During the 19 an important sector of the Am from an article published in *New*

'The volume rs of the US is incredibly larg Chicken, the industry's curre on meals each day.

McDonald's n hamburgers since it opened inois, in 1955. (The 2 000th Mi .) In 1970 the fast-food chains s throughout the United Stat 71 their gross revenue was exp or more than one-fifth of the od in all the hotels and restai

Colonel Sand ecipe compounded of one mythology. You cannot sep sight of the legendary bird nd benign, from the wall of nel catered the Democratic g to 10 000 meals in one nig ers as dispensaries where y th a prefab picnic under you

Not unexpectedly to explore the possibilities of nal scale. They believed that p th a warm

435

the necessary funds and expediting the geological survey.

Protea South (571) 24/3/74

*3. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to acquire all privately owned land in Protea South for the expansion of Soweto; if not,

(2) whether it is the intention to allow all the present owners of land in the township to sell their land to Black purchasers; if so, on what basis will such sales be permitted.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(2) Falls away.

Protea South

*2. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) When is it anticipated that the land in Protea South at present owned by (a) Coloured residents and (b) other persons or companies will be acquired for the expansion of Soweto;

(2) whether steps are being taken to expedite the acquisition of the land; if so, what steps.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The Department of Community Development purchases stands from Coloured residents as and when stands are offered for sale.

(b) As soon as the geological tests in the area have been completed and a purchase price is agreed upon.

(2) Yes, by having applied to the Department of Community Development for

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S. Lim.

Sechstes Buch – Bekenntnisse einer
Die Erzählerin in Erinnerung schwelg
dem Unsichtbaren zu hören. Ihre Er
noch dazu lass sie enthusiastisch, bes
ihrem Verhältnis zu Gott.

Eine Bekanntschaft mit einem Jungen
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Mädchen „die Gott mehr schätzte d
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können. Die Kirche wird uninteres
der Herrnhutischen Gemeinde – die
Oberhofprediger verdammt dieses Ge
daß die Leute sich in jener Richtung
Die Erzählerin wahrt die Hoc
Denkens bekannt. Er sieht Gott
findet das beste in jemand das
der Mensch geht am besten in w
leer – sie können nicht das wahr
Herzen gleich mit dem Onkel. Aber
Beschränktheit d.h. ihre religiöse
Die Erzählerin sucht immer do
Verbindung und Bedeutung in a
Druck zu Hause beeinflußt die
weise verändert weiter mit dem Tode ihrer unverheirateten Schwester und ihres Vater. Sie
hat mehr freie Zeit nun und erneuert ihre Verbindung mit den Herrnhutern, aber
es endet in Enttäuschung. Ihre verheiratete Schwester und ihr Mann sterben
aufeinanderfolgend und lassen 4 Kinder zurück. Sie vergleicht die Kinder mit dem
Charakter ihrer Verwandten. Es kommt in den Vordergrund daß ihre Stellung gegen
die Armen aus Pflicht ist.

Advocate accuses Steyn of contempt

STAR 29/3/79

84

Own Correspondent

A Pretoria advocate has accused the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Steyn, of being in contempt of court.

Mr E Bertelsman is appearing on behalf of Ivger (Pty) Ltd, Gerald Brenner and Mutusamy Packery, who are charged with contravening the Group Areas Act.

Addressing the Pretoria Regional Court at the start of the trial, Mr Bertelsman said: "On February 21 on the television programme 'Midweek' the Minister of Indian Affairs dealt with certain aspects under the heading 'Indian housing.'

"It is the defence's contention that, while the present trial was already pending and therefore sub judice, the Minister specifically dealt with certain aspects which this court will, in the forthcoming trial, have to make findings of fact and findings relating to the credibility of the accused and, more particularly, accused Number Three (Mr Packery).

"In this programme the Minister dealt with the person and circumstances of accused Number Three in a manner which, it will be the Defence's contention, prejudiced issues which it will be the function of this court to decide.

"According to the law applicable on matters which are sub judice such comments, it is the defence's contention, amount to contempt of court," Mr Bertelsman said.

The case was postponed to August 6.

es Kind der schon deutliche Vorzug von
ite französisch, Tanzen und Zeichnen –
dieser Zeit denkt sie nicht tief über

anzösischen Brief als Aufgabe – ihre Kinder
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ie Erzählerin setzt sich von ganzem
enau festlegtes ihre „ausschließende
in Dingen – oder die gegenseitige
Dinge nicht als bloße Ausdrucksweise
Familie sie gefühlvoll. Ihre Lebens-

Indian traders gain new ground

STAR 2/4/79 (1) ~~30~~ (2) 84

Schweizer Reneke

The Group Areas Act moves in circles in this small Western Transvaal town. Because of the Act Asian traders have been moved out of the town's white area — to be moved again into another white area.

And if the two moves seem to defeat the entire object of apartheid and group areas, Schweizer Reneke's town clerk, Mr W J van Zyl, does not agree.

"We are moving our Asian traders into a white area under the provisions of Article 19 of the Group Areas Act itself," Mr van Zyl says.

"This article allows Indians to trade in white areas under proclamation."

The local state committee which makes recommendations on group area problems has recommended that the establishment of an Indian shopping centre in Extension 9, the present Asian residential area, be abandoned.

Instead the new Indian shopping centre, said the committee appointed by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, should be in a white area between the old town's Cordell Street and the industrial sites.

Shops will then be on work and home routes for most of the town's 10 000 people (3 000 whites, 6 000 blacks; the rest coloured and Asians) and a well established shopping area could be the result.

"We expect to start building the new Indian centre this year, and finish it within two years," Mr van Zyl said.

"I think everybody is happier this way for we have always had excellent co-operation from our Indian people. We have 130 of them, 14 Indian shops and three Indian doctors," said Mr van Zyl.

Where Islamic worshippers used to meet in a house in the old town, they can now use a newly built mosque in their own segregated township.

Together with the new development for Indians Mr van Zyl says the Town Council also has plans for a subeconomic housing park for whites earning less than R200 a month. Such houses will cost under R9 000 each and be subsidised by the National Housing Commission.

Some 15 new houses are built in Schweizer Reneke every year and new stands sell for R1 250 each.

MR STEYN

ight, exactly as a little girl sets e blonde doll. Unless you can ut of place here. If you can go ne small hour of the weight of n glory.

s were hovels compared with aven at Chartres, Paris, Laon, en, Bayeux, Coutances — a list volume. The nearest approach s the Merveille at Mont-Saint-ce equal to that. The Merveille he year 1200; toward the year tle at Loches in Touraine, and ad apartments which still exist, ois you shall see the residence Medicis till her death in 1589. y queen, and Catherine de Medicis ort from the luxury of Florence. At took her standard of comfort from the apartments which the queens of the Versailles you can see the Bourbon line occupied through their century of magnificence. All put together, and then trebled in importance, could not rival the splendour of any single cathedral dedicated to Queen Mary in the thirteenth century; and of them all, Chartres was built to be peculiarly and exceptionally her delight.

One has grown so used to this sort of loose comparison, this reckless waste of words, that one no longer adopts an idea unless it is driven in with hammers of statistics and columns of figures. With the irritating demand for literal exactness and perfectly straight lines which lights up every truly American eye, you will certainly ask when this exaltation of Mary began, and unless you get the dates, you will doubt the facts. It is your own fault if they are tiresome; you might easily read them all in the 'Iconographie de la Sainte Vierge,' by M. Rohault de Fleury, published in 1878. You can start at Byzantium with the Empress Helena in 326, or with the Council of Ephesus in 431. You will find the Virgin acting as the patron saint of Constantinople and of the Imperial residence, under as many names

In Lens we live in garages, court is told

STAR 4/4/79

(84)

The shortage of housing was so bad in Lenasia that even garages and children's playhouses were overcrowded with people with nowhere else to live, a Johannesburg regional magistrate heard today.

Dr R A M Saloojee, chairman of the Lenasia Residents' and Ratepayers' Association, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams (30) who pleaded not guilty to contravening the Group Areas Act by living in a white area.

Dr Salojee said most available houses in Lenasia were allocated to people who were resettled bcause the area where they had been living previously had been declared only for whites.

"The housing situation is so bad that people are paying up to R120 a month just to live in a garage.

LOSING OUT

"The main problem is that the natural population growth of Lenasia and immigrants into the city are losing out on housing because of the resettlement of other people.

The waiting list for houses in Lenasia was 2 100 in 1977 and it was now 3 400, he said.

Dr Saloojee, who is a medical practitioner, said he had treated patients suffering from exposure because of inadequate housing.

He said the housing problem gave rise to slum areas like Thomsville, where about 2 500 people lived in 308 two-roomed houses.

"Some people in the area earn R600 to R700 a month, but can't move into better areas because there are no houses available."

Mr M P Wilsnach, the director of coloured and Indian affairs, Johannesburg City Council, said there was a waiting list in Lenasia for 3 416 houses, representing 35 to 40 000 people.

He said the housing of Indians was the duty of the Department of Community Development because the city council "took a political decision in 1950 not to be concerned with the settlement of people."

Mr Wilsnach added that there were many council houses built for whites available in Johannesburg. Probably some houses built by private companies for whites, were also vacant.

He said that coloured people and Indians had been living in Doornfontein for about 15 years.

Mr E A Saloojee, director of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Agency, said that people who lived in an area where they weren't allowed to, lived in constant fear.

"If Indians and coloured people can't find homes in their own areas, they have no choice but to move in where they are not allowed."

Mr Ahmed Adams, the accused, said in evidence that he didn't know that the Doornfontein flat where he was accused of living in illegally, was in a "whites only" area.

Mr Adams said: "I would like to move out of the Doornfontein flat and get my own house in an area for Indians."

(Proceeding)

RDM 4/4/79

84

Indians 'forced to live in white area'

Staff Reporter

AN INDIAN family was forced to live in "white" New Doornfontein because they could find nowhere to live in an Indian area, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

A police officer told the court that Mr Ahmed Naziv Adam, 32, and his wife earned a combined salary of R1 200 a month and were keen to leave the area and live among their own people.

But Mr Adam had repeatedly applied in vain for a stand to build a house in an Indian area.

Mr Adam was appearing before Mr C H Fouche on a charge under the Group Areas Act. He pleaded not guilty.

According to the charge sheet he had lived with his wife and baby in a flat in Ellis Park, near Doornfontein, a white area, since April 1977.

Similar cases against 70 other people were postponed yesterday to April 11.

Mr J Browde SC, for Mr Adam, said his client had acted out of necessity.

Mr Adam was legally entitled to somewhere to live, he said. There was a chronic shortage of accommodation for Indians in Johannesburg, which infringed on this right.

This shortage could not be blamed on Mr Adam. Under the circumstances it was reasonable for him to occupy a flat in a white area, Mr Browde said.

It was impossible for a person in Mr Adam's position to obey the Group Areas Act without endangering his own and his family's health.

Police Warrant Officer C B J Grobler, of the Group Areas Branch at John Vorster Square, told the court he visited Mr Adam's flat in Ellispark Flats, Beit Street, Doornfontein, one night in February after receiving complaints about contraventions of the Act.

Mr Adam told him he had applied for a flat at the Lewis Freeman agency and had been rented one immediately at R39 a month.

Mr Adam told him the majority of residents in the vicinity were white or "mixed", W/O Grobler said.

He told him that he earned R700 a month and his wife earned R500. He said he had applied for a stand to build his own house, but to no avail.

"Mr Adam said he and his wife were desperately keen to build their own house, to live among their own people and to get away from this slum area."

W/O Grobler told the court that Ellispark Flats were occupied mainly by people disqualified in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Cross-examined by Mr Browde, W/O Grobler agreed there was a large number of disqualified persons living illegally in white areas on the Reef and in Johannesburg.

He accepted that this was a problem of accommodation.

He agreed that there were hundreds of flats vacant in Hillbrow and that if a disqualified person moved into one, he would not be keeping out a white person.

There was no waiting list of white people for accommodation in New Doornfontein, W/O Grobler said.

His office sometimes received complaints from Government departments and sometimes there were telephone calls about disqualified persons living in white areas. Mr Adam was reported to him by a Government source.

He had had no complaints about Mr Adam from people in the vicinity.

Mr Browde asked W/O Grobler if he had investigated whether there was legal accommodation for the disqualified people living in white areas.

"The finding of accommodation is not the responsibility of the SAP. I have never tried to find out the real position," W/O Grobler said.

Mr Browde: I just thought that when you came across so many people claiming that they had applied to the Department of Community Development for accommodation you might have checked the veracity of these claims.

W/O Grobler said he had heard there was a chronic shortage of accommodation.

"In Johannesburg, for Mr Adam to live amongst his own people would mean that he would have to obtain a place in Lenasia or Marlborough. Our information is that Marlborough will not be available for at least five years."

The hearing continues today.

Dry fortnight

GENEVA. — Some 8 600 refugees in the Sudan from the Ethiopian province of Eritrea must be moved to another area before their water supply runs out in 2½ weeks' time, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said yesterday.

Act needn't be obeyed willy nilly, says SC

STAR 5/4/79

(84)

The intention of the legislature was not for people to obey the Group Areas Act "willy nilly, whether they have a house or not," a Johannesburg regional magistrate was told today.

Mr Jules Browde, SC, was giving argument in the trial of Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams (30), who pleaded not guilty to contravening the Group Areas Act. "Evidence has been that there is a chronic shortage of houses in Lenasia and Mr Adams' case is one of human rights.

"To deny the accused the right to come to Johannesburg to look for work as he did would be like saying that to avoid the effects of air pollution, one should stop breathing," Mr Browde said.

"Mr Adams was unemployed in Durban and his ex-boss got him a job in Johannesburg and he had no choice but to come here.

"When he married, in 1976, he looked and applied for proper housing but could only find small, dirty rooms to share, one of which was a rat-infested hovel," Mr Browde said.

Quoting from legal authority, Mr Browde explained the defence of "necessity."

"Evidence has been led that the chronic housing shortage in Lenasia has given rise to places like Thomsville, where people, who earn relatively high salaries, have to live in appalling conditions because there is no alternate housing for them," he said.

Judgement was postponed until April 19.

'Planned a divorce — to get a home

RDM 5/4/79 (84)

Staff Reporter

A YOUNG coloured woman told a court yesterday she had been prepared to divorce her Indian husband and remarry him under ante-nuptial contract so they could obtain a house in a coloured area.

But even this extreme step would not have helped their bid for accommodation.

Mrs Doreen Theresa Adam was giving evidence on the second day of the case in which her husband, Mr Ahmed Naziv Adam, 30, is charged under the Group Areas Act for living in a "white" area.

He has pleaded not guilty before Mr C H Fouche in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Mr Adam told the court he was unemployed when he came to Johannesburg from Durban at the end of 1975 after his wife — then his fiancee — was transferred.

He was now shipping manager of Sharp Electronics, earning R700 a month. His wife worked for Auto Bavaria as a sales representative, earning R500 a month basic and about R200 commission.

They married soon after arriving in Johannesburg, Mr Adam said. They first lived in the Bosmont Hotel, then in a succession of flats. They lived legally in Ophirton for a short time — in a single backroom with no toilet or kitchen.

Then they shared a small room in Vrededorp with a nephew and his wife. There were communal toilets, the house was rat-infested and dilapidated, and leaked when it rained.

His wife contracted a bladder infection through the dirty conditions.

Then they moved to premises owned by his company in Bez uidenhout Valley, living in two rooms previously used by the nightwatchmen. He spent at least R1 000 renovating the place.

But after about eight months the company took on a new financial manager who did not like the idea of the Adams living there. They had to move, abandoning the improvements, and the nightwatchmen moved back in.

In April 1977 they moved to Ellispark Flats in Beit Street, Doornfontein.

The court has been told that their occupancy of this flat in a "white" area led to the charge against Mr Adam.

"We certainly do not like living in that flat. We would like to live in an Indian area in the conditions we can afford," Mr Adam said.

He had tried to obtain accommodation. He applied unsuccessfully to the Department of Community Development three years ago. He would be prepared to buy a stand if necessary, he said.

When Fleurhof was proclaimed for coloureds he went there with his wife to buy a house. His wife was prepared to obtain a divorce because she thought it would be easier to get a house in her name. The demand was so great, however, the divorce would have been too late to help, Mr Adam said.

Fourteen families — mostly coloureds and Indians — lived in the Ellispark Flats. They shared four toilets, all filthy, and there was no proper hot water system, he said.

He was not happy about contravening the law and this had led to problems. "My wife and I always quarrel about the accommodation," Mr Adam told the court.

He had had no problem getting this flat although he had told the agents they were Asians, he said.

When he and his wife came to Johannesburg he had understood there would be no accommodation problems.

He could not find a job in Durban. "I was not fussy. I was desperately looking for a job. I had no money in the bank. Durban is an overcrowded city. Johannesburg is the city with all the vacancies," he said.

Questioned by the magistrate, he said he was unaware that Beit Street was a white area until Warrant-Officer C B J Grobler — the investigating officer — told him so. W/O Grobler had been decent and polite to him and his wife, he said.

Mrs Adam told the court the flat in Beit Street was the best accommodation they had had since marrying.

"But I'd move out today if I had an option ... it's my dream to have a decent house of my own," she said.

She begged her husband to go to Fleurhof but was told that because they were married in community of property they came under the Indian race group. An official suggested they divorced and remarried under ante-nuptial contract and they decided to do this, Mrs Adam said.

They then learnt it would be to no avail, because the demand was too great and the divorce would take too long.

Earlier, Dr R A M Salojee, chairman of the Lenasia Ratepayers Association and the Lenasia Muslims People's Party, told the court that housing in Lenasia was inadequate and there was exploitation by landlords.

Families paid R80 a month to live in garages — and there were no more available.

Families earning up to R600 a month had no chance of improving their standard of living, he said.

There was a waiting list of 3 000 and there were no vacant stands or flats available.

The hearing continues today.

ROAD BREAKDOWN SERVICE

R.A.C.T. Breakdown Service is mechanical "first aid" at the roadside and the effecting of temporary adjustments or repairs that will enable the member's vehicle to proceed on its way or to be driven or towed to the nearest Service Depot. Service is rendered to the membership holder only and is applicable to operators of cars, commercial vehicles and motor cycles. Free towing is limited to vehicles not exceeding two tons

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

R.A.C.T. Membership is personal. It does not apply to any particular vehicle, but solely to the Member whose name and signature appear on the membership card. Fleet membership is the only exception to this rule.

There is an R.A.C. Membership category to suit and

STAR 5/4/79

(84)

'Right to a roof' defence on Group Areas

A human rights defence has been raised against a charge under the Group Areas Act.

The case of Mr Ahmed Adam and his family, which is being heard in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, raises the question of whether coloured and Indian people can lawfully live in "white" areas because there is no accommodation in areas set aside for them.

Mr Adam says because he could not find a house for his family in Lenasia he was forced to live in a "white" area.

His defence is that he acted out of necessity and that in the circumstances it was reasonable for him to live in New Doornfontein.

He argues that it would be impossible for him to obey the Group Areas Act, without endangering his own and his family's health.

Lawyers acting for the family said this was one of the few times that community and social needs had been raised as an issue in a Group Areas case.

"Housing for Indians in Johannesburg is mainly the responsibility of the State and where there is an extreme shortage of accommodation in their own areas the people of necessity sometimes have to live in areas set aside for other race groups," said one.

In the Adam case the fundamental issue of a person's right to have a roof over his head is involved.

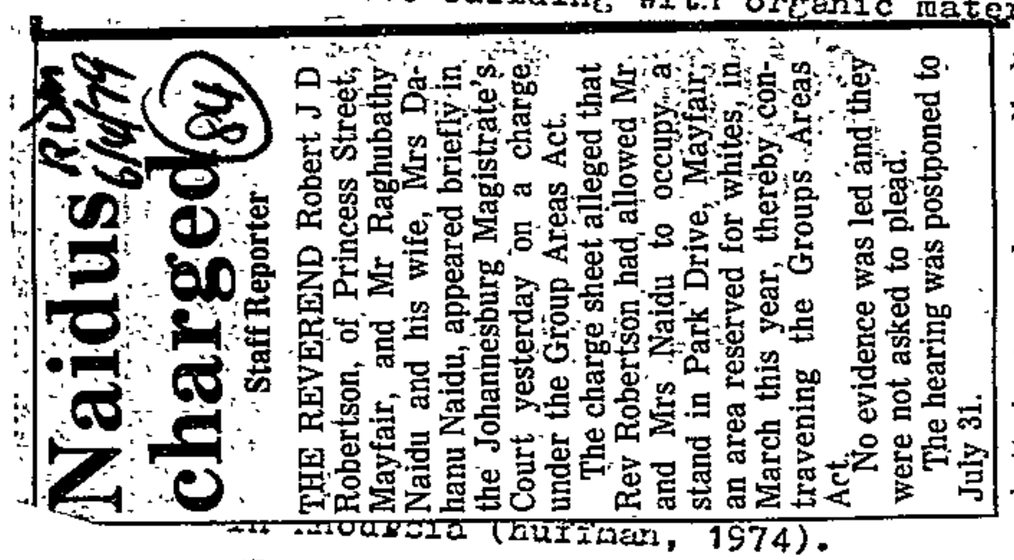
The Group Areas Act prohibits people of other race groups from living in areas that have been set aside for a particular race group. But what happens when people of a certain race group cannot find accommodation in their own areas?

According to the family's lawyers the solution to the problem at common law is that it has never been the intention of the legislature to force people into the streets.

The legal authority, SA Criminal Law and Procedure, says that a defence of necessity arises when, "confronted with a choice between suffering some evil and breaking the law in order to avoid it, the accused chooses the latter alternative."

seem to be justified at all (cf. Maggs, 1969:129-130).
But again, it is not possible here for me to go any deeper into the complicated evidence of population formation and movements derived from oral tradtion for the time after 1500 AD. This would be clearly beyond the limits of this paper.

It seems clear from archaeological evicence that araound 1400 AD there has been a marked population expansion. "Settlement reached close of the Drakensberg foothills in much of the Tugela Basin, although south of the Mooi River it seems to have remained well away from the escarpment" (Maggs, 1978:10). At that stage, Maggs implies, did the Nguni really settle all the country that was suited to their economy (ibid). He does not mention the possibility of a population dispersal and expansion which possibly brought about the change from EIA to later IA (see Huffman), also quite marked in Natal. However, he is well aware of the fact that the building with organic materials, pottery and iron-wor- [illegible] northernmost areas, there may be [illegible]gist to study.



Naidus charged

Staff Reporter

THE REVEREND Robert J D Robertson, of Princess Street, Mayfair, and Mr Raghubathy Naidu and his wife, Mrs Dahanu Naidu, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge under the Group Areas Act.

The charge sheet alleged that Rev Robertson had allowed Mr and Mrs Naidu to occupy a stand in Park Drive, Mayfair, an area reserved for whites, in March this year, thereby contravening the Groups Areas Act.

No evidence was led and they were not asked to plead.

The hearing was postponed to July 31.

[illegible]s in Natal and on the coast? [illegible] are found [illegible]sts from about AD 300 (Maggs, [illegible]sively identified as being left [illegible]i-speakers. The only thing which [illegible] f their settlements are related [illegible]tern Bantu, that is to Gokomere [illegible] Rhodesia (Huffman, 1974).

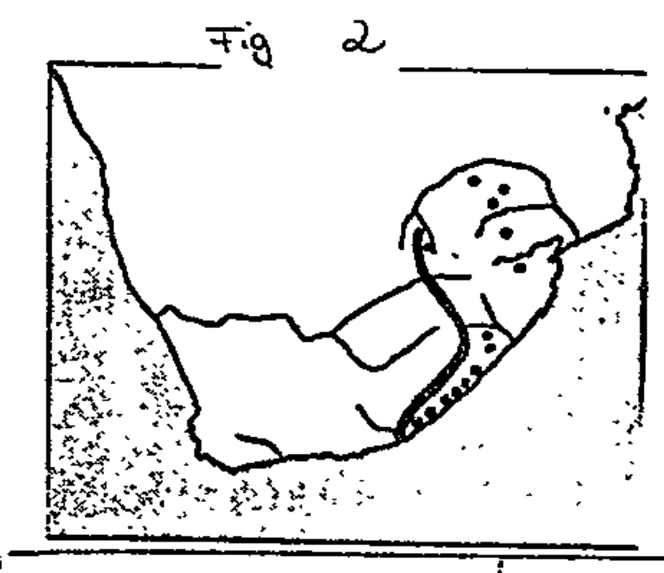
EIA peoples settled in coastal middens, in the coastal lowlands and in deep river valleys further inland. There was a definite preference for waterside settlement (Maggs, 1978:4-5). It is not known whether there was any seasonal movement of stock, but it is interesting to note that EIA settlements are distributed only in a limited way in Natal and not further south than East London (Derricourt, 1977:97-108) Maggs comes out very strongly in favour of an ecological explanation and concludes "that ecological factors during the first millenium and not political factors late in the second millenium established the effective limits to IA settlement on the Eastern Cape Boarder" (1978:6).

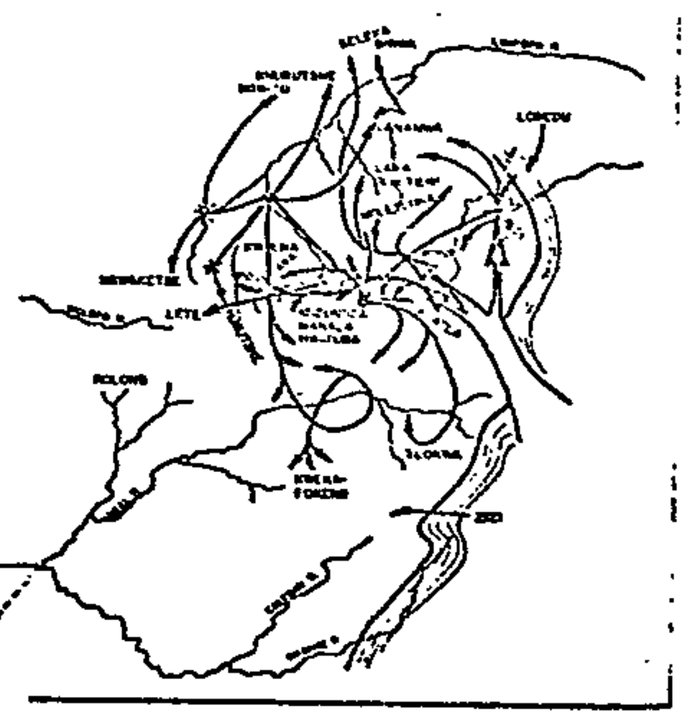
D. Conclusion

To conclude, it seems to be the most critical and urgent problem for research in Sotho/Nguni settlement patterns to establish whether EIA peoples were their ancestors or not, what kind of links existed with peoples to the north and how the change between EIA and later IA came about. This of course ties up with the questions I mentioned earlier: who were the first iron-workers and agriculturalists? Also, we need to know more about the different traditons of Sotho and Nguni peoples - when exactly did they differentiate?

Although by no means complete, I hope that my outline of the evidence available on the above question is sensical, and that I have shown some of its implications as well as the gaps and uncertainties still existent.

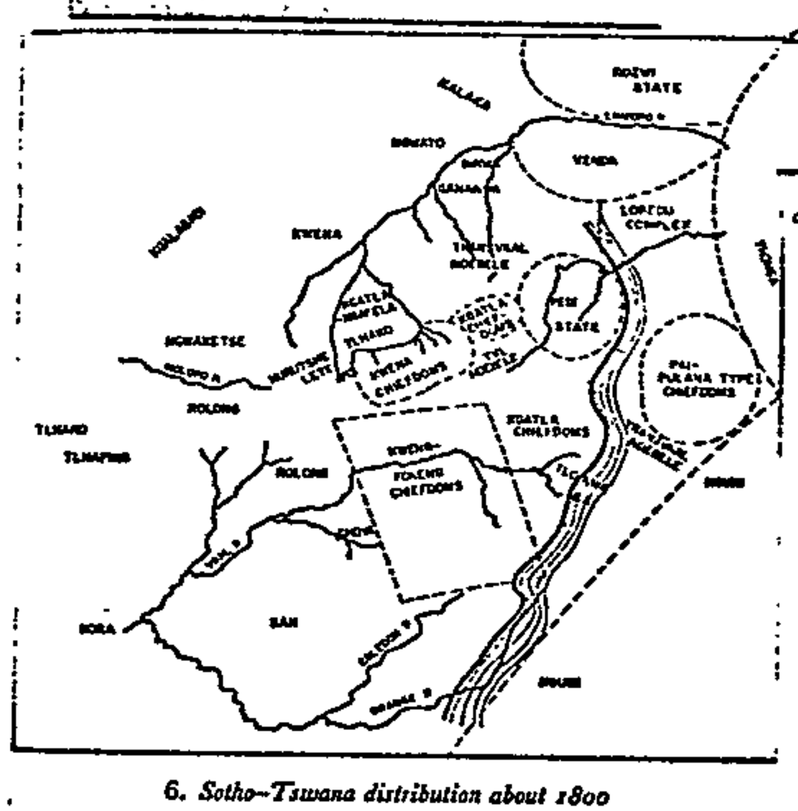
Fig 2





dispersal of chiefdoms in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

Fig. 3



6. Sotho-Tswana distribution about 1800

Fig 3a

Case of living in 'wrong street'

RDM 6/4/79

(84)

Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT will be given on April 19 in the case of Mr Ahmed Adam, 30, who is being charged under the Group Areas Act. The case was described by his attorney as, "par exellance of human rights".

Mr Adam, an Indian, pleaded not guilty to the charge before Mr C H Fouche.

He told the court that he, his coloured wife and six-month-old baby lived in a flat in Beit Street, New Doornfontein — an area reserved for whites — because they could find nowhere else to live. They would like nothing better than to move out of the "slum" flat, for which they paid R39 a month, and adopt a standard of living more in keeping with their R1 400 a month joint salary. But this was impossible because there was no accomodation available in areas reserved for them.

Mr Adam said he had moved to Johannesburg from Durban because he could not find employment in Durban.

Mr Julius Browde SC, for Mr Adam, said yesterday that the magistrate had to decide whether the evil caused by Mr Adam's action was greater than the evil avoided by his action.

Mr Adam was charged with the contravention of a statute, which did no harm, except to a political policy, he said. The only wrong Mr Adam did was that he took a room in the wrong street, which he did out of necessity.

The legislative intention in promulgating the Group Areas Act could not have been to render people homeless, Mr Browde said. The intention must have been to organise the social structure within the policy of separate development.

According to the evidence, there was a chronic shortage of housing in Lenasia. In Phomsville people lived in appalling conditions.

This was "a case par exellance of human rights", he said.

Mr Adam could not get a job in Durban. For the sake of the productivity of the country he had come to Johannesburg and then could not find a place to live.

Mr Browde said the prosecutor had suggested Mr Adam should have looked for accommodation elsewhere. In what was obviously a valiant attempt to save his case, he asked Mr Adam why he did not move to Cape Town or Bloemfontein, overlooking the fact that Mr Adam could not live in Bloemfontein anyway. Mr Adam was perfectly entitled to come to Johannesburg to look for a job not only in his own interests but in the interests of South Africa in general.

Mr Browde pointed out that Mr Adam had been driven from pillar to post in Johannesburg, looking for accommodation. He went from Bosmont to Ophirton, to rat-infested Vrededorp, to Bezuidenhout Valley, to New Doornfontein.

Mr Browde said he was asking the magistrate to make a moral judgment in the case.

14.

te maak." (22) For example, in 1775 Arnoud van Jaarsveld's commando enticed San with hippopotami, and succeeded in killing 122 of them. (23) Van der Merwe records that as the San still continued to raid, the Boers decided that they would have to exterminate the San completely. (24) They submitted a request to the government for permission to do this in 1777, and

13.

One should point out that if dispossessed Khoi joined San groups, as both Elphick and Marks argue, San resistance may well have been strengthened. This seems to be indicated by some exceptionally large groups (in San terms) which attacked the farmers. For example, in 1790 a group of about 1000 San raided farmers in the Koup range. (19)

However, I feel that San resistance was in fact so marked because it is certainly a marked contrast to the only one side of the story calculated by Tobias in 1957 counted 20 (-twenty) i.e. Boesman 20,311. (20) The paucity of is stressed by one note that and include clients and servants. The bald fact is that just as they hunted down and killed were driven to steal. The gov a commando system which as little bloodshed as possible control over the frontiersmen the Graaff-Reinet district in 1786, the nearest administrative powers were located at Stellenbosch and Swellendam, which, as the frontier moved were left further behind. The Boers were thus virtually a law unto themselves, and frequently vented their understandable anger by indiscriminate killing. For example, 92 San were shot dead by a commando in 1771. (21) In fact, "Dikwels het kommando's selfs uitgetrek, wat om gerotfde vrouwe te gaan terughaal of 'n bepaalde rowersbende te gaan straf nie, maar om die Boesmans 'n bietjie minder

they too accelerated themselves and lost their traditions.

It caused in fact be argued, with reference to the San raiders of the Drakensberg, that the raids themselves indicate not so much resistance, but the decline and disintegration of hunter-gatherer society. Wright, in his study, Bushman Raiders of the Drakensberg 1840 — 1870, has shown that lack of food was not the only reason for raiding (26) He argues that the San sometimes used the

Over-hasty demolition of houses — councillor

Star 9/4/79

By David Breier

Johannesburg's suburbs of Doornfontein, Jeppe, Fairview and Troyeville have been devastated by the demolition of hundreds of houses years before the area will be needed for renewal.

And the process of devastation is being continued by the Department of Community Development despite city council attempts to stop it.

City councillor Mr John Fossett accused the department last week of being "a law unto themselves."

He said that some years ago he persuaded the council to allow homes to be demolished only if the land would be built on again within six months.

This had helped stop the rot in Doornfontein, but in Jeppe/Fairview/Troyeville, which is frozen, only the Community Development bought, and it was not bound by council rules.

Mr Fossett said Community Development was still demolishing homes without any immediate prospect of the land being built on.

He said that when the department bought a house it no longer had to pay rates. In this way the council was losing millions of rands in rates.

Mr Fossett lashed out at the department for 'putting the fear of the devil" into local residents in department-owned houses, to get them to leave early so that their houses could be demolished.

These people were scared by being told their roofs would be demolished over their heads, he said.

He said old people this week had to pay R20 for moving when they had to leave a block of flats to be demolished.

Mr Fosset also criticised the department for charging exorbitant prices for land. For example, the Methodist Church had had to pay R138 168 for less than 0,4 ha for an old-age complex.

Industrial ground would cost about R250 000 for 0,4 ha, he estimated. These prices would hinder the renewal of the area.

PLANNING

The idea of moving industries and other "non-conforming uses" from residential areas to the "Troyeville block" north of Bezuidenhout Street was good town planning, but he criticised the manner in which it was being done.

After zoning schemes for the area were approved, renewal would begin as land was resold.

In Doornfontein, the huge New Doornfontein development scheme was still being held up by provincial red tape.

(1) 84

~~(2) 127~~

Lenasia-in-the-veld

Even buses don't help in the long, daily haul

84

219

By Yussuf Nazeer

More than a third of the estimated 60 000 people living in the sprawling Indian area of Lenasia, south-west of Johannesburg, commute daily by bus, car, train and taxi to work in the city and Reef areas.

However, commuting between Lenasia and Johannesburg is an unhappy experience for most bus users.

This is because the present bus service — with some vehicles old from overwork and which frequently break down — is inadequate

Queues

Commuters say there are also insufficient buses.

Buses are already overcrowded at starting points and often drive past queues of people at bus stops en route.

Early workers employed in bakeries and dairies and who have to report for duty at 5 am and 6 am have to find other means of transport to get to town.

The last bus home is at 7 pm and late shift-workers from town must find other means of transport to Lenasia.

Commuters have to stand for up to an hour between Lenasia and the city (33 km) because of overcrowding

Other complaints received from commuters concerned: smoke, heat and noise pollution.

Survey

A snap survey by The Star showed that most people who travel by car or taxi would prefer to commute by bus between Lenasia his friends with him in a lift-club set-up, because he found the bus service "hopelessly inefficient." Two cars are alternated on a two-weekly rotation basis.

"It is more costly to travel by car in terms of wear and tear and increased petrol costs," Mr Seedat said. It costs Mr Seedat R80 a month for petrol to run his medium-size car between Lenasia and Johannesburg.

Bus commuters pay R1 a day return. With coupons, it is less than R30 a month. So it pays to travel by bus.

Walking

Although train are more frequent and a weekly ticket costs only R4-40 return, the station in Lenasia is several km away from many would-be commuters.

People who live within walking distance of the station find this form of transport unsafe on pay-day, weekends and after dark. Commuters on Lenasia-bound trains that pass through Soweto have reported being mugged.

A group of commuters told The Star that unless Lenasia's bus service improved, they would ask the Residents and Ratepayers Association and the Indian Management Committee to petition road transportation authorities to investigate their plight.

They also want the Johannesburg municipal transport department to look into their needs for transport improvement.

Commuters said their complaints to the Lenasia bus service had met with no real improvements in the past.

86 appear in Group Areas cases

Star 12/4/79

(84)

Eighty-six people appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrates Court yesterday in connection with alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act, and four warrants of arrest were issued for people who failed to appear.

All the cases were postponed until dates from May 7 to May 22, when four courts will be set aside every day to hear Group Areas Act cases.

The people, all coloured and Indian, were alleged to be living in suburbs of Johannesburg reserved for whites.

Five other people who failed to appear in court yesterday had warrants for their arrest suspended by the magistrate, Mr T la Grange.

Mr Shun Chetty, who appeared for most of the people, explained individual reasons for the five non-appearances which ranged from someone being called to Durban to testify in court, to a woman who fell ill while waiting to be called to the dock and had to be taken home.

Man living in white area fined

(84) 29/9/79

JOHANNESBURG — It was not the court's duty to be concerned about the government's policy behind a particular law or to worry about its social consequences, a magistrate said here yesterday.

Mr C. H. Fouche convicted Mr Ahmed Nasir Adams, 30, of contravening the Group Areas Act by living in an area reserved for whites, and fined him R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years.

Mr Adams had pleaded not guilty to living illegally in a flat in Doornfontein.

Mr Fouche said Mr Adams' advocate, Mr Jules Browde, SC, had argued Mr Adams had moved into the flat because he could not find suitable accommodation in an area reserved for Indians

The magistrate said evidence had been led there was a chronic shortage of housing for Indians in Johannesburg.

Mr Adams had said he had moved from Durban to Johannesburg because his future wife had moved to Johannesburg and he thought there was a better chance of getting a job.

Since his marriage, he had moved from place to place, living in places described as "hovels, rat-infested and unhealthy," Mr Fouche said.

He said Mr Adams had found accommodation in areas reserved for Indians but was disatisfied with it. "It was not impossible for the accused to find legal accommodation, and there are many people of different races who have to put up with accommodation that is not what they would have liked," Mr Fouche said.

He said the prosecutor, Mr J. Coetzer, had to prove Mr Adams was living in an area from which he was disqualified, and this had been done.

"If the accused is allowed to live in an area reserved for whites because accommodation is not readily available, or he feels the accommodation he can get is unsuitable, then the object of this particular legislation is defeated."

Passing sentence, Mr Fouche said he took into account Mr Adams' circumstances.

Mr Browde asked that Mr Adams be allowed to stay in his flat until 1980, when the Department of Community Development predicted the backlog for Indian housing would be cleared.

Mr Fouche rejected this, ordering Mr Adams to be out of his Doornfontein flat by June 30. — SAPA.

Living in 'white' area is illegal

RDM 20/4/79

Staff Reporter

AN INDIAN shipping manager, Ahmed Adams, was yesterday found guilty by a Johannesburg magistrate of living illegally in a "white" area and given 10 weeks to find other accommodation

The magistrate, Mr C H Fouche, said there was documentary proof of a chronic shortage of housing for Indians in Johannesburg. This had reached alarming proportions, he said.

But, he said, the job of the court was to interpret the law. It was not concerned with the policy underlying the law.

He said the illegal occupation was not a matter of necessity — Adams chose to stay in Johannesburg rather than Durban and was continually trying to better his accommodation

"The court is not prepared to accept that Adams couldn't find any other accommodation

"He could have gone to a boarding house or caravan park," he said

He found Adams guilty under the Group Areas Act and fined him R100, or 50 days, suspended for three years.

Adams' attorneys have noted an appeal against the conviction.

Adams, 30, had been living in a flat in Beit Street, Doornfontein.

The case has attracted special interest because it is believed to be the first time a court has been asked to make a moral judgment under the Group Areas Act

Earlier this month Adams — who pleaded not guilty to the charge — told the court he, his coloured wife, Doreen, and six-month-old baby lived in the flat because they could find nowhere else to stay

He said he moved to Johannesburg from Durban at the end of 1975 because he could not find employment at the coast.

He described a number of places where he had lived in Johannesburg, including a rat-infested and dilapidated house in Vrededorp He described his present flat as a "slum".

Adams said he and his wife's income totalled R1 400 a month, and said he had applied unsuccessfully to the Department of Community Development three years ago for a house.

Mr Ahmed Adams with his wife, Doreen, look grave at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court after Mr Adams was convicted for living illegally in a white area and told he had 10 weeks to find other accommodation.

Picture: WILLIE NKOSI

Star 20/4/79

Homes for all Jo'burg Indians

(84)

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — If all goes well, the housing shortage for Indians in Johannesburg will be eliminated this year.

Everything possible is being done to build 1 000 dwelling units a year until the housing shortage in the Indian community in Johannesburg has been wiped out, says Mr L Fouche, the Secretary for Community Development in his annual report.

"The department hopes to achieve this objective in 1979, as good progress is being made with township planning in various extensions.

He says that, to date attention has mainly been given to township planning and housing, but more attention will now be given to providing community facilities.

He says although the 3 135 dwellings completed by his department for Indians in the past year represent an increase over previous years, his department is not satisfied.

Mr Fouche says he is confident that if enough money is made available to maintain the present building rate, the housing backlog for coloureds can be wiped out by 1985.

He says a major obstacle preventing the private sector from helping is the shortage of reasonably priced building sites in coloured areas.

Black Sash protest against evictions

Rom 26/4/79

(84)

By PAM KLEINOT

THE BLACK Sash yesterday staged a demonstration against the eviction of coloureds and Indians living in "white" areas.

A placard reading "house people, don't evict them" was held by members of the Sash, who stood in Jan Smuts Avenue, Braamfontein, early yesterday morning.

The members demonstrated one at a time because open air gatherings are banned in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The demonstration follows the recent spate of evictions in terms of the Group Areas Act.

About 250 people have already appeared in court for living illegally in Hillbrow, Berea, Joubert Park, Mayfair, Doornfontein and central Johannesburg.

These evictions have come under fire from a number of politicians, councillors and community workers, who have described the Government's campaign to remove Indians and coloureds living in white areas as "heartless" and "inhuman" at a time when there is such a chronic shortage of housing.

Earlier this year, the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop) was formed to give support to people threatened with eviction.

They have already collected nearly 4 000 signatures protesting against the evictions.

Last week there was bitter protest at a Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee meeting after an Indian, Mr Ahmed Adam, was convicted under the Group Areas Act "human rights case" for living in a white area.

The councillor for Bosmont, Mr P E Peffer, said the law was creating 100 criminals a month, simply because people could not find accommodation in coloured and Indian areas and were forced to look for vacant flats in "white" Johannesburg.

Yesterday's demonstration was the third in a series planned by the Black Sash to protest against various aspects of Government legislation.

● About 90 people will appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on May 8. A Johannesburg attorney defending several tenants said four special courts had been set aside for the hearings.

'Administrative terrorism' by Govt alleged

Star 25/4/79.

(1) ~~80~~
(2) 84
(3) ~~127~~

Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, should be prosecuted for inciting unrest, violence and bitterness through Group Areas evictions, Dr Selma Browde (PFP) said at yesterday's Johannesburg City Council meeting.

And Mr Sam Moss, MPC, leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition in the council, accused the Government of "administrative terrorism probably unique in any part of the world."

These attacks were made in a debate on evictions of coloured and Indian people from white areas despite the housing crisis in coloured and Indian areas

Dr Browde described figures on housing shortages supplied by officials of the council and the Department of Community Development as "completely misleading."

FOUR COURTS

These figures stated there was a council waiting list of 3 541 for coloured housing and 1 800 for Indian housing with the Department of Community Development.

She said it was estimated between 18 000 and 20 000 people were living illegally in white group areas.

Dr Browde added that four courts had been set aside to hear Group Areas cases which were being pursued with increasing "viciousness and ferocity."

She said that in view of the housing shortage in coloured and Indian areas and the oversupply of white housing, the policy of evicting people was "insane."

"What must they do — commit mass suicide?" she asked.

Mr Carel Venter, chairman of the council's housing committee, said the Department of Community Development planned more than 17 000 houses in Lenerdale by 1988.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the council's management committee, suggested Pageview, Vrededorp and Fordsburg become Indian areas.

SUNDAY TIMES, April 27, 1975.

TRANSVAAL PUBS OPEN TO COLOUREDS, INDIANS

By HANS STRYDOM

THE 230 000 Coloureds and Indians in the Transvaal have been entitled for years to sleep, eat and drink in all White hotels in the province without being aware of this right. This applies to 711 hotels.

This amazing disclosure was made by the Deputy Secretary for Justice, Mr F. J. le Roux, when he testified to the Select Committee on the Liquor Amendment Bill. The committee's report was tabled in Parliament this week.

It is also clear, from Mr Le Roux's evidence that a licensee's right of admission power cannot be exercised solely on the grounds of race or colour at these hotels, but only on grounds of a person's conduct or dress.

The right enjoyed by Coloureds and Indians in the Transvaal to enter White hotels extends also to Coloureds and Indians from other parts of the country visiting the province, but it does not extend to Africans.

However, the new Liquor Amendment Bill, introduced this week authorises the Minister of Justice, upon receiving an application by an hotel or restaurant and a recommendation from the National Liquor Board, to open any hotel in South Africa to Coloureds, Asians and Africans.

Visiting Blacks and Black diplomats will be able to stay at any hotel in the country by right derived from their entry into the Republic. This will not apply to migrant workers, however.

The opening of hotels to all races is seen as the most significant move the Government has made since its Ambassador at the United Nations, Mr Pik Botha, promised, last November that race discrimination would be abolished in South Africa.

While, initially, the Government is expected to classify only about ten hotels in the country as being open to all races, more and more hotels are likely to apply for classification as social mixing becomes commonplace.

The next step, obviously, would be to grant the same right of admission to certain cinemas and other places of entertainment.

On the rights of Coloureds and Indians in the Transvaal, Mr Le Roux stated that they could take up accommodation and drink at 711 hotels in the province.

"A coloured and an Indian can walk into any hotel in the Transvaal, as we understand the legal position, and if he wants to have a drink, or eat a meal in the afternoon, he is free to do so, if the licensee allows him," he said.

"Group Areas legislation does not prohibit his presence in the hotel. That is my submission."

He explained that the licensee's right to refuse admission could be exercised only under certain circumstances — for instance, when a customer was drunk.

"But if the client takes the matter to court, the licensee will have to furnish the magistrate with satisfactory reasons for his refusal."

Mr Gordon Waddell, Progressive Party MP for Johannesburg North, asked: "Is the management of an hotel, for example, the Carlton Hotel, not entitled to turn away a client at its discretion?"

Mr Le Roux replied: "No, unless, for example, the client is drunk."

Visitors

It was clear from the evidence given to the committee that the Department of Foreign Affairs has played a key role in initiating the changes in liquor and hotel laws.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, told the committee that the number of Black visitors to South Africa had increased greatly in recent years. In the year ended July 1974, 1 245 official Government visitors were received from African states. Of these 221 were not from neighbouring states.

Mr Fourie appears to have favoured the United Party and Progressive Party proposal to the Select Committee that hotels should be open to all races, the right of admission being left to the discretion of the management. The proposal was defeated, however, by six votes to four by the Nationalists on the committee.

While supporting the Liquor Law amendments, delegates of the Federated Hotel Associations of South Africa (Fedhasa) were concerned about the number of hotels to be opened in this way.

Mr M. Pieterse, one of Fedhasa's delegates, said that when hotels were opened "overnight" to all races in Zambia there was chaos.

"It should be done peacefully and over a period. I am a bit wary of a 'stroke-of-the-pen' change."

93 charged under Areas Act

75/79 RDM

Staff Reporter

NINETY-three coloureds and Indians — charged under the Group Areas Act — are due to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court during the next two weeks.

They are charged with living in white-designated areas.

Four courts have been set aside to hear the cases until May 22 — at a rate of two in each court each day.

All will be defended.

Their defence has been arranged by the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), a group formed earlier this year to give support to people threatened with eviction.

It is believed many firms of attorneys and some counsel will be involved.

pp 1-4; 6, 7, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 167] PRETORIA, 11 MAY / 11 MEI 1979 [No. 6442

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

64

No. 91, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT ZEERUST, DISTRICT OF MARICO, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fifth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

Beginning at the point where the middle of Buiten Street is intersected by the middle of Boom Street; thence eastwards along the middle of Boom Street, to the point where it is intersected by the prolongation of the eastern boundary of Erf 995, Zeerust Township; thence southwards along the said prolongation, to the northernmost beacon of the said Erf 995; thence southwards in a straight line, to the south-eastern beacon of Erf 989 and along the prolongation of the said straight line, to the middle of the Little Marico River; thence south-westwards along the middle of the said River, to the point where it is intersected by the prolongation of the southern boundary of Erf 942; thence westwards along the said prolongation and boundary and the southern boundary of Erf 943 and the prolongation thereof, to the middle of the said Buiten Street; thence northwards along the middle of the said Buiten Street, to the point first named.

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 91, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE ZEERUST, DISTRIK MARICO, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Begin by die punt waar die middel van Buitenstraat gekruis word deur die middel van Boomstraat; daarvandaan ooswaarts langs die middel van Boomstraat tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die oostelike grens van Erf 995, Zeerustdorp; daarvandaan suidwaarts langs genoemde verlenging tot by die noordelikste baken van genoemde Erf 995; daarvandaan suidwaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidoostelike baken van Erf 989 en langs die verlenging van genoemde reguit lyn tot by die middel van Klein-Maricorivier; daarvandaan suidweswaarts langs die middel van genoemde rivier tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die suidelike grens van Erf 942; daarvandaan weswaarts langs genoemde verlenging en grens en die suidelike grens van Erf 943 en die verlenging daarvan tot by die middel van genoemde Buitenstraat; daarvandaan noordwaarts langs die middel van genoemde Buitenstraat tot by eersgenoemde punt.

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Railways,
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Tourism,
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Transport
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No. 99, 1979

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT KINROSS, DISTRICT OF BETHAL, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that—

(i) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

(ii) the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-third day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

(a) Portion 17 (a portion of Portion 2) of the farm Zondagskraal 125 IS (Diagram SG A5137/78).

COLOURED GROUP

(b) Portion 108 (a portion of Portion 8) of the farm Winkelhaak 135 IS (Diagram SG A5139/78).

No. 99, 1979

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSBEBIEDE VOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, TE KINROSS, DISTRIK BETHAL, PROV TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by ar van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat—

(i) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publik van, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grond lede van die Indiërgroep; en

(ii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publik van, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grond lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die bliek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede en-twintigste dag van April Eenduisend Ne Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

(a) Gedeelte 17 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte die plaas Zondagskraal 125 IS (Kaart LG A5

GEKLEURDE GROEP

(b) Gedeelte 108 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte die plaas Winkelhaak 135 IS (Kaart LG A5

No. 100, 1979

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT KINROSS, DISTRICT OF BETHAL, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-third day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

(a) Portion 17 (a portion of Portion 2) of the farm Zondagskraal 125 IS (Diagram SG A5137/78).

(b) Portion 108 (a portion of Portion 8) of the farm Winkelhaak 135 IS (Diagram SG A5139/78)

No. 100, 1979

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALIN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKK 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE KINROSS, BETHAL, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by a van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepa artikels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publik van, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskr Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van bliek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede en-twintigste dag van April Eenduisend Ne Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

(a) Gedeelte 17 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte die plaas Zondagskraal 125 IS (Kaart LG A

(b) Gedeelte 108 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte die plaas Winkelhaak 135 IS (Kaart LG A5

Printe
B

Military School, forerunner of the present-day S.A. Army College, was founded in 1920, it was accommodated in this building. All Army officers in the Permanent Force are trained at the College and the building is therefore inseparably bound to the present South African military tradition.

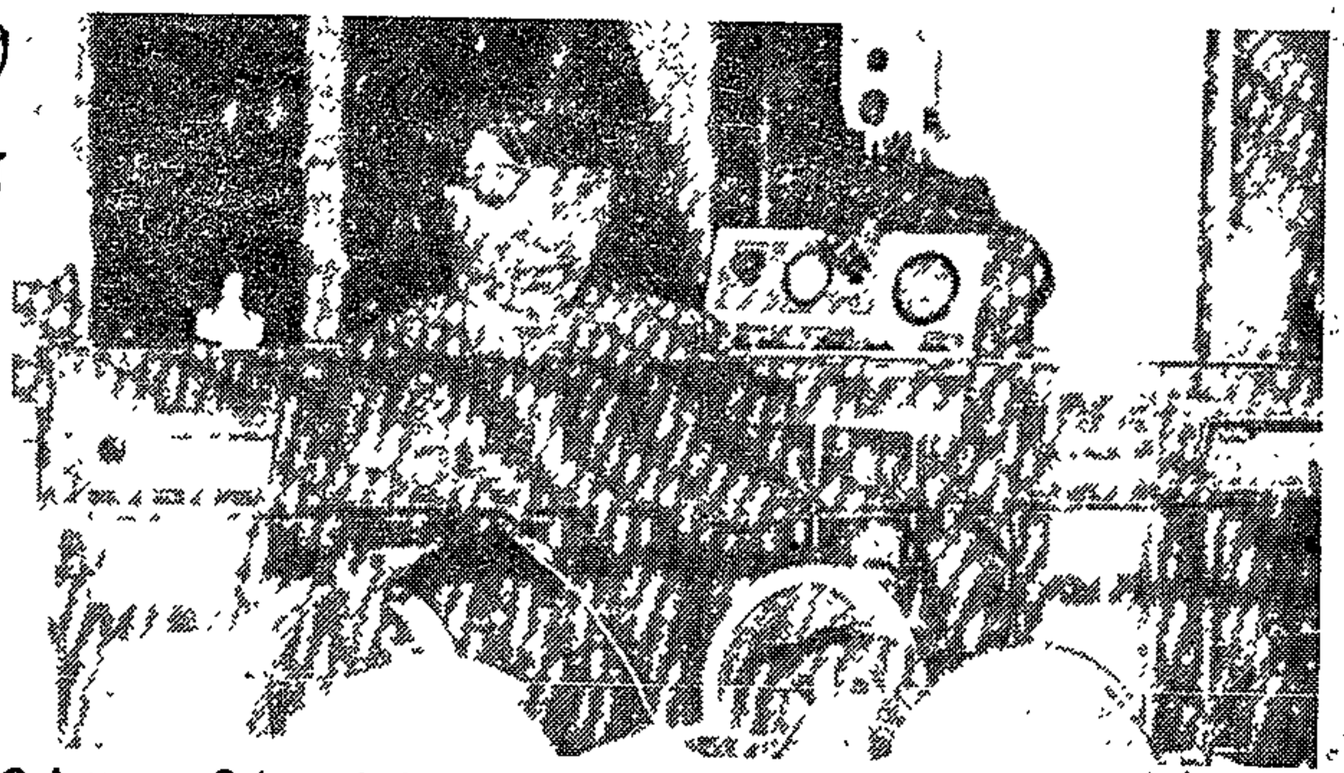
W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Minister of National Education.

Militêre Skool, voorganger van die huidige S.A. Leërkollege, in 1920 tot stand gekom het, is dit in hierdie gebou gehuisves. Alle Leëroffisiere in die Staande Mag word aan die Kollege opgelei en die gebou is dus onafskeidelik aan die huidige Suid-Afrikaanse militêre tradisie verbonde.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding.

(84) (45) Sund Express 20/5/79 (98)

The love that kept baby



● A young Coloured sister — who has since left the Park Lane Clinic — feeds Louise in her incubator.

Louise alive

By PADDI CLAY

FOR Mrs Felicity McBride the ban on Coloured nurses at the Park Lane Clinic, Johannesburg, is a personal outrage. Had it not been for them, she says, her baby daughter Louise would have died.

Mrs McBride wrote this week to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, protesting against the ban.

She begged Dr Koornhof to use his influence to try to change the attitude of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, and allow the Coloured nurses to continue nursing premature and ill babies.

Mrs McBride told Dr Koornhof that had it not been for the sisters in the neo-natal unit at the clinic, her baby Louise would have died.

DR PIET TO GET MUM'S CLINIC PLEA

Louise was born weighing only 1,5 kg and had hyaline membrane. She was given a 50% chance of survival.

Mrs McBride is convinced it was the love and dedication of the sisters at the Park Lane Clinic that saved her little girl.

But now, in terms of a 21-year-old regulation of the provincial administration, the clinic has been told that Coloured sisters cannot nurse White patients.

Mrs McBride called the ban a tragic happening in the history of the country's nursing.

"And especially at a time when we South Africans look to the leaders of the National Party to help strive to eliminate petty apartheid . . ."

Mrs McBride told Dr Koornhof of the wonderful help and support she had received from the Coloured sisters who cared for tiny Louise, who had to spend the first five weeks of her life in an incubator.

Louise had to remain in the clinic after her mother was discharged.

Mrs McBride and her husband David were only able to see their incubator baby in the evenings.

Coloured sisters were on night duty in the neo-natal unit, and were the sisters the McBrides came to know best.

"It was those sisters who taught my husand and me, over the long weeks that we waited for our daughter to be allowed home, how to hold Louise, bath her, feed her and make her feel secure.

"Because Louise was such a tiny baby she had to be handled with extra care, caution and confidence."

Mrs McBride told the Minister the sisters inspired her to cope with the tiny, premature baby and be a competent mother.

The sisters even changed Louise's feeding time to fit in with the visits of Mrs McBride and her husband.

"All of us regret that the sisters are now unable to continue the work that everyone, except the Department of Health, believes they are best at," Mrs McBride said.

Mrs McBride ended her letter to Dr Koornhof:

"Can we as Christians ever hold our heads up to God again after depriving not only the sisters of their work but dying and sick babies of the professional and loving care that some have been fortunate enough to have?"

"I don't know if Dr Koornhof will even get my letter personally, but I felt I had to support the sisters in some way," Mrs McBride told me.

"There is a shortage of nurses. The policy should be to use the best ones for the job — regardless of race."

● Very much alive — a photograph of baby Louise McBride as she is today.

Picture by DENIS FARRELL

(84) 26/5/79 Star

Pageview Indians plead: Let us stay

The Government's decision to allow blacks to stay in Alexander Township, Johannesburg, has prompted Indians in Pageview-Fordsburg to ask the Prime Minister that they, too, be allowed to stay put.

A Pageview-Fordsburg Asian committee has written to Mr P W Botha asking him to get his Government to reconsider the decision by the Community Development Department to turn this old Asian suburb into a white area.

Their last meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, — one of several — asking that they be left in Pageview was fruitless.

The save-Pageview committee said Mr Steyn had been adamant that they leave the area they have lived in for more than 80 years.

The committee said Mr Steyn had assured them that he was not booting them out of Pageview for ideological reasons, but because he did not want to see his "Indian friends living in slums."

They said they had told him that, if this was the case, he should allow the community to remove the slums under the city's urban renewal scheme.

They had told him that they had the money and would get more backing from banks and building societies.

It had been pointed out, they said, that the Pageview-Fordsburg complex was a self-contained suburb that fell within natural railway and bridge boundaries.

There had been no question of friction with white neighbours. More than 80 years of living there had proved this, the Committee had maintained.

In fact, they told Mr Steyn, it would enhance race relations if the Asians were allowed to redevelop this area and live there in peace. To bulldoze them out was to increase their opposition to the white establishment, the Minister had been told.

They could not understand Mr Steyn wanting to get them out of Fordsburg-Pageview. The Oriental Plaza was the nucleus of the area and the centre of its commerce, education, culture and entertainment.

Coloureds will stay

Star 25/5/79 (84)

"We have lived happily in Alexandra with our African brothers for years and we don't want to be separated from them," Mr Percy Williams, the leader of the coloured community in the area, said today

Mr Williams said an interim committee, with him as chairman, had been elected by residents at a meeting in the township yesterday to fight against the proposed removal of coloureds.

Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra liaison committee which successfully negotiated with the Government for the township to be saved from destruction, said he sympathised with the coloureds.

(84)

HEARTBREAK OF THE 'ILLEGAL' FAMILIES WHO FACE EVICTION FROM THEIR HOMES

THE Moodleys of Mayfair spent a small fortune renovating their two semi-detached, three-bedroom houses — 300 m inside the White area.

The fact that they turned two rundown dwellings, without bathrooms or electricity, into bright, modern homes has not spared them the terror of the midnight knock or court appearances.

The homes are a few blocks from Park Drive, the border between White Mayfair and Indian Fordsburg. Chinese, Afrikaans, Lebanese and Indians live in the same block.

When members of the Moodley family were summonsed to court their Afrikaans-speaking White neighbours offered to testify that relationships with her Indian family were friendly.

In one house lives 72-year-old Mr Moodley (his name, like those of other illegal tenants in these reports, have been changed). He and his 70-year-old wife are both very sick.

Next door live their son, his wife, and their three children who play regularly with their White neighbours.

"We didn't choose to live here," said Mr Joe Moodley, a businessman. They were evicted from two homes in Fordsburg and another in Ophirton because the sites were sold.

The Moodleys applied for homes in Lenasia, but were told that preference was being given to Indians in declared White areas, such as Pageview. Fordsburg and Ophirton have not yet been declared for any race — and people there are at the bottom of the waiting list of thousands who need homes.

Mr Moodley's elderly parents are to be evicted by the end of June — yet the Department of Community Development has no vacancies in an Indian area.

A letter to Minister of Community Development Marais Steyn in March pointed out that the ageing couple were living illegally in Mayfair and asked that they should not be harassed or evicted without alternative accommodation.

The Secretary for Community Development replied that a concerted effort was being made to wipe out the housing backlog in Lenasia and that many deserving cases were waiting patiently.

He made no mention of the fact that the couple were living illegally in Mayfair, but a few weeks later their landlord was charged and found guilty of renting his property to Indians. He was fined R150 or 60 days' with the proviso that the family be evicted by June 30.

Liberty at risk for the sake of freedom

● Three children facing an uncertain future — they could be evicted from their spacious home in Mayfair to live — maybe — in a slum.

THAT'S THE EACH-WAY BET THAT CAN'T WIN

By JENNIFER HYMAN

WHEN 22-year-old Anne Adams was pregnant, the bed she shared with her husband was made up around the kitchen stove. The only other room was occupied by the other six members of Anne's family.

A few weeks before her child was born her artisan husband Brian threatened to leave her — unless they found a home of their own.

Desperation led Brian and Anne (their names have been changed to protect them) to leave their overcrowded Riverlea house at the beginning of this year to join the estimated 2 500 Coloured and Asian "illegals" in Johannesburg.

The couple rented a two-roomed, unfurnished flat in Bree Street where their baby, Marcia, was born in February. They spent some of their savings on new furniture. When the baby was a few weeks old Brian was served with a summons for illegal occupation of a "White" flat.

Anne and Brian are now among 500 people facing prosecution under the Group Areas Act.

The Sunday Express visited the couple this week to find out what prompts Coloured and Indian families to risk harassment, prosecution and eviction by living in White areas.

Brian and Anne had no choice.

"Our marriage was in jeopardy," said Anne, rocking her baby. "We couldn't go on living in my mother's house and all our efforts to ...ome in a Coloured area failed."

The lack of privacy and the inevitable friction between himself and his in-laws drove Brian to the point of leaving his wife.

Add the fact that Brian earns enough to provide a decent home for his wife and baby and you have the recipe for illegal tenancy.

When the Sunday Express visited the Riverlea house where the couple had lived we found two tiny, stiflingly hot rooms, both very small.

In the kitchen-livingroom chairs were stacked on top of a wardrobe and a folded divan supported a bag of coal as well as the week's groceries.

In the bedroom every square inch of space was occupied by beds and foam mattresses. Until Anne and Brian left, eight people lived in the house. There is no bathroom and the residents share an outside toilet with the adjoining house.

The couple were not as badly off as some. In Riverlea and Kliptown we found up to 12 people living in two-roomed houses. Three rooms sheltered 15.

Mr Mahommed Dangor, chairman of Actstop and a member of the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured Management Committee, explained that the two-roomed houses were built to accommodate pensioners.

"But years ago they moved whole families in. The children of these families are now married with children but because they cannot find a house they have to continue living in the original two-roomed home."

Mr Don Matemann, who does community counselling in Kliptown, spoke of the psychological and social hazards of overcrowding.

"Families are suffering enormously. There is no privacy. It is unhealthy for children to have to sleep in the same room as married couples,

"Marriages suffer through overcrowding and young men turn to drinking as an escape from the tensions of their home life."

"I find couples choose rather to live together and married couples often live apart; each partner with his or her parents," said Mr Matemann. "The marriages don't last long. . ."

Why Kay Naidoo can't live with her children

● Kay Naidoo
. . . must live somewhere

Sunday Express Reporter

ATTRACTIVE Kay Naidoo is a divorcee who lives in a White Johannesburg area because she can't find a home in Lenasia.

Her four children have been sent to her mother, where 10 adults live in a three-bedroomed house.

When Kay, a receptionist, appeared in court recently charged with living in a White area, she was asked by the prosecutor why she, too, did not go to live with her mother.

"It would be too difficult for me to commute each day from Natal," she said.

Kay has a long history of evictions behind her.

When her husband walked out on the family she lost their house in Lenasia. She rented another house, but was given notice when the landlord decided to sell.

"I was desperate for somewhere to stay. So four months ago I took a furnished flat in town for R102 a month. But because I don't know what the future holds, I decided to send my children to my mother."

Splitting of families in the interests of accommodation is not at all unusual among Coloureds and Indians, she explained.

"We have no choice. We have to live somewhere."

For Kay, "somewhere" is a furnished flat in central Johannesburg.

A number of other Coloured and Indian families live in the block. Their landlord, in sympathy with his tenants, has joined Actstop — the Action Committee to Stop Evictions.

White residents have offered their support.

"When the first summonses came," said Kay "a White woman who lived in the block offered her flat to tenants to hold meetings."

And when the Sunday Express visited Kay one evening this week, she was offering tea and biscuits to a pyjama-clad White child who had popped in to visit.

Attorney-General halts Group Areas prosecutions

IN A surprise move this week, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal ordered the postponement of all the controversial Group Areas prosecutions pending in Johannesburg courts.

And he told the Sunday Express he would look at the housing situation for Coloureds and Indians before deciding whether to proceed with cases involving people of these groups. The cases were postponed for at least a month.

An estimated 500 people have been charged with living illegally in White areas such as Mayfair, Bertrams and Hillbrow. Evidence in court has revolved around the shortage of homes for Coloureds and Indians.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, told the Sunday Express he had ordered the cases to be postponed because "certain information has been brought to my notice regarding the alleged shortage of accommodation in Coloured and Indian areas".

The sudden decision to "freeze" Group Areas cases was cautiously welcomed by lawyers and members of Actstop — the Action Committee to Stop Evictions.

About 50 lawyers — including senior advocates and academics — have offered to defend, free of charge, people charged under the Group Areas Act.

NOW HE WILL PROBE HOUSING SHORTAGE

By JENNIFER HYMAN

● Mr M P Wilsnacht ... denied influx control

So far the Actstop committee has been assisted by 20 firms of attorneys in Johannesburg and, according to Mrs Hilary Elliott, the secretary, "we have by no means exhausted the list".

About 20 advocates, including senior counsel, intimated that they would be available to handle Group Areas cases and have been briefed by attorneys.

The Actstop committee has drawn volunteer workers from all sections of the community, including doctors, lawyers, community workers and tenants themselves.

Two members of the committee, one the treasurer, own flats in which Coloured and Indian tenants live.

One landlady said she had joined the committee "out of sympathy with my Coloured tenants, who are all wonderful people and model tenants".

White neighbours have shown "tremendous support and sympathy".

The illegal tenants believe the complaints — made in many cases by anonymous callers — came from members of the extremist National Front who tracked down illegal tenants and reported them to the police.

An estimated 2 500 Coloured and Indian families are living illegally within an 8 km radius of the city.

Meanwhile, anger in the Coloured and Indian communities continues over the proposed implementation of a section of the Illegal Squatting Act, which would introduce influx control for Coloureds and Indians in Johannesburg.

It would allow the Minister to prohibit employers in a particular area from employing any Coloured or Indian person from outside the area unless he can produce a certificate from the local authority to show that housing is available.

The Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department suggested to Coloured and Indian leaders that the "influx control" section of the Act would alleviate the chronic housing shortage.

But the Coloured and Indian Management Committees have rejected the proposal, condemning it as a measure to circumvent proposals in both the Wiehahn and Rieckert Commissions and urging the Johannesburg City Council to have nothing to do with it.

Mr M P Wilsnach, director of the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, said the purpose of the clause was to protect local residents and their rights to jobs and housing by preventing the influx of members of the same race group from other areas.

He denied that it could be used at random against all Coloureds and Indians working in Johannesburg.

In view of the unanimous rejection of the idea by the Coloured and Indian management committees, Mr Wilsnach said he was almost positive the offending section would not be introduced.

● When a deputation of illegal Coloured and Indian tenants saw the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn recently, he is reported to have told them that the answer to the housing problem was to do what Afrikaners did in the 1930's — to "double up".

Actstop members point out that Coloured and Indian families have already doubled up and, in many cases, trebled up.

Several illegal tenants charged in court recently were asked by prosecutors and magistrates why they got married when they knew there was no house available for them.

● While Mr Nothling investigates the Coloured and Indian housing shortage, the Sunday Express presents a graphic picture of it on Page 14.

Check on Group Area trials welcomed

By Stuart Flitton

Prominent coloured leaders have cautiously welcomed the postponement of all Group Areas Act prosecutions in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, said today the cases would be postponed for at least a month while he investigated allegations of housing shortages.

He said prosecutions would not be withdrawn but would only be postponed pending the outcome of his investigation, which would include discussions with the Department of Community Development.

More than 100 people have appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in the past three weeks charged with contravening the Group Areas Act by living in "white" areas.

NECESSITY

Most of the cases heard so far have been defended on the argument that there was a housing shortage for Indians and coloured people, and the accused moved into "white" areas out of necessity.

One of the men called to give evidence on the alleged housing shortage was Mr I Richards, chairman of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee and Coloured People's Representative Council Member.

"The Attorney-General's move, and especially the deeper study of the housing problem is to be welcomed," Mr Richards said last night.

GOOD THING

Another witness and member of the CPRC, Mr Sam Solomon, described the moves as "most sensible."

"The State did not expect that every case

CBDs to be opened to Indian businesses

(84) 29/5/79

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, told Parliament last night that the Government had approved, in principle, the opening up of central business districts to Indian businessmen. He indicated that coloured businessmen were next in line to get similar rights.

Speaking in committee during the budget debate on the Indian Affairs Vote, Mr Steyn said the Government expected to publish a White Paper soon in which Indians would be given open trading rights in the central business districts.

The White Paper would be on the report of the Riekert Commission.

This move, as well as the promise in Parliament to open industrial areas at present the exclusive domain of whites, was enthusiastically acclaimed in Johannesburg today.

But the enthusiasm was tempered by the fact that these proposals will not grant extended residential rights, nor will they grant further rights to blacks.

Mr Dennis Pillay, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, said the moves would "be a bridge for peace, love and unity."

"We must not stop these. We must continue with dialogue and ask for open residential areas."

Mr M de Jager, chief executive of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said it had long supported the principle of free trading in these areas. Assocom has also asked for such measures in the past.

Mr Sam Moss, MPC, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the city council, said Indian businessmen had an "expertise in retailing" which could revive the depressed city centre.

Mr Steyn said the Government had agreed that at this stage the Indian community had reached a stage of sophistication in business practice where they ought to be allowed open trade in central business areas.

Mr Steyn also announ-

Group Areas removals to be delayed

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, told Parliament last night that he did not see how the Attorney-General of the Transvaal could postpone indefinitely prosecutions against Indians under the Group Areas Act when the law was being broken.

Mr Steyn was replying to a speech by Mr Ray Swart, the Opposition's chief spokesman on Indian affairs, during the budget debate on the Indian Affairs Vote.

Mr Swart said that, having initially ordered prosecutions under the Group Areas Act, the Attorney-General had decided later to postpone the trials because of a shortage of accommodation for Indians.

Mr Steyn replied that removal orders would be delayed until housing was available in approved areas.

Group areas: Indian fined

29/5/79

An Indian electrician, Moonsamy Govender (25), was fined R20 (or 10 day's imprisonment) by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday after he was found guilty of contravening the Group Areas Act.

The magistrate, Mr J J Jonck, found that he had illegally occupied a flat in Hillbrow — an area reserved for Whites — for five months since September 1978.

Mr Jonck rejected his defence that he lived at Ardenlee Court because of necessity. He said this defence was unreasonable because Govender had not applied for a permit to live in a white area.

The magistrate also found that Govender had failed to inquire whether his occupation was legal and he, therefore, indirectly intended to break the law.

Indians: I sleep better —Steyn

Star 29/5/79 (84)

Mr Steyn . . . clash in Parliament over the Group Areas Act.

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, said last night he slept much better at night as a result of the removal of Indian businessmen from white areas in the Transvaal under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Steyn was interjecting during a question by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove) in the budget debate on the Indian Affairs Vote.

The Minister was involved in a number of clashes with the Opposition over the effects of the Act on the Indian community.

He vigorously defended the Government's policy of removing Indian businessmen from white areas in the Transvaal, arguing that it had improved their lot by also removing them from slum conditions.

Mr Steyn said the plan had reached an advanced stage and removals had been completed in most towns. It had been decided that it would not be necessary to move 2 700 Indian businessmen under the Act.

Mr Lorimer argued that it was not true that Indian businessmen had been moved from slum conditions. It was certainly not the case with a place like Pageview.

"I know the facts," interjected Mr Steyn.

Mr Lorimer recalled the misery of the old 14th Street community in Johannesburg who had been thrown out on to the pavements to be moved 2 km along the road.

If the Minister wanted to clean up slum areas he should initiate urban renewal schemes rather than resort to evicting people.

"I want to ask the Minister if Government members sleep better in their beds at night because the Transvaal Indian traders were forcibly removed from their premises?"

"I sleep much better," interjected Mr Steyn.

Earlier, the Minister said that the rehousing of Indian families under the Group Areas Act was one of the great successes of the National Party.

● Indians to get rights in CBDs — Page 5.

COUNCIL

Star 30/3/79

Jo'burg coloured housing loophole may be closed

(84)

Hundreds of coloured and Indian families in Johannesburg may be affected by a request that the Government close a legal loophole that enables them to live in the city.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the city council's management committee, yesterday asked that the loophole, under which the families lived in areas zoned industrial and general, be closed.

The areas include Marshalltown, New Doornfontein, Ophirton, City and Suburban, Newtown, Burghersdorp and Fordsburg.

Mr Oberholzer said that irrespective of race, it was wrong to allow people to live in industrial areas where there were no schools or other amenities.

Mrs Janet Levine (PFP) pleaded for the council to let families through the loophole by rezoning the land industrial or general.

"Ask the residents if they prefer to be homeless, or if they would welcome a roof over their heads, whether or not there are parks and playing fields around them," she said.

● The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, has said prosecutions in Johannesburg under the Group Areas Act have not been withdrawn, but postponed for a month to determine the housing position.

8 Daily RAND Mail

84

MONDAY
June 4, 1979

Give Indian traders their due

THE Minister of Community Development and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, is not noted for his tact, and of all the silly things he has said in his unfortunate tenure of a sensitive portfolio, his remarks last week about Indian businessmen take the cake.

The Government had agreed, he said, that the Indian community had reached a stage of sophistication in business practice where they ought to be allowed open trade in central business areas. What a thing to say about people with a tradition of trading going back centuries!

Asian businessmen, despite the cruel restrictions they have endured in this country, have reached the top in many spheres, and as traders they are unrivalled for expertise. But Mr Steyn declares that they have just reached the stage where they are worthy to move into the central business districts with whites. And in the same breath he attempts to justify the removal of Indian businessmen from other white areas, saying he sleeps better for what has happened.

How does Mr Steyn reconcile the two Government actions — clearing Indians out of places like Johannesburg's Pageview, and then granting them trading rights in the CBD?

There should be no surprise at the reaction of some Indian businessmen, who believe the move is an attempt to revive "dying areas" in big cities, while trading rights in the profitable suburban shopping complexes are still reserved for whites.

Any relaxation of racial restrictions on business is obviously welcome, but Indian leaders make a telling point when they say the Riekert Commission has recommended that CBDs be opened for ownership and occupation by all race groups. Why, then, are concessions being made only to Indians, and possibly coloureds? Shops have customers of all races, so ownership should not be restricted, either.

Stop the removals and talk pleas

R.D.M. 84 4/6/79

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

PAGEVIEW residents have called for a temporary halt to bulldozing and removals in the Johannesburg Indian suburb that has turned white under the Group Areas Act.

It was decided this week at an emergency meeting of the newly-formed committee of the Pageview Residents' Association to appeal to the authorities for a respite. This respite is being sought until their representatives have discussed the community's plight with the chairman of the city's management committee, Mr J F Oberholzer, and the chief executive of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice Jan Steyn — and had a reply from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to a request that the re-zoning of the area be re-considered by the Government.

At a meeting earlier this year with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, representatives of the association were told nothing could be done to save Pageview for Indians.

The chairman of the Pageview Residents' Association, Mrs Sylvia Naidoo, said yesterday: "We don't accept that. There is also the consideration that the authorities should leave us alone, at least until they have solved the housing backlog in Lenasia, though we have hopes that even at this late hour Pageview can be saved for the Indian community."

Asians have lived in Pageview since 1893. More than 3 000 of the one-time 8 000 residents have already been removed to Lenasia, 40 km outside Johannesburg.

Mrs Naidoo said it had been decided at this weekend's committee meeting to call a mass meeting of the remaining 5 000 Pageview residents for mid-June with the object of detailing suggestions as to how their dilemma could best be tackled.

"Some residents are sunk in gloom and despondency and convinced that their removal to

save PAGEVIEW campaign

Lenasia is inevitable. There are others who see hope in the Government's change of mind over Crossroads squatters and Alexandra township.

"An increasing number of residents feel we should put up a fight for our rights — in a characteristically passive way, of course."

The Pageview committee decided to publish a newsletter for residents, keeping them informed of developments, and leaflets appealing for support which will be distributed in white suburbs of Johannesburg.

"We believe," Mrs Naidoo said, "that an increasing number of whites of all political convictions feel bad about the Indians being kicked out of their tradtional Johannesburg city area. After all, we Indians have links with this city going back further than many of the whites themselves."

During a tour of Pageview last week I saw two American-made front-end loaders being prepared for action.

Many homes that would have survived for up to another 50 years have already been bulldozed as part of an urban renewal scheme that will culminate in sections of the white community moving into the suburb as more Indians are moved to Lenasia.

Pageview's famous 14th Street, once compared with London's Petticoat Lane, today resembles a crumbling street in a blitzed city. All business has been halted as a result of Indian traders being forced out to the Oriental Plaza. Some of the shops have been bulldozed.

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RAND DAILY

Stop the removals and talk pleas

R.D.M. 84 4/6/79

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save PAGEVIEW campaign

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CASE STUDY 6- VALUATION OF ORDINARY SHARES- (EY & DY.)

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Armed police evict traders

(84) RDM 6/6/79

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

ARMED police stood by yesterday as Department of Community Development officials ordered the removal of goods from Indian shops in a new complex about a kilometre outside the tiny Western Transvaal town of Coligny.

According to shopkeepers, a shot was fired in the air.

The trouble started at 10am when two officials of the Department of Community Development from Pretoria, Mr P J Stoltz and Mr P J Terblanche, arrived at the complex and told Mr Goolam Patel that unless he could produce immediately cash or a bank-guaranteed cheque for R5 123 they were authorised to evict the family and put all goods in his shop on the street.

"I asked them to give me three hours to find the money. They rejected the proposition," Mr Patel said.

"I was angry and told the officials so. One of them left my shop and called the police. Three white policemen armed with automatic weapons arrived and stood guard till my shop was nearly empty."

There are seven shops in the new complex. The Indians moved into them about 15 months ago after being forced out from the centre of the small town in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Yesterday the other shopkeepers told the Rand Daily Mail that they were all in arrears with rent — payable to the Department of Community Development — as a result of bad business conditions in the complex.

The police left the scene at about 1pm. There were no arrests.

At about 2.40pm Indian traders in Lichtenburg, about 25km away, produced a bank-guaranteed cheque for just over R10 000 — the total amount of the arrears of the seven shop rents.

The Department of Community Development officials later told the Patel family they could return their goods to the shop.

According to the Coligny Indian traders, they had sent the rent for May, plus three postdated cheques for June, July and August, to the department in Pretoria last week, explaining that business and crops were bad in the area and that they were having to give local white farmers up to one year's credit.

Mr Johannes van Loggerenberg, a railways pensioner and long-time resident of Coligny, who patronises the Indian shops, said last night: "I was disgusted. I think the department's action was very unfair. I have known the Patel family for many years. They were doing good business until forced to move from their old premises."

Meanwhile, PENNY SWIFT reports that the Secretary for the Department of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, says Indian traders in Coligny owe thousands of rands in rental arrears.

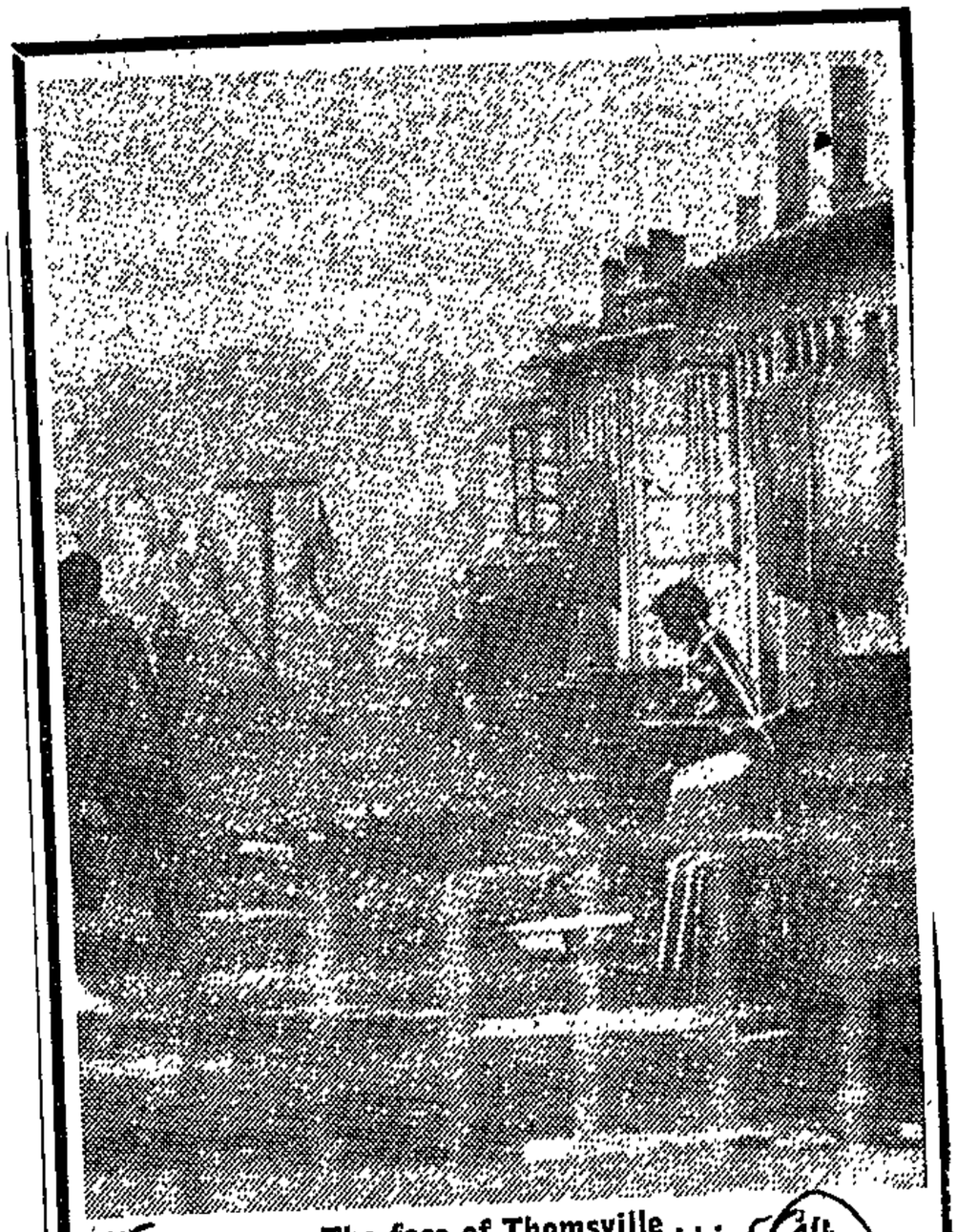
Traders had not asked for postponement of payment or for permission to pay in instalments despite normal and numerous demands for payment, Mr Fouche said.

those who have fallen foul of him and favouring those who have ingratiated themselves.

Tension exists between the clerks and the indunas. The clerks are on the whole arrogant and corrupt, but the ordinary miner can and does play the clerk off against the induna.

The hostel is run by rules and customs, mteto, which operate at different levels, starting with management rules and ending with informal customs in each room. The informal, unwritten miner created rules and customs are vital to the daily equilibrium of life in the hostel.

The isibonda's role is a low profile non-controversial one limited to the room situation. It is not seen to be a position of influence.



The face of Thomsville . . .

Star 7/10/79 (84)

Thomsville slumps under the Slums Act

By Yussuf Nazeer

A new housing committee claiming to represent more than 60 000 people living in Lenasia's six electoral wards has accused the Department of Community Development with practising double standards when implementing the Slums Act.

The Six-Ward Lenasia Housing Committee accused the department of creating its own slum in Lenasia — Thomsville, which it is refusing to bulldoze.

This complex of two-roomed units with outside community toilets and bathrooms was once a soldiers barrack where pioneer Indians "dumped" in Lenasia under the Group Areas Act more than 20 years ago, were housed.

The settlement in Thomsville was, according to Indian leaders, to have been a temporary one until better homes had been built.

The Johannesburg "authorities have ture, we will take steps to

bigger homes, was refuted by Indian leaders who surveyed it.

They disclosed that while some pensioners there could not afford to pay more than the R1,80 a month for a room and a kitchen, more than 60 percent of Thomsville's 388 families earn between R400 and R800 a month.

The Ward-Six Committee alleged that irregularity in land and housing allocation exists where rich people from areas outside Johannesburg are "jumping the queue" on the long waiting list.

The Star was shown letters from people who have been on this list for between five and 10 years.

Mr A R Khan, living in a Thomsville backyard with his family, is a pioneer who came to Lenasia in 1963. He has applied for a home 10 times in eight years.

Two brothers, Mr George and Raj Singh, have made several applications in the past eight years without success. Their children are all grown-up.

Demolish

Health officers, doctors, social-workers, educationists and various Indian leaders have in the past two decades called on the Government to move Indian people from Thomsville and demolish the unhealthy complex.

In the same period five Indian Affairs ministers, including the present minister, Mr Marais Steyn, along with mayors, city councillers and State officials, have visited Thomsville on inspection tours.

"All agreed it was not fit for human habitation." An Indian leader said "All ministers' of Indian Affairs promised they would do something about the place."

Leaders from the Six-Ward Committee said Thomsville residents were to have been moved in the Sixties.

The committee drew attention to comments by Mr Steyn of the Department of Community Development who said he "slept better" when he took Indians ut of slums for restttlement.

Minister Steyn allegedly said he removed Indians under the Slums Act because he did not want to see them living in degraded squalor.

Indian leaders say these comments are insincere as far as Thomsville is concerned, because Mr Steyn is not sweeping Community Development's own backyard clean.

The Thomsville slum belonged to Community Development which for more than 20 years has refused to implement the Slums Act on its own slum.

Community Development's claim that people in Thomsville are in the lower income bracket and cannot afford better and

Mr V Naidoo, of Geranium Street, Thomsville, wrote twice to Mr Steyn pleading to be moved from Thomsville's unhealthy conditions for his family's sake.

In April he informed the Minister that his wife was an asthmatic patient (he produced doctors' letters). He was living in a dingy, unventilated room with his wife and four children. His baby daughter was in hospital "because of conditions in Thomsville."

"I am gravely concerned about my family's health," Mr Naidoo wrote. "My wife and daughter are not getting any better and I am very concerned about the baby's health.

"I once again appeal to you for your kind assistance in helping us to better our living conditions before the onset of winter."

Reply

A reply from the Secretary for Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, informed Mr Naidoo that he was no worse off than other applicants on the waiting list:

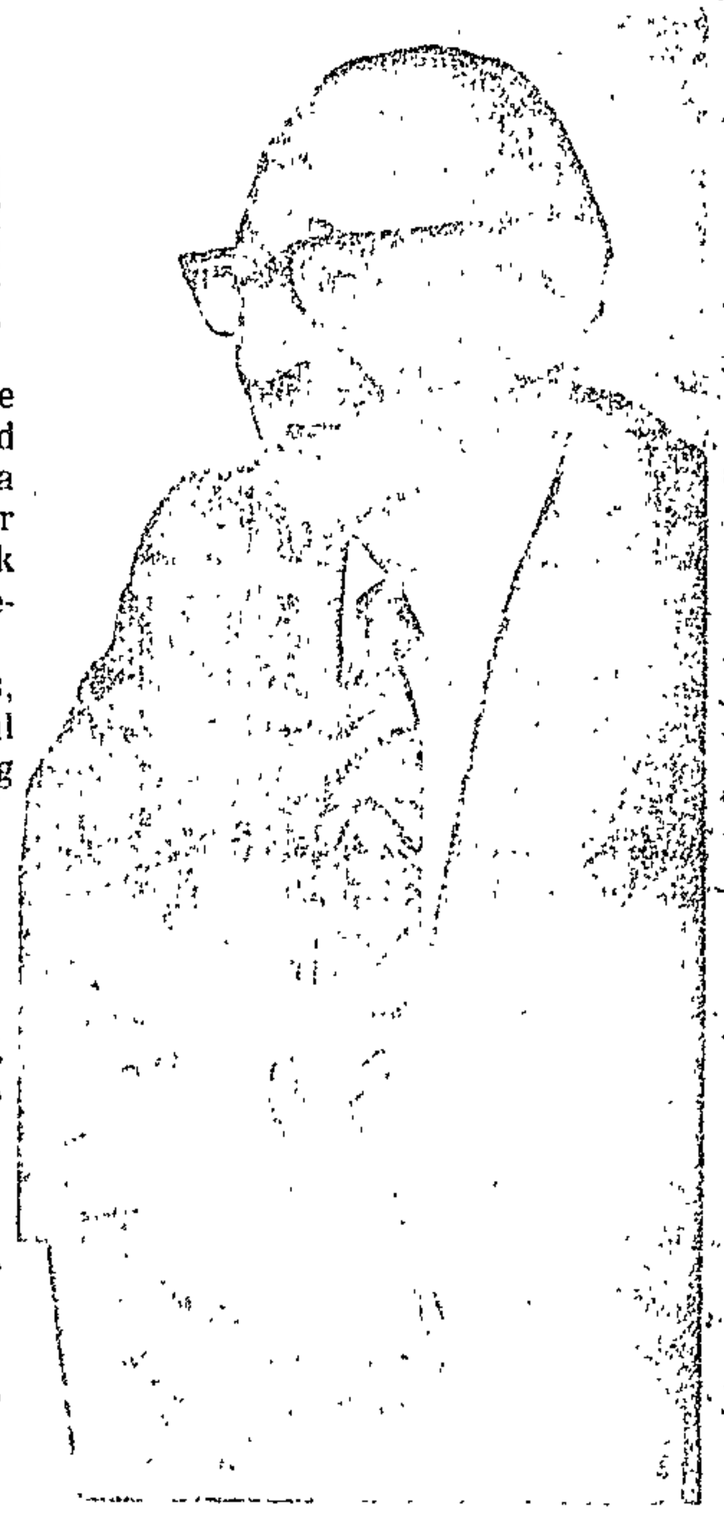
"Notwithstanding the fact that the dwelling occupied by you has not been supplied with electric current, a water supply is available.

"Your application can therefore not be considered favourably at this stage," Mr Fouche wrote.

Local Community Development spokesman would not comment, but Chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr Dennis Pillay, flew to Cape Town today with the Director of Asian and Coloured Affairs, Mr M P Wilsnach, to discuss the Thomsville situation with Mr Steyn.

Mr Pillay said they would ask Mr Steyn to implement the Slums Act on Thomsville, and re-house Thomsville's people in one complete new complex — possibly extension 11.

Soweto shopping complex will soon be in place. The R21m complex, built on 21 ha of white-owned land on Soweto's very doorstep, will have direct access to a huge market hitherto starved of big shopping centres.



Cohen . . . black hostility overstated

The announcement has provoked fierce criticism from black business leaders, especially the black chamber of commerce, Nafcoc. They see the complex as an encroachment [illegible] black businessmen are only just emerging from the stranglehold of years of government restrictions.

"White businessmen have always been allowed to develop without government restrictions," says Kola Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders' Association. "We are in no position to compete with them openly."

Adding fuel to the fire is the fact that Nafcoc claims to have been assured by former Plural Relations Minister Connie Mulder that the plan would be suspended. "We thought nothing would come of the plan," Kraai tells the *FM*.

But the developers claim that black hostility has been overstated. "We have already had 247 written applications by black businessmen for premises," says Western director Aaron Cohen. "The complex will provide employment for at least 4 000 blacks and is urgently needed by Soweto shoppers."

Although black businessmen will be given priority in the allocation of premises, it is unlikely that they will predominate. Cohen says that the big (white) department stores will be represented, while whites will be allowed in fields — like pharmacy and optometry — where there are no black businessmen.

Nafcoc is particularly worried about the effect of the new centre on its own infant supermarket venture, Blackchain. The first Blackchain complex is under construction opposite Baragwanath Hospital. Costing R1,5m, it will house a large supermarket, 17 speciality stores, and six consulting rooms. An even bigger complex is planned for Jabulani, inside Soweto.

Counters Cohen: "There is room in Soweto for at least three large shopping centres." He adds that his company will go public, with half the shares reserved for blacks.

Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane maintains that Nafcoc will support the Western venture if the land is declared part of Soweto. Says Kraai: "Why is a 'white spot' so conveniently situated near a black area? I have yet to see a 'black spot' near the Carlton Centre or in Rosebank."

Basic to the problem, Kraai concludes, is the "lack of real black municipal representation. The consortium is taking advantage of people who have no voice."

BLACK BUSINESS

White rights

The furore over white business in black townships is reaching a new pitch. Western Regional Centre has now announced that the first bricks of its long delayed

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DISCUSSION

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Johannesburg area: housing for Coloureds/Asians

*2. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether there is a shortage of housing for Coloureds and Asians in the Johannesburg area; if so, what is the estimated shortage for (i) Coloureds and (ii) Asians;

(2) whether his Department has any interim plans for accommodating the members of each population group who do not have housing; if so, (a) what plans and (b) where will such members be accommodated until housing is available.

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(i) 4 400.

(ii) 1 900.

(2) No. Although many families, as shortage figures indicate, are at sent inadequately housed, my partment has no knowledge families that are entirely without ter. In instances of extraordinary hi ship families are assisted with commodation on a priority basi co-operation with the City Council Johannesburg a crash building gramme for Coloureds has launched in terms of which 3 dwellings will be constructed over next eighteen months. Depending the availability of funds more 9 000 dwelling units for Colour will be constructed over the next ti to five years. In so far as Indians concerned schemes of the Departm comprising 2 740 dwelling units be under construction by the en this year and the last of these dw lings should be completed by Ma 1981. It is planned to commence w the construction of a further 3 dwelling units within two years. set target dates are subject to availability of funds and unforsea circumstances, but everything poss is being done to strictly adhere to time-schedule.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a
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Black housing priority

Star 8/6/79

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

(84)

THE ASSEMBLY — There is a shortage of more than 6 000 houses for coloured and Indian people in the Johannesburg area, but crash building programmes are under way to alleviate this.

This emerged today from replies by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, to questions tabled in Parliament by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (PFP, Rondebosch).

There is a shortage of 4 400 houses for coloured people and 1 900 for Indians in the Johannesburg area.

Mr Steyn said his department did not have any interim plans for accommodating the members of each group who do not have housing.

"Although many families, as the shortage figures indicate, are at present inadequately housed, my department has no knowledge of families that are entirely without shelter.

"In instances of extraordinary hardship, families are assisted with accommodation on a priority basis. In co-operation with the City Council of Johannesburg, a crash building programme for coloured people has been launched in terms of which 3 100 dwellings will be constructed over the next 18 months.

"Depending on the availability of funds, more than 9 000 dwellings for coloured people will be constructed over the next three to five years."

Department housing schemes for Indian people, comprising 2 740 dwellings, would be under construction by the end of this year and the last of these should be completed by March 1981.

Government slum

Star 8/6/79

(84)

"SLUM CLEARANCE" is often used to justify one of the National Party's pet obsessions, the enforced removal of Indian or coloured communities because they do not fit into the correct territorial slot. Frequently it is a spurious argument: a good many mixed or coloured areas became slummy simply because of the insecurity created by the Group Areas Act. And the excuse becomes quite untenable when that ugly law creates its own new slums.

Such a case was described in The Star yesterday. The Thomsville section of Lenasia is squalid, cramped, unhealthy and lacking most of the amenities of civilised life. It consists of basic two-room "bachelor units" with outdoor community bathrooms and toilets. When the first people were dumped there in the '50s, it was thought to be temporary; and yet a generation later, it remains home to hundreds of families who can find no other accommodation.

The Johannesburg health authorities have condemned it as a slum. Other authorities have called for its demolition. Residents have applied repeatedly for better homes . . . only to be fobbed off with excuses, evasions and unkept promises.

There is of course a massive housing backlog in Lenasia, Thomsville shows it at its most extreme. As long as that shortage persists, it is callous and wicked to add to it by kicking people out of existing homes in Pageview or anywhere else.

Tattle-tales

THE students' representative councils of the English-speaking universities have severed ties with Stellenbosch whose complaints to the Publications Board caused their student magazines to be banned. Whatever the merits of the issue, university students should have matured beyond tattling. It is an attitude of mind that could lead to graver accusations against innocent individuals.

Sack Steyn call by Pageview Indians

8/6/79

Rdm

84

By BOB HITCHCOCK

THE Indian residents of the Johannesburg suburb of Pageview yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to replace the Minister of Community Development and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, in the forthcoming Cabinet reshuffle.

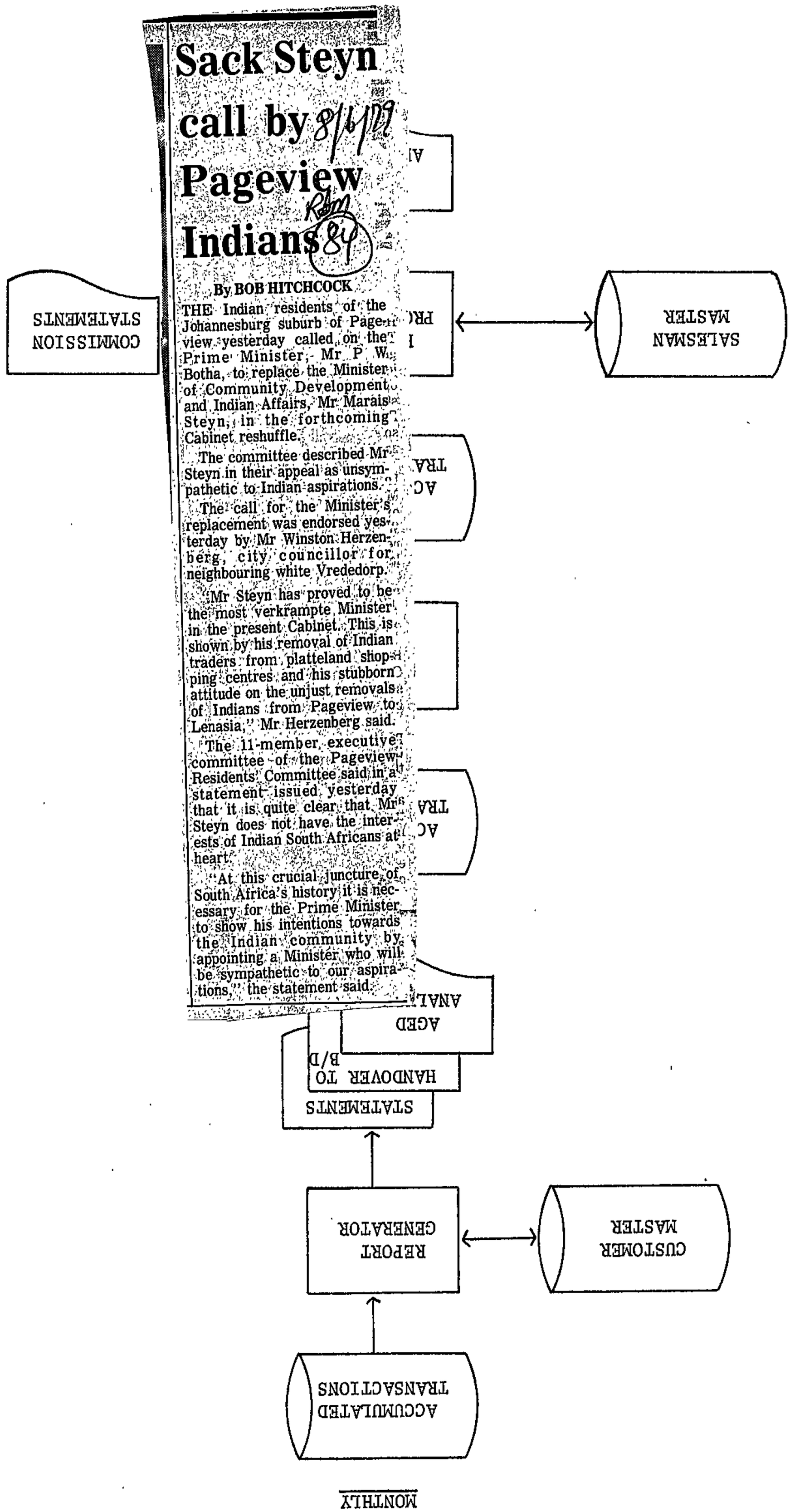
The committee described Mr Steyn in their appeal as unsympathetic to Indian aspirations.

The call for the Minister's replacement was endorsed yesterday by Mr Winston Herzenberg, city councillor for neighbouring white Vrededorp.

"Mr Steyn has proved to be the most verkrampte Minister in the present Cabinet. This is shown by his removal of Indian traders from platteland shopping centres and his stubborn attitude on the unjust removals of Indians from Pageview to Lenasia," Mr Herzenberg said.

The 11-member executive committee of the Pageview Residents' Committee said in a statement issued yesterday that it is quite clear that Mr Steyn does not have the interests of Indian South Africans at heart.

"At this crucial juncture of South Africa's history it is necessary for the Prime Minister to show his intentions towards the Indian community by appointing a Minister who will be sympathetic to our aspirations," the statement said.



Star 8/6/79

Lenasia residents will be badly hit

(84)

Several thousand people who travel 34 km from Lenasia to Johannesburg by car, kombi and bus daily will be hit hard by the petrol price increase.

The Indian community relies heavily on cars and kombis to get to work in the city because of a bus service which they claim is "hopelessly inadequate" for their transport needs.

Lenasia Bus Service now charges R1 return. A five-day weekly ticket costs R3,60 and a six-day ticket, R4.

The bus service proprietor refused to say if and when bus fares would go up as a result of the petrol increase.

Nor would the bus company comment about whether it could cope with extra commuters if people were forced to give up using their cars.

Where lift clubs are being operated it will cost individuals between R26 and R30 a month to help pay expenses to keep a kombi running.

The army gets down to saving

Military Correspondent

Units of the South African Defence Force, one of the largest oil users, are doing their bit to economise.

Trailers have been built and attached to bicycles for internal deliveries in the No 4 Electronics Workshop area at Youngsfield.

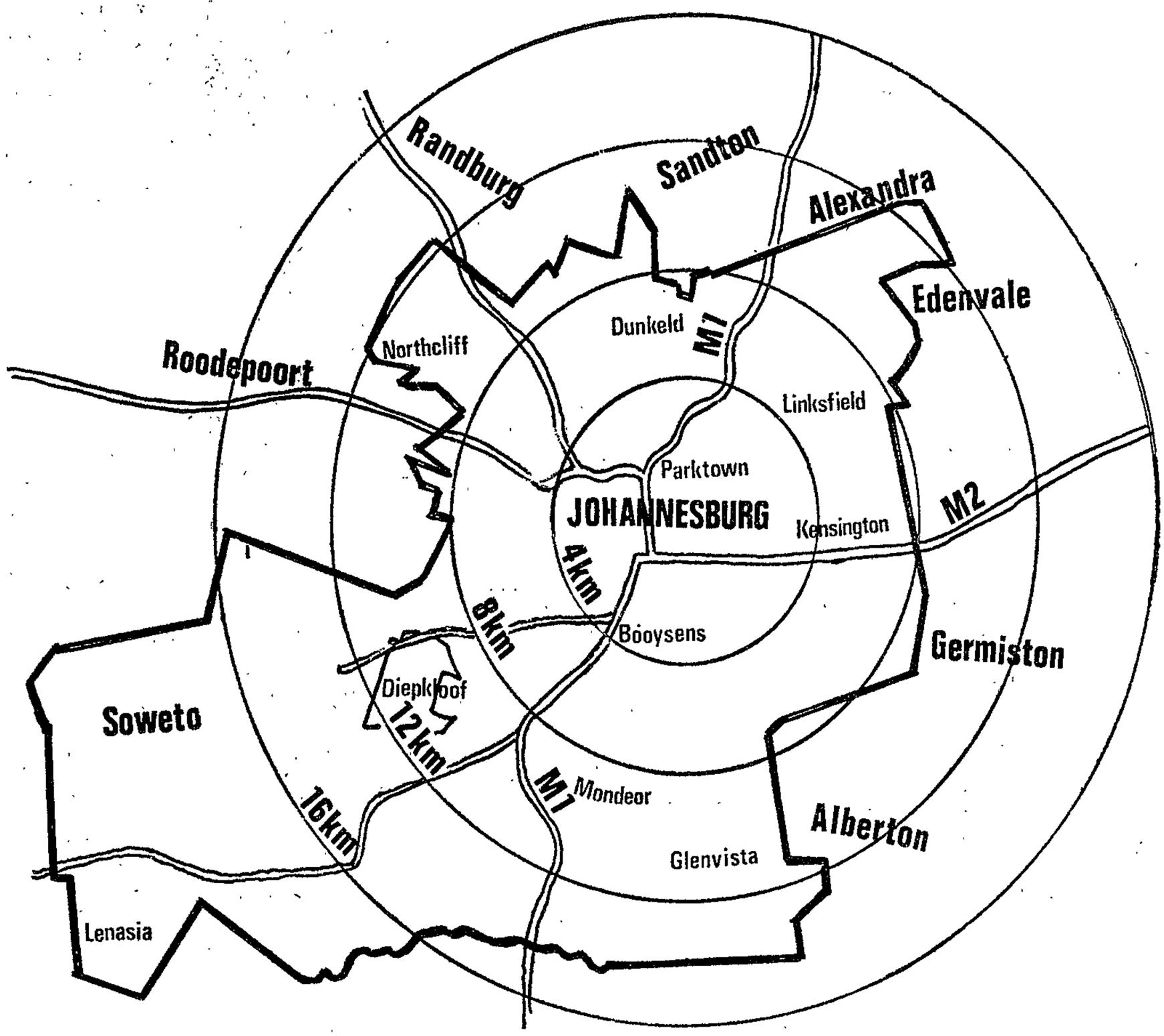
In addition the unit is saving hundreds of litres of petrol a month by better planning of transport use and combining trips.

Distances for trips outside the unit are calculated and drivers are given a two-kilometre leeway. If they exceed this, they pay for the extra petrol used.

To foil petrol thieves, the transport park is under guard and petrol tanks are smeared with a special powder to mark thieves.

Here's how much more you'll pay to get to work

This map will give Johannesburg motorists a rough idea of what it will now cost them to drive to and from work in the city centre every day. The 15 cents a litre petrol price increase means an extra cost of 1,8 cents a kilometre for the owner of the average large car with a three litre engine, and of 1,3 cents a kilometre for the drivers of cars with 1,6 litre engines. So a big car owner who lives at Booysens or Parkview, both about 4 km from the city, now has to pay another 14,4 cents a day. For the same distance the small car driver must pay 10,4 cents. The cost becomes most intimidating for people who live where public transport is worst — 12 or 16 km from the city. At 16 km the motorist has to travel 32 km a day, costing an extra 57,6 cents a day for a big car or 41,6 cents for the small one. Obviously, the people of Lenasia, Soweto and Sandton will be hit hardest.



Gas guzzling cars are running into trouble

During the last few weeks used-car dealers have experienced a 10 to 15 percent rise in the number of luxury-car trade-ins.

Although many dealers say there is still a demand for big cars they have found that the popularity of smaller cars which are light on petrol is increasing.

"I don't think dealers will be landed with rows and rows of big cars because of the petrol increase," said Mr P Norval, "but we are getting more inquiries for smaller cars. Large families will still need large cars and they are popular with black drivers."

Most of the dealers approached did not think prices of luxury cars would be cut in an effort to get rid of them but several thought that trade-in values would drop. "Dealers will use the fuel increase as an excuse to drop trade-in payouts on big cars and use this gimmick to make money by selling the car at its true market value," said Mr D Louw of Turffontein.

He said he had not had trouble selling big cars but one customer who bought a car which was heavy on petrol two months ago had recently asked if he could bring it back.

Mr D Bouer said he thought any turn towards small cars would be temporary. "There is uncertainty at the moment about the fuel price but South Africans have been spoilt for too long. It will take a lot of hardship for a man who had driven a luxury car for six years to give it up for a more economical make. One must also remember that a large percentage of luxury cars are company-owned. Until the companies stop footing the petrol bills there will still be luxury cars on the roads."

S. 2 (Cont.)

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:

2. Increased contribution from increased prices.

3. The increased price of widgets may have caused the decrease in volume of widgets. As these have a much higher marginal income ratio than gadgets it might have been better not to increase the price. Consider reducing the price if it will stimulate demand.

4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volume-wise) in spite of the increased price, but these have a relatively low marginal income ratio which, combined with the reduced volume of widgets, has resulted in an adverse mix variance.

5. Increased selling effort is reflected in the 126% increase in travel and entertainment, and the 28% increase in office expense.

'Rats as big as cats' plague Pageview

RDM 84 23/6/79

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG'S Medical Officer of Health, Dr Baldwin Richard, has promised to act on complaints from Pageview Indians that "rats as big as cats" were breeding in garbage-ridden, half-demolished houses in the Asian suburb that had been turned "white" by the Group Areas Act.

Dr Richard said yesterday: "Rats and garbage don't go with health. I'll send a health inspector to examine the half-demolished properties."

Told that the stands on which the half-demolished properties stood belonged to the Department of Community Development, he said: "Well, I will request that the department completes the demolition of the offending properties as soon as possible."

The Johannesburg city councillor for Vrededorp, Mr Winston Herzenberg, said the city council was powerless to order the department to clear up the mess on its properties.

Some members of the Pageview Residents' Association said yesterday that since the partial demolition of dwellings and shops had started crime had increased in the neighbourhood.

The derelict buildings were attracting hoboes and dronkies, who added to the unhygienic conditions, they said.

This viewpoint is shared by Mr Herzenberg, who said: "These are deliberate tactics by the department to demoralise the people so that they move willingly to Lenasia."

Considering Lenasia was so short of accommodation, it was appalling, Mr Herzenberg said, to think that many of the houses being demolished in Pageview were dwellings in reasonably good condition which would have lasted for many years more.

Members of the executive committee of the Residents' Association said yesterday that since the partial demolition of dwellings and shops had started crime had increased in the neighbourhood.

"How else do you explain the reason behind the department's workmen apparently being instructed to make the dwellings uninhabitable by ripping off roofs, smashing the windows and tearing up the floorboards?" asked the chairman of the association, Mrs Sylvia Naidoo.

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Lenasia group alleges housing irregularities

Star 21/6/79

(84)

A Lenasia civic body which claims it has uncovered housing irregularities has called on the Department of Community Development to make public how homes are being allocated to Indian applicants.

The Lenasia Housing Committee, formed by a group of businessmen, doctors, attorneys and residents from the Greyville-Thomsville complex waiting for homes for more than 10 years, said they had uncovered evidence of allocation irregularities.

Spokesmen produced a list of people being considered for homes who do not appear on a survey list of 2 000 bonafide applicants for homes in Lenasia.

The Johannesburg Regional Representative for the Department of Community Development, Mr J N Swart, said he did not recognise the Lenasia Housing Committee, and said it was not their business to ask him how homes were being allocated to the Indian public.

SIDE-STEPPED

The Committee also claimed today that they successfully blocked the Department of Community Development's Johannesburg Regional office from allocating seven homes to people who did not qualify for them.

The Housing Committee says it has a list of more than 2 000 people who have applied for homes in Lenasia between five and 10 years ago.

"These people have been side-stepped, and many are today living in garages, backyards and in white areas because preference for homes has been given to people with money and other connections," one spokesman for the Housing Committee, Mr Solly Cassim said.

RACKET ALLEGED

The Committee also stopped a Benoni doctor — who had been allocated a home by Community Development — from getting it.

They also have on file a case of a woman who is paying R100 for an R8 a month rental home in Greyville, Lenasia. The landlord is an Indian who leases the home from Community Developent.

"This kind of racket, where unqualified people are getting homes and renting them out at higher rentals to desperate people is rife," Mr Cassim said.

UNQUALIFIED

"We know the Department of Community Development built Extension 6 initially for Pageview people," said a spokesman," but Pageview people did not move in there.

"We want to know to whom Community Development has given these homes.

(84)

BUCKET LAVATORIES—AND THE GROUND REEKS OF OPEN DRAINS AND GENERATIONS OF SLOPS AND WORSE

'Adequate shelter for all': The shock facts behind a Govt myth

THE SUNDAY Express this week challenged Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development — who said there are no Indian or Coloured families without adequate shelter — to accompany its reporters on a tour of Johannesburg's areas and see for himself the shocking conditions under which they live.

But Mr Steyn declined the challenge, which was echoed by leaders of 80 000 Johannesburg Coloureds and Indians who are living in appalling slums, garages and dangerously overcrowded rooms.

Mr Steyn said he was going on leave.

And this week the Attorney General, Mr J E Nothling, told the Sunday Express that prosecutions — halted earlier while he investigated the situation — were to be resumed against an estimated 500 Indians and Coloureds who have been forced to find accommodation in White areas of the city.

He said the decision had been taken after consultations with the Department of Community Development and after a suspension of such prosecutions during his investigation.

"There is a housing shortage," Mr Nothling said, "but the law provides for these people to apply for permission from the Department of Community Development to reside in White areas.

"The Department goes into each application properly and fully," he said.

Mr Nothling did not disclose what information had persuaded him to decide to resume the prosecutions.

But, two weeks ago, Mr Steyn told the Assembly that he had no interim plans to house Coloureds and Indians in Johannesburg because he had no knowledge of any families entirely without shelter.

Report: DEREK TAYLOR

Pictures: DENIS FARRELL

This week, however, a Sunday Express investigation revealed a number of startling facts concerning the situation:

- Community Development has never been known to grant a single application for Coloured or Indian residence in the Johannesburg White city area.
- Mr Steyn and his Department have given widely conflicting figures on the Indian housing backlog — both within the last fortnight.
- Both the Minister's figures on housing backlogs and his Department's are less than half of the true demand, according to Coloured and Indian leaders.

Mrs Hilary Acton of ACTSTOP (Action Committee to Stop Evictions) said her organisation — which provides legal and counselling aid for hundreds of people threatened with eviction or prosecution for living in the wrong area — did not know of a single successful application to reside in a White area.

Asked to supply totals of Coloured and Indian applications to live in areas such as Hillbrow, Berea and Mayfair — and the number of permits granted, if any — Mr Steyn said he did not know the figures and referred the Sunday Express to his Department.

A spokesman for the Department's Pretoria headquarters said such totals were not recorded.

"We would have to go into the records of applications and that will take some time," he said.

But lawyers and social workers insist their experience is that permits are never granted.

"And if someone who has found a place to live in a White area makes such an application, he is immediately visited and threatened with prosecution if he does not leave," said a lawyer who has defended in a number of evictions.

Over 200 prosecutions are pending and the Group Areas police squad at John Vorster Square expects to bring in eight new prosecutions a day in the crack-down.

● Hundreds of Coloured people still live in these stinking slums on the banks of Johannesburg's Klip River — seven of this group's children have died in the polluted river this year.

Mr M, an Indian architect who lives in an old block of flats in Berea, said that he and others he knew who lived illegally in the city were both able and willing to buy or rent houses in Asian areas — but they were not available.

"My family has been on the Lenasia waiting list for a house for three years now. What am I to do? Go back to living in a cement-floor, tin-roof garage without ventilation and risk my kids' and my wife's lives?" he asked.

In Eldorado Park, the show-place Coloured township southwest of Johannesburg, I talked to Mr Albertus Pop, veteran community leader and headmaster of the Nancefield Primary School.

"The houses and the flats look good from the outside, but 42% of them now have two or more families living in them," said Mr Pop.

"We told Mr Steyn this two years ago.

"We need another 4 000 homes urgently," he said.

"And on top of that we need emergency accommodation for the hundreds of people living and dying in the hovels and shanties of Kliptown,"

"There are people living there in conditions which the SPCA would not allow a dog to live in," he said.

"If the Minister says he doesn't know about this, which I find hard to understand, let him come again and I will show him again," said Mr Pop.

I visited homes in Eldorado Park; adequate houses for a family of six, providing the children are young. But some I saw are occupied by 16, 18 or more people — who have nowhere else to go.

Social workers have estimated that the average Eldorado Park dwelling, in-

cluding flats, accommodates eight people.

In Kliptown's Tamatie Vlei, I saw rooms, smaller than my bathroom, in tumble-down, leaky slums, for which rack-renters demand R10 a week. Children played in the putrescent open drains which run down to the nearby banks of the Klip River.

When the river floods, hundreds of people who live in the hovels on its banks have to run for their lives.

Seven of this little slum community's children have been drowned in the river this year.

Miss Thora Patrick, 25, lives with a family of four in one of the R10 a week rooms of Tamatie Vlei.

The room measures 1,5 m by 2,5 m. It has no window, but even the pasted-up newspapers cannot stop the winter wind whistling through gaping cracks in the disintegrating brick walls.

It is as clean as they can make it. Outside, the ground reeks of generations of slops and worse, and the open channel drains.

Two bucket lavatories are available for the 60-plus people who live there.

Most have to use the veld and the river banks.

"I was born here," Miss Patrick told me.

"And ever since I can remember, people from the council and people like you have been coming here and saying how bad it is, but we still don't get houses.

● Mr Albertus Pop ... many houses have two or more families

"The council people came in January and we filled in more forms, but still no houses."

Ten thousand houses are needed to get the Coloured community of greater Johannesburg into decent accommodation, judging from figures supplied by leaders of the Community and the Institute of Race Relations. Another 5 000 houses are needed to accommodate the Indian Community.

This week, I visited a frightened man who lives with his wife and two children in the garage of his sister and brother-in-law's house in Lenasia.

He was frightened that I might reveal his name and address — which would result in his eviction.

Mr S is a panel beater whose name has been on the Lenasia housing list for nearly four years.

He has supported his application for a house with medical certificates attesting that his children's health is endangered by his present accommodation — just as hundreds of others have done in Lenasia.

"They know we are living here in the garages and doubling-up in houses. There are thousands of us.

"But if you print my name, they will feel they have to do something about it," said Mr S.

Nearby, 24 people live in one house.

Dr Rashid Saloojee, an Indian community leader, said he would be delighted to show Mr Steyn the conditions of which he appeared ignorant.

"When the Minister talks of adequate shelter, how does he explain his own Department's estimate of the backlog of 3 044 homes?

"How does he explain the thousands who are forced to live illegally in garages, outhouses, crammed houses and White areas?"

Mr Steyn told Parliament this month that there was a backlog of 1 900 houses for Indians in Johannesburg.

Spokesmen for his Department told the Sunday Express this week that the backlog was "3 000 plus".

Community leaders estimate the real total to be more than 5 000.

Mr Steyn also told Parliament that the Coloured housing backlog for Johannesburg was 4 400 units.

"Ridiculous!" said Mr Pop. "We need 4 000 or more in Eldorado Park alone."

Social workers estimate that 10 000 units are also needed for the greater Johannesburg area's Coloured community.

"They have broken every promise they made us since Dr Donges introduced the Group Areas Act and pledged that it would never be applied ruthlessly," said Mr Pop.

"Two years ago, Mr Steyn toured the town and accepted a community memorandum on the situation. He said then that our people would not be uprooted from White areas until proper accommodation was built for them — another broken promise."

Mr Steyn also told Parliament this month:

"In instances of extraordinary hardship, families are assisted with accommodation on a priority basis."

But on the the shortfall of houses built for the waiting list, combined with the natural increase of population which swells the lists each year, it has been calculated that it could take 535 years to catch up with Coloured and Indian housing needs at the present building pace.

● Six people live in this 1,5m by 2 m room — and are charged R10 a week for it. 'If you don't pay every Sunday, you get a beating from the landlord ...'

Indians to stage protest at 'life shattering' removals

BY BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

A MASS meeting will be held this afternoon to protest against the continued removal of Indians from the Johannesburg suburb of Pageview.

The meeting, organised by the Pageview Residents' Association, will start at 2.30 pm in the Tamil School hall in Krause Street.

A spokesman for the association said yesterday the meeting had been called to acquaint residents with the need to protest against the forced eviction from their properties in Pageview and their forced removal to Lenasia in terms of the Group Areas Act.

"The situation is intolerable," the spokesman said, "and we intend to tell the world about it. Even at this late hour we hope to halt this Government operation that is shattering our lives and causing unnecessary hardship to thousands of innocent people."

Guest speakers, who will call on the Government to give back "white" Pageview to the Indians, will include Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove, and the Rev Rob Robertson of St Anthony's Church, Mayfair.

Asians have lived in Pageview for more than 80 years. The suburb was declared "white" in 1956. About 5 000 Indians still live there.

The Pageview Residents' Association believes that Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Indian Affairs, is unsympathetic to Indian aspirations.

The executive committee of the association has written to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, protesting against Minister Steyn's "continued harassment of South African Indians".

Group areas cases held over

(84)

RDM 27/6/79

About 65 Group Areas Act cases were yesterday postponed by a Johannesburg magistrate until August 22 for the outcome of a Rand Supreme Court decision on the validity of the proclamation governing the Act.

The case against Mr Ivan George Werner, charged with contravening the Group Areas Act by living in a white area, was referred to the Supreme Court where his defence will argue against the validity of Proclamation 82 of 1963 on August 1.

Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, who appeared for Mr Werner in the magistrate's court two months ago, questioned the proclamation's validity. Because magistrates have no jurisdiction to hear such matters, the case had to be referred to the Supreme Court.

At that time about 93 Indians and coloured people charged with living in areas such as Doornfontein and Hillbrow appeared every day for about two weeks in four special magistrates' courts.

After Professor Dugard questioned the proclamation which was read with the Group Areas Act, many defence representatives did the same.

Race law threatens couple's work

27/8/79

Staff Reporter

AN ELDERLY couple who have been running a small furniture re-upholstery business in Greenside, Johannesburg, have been told by Government officials to quit their premises before the end of the month.

The problem is that they are classified as coloureds, and do not have a white to front their business.

They have a licence for their small workshop in Gleneagles Road, but two weeks ago the Department of Community Development refused them permission to operate a business in a white group area.

Mr Lubbe, 63, and his 59-year-old wife have been working as upholsterers for the past 25 years, 14 of them in the coloured township of Newclare.

After losing their premises and failing to find another workshop they moved to Calvinia in the Cape in 1971 but returned to Johannesburg earlier this year for health reasons.

Once again, they failed to find a workshop in a coloured group area and eventually set up shop in Greenside after a white aquaintance had agreed to head the business. But he withdrew after a while, resulting in the notice to quit.

"They say if they give us a permit, thousands of others will want them too," Mr Lubbe said yesterday.

The soft-spoken couple would not give their first names and were shy of publicity for fear of "getting into trouble".

"We have to work as we can't get pensions yet. The owner of the premises doesn't mind, and the people around here are very sympathetic."

They say they would prefer to work in a coloured group area. "If we can find a workshop there, we'd be only too glad."

In the meantime, they are hoping for an extension of the deadline in order to finish existing business.

"After that, we don't know what we'll do — possibly try to find an empty garage in Eldorado Park."

Community Development officials could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

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New Act closes land-use loophole

(84) 28/6/79

The Group Areas Amendment Act passed by Parliament will render dozens of Indian and Coloured families in Johannesburg homeless, but will not drastically affect thousands living in "controlled" areas.

The effect of the Bill will be to close a loophole opened in 1977 by an amendment to the Act, and widened by a subsequent Supreme Court judgment.

The 1977 amendment freed controlled industrial areas from the provisions of Indian and coloured This meant coloured and Indian people could occupy land in these areas.

A later Supreme Court judgment included land zoned "general" under the industrial classification.

In Johannesburg, such land may be used for residential purposes.

The Government had intended to allow Indians and coloured people to use the new provision only for industrial and business purposes.

The new Act removes the loophole that enabled them to use the land for residential purposes.

But a Johannesburg attorney and expert on the Group Areas Act, Mr Ismail Ayob, said this would not affect thousands of Indian or coloured people living in Fordsburg and Ophirton.

They were allowed to live there under an old dispensation as members of these races had occupied the ground before 1951.

Only those who had trickled into controlled areas since 1951 would be affected.

A controlled area is land which was occupied by Indians or coloured people before the Group Areas Act came into being and was not later proclaimed a group area.

A "belt" of controlled land stretches south of the city centre and includes parts of City and Suburban, Doornfontein, Marshalltown, Fordsburg and Ophirton.

The Lenasia Tattersall's row takes another turn

RDM 3/7/84

Political Reporter

THE row over the proposed establishment of an off-course tote in Lenasia took another turn yesterday when a member of the Lenasia tattersalls Board announced that he would not serve on it.

Mr Ahmed Kolia, one of seven members of the board appointed by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, said he would not accept his appointment on religious grounds.

Another member, Mr Abie Choonara, who is also vice-chairman of the Lenasia management committee, said he would consider his position after the committee met provincial officials later this week to discuss procedure.

"If the committee protects the public and discourages betting, I may serve on it. But I see no need for a Tattersalls in Lenasia," he said.

Religious groups in Lenasia are up in arms over the prospect of an off-course tote in the Indian township.

The outgoing Administrator, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, yesterday confirmed he had received telegrams protesting against its establishment.

"The Province has given approval in principle for its establishment and we cannot change that now. But those who are against it can make representations," Mr Van Niekerk added.

The go-ahead for the off-course tote was announced in the Transvaal Provincial Council last month, but no date for the opening has yet been announced.

Bookmakers would also be given the go-ahead to operate at the Lenasia tattersalls after their applications had been cleared by the Bookmakers' Licensing Committee.

Another member of the Lenasia board, Mr Dennis Pillay, who is also chairman of the Lenasia management committee, said he did know what the functions of the board were. "When we are told officially what it entails, I will decide."

Mr Pillay said the Lenasia management committee had been asked by the Province to submit names of those who would serve on the Tattersalls committee. "We did do that, but apart from that, I don't know fully what its functions are."

But a national official of the Muslim Youth Movement, Mr Iqbal Jassat, lashed out at both Mr Pillay and the Province, accusing them of taking the decision without consulting the people of Lenasia.

"It's an indictment of Mr Pillay and his committee. They should be trying to get badly needed services such as a hospital in Lenasia, not helping to create further social problems in Lenasia," he said.

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density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to bal-
(death, emmigration).
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spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the beveled/fluted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and Silver Leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of the first appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the fission model is contradicted by this ordering. On the other hand a continuous spread process would have made changes in pottery styles unlikely since group isolation does not occur, and social pressure would have enforced group norms. Therefore, the spread and diversification of the Early Iron Age probably could be explained best by a model that combines a discontinuous expansion with a sequential occupation.

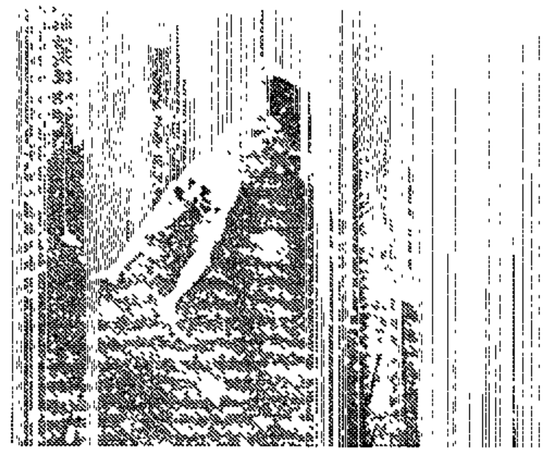
In the present paper two simple ecological models will be described, one a continuous spread and the other a discontinuous spread with sequential colonisation of new areas. Mathematical modelling of both mechanisms will be shown to produce different rates of expansion, and by comparing these with rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology it will be shown that a discontinuous spread model produces more realistic rates of expansion than a continuous spread model.

ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

Continuous Spread. Dispersal processes that give rise to continuous spreading have been linked to two variables, population growth and the existence of territories or home ranges (Emlen, 1973). A territory or home range, a site territory in archaeology (Higgs and Vita-Finzi, 1972), has a fixed carrying capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

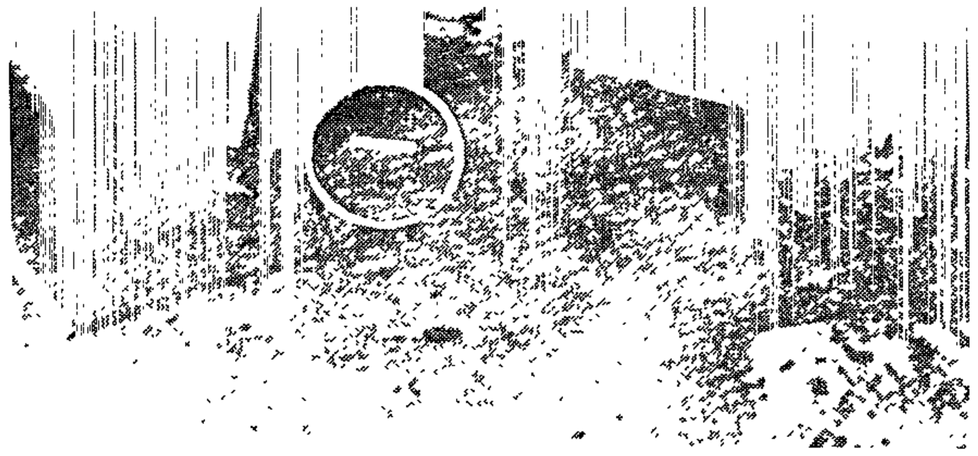
Syringes, wine bottles, beer cans found in hairdresser's burnt-out flat

Mr Maurice Cordonnier.



The body of Mr Cordonnier after falling nine floors.

Picture: DIE VADERLAND



One of the syringes in Mr Cordonnier's burnt-out flat. Police are trying to establish what they were used for

RDM 4/7/90 184

Party ends in death

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

SYRINGES, beer cans and wine bottles were found by police in the burnt-out Hillbrow flat from which a leading Johannesburg hairdresser plunged to his death at dawn yesterday.

Trapped between a raging blaze in his flat and a 12-storey drop, a screaming Mr Maurice Cordonnier fell to a third-floor office roof.

The tragedy took place in Highpoint, Hillbrow, where a noisy party took place only a few hours before the death plunge.

Mr Cordonnier's mother and girlfriend learnt of his death only after reading newspapers.

Police are trying to piece together the events leading up to the fire.

A security official said he called twice at the flat to tell the occupants to "cool things down a bit". Party guests could not be traced last night.

Syringes without needles were found scattered on the floor with empty wine bottles and beer cans. A friend of the dead man said Mr Cordonnier, 31, used the the syringes to "feed medicine to his two cats".

Both cats burnt to death in the blaze.

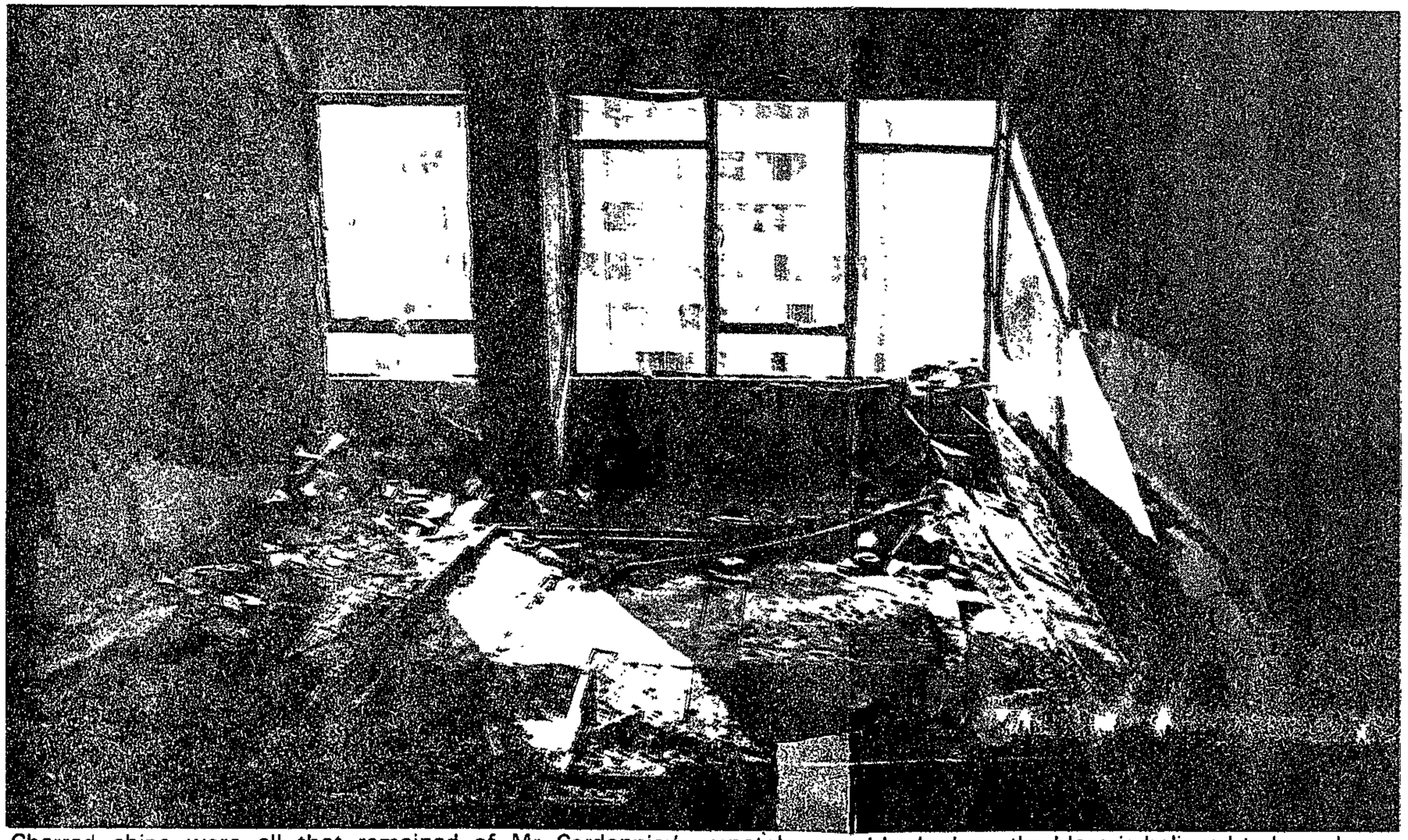
A spokesman for the company that owns the building said the fire appeared to have started in Mr Cordonnier's bed.

The bedroom was a charred mess.

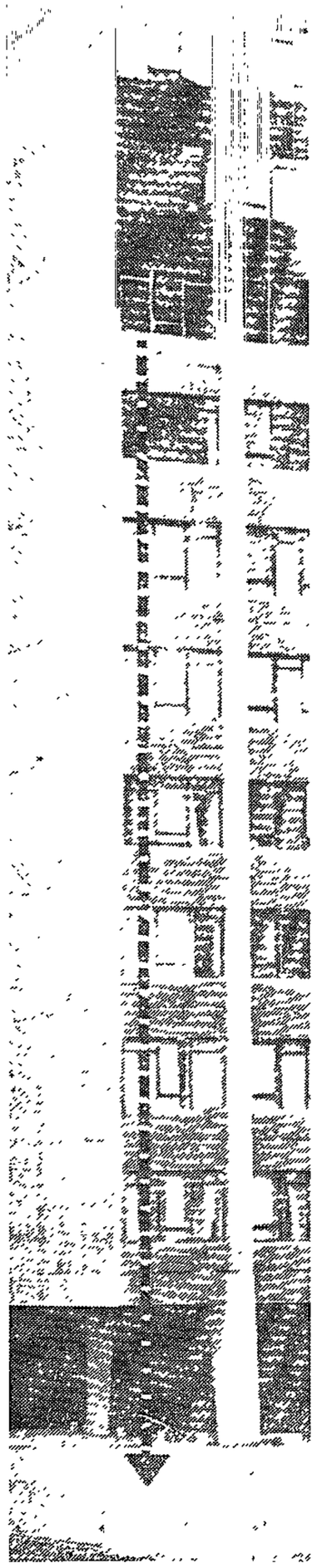
It is understood the fire had not been started by a short circuit. Berea fire department officials arrived at the scene within three minutes of receiving their first call.

Sergeant J O van Schalkwyk, of Hillbrow CID, will continue investigations today.

A post mortem will be carried out.



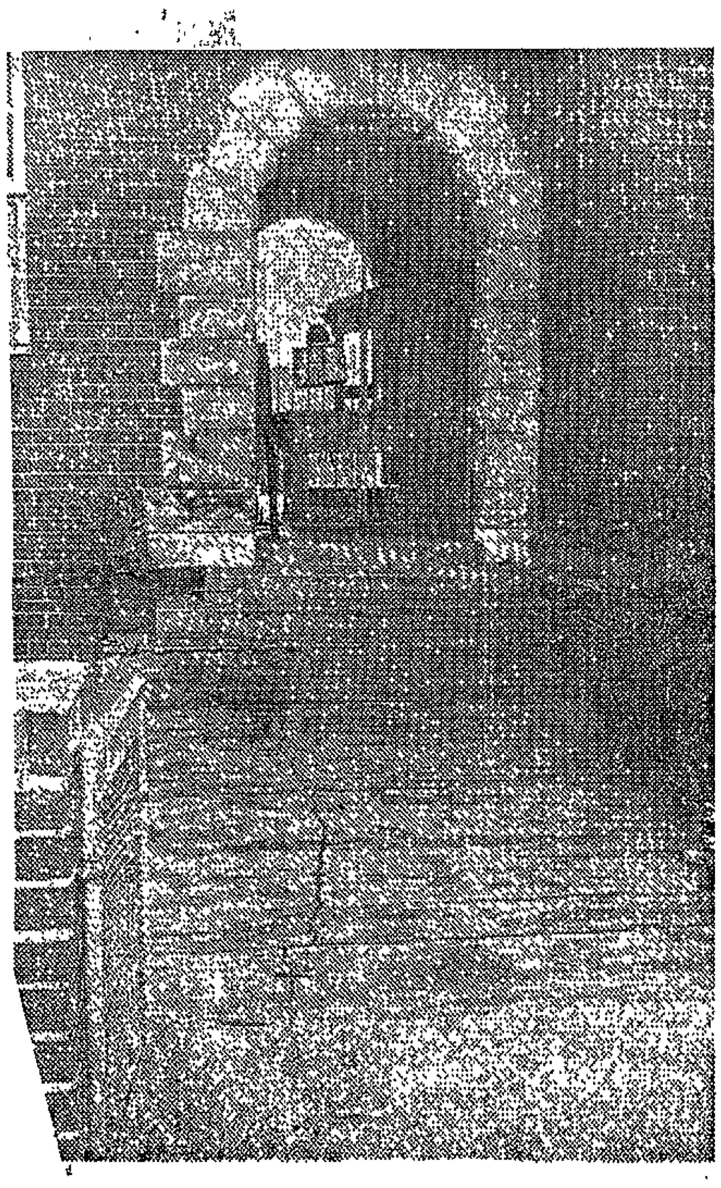
Charred chips were all that remained of Mr Cordonnier's ornately carved bed where the blaze is believed to have been started early yesterday morning. Behind is the window from which he fell to his death. Pictures. DAVE PUGHE-PARRY



How Mr Cordonnier died . . . an arrow traces his plunge from a 12-storey window to the roof of an office building nine floors below.

6/7/79 Star (84)

Schoolchildren leave the Fordsburg Indian Primary School by a side entrance so as not to offend white residents who live opposite the school's main entrance, in Avenue Road. Some of the children at the school are moving to temporary premises mid-year, to make room for high school pupils who have nowhere else to go. Meanwhile, the main entrance to the school [illegible] and barricaded.



SEARCH FOR SCHOOLS

Johannesburg Indian school children have been commuting up to 60 km a day to Roodepoort and Lenasia to attend classes while convenient "white" schools stood empty.

Now temporary facilities have been provided for standard six and seven pupils at the Fordsburg Indian Primary School and only a few children will continue to commute to Lenasia.

"But the big word is TEMPORARY," says Mr O Beyer, the Chief Inspector for Indian Education in Pretoria.

And the Johannesburg Indian community knows that word temporary only too well. "Everything is likely to remain temporary until the Department of Planning proclaims the future group areas character of the central Johannesburg suburbs of Jeppe City and Suburban Fordsburg and Burghersdorp," says Mr C Darsot joint-chairman of the four Johannesburg central Indian schools.

"In the meantime, feelings are beginning to run high within the Indian community of these areas," said Mr Darsot. Uncertainty is one of the contributing factors.

"Although Indians have been granted permits to own property in Fordsburg, the future remains uncertain. Schooling facilities have been provided, but care has been taken not to offend white residents in the vicinity.

"An outcry from white residents in Mayfair put paid to the use of the old Mayfair High School for whites in Ninth Avenue. After the building had been prepared for use, the Department of Community Development was obliged to retract the offer of the school at the last moment because of white opposition."

ation is still not resolved.

"Grades children and standard one and two pupils are having to move out of the Fordsburg Indian Primary school mid-year, to make room for high-school children. The little ones will be housed in the Hindu Gujerati Vernacular School in Lilian Road, Fordsburg, from July 23. These temporary premises have been renovated and will cost the Department of Indian Education R1 000 a month in rent.

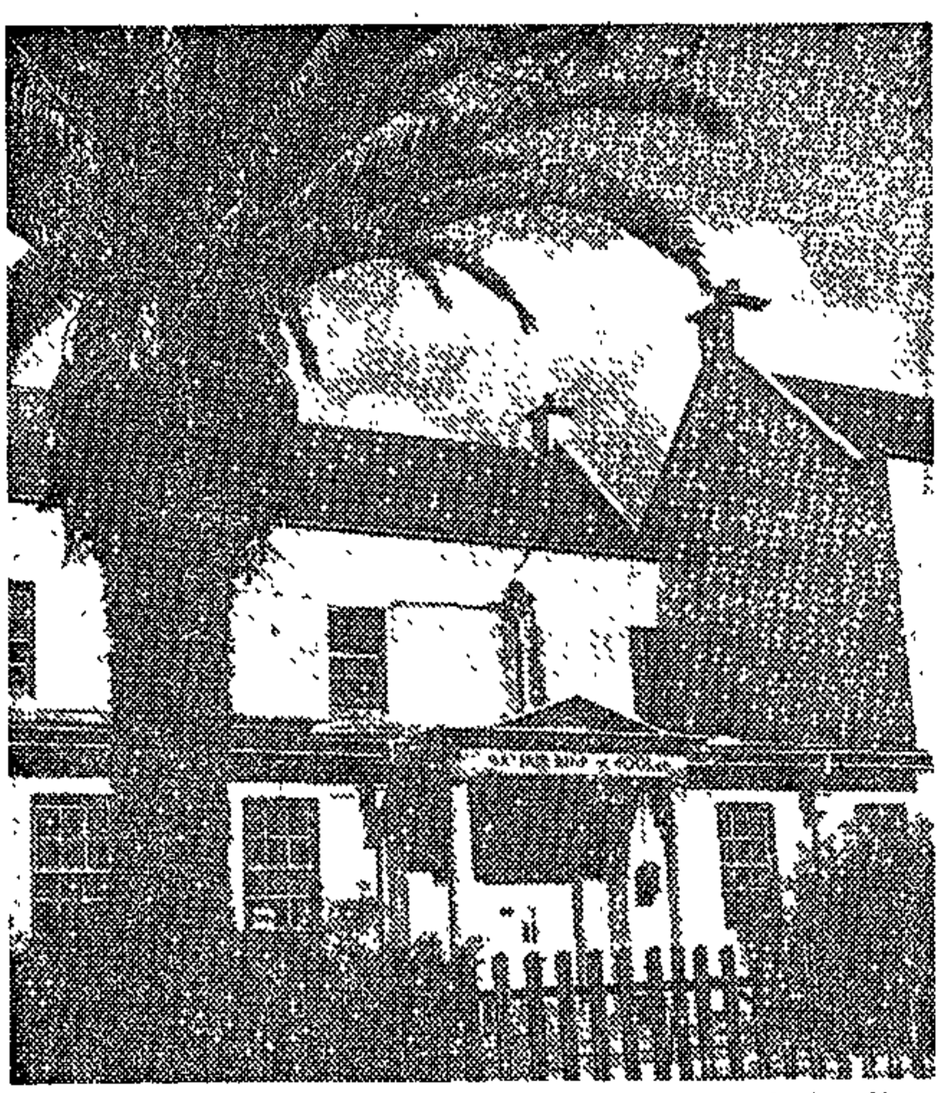
CENTRAL AREA

Ideally we need an Indian high school in central Johannesburg area — and not only from a convenience point of view. There is about a [illegible] percent dropout rate between junior and senior pupils mainly because of the need to commute to school after standard five. Many of the dropouts are girls because religious parents are reluctant to allow their daughters to travel long distances by bus once the girls get older. Truancy is also a problem with long commuting. But the Director of Indian Education is in favour of a high school in central Johannesburg.

"About 16 years ago Johannesburg Indian High School was closed down and the premises on the corner of Bree and Burghersdorp streets now house the Transvaal College of Education (teachers' training college for Indians). The college is to be moved to Lateridium, Pretoria where a new college is to be built."

The Group Areas Act has restricted and affected thousands of people in places throughout the country. Their children are no exception to the rule....SHERYL RAINE reports on the effects of the Act on Indian children living in the central Johannesburg area.

Where will she go to high school? There might be a school nearby in the Johannesburg area, but the chances are she will have to commute to Lenasia to complete her education.



The Mayfair High School stands empty and derelict and is a haunt for hoboes. Opposition from white residents in the area prevented Indian schoolchildren from making use of the building.

DERELICT

A letter from the department read: "This department is experiencing serious problems with Indians who are illegally moving into Mayfair. Complaints have been received from the white residents of Mayfair that the character of the suburb is changing. . . . The department is of the opinion that the use of the Mayfair High School by Indians will have a further negative influence on the state of Mayfair."

"The school is still standing derelict and empty and is a haunt for hoboes," said Mr Darsot. Another empty "white" school which is now being used as a workshop, is the second Mayfair Primary School in Avenue Road.

"Pupils and parents of the Fordsburg Indian Primary School have to use a side entrance in Park Road instead of the main entrance in Avenue Road so as not to offend white Mayfair residents. This arrangement was agreed upon with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, when he granted us permisssion to use the school.

"We are very grateful for the use of the school (which was formerly the Mayfair Primary School for white children) and for the temporary arrangements which have been made for our high-school pupils but the situ-

Indian education officials in Pretoria could not say when the new college would be ready as only the tennis courts and swimming pool have been completed but Mr Darsot hopes it will be within the next 24 months. "The move will leave the old premises in Johannesburg empty and the building could be used for a high schools to accommodate about 700 pupils. The buildings are ideally situated," he said.

Mr M Lalaram, a member of the South African Indian Council, agrees with him.

REMAINS

There are some members of the community who believe that the college should remain where it is or be re-built in Lenasia, but as the rector of the college, Mr Y Veldhuizen, says: "You can't please all the people all the time."

But the future of the buildings remains uncertain until there is a Goup Areas ruling in Fordsburg. "We cannot commit ourselves until we know what race the area will be reserved for," said Mr Beyer from Pretoria.

And so the community waits, uncertainty reigns and feelings run high.

Star 12/7/79 (84)

Slow going in coloured homes plan

Municipal Reporter

Only about 80 of more than 400 stands set aside for coloured people earlier this year by the Johannesburg City Council for private development have been taken up.

The council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department has reported that only one building society has so far agreed to participate in the much-needed coloured housing scheme. Negotiations are continuing with two other building societies.

To date, about 60 deeds of sale have been signed by coloured people. Another 21 stands have been reserved by a building society for negotiation with prospective home-owners.

Mr Carel Venter, chairman of the council's Housing and Utilities Committee, has urged on the private sector to help overcome the backlog in coloured housing and set aside 411 serviced stands.

Building societies and contractors were approached.

Mr Ralph Peffer, a member of the council's Coloured Management Committee, said the poor response was probably because most of the stands were in unproclaimed areas.

"There is also uncertainty about the Group Areas Act as we have been earmarked to move to the Grasmere area."

A PAGE is turned, a VIEW is lost...

Once upon a time Pageview was a bustling casbah of Indian commerce in the Johannesburg area where the world came to shop for rare spices and other eastern delights. Today it is being pounded into rubble by sledgehammers and bulldozers. Amid its present ruins, YUSSUF NAZEER recalls for posterity some hidden, already half-forgotten, facets of its colourful past.

Walk through Pageview today and you'll see workmen pounding this one-time bustling eastern casbah of Indian commerce into rubble.

A white "future" suburb is planned to replace the ruins of Pageview.

This was a time when tourists the world over, visiting South Africa, came to Pageview's "Petticoat Lane" world, looking for rare spices and other exotic delights.

Today, they are confronted by a sight reminiscent of the aftermath of an air raid. Ruined homes and shops stand everywhere.

Pageview may be all but dead, but still its soul lives on. Five times a day the spiritual cry of the Muezzin rings out amid the ruins, challenging the din of bulldozers.

Between battered buildings, the surprising hum of a butcher's saw, along with the trill of an occasional cash register, can still be heard.

People are still living there.

Above faceless, dilapidated shops, vagabonds and rats now gather at sundown. The voices of tired mothers and their whining children drearily echo from old flat windows after dark.

Along with some of the most notorious thugs and mobsters that sprang from "Fietas" (Pageview's slang tag), this casbah also bred top doctors, lawyers, teachers, writers, poets, artists, fashion designers, sportsmen, politicians, businessmen, scientists and holy men.

From its squalor sprang many brilliant academics who now live abroad, where their talents have found greater opportunities.

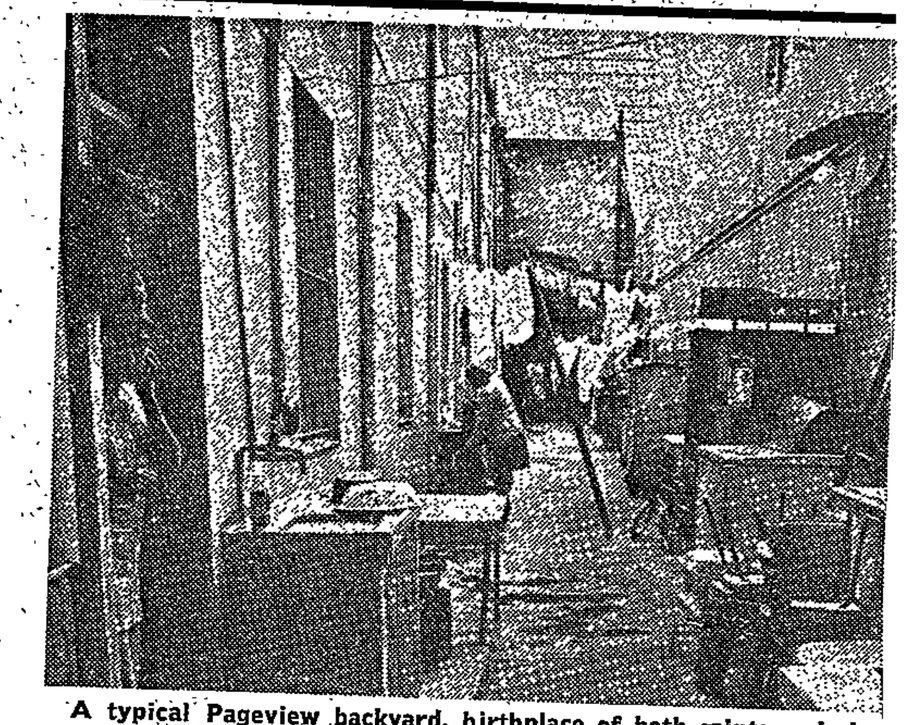
Astute businessmen who made their money in Pageview's legendary "14th Street" say this lane was more famous than Johannesburg's Eloff Street. It had more shoppers and traffic jams on a weekday than the central city could boast at bustling weekends.

The sun has set on Pageview — not withstanding persistent attempts by the Indians to have it given back to them.

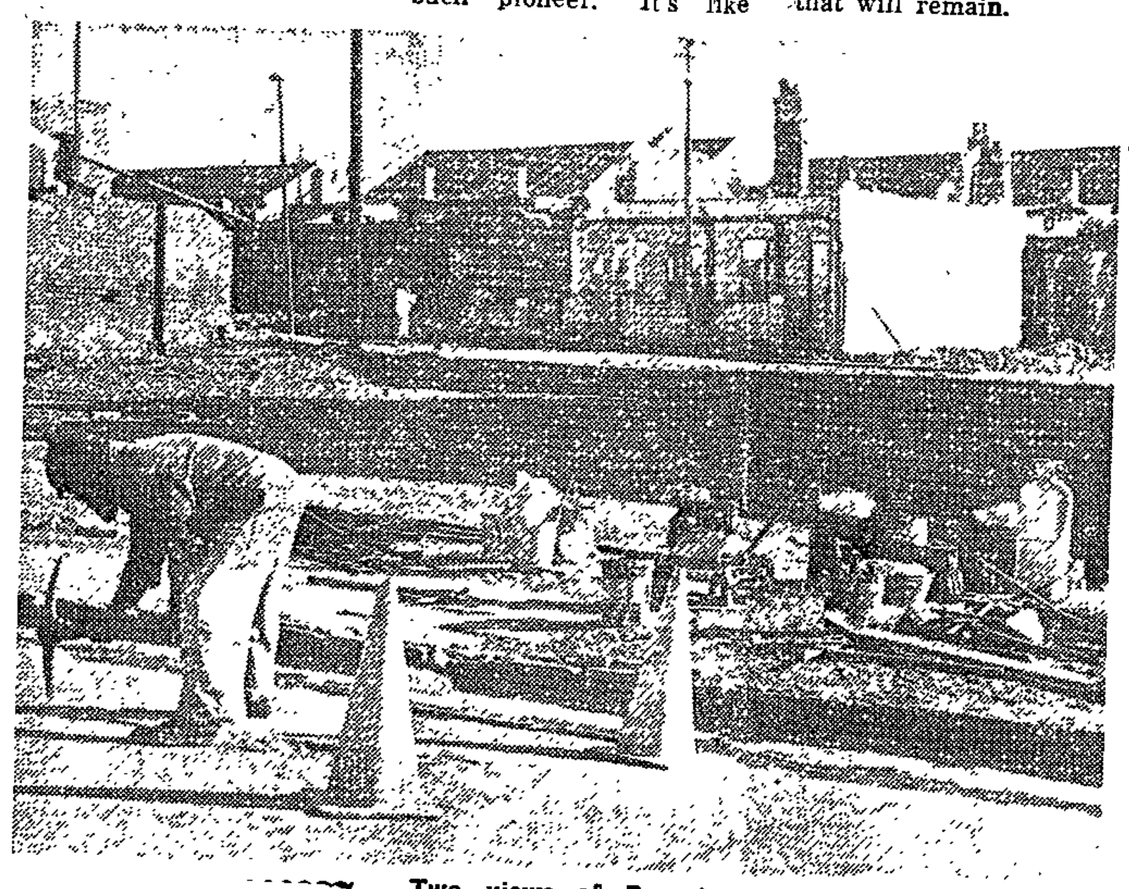
White-beared pragmatists, who now wait to "return to Allah some day soon," accept this. "Pageview is gone," said one such pioneer. "It's like death: It won't come back."

Thus do these sages accept the "law of change." The old order is not eternal, they point out. Things must pass away. Like people, Pageview must also pass away. Nostalgic memories are all that will remain.

Mr Chagan Modi — still in the Pageview shop his father started more than 50 years ago — awaiting B (for Bulldozing) Day. Customers in Switzerland, Germany, America and elsewhere still order his rare spice mixtures.



A typical Pageview backyard, birthplace of both saints and sinners. Out of here came thugs and gangsters, as well as doctors, lawyers, poets, scientists and holy men. Progress has doomed this melting pot of humanity.



Two views of Pageview. On the left, inhabitants gather to discuss the bad news. Above is a scene of the demolition work now being carried out in this once-colourful area.

Pictures: Alf Chapman.

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psycnological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

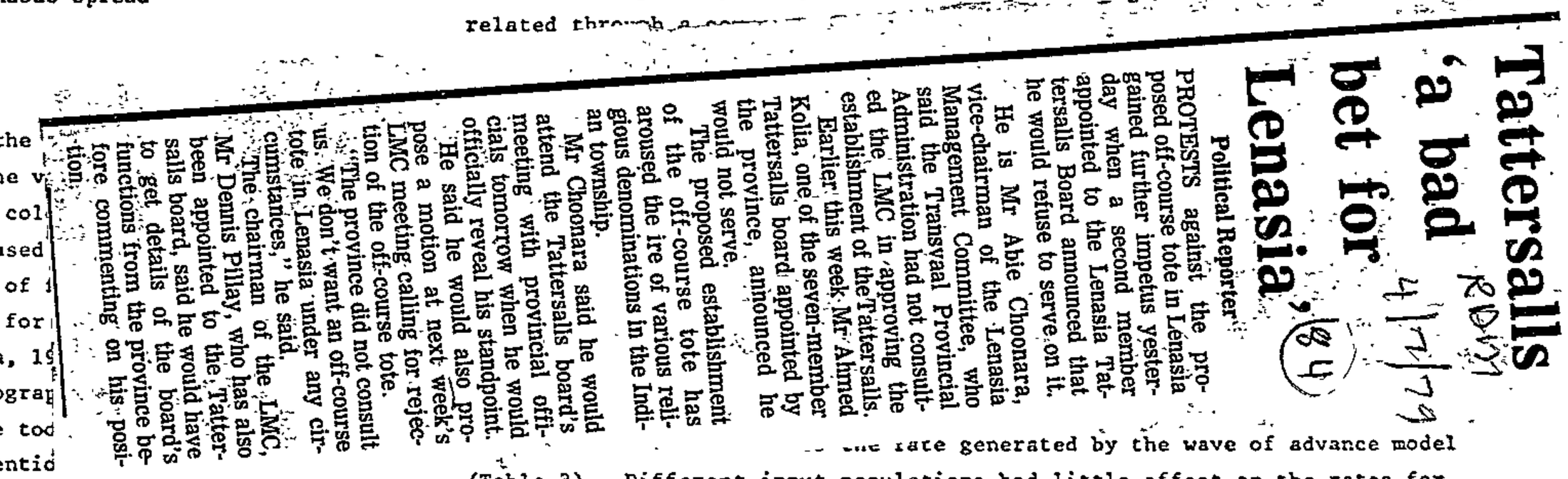
DATA

Quantitative data . The rates of population growth used in the were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The v similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups col uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of 1 per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 19 values coincide with low population known from African ethnogra but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too they may have increased as a result of European medical attentio

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitraril input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulations space was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of each circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/flutted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly, Nkope has occasional flutting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occured as a linea. continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the floruit analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were related through a



Tattersalls 'a bad bet for Lenasia'

Political Reporter

PROTESTS against the proposed off-course tote in Lenasia gained further impetus yesterday when a second member appointed to the Lenasia Tattersalls Board announced that he would refuse to serve on it.

He is Mr Abie Choonara, vice-chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, who said the Transvaal Provincial Administration had not consulted the LMC in approving the establishment of the Tattersalls.

Earlier this week Mr Ahmed Kolia, one of the seven-member Tattersalls board appointed by the province, announced he would not serve.

The proposed establishment of the off-course tote has aroused the ire of various religious denominations in the Indian township.

Mr Choonara said he would attend the Tattersalls board's meeting with provincial officials tomorrow when he would officially reveal his standpoint.

He said he would also propose a motion at next week's LMC meeting calling for rejection of the off-course tote.

"The province did not consult us. We don't want an off-course tote in Lenasia under any circumstances," he said.

The chairman of the LMC, Mr Dennis Pillay, who has also been appointed to the Tattersalls board, said he would have to get details of the board's functions from the province before commenting on his position.

... the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little affect on the rates for che wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high populations inputs being spread over a large area . Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occured. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

The Star

Apartheid is alive and evil

A SCHOOL stands derelict in Mayfair, a haunt for hoboes and who knows what undesirables. White children in the suburb no longer have a use for it; the building rots. Recently, the Department of Community Development, doing the enlightened thing this time, had the school renovated for Indian children living nearby. Mayfair whites objected, the school remains uninhabited, and the Indian children have to trek up to 60 km a day to go to school at Roodepoort or Lenasia. Not surprisingly, some of them have dropped out. Faced with time and petrol wasted on that scale, many whites would do the same.

Some of the Indian children have been allocated temporary accommodation at the Fordsburg Indian Primary School, but they have to use a side entrance so as not to offend the sensitive Mayfair residents! Indignity on indignity.

What the Indian experience proves is that apartheid is not dying. Sure the Government has some difficulty in changing the whole weight of apartheid as long as some department or community keeps switching it back, but the stings of apartheid are still more real than academic talk of change. Pass laws, influx control, the lack of equal facilities—these are the realities of apartheid. Coexistence has no meaning while the majority of South Africans are being discriminated against. That is why change—in real terms—must be accelerated.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en ie volgende in:

:igterslede:

.G. Benfield
.L. Kennedy
.G.T. Watson

en persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 de van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters- n):

ssor E.V. Axelson
ssor J.F. Beekman
ssor J.F. Brock
.S. Corder*
ssor W.H.B. Dean
P. Duminy*
ssor G.F.R. Ellis
p A.W. Habelgaarn
.V.E. Howes*
ssor M.F.Kaplan
.A. Landman
.K. Lindsay
ichard Luyt
ssor S.J. Saunders
ssor H.W. van der Merwe
professor D.J. Welsh
ssor Monica Wilson

The Twilight Kids

They have no identity and no school

ABOUT 40 children in the Kliptown area, whose ages range from seven to 14, have been denied the right to attend school because officially they are neither black nor coloured.

They were born and brought up in a mixed community of coloured and black parents and their births were not registered anywhere and they do not have birth certificates.

Hence, their existence is officially unknown.

Others lucky enough to have their names in the population register, classified coloured and accepted in coloured government schools reject them and will not play with them.

"Teachers", Ms Rhoda Muller and Ms Bertha Jacobs, neither trained for the job, started a "school" in Kliptown last year and they teach the racially unclassified children how to read and write.

"There could be hundreds and hundreds of others like them who roam the streets because they cannot be accepted at any school. Their only sin is that they have never had any official document which can tell whether they are coloured or black," said Ms Muller.

The children, who started "school" in April last year, look plain black, or coffee-coloured and some very light in complexion. They all speak the language of many coloureds — Afrikaans.

"Attendance fluctuates. Sometimes we have over 20, like today, and on other days, up to 40. But some are serious and they come almost every day," Ms Muller said.

Ms Muller with her Grand Ones and Twos.

By SAM MABE

Nelly Cuine is 14, the oldest of the twilight children and is in Grade Two. Youngest is Sydney Erasmus (7) in Grade One.

Nuns first began teaching the twilight children with a garage for a classroom about seven years ago.

The welfare organisation, Good Shepherd Community Services, sent two letters to a local school recommending the admission of Susan Losper (9) and Ellen Losper (12), both of whom have no birth certificates but, said Ms Muller, they could not be admitted.

Asked by **SUNDAY POST** how they started their "school" in an old house once occupied by a white when Kliptown was a white area, Ms Muller said: "We used to meet the children everywhere roaming during school hours and we got worried about it.

"We visited their parents and introduced our idea of starting a school and they agreed to send them here."

Mrs Jacobs said: "They could neither read nor write when they came here, but they are now able to write their names and do a little reading.

"We just teach them what we can because we are ourselves not qualified teachers, although we do seek help from qualified friends when we encounter problems."

The "teachers", both members of the self-help women's club, Women of Troy, rae working free of charge and the children are not expected to pay anything.

"We know there are hundreds of other children suffering like these, but we do not have time to scout for them. It is really heartbreaking to see children growing up to be nothing in life.

"We will welcome any number that can join us and we're even prepared to have double sessions if it comes to a crunch, because we want them to have a future," the women said.

They are helped by Miss Mary Fitzgerald of the Centre for Social Development at Witwatersrand University with most of their needs to keep the "school" going.

Miss Fitzgerald said her centre was providing bread, milk and soup and some stationery. The centre is also paying the rent and rates.

On Fridays some centre members teach the children games and other extramural activities.

Mr C D Beukes, Chief School Inspector for the Transvaal, said he knew nothing about the twilight school. Schools have been instructed to demand a birth certificate before admitting any child, he said.

But those who could not produce such certificates immediately could be provisionally accommodated if they had proof that they have applied for certificates.

The birth certificates, he said, were needed to establish the official dates of birth of the children and not their race.

Sydney Erasmus (7) is the youngest pupil at the twilight school.

(84)

84 26/7/79 Post

NOW COLOUREDS IN ALEX FACE THE REMOVAL TRAUMA

THE "Dark City" is faced with the same trauma of expulsion all over again — only this time it is the 622 coloured families that are threatened with removal.

Only a few months ago black families living in Alexandra were granted a reprieve by the Government and a housing scheme is also on the cards.

In a resettlement plan, drawn up two years ago, all the coloured families in the area are to be resettled in a housing project in Klipspruit West, near Eldorado Park.

But many of the families are opposed to leaving their homes for the new ones being built by the Johannesburg City Council's Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs.

One Alex old-timer, 84-year-old Mr J W Volmink, said: "If I had my way I would never move from here."

After nearly 60 years in the township this frail old man, who "has never spent a day in jail," will be forced to leave his black and Indian friends to settle in a town alien to him.

"I'm a law abiding citizen — whatever is demanded of me I will do. I don't really want to move. I like living among the people here — I'm not prejudiced," he said.

If Mr Percy Williams, head of the Save Alexandra Coloured Party, had his way, Mr Volmink would be left in peace.

Mr Williams told **POST** this week he felt he has the majority of people behind him when he says: "We will not budge an inch. This is our home and we want to stay."

Members of the recently elected Alexandra Liaison Committee and Mr Ismail Kharolia, secretary of the Wynberg Indian Council, have pledged their support to Alexandra's coloured people.

Mrs Stella Agulhas was born in Alexandra in 1935.

VERY HAPPY

"I have been here all my life. I do not want to move — not at all. I'm very happy here and all my children work nearby."

Mr Christopher Baloyi, a black man "born, bred and working" in Alexandra, said I feel very bad about the Government trying to make the coloured people move.

"Black people are on excellent terms with coloureds here," he said.

Mr Stephen Kekana — "black" — and Miss Rachelle Campbell "coloured" — both grew up in the township and were married. They have two children.

"Alex is the ideal home for us (and the many families like us). We love the mixed community as neither of us would be happy living solely in the company of the other's race. Here we have the best of both worlds."

But if the coloured removals are successful, what is this family expected to do? "Get divorced for the sake of race — you must be joking," quipped Mr Kekane with a wry smile.

The Government is implementing racial discrimination by forcing people to live in separate areas, said Mr John Grant from his 7th Avenue home.

"We live in total harmony with our black neighbours and certainly don't want to move."

And on the more practical side, his wife Jezebel remarked on the shops, the clinic, school and work all being within walking distance.

"But for those of us who want to move, well, let us," said recently married Mr Dick Verveen.

Three years ago he and his wife put their name on a waiting list for a house to leave the area as soon as possible.

SINGLE ROOM

"And all we've heard to date is that we are number one thousand and something on the list..."

The Verveens both hold responsible positions at work but are forced to live in a single room because of the drastic lack of accommodation.

"It is because of the housing situation that we want to get out of Alex, and there are a great many others like us.

"The people who don't want to leave are those in big comfortable homes," he said.

Mr Williams has been instrumental in drawing up a memorandum and organising the signing of a petition which will be sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and also the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, Mr D Dalling, PFP member of the Sandton Council and the West Rand Administration Board.

"I hope to have it all in the post by the end of the week — then it should reach the relevant people by the end of the month," he said.

"Since the Government has so recently said they are open to negotiations I feel they will listen to our plea. I feel there is hope for our reprieve."

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observ. the choice of the standard population will affect the weightiı the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an unde population as a standard will give great weight to infant de weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standa will reverse the position. The choice of standard populati ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. The answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, d and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once agai is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth stat Africans are not published by the central government. The cal officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortalit their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (S A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de r should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Pe 50 000 deaths among Africans were not red It is estimated that abo not registered for Afi

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Kagiso community council, but a senior councillor approached by the *FM* would say only: "I know unofficially that the township will be moved to Kagiso. Kagiso is the main area now. That's all I know."

BLACK TOWNSHIPS Clear Out!

Will Munsieville go white?

The question is of more than merely ideological concern to the 4 000 to 5 000 blacks living in the township, some 10 km north of Krugersdorp's business centre. For if negotiations between the Krugersdorp town council and the West Rand Administration Board are fruitful, Munsieville will become an economic housing scheme for whites, its black inhabitants being shifted south to Kagiso township. Krugersdorp management committee chairman Flip Human says there is a severe housing shortage for whites.

Human would like to see the plan implemented "in a matter of two to three years." He tells the *FM* that Krugersdorp is prepared to help Wrab pay off R150 000 it borrowed from the Department of Community Development for buildings in Munsieville.

Human claims that there is plenty of land in Kagiso for the re-housing of Munsieville's blacks, and "we are going to the building societies if the economic situation doesn't improve.

"As and when houses are available at Kagiso, with suitable funds allocated, Munsieville residents can apply for them."

According to Wrab, Kagiso has a housing waiting-list of 603. A spokesman says that a survey is being conducted into the housing requirements of Munsieville residents in Kagiso — "and we can give you the categorical assurance that every person from Munsieville who has to be housed at Kagiso will be housed."

Asked how new housing in Kagiso would be financed, a Wrab spokesman tells the *FM*: "We will borrow from Community Development, which is the normal procedure." Although it is Wrab policy to build new houses for sale only, "we will rent to Munsieville residents who cannot afford to buy them," the spokesman says.

What do the Munsieville residents themselves say? "The sword has been hanging over us for quite a time," says one social worker. "Rumours over the years have brought lethargy. I have seen people literally decaying."

Munsieville falls under a still embryonic

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population ... only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

Many stand to lose homes

Star 27/7/79 (84)

Thousands of blacks working in coloured and Indian areas will lose highly valued accommodation if the Government clamps down on servants living there.

The West Rand Administration Board said while it would accept applications from coloured and Indian employers for registration of their black workers, they would need group areas permits for servants who wanted to live-in on their employer's premises.

This was not required of white employers — in terms of the Group Areas Act — who wanted to house black workers in white areas. But accommodation has to be approved by the authorities, a Wrab spokesman said.

APPEAL

Coloured and Indian leaders said they were being inundated by employers who complained that they were not being granted necessary permits allowing their employees to live-in on their premises.

They appealed to the Government not to clamp down on blacks living and working in these areas, as it would only cause more hardships.

The eviction of Indian families from Pageview continues. JENNY DYER visited the forlorn area to find out how the residents feel about their future.

HOME TODAY — Where tomorrow?

Slow death of a town

Pageview is dying.

The fabric of what was once a lively, close-knit community is being ripped apart physically and spiritually.

It is being destroyed slowly and systematically by a 1958 law — the Group Areas Act — which says the area is for whites only disregarding the fact that the Indian population has lived there for more than 80 years.

The Department of Community Development officials arrive at the area daily to knock down homes.

Solid and well-built homes.

The spirit of the residents has been broken. They don't want to move to Lenasia, the area 35 km from Johannesburg set aside for Indians. They feel powerless against the authorities. All hope has died.

In March, a deputation of Pageview residents which included the chairman of the Pageview Residents' Association, Mrs Sylvia Naidoo, met Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development.

He told them he would not reconsider their position.

This is in spite of the fact many homes have belonged to families since the area first opened up and have been passed down through the generations.

People suddenly found they had to pay rent to stay in what were their own homes, after the Department bought them. They have found that what they were paid out is not nearly enough to buy a similar house in Lenasia.

It's not as if the houses need to be pulled down.

Many of them are in good condition, brightly-painted outside and comfortable inside.

But in spite of this Pageview has become a slum.

A family's acceptance of a house in Lenasia is a passport for officials to move in and rip off the windows and doors of their Pageview home.

Sometimes the house is not demolished entirely and its skeleton stands as an unhappy reminder to the other residents of their impending fate.

The semi-demolished houses are traps for rubbish and rats — a health and fire hazard to the people who are left.

Residents are not keen to do basic repair work or improve their houses because any day it may be their home which comes under the demolisher's hammer.

That the area has become a slum is the excuse given for moving the Pageview people out. But, as Mrs Naidoo points out, there are worse slums in the Lenasia suburb of Thomsville.

The children who once belonged to a close-knit community surrounded by family and friends are now insecure.

They could return from school one day and find their belongings on the pavement outside what used to be their home.

The elderly who could once rely on family being at hand nearby, have no one to turn to when help is needed.

Parents worry about their children at high school in Lenasia. A long bus trip often means the children leave and return home in the dark.

Lenasia is 35 km from Johannesburg. Pageview is five minutes away.

The additional cost of travelling that extra distance every day to and from work is high.

Some people in Pageview spoke to us. Others were too scared. They are afraid that if they make themselves at all conspicuous their homes will be the next to be demolished.

Ambo has a sick husband. She is terrified that if they are forced to move to Lenasia, he will get worse.

Most doctors in Lenasia will not do emergency calls, the nearest hospital (from Lenasia) is at Coronation, 30 km away.

"If he has to travel 35 km to work every day, my husband won't live a week," she said.

Mala, her husband and baby were forced to move from their Pageview house when the electricity was cut off.

She and her husband have chosen to move with their baby into a single room in her mother-in-law's house near Pageview, rather than to Lenasia.

The children of Pageview have a new game — it's called breaking up the house. They say the Government will break it up so why shouldn't they?

Sylvia Naidoo, former chairman of the Pageview Residents' Association recently resigned from her position on the association because she found the strain on herself and her family was too great. But she will continue working for the right to stay in Pageview.

"The present fuel crisis provides a good time for the Government to concede," she said.

Mr Steyn said earlier this month that 1 100 houses would be constructed in Lenasia for Pageview families and some would be completed by September.

Meanwhile, the year speeds on and the remaining Pageview families are sitting tight, waiting and hoping for a last-minute reprieve before Christmas, which has been given as the time limit for all Pageview homes to be razed.

(84) 1/8/79 Star

LONELINESS — for this elderly woman is an empty street, no family and friends living close by and the unsettling prospect of a move to a strange area 35 km away. Many old people in Pageview have lived in the same houses all their lives. (Pictures by Frank Black).

Plea of not guilty in Group Areas test case

(84)

A 24-year-old Coloured man pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Group Areas Act in the Rand Supreme Court today in what is regarded as the test case on the application of the Act.

The case was referred from the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court after Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, questioned the validity of a proclamation read with the Act.

Professor Dugard claimed that the proclamation No 83 of 1962 which declares areas in central Johannesburg to be white, was being implemented in a discriminatory manner.

This was beyond the jurisdiction of a magistrate to decide and the case was referred to the higher court.

Numerous other similar prosecutions under the Group Areas Act, to have been heard in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, have been held over to await the outcome of the current case.

It is alleged that Mr Ivan George Werner, a coloured, lived with his wife and child in Flat 65, Orion House, Bree Street, Johannesburg. for a period during 1978.

According to a statement of pertinent facts, it is alleged that Mr Werner married in 1978 and initially lived with his wife in Riverlea.

During that year he rented the Orion House flat under the name of a white woman, Mrs Priscilla van Zyl. Mrs van Zyl never occupied and never intended to occupy the flat.

Police sergeant Adrian Johannes van Blerk of the Group Areas Branch, Johannesburg, told the court he went to the Orion House flat last February and that Mr Werner opened the door.

He told Mr Werner he was investigating charges of illegal occupation and asked him for a rent receipt. Mr Werner handed him one from Orion Investments (Pty) Ltd certifying that a month's rent of R71,64 had been received.

(Proceeding)

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
'k A. Najaar
Victor Norton
'essor N.J.J. Olivier
L. Phillips
fessor H.P. Pollak
W.J. September
Franklin Sonn
P.M. Sonn
gter J.H. Steyn
r R. Tobias
'ofessor R.E. van der Ross
'ofessor J.H. van Rooyen
v. S. Walters
[illegible] F.A.H. Wilson

4

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Programontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

(84) 3/8/79 Post

Recession drives coloureds to city

THE housing shortage for coloureds in Johannesburg has been aggravated by the economic recession, which had led to a coloured influx into the city, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Matthys Petrus Wilsnach, the Director of the coloured and Asian Affairs Department of the Johannesburg City Council, said this in cross-examination, in what is regarded as a test case over the implementation of the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg.

A 22-year-old coloured man, Mr Ivan George Werner, has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Act, of illegally living in a white area in central Johannesburg.

The case was referred to the Supreme Court from the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, after counsel for Mr Werner, Professor C J Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the Witwatersrand, challenged the validity of a proclamation, defining white areas in central Johannesburg.

About 250 similar cases are pending in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Mr Wilsnach told the court there was no influx control over coloureds coming to Johannesburg. Most of those who had moved to the city because of the recession, were skilled.

He agreed that the coloured housing problem was caused by lack of housing units, and not by insufficient land being zoned for coloured residential use.

Mr Wilsnach said there were 3 800 families on his department's waiting list for suitable accommodation but that "it's not that they are living on the streets or pavements."

Asked by Mr Dugard, if allowing coloureds to live in white areas on Department of Community Development permits, would alleviate the problem, Mr Wilsnach said it would do so immediately.

A director of a large Johannesburg estate agency, Mr F Wilson, gave evidence that yesterday there were 528 vacant bachelor flats and 224 vacant one-bedroomed flats in Johannesburg.

(Proceeding)

Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die besluit
Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey
Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur
Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder
'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet
Nr. 61 van 1973).

Star 7/8/79 (84) ~~127~~

Hard at work on housing scheme for Indians

I refer to the report in The Star of June 21 under the heading "Lenasia group alleges housing irregularities."

As has already been made public, the Department of Community Development's housing programme for Lenasia will make available an additional 2 721 living units over the next 18 months and this will do much to alleviate the housing shortage among the Indian community of Johannesburg.

Units of every conceivable type including flats, group housing, economic and sub-economic homes for those who qualify, are already under construction or will be constructed over this period.

The homes will be provided in Lenasia extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11. This rate of provision will be maintained for as long as the demand exists, and it may be mentioned that the erection of a further 3 200 dwellings is anticipated to commence towards the end of 1980.

To allocate homes, an allocation committee under the chairmanship of the vice chairman of the Community Development Board was established and has been in operation for a considerable time. The task of this committee is not an easy one as many deserving cases qualify for allocation while the number of units at present becoming available each month are limited. The Lenasia Indian Management Committee is regularly consulted and recommendations made by them are taken into account. No single official is empowered to make allocations and each application is considered on merit.

The department is aware of the keen disappointment of many families who have been on the waiting list for long periods who will have to wait longer for their homes. Their turn will, however, come in the foreseeable future.

While everything possible is being done to alleviate the housing shortage and to allocate homes on a fair and equitable basis, allegations of irregularities as reported in the article of June 21, cannot go unanswered. These allegations are denied but if specific instances can be substantiated and proof or sworn statements submitted to the department, these instances will be referred to the police for investigation and further action.

Mr S Cassim who according to your report made allegations about irregular allocations, will be given the opportunity of producing evidence to prove these allegations, or in the absence thereof, to withdraw his statements. To this end the matter is being referred to the Deputy State Attorney for the necessary attention.

L Fouche
Secretary for Community Development

Pretoria.

v. Middelmann
I.T.L. Moletsane
or A.D. Muller
Najaar
or Norton

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

(84)

Group Areas test case: man guilty

JOHANNESBURG — A young Coloured man was yesterday convicted by the Rand Supreme Court here on a charge of living illegally in a white area, in what was regarded as a test case on the enforcement of the Group Areas Act.

Immediately after the judgment, counsel for Mr Ivan George Werner, 22, Professor C. J. Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, was granted leave to appeal.

About 250 similar cases are pending in the magistrate's court here.

Mr Werner pleaded not guilty to the charge. According to evidence he moved with his pregnant wife from a two-roomed dwelling in Riverlea Extension, which they shared with five relatives, to a two-bedroomed flat in Bree Street, Johannesburg — a white area.

Prof Dugard challenged the validity of Proclamation 83 of 1962, which defines white areas in central Johannesburg.

In his judgment, Mr Justice D. J. le Roux rejected the argument that the proclamation's present implementation was unreasonable, saying the proclamation could not be valid at one time, and invalid at another.

Mr Werner had never applied to the Department of Community Development to live in a white area.

In his opinion Mr Werner had chosen the "easy way out" in moving to the Bree Street flat.

Regarding the argument that the United Nations Charter to which South Africa was a signatory could be used as a guide to the concept of reasonableness, the judge sake he did not think an Act of the South African Parliament could be contested by reference to the charter.

He fined Mr Werner R75, or three months, suspended for five years. He said he was prepared to give him four months to leave the flat, and advised him to apply immediately for a permit to live in a white area. — SAPA.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 148, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE POTCHEFSTROOM, DISTRIK POTCHEFSTROOM, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Hoedspruit, op hede die Elfde dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

'n Gedeelte van Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ (Kaart LG A5752/78).

11749—1

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 148, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT POTCHEFSTROOM, DISTRICT OF POTCHEFSTROOM, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Hoedspruit this Eleventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

A portion of Portion 2 of the farm Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ (Diagram SG A5752/78).

6600—1

most Pleistocene. The essential problem now is to select, from among the many models[21,29,30,41,54], a mechanism capable of reducing effective precipitation throughout the tropics during the latter stages of an ice age.

M. A. J. WILLIAMS

School of Earth Sciences,
Macquarie University,
North Ryde, New South Wales, 2113 Australia

Received December 9, 1974.

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No. 160, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE FOCHVILLE, DISTRIK POTCHEFSTROOM, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewe-en-twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Negeen-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Gedeelte 21 van die plaas Foch 150 IQ, volgens Kaart LG A4510/77.

No. 160, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT FOCHVILLE, DISTRICT OF POTCHEFSTROOM, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-seventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:
F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

Portion 21 of the farm Foch 150 IQ, according to Diagram SG A4510/77.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
	Professor H.P. Pollak

der Ross
Rooyen
ilson

daat-
ordiger
n die
l geen
eraad-
m raak.

Star, Friday 23/8/79

Planners ignore blacks, say city

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg metropolitan planners have been criticised for not consulting black, coloured and Indian leaders before completing their report on alternative land use and transport strategies for the area.

All the strategies affect future development in the black, coloured and Indian townships in the "Jomet" area covered by nine municipalities and the East and West Rand Administration Boards.

Some involve major industrial and residential growth in the townships.

The chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, said the council had been trying to get direct representation on the Johannesburg Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board for some time and was disappointed that it had not been consulted about the strategies.

Mr I Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, and Mr D Pillay, chairman of the Lenasia Indian Management Committee, confirmed they had not been consulted by the planners.

Mr Thebehali said the planners had consulted the West Rand Administration Board, and he strongly felt it should have dealt with the council instead.

The council earlier this year accepted a R705-million plan for future development in Soweto. It used the same statistics as the Jomet planners, and some of their conclusions are the same.

[illegible] en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson
Mnr H.M. Jimba	

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

More Group Areas changes on the way

Star 16/8/79

More charges are being brought against coloured and Indian people being in Johannesburg's white flatland after the recent Supreme Court case in which an illegal tenant was convicted.

About 285 Magistrate's Court cases are pending and more cases are being added.

About 80 cases are due to be heard next week, but it is expected these will be postponed until after the Supreme Court case decided earlier this month is heard by the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, probably next year.

A spokesman for Actstop the group that aims at stopping evictions, said that 2 illegal tenants had said they had been served summonses the weekend before last, and at least two buildings had been raided last weekend.

No people had been evicted, the spokesman said. At this stage only summonses were being served.

Police conducting the raids in terms of the Group Areas Act appear to be acting more confidently since the Supreme Court case, according to Actstop.

Actstop recently applied for six special permits for Indian and coloured people to live in white areas. Five were refused while the sixth is still being considered.

The spokesman said Actstop intended applying for permits for all people who had asked it for help.

[illegible] Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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VOL. 170] PRETORIA, 17 AUGUSTUS / AUGUST 1979 [No. 6619

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 164, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE WITRIVIER, DISTRIK WITRIVIER, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewe-en-twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Gedeelte 3 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 2) van die plaas Waterval 65 JU, volgens Kaart LG A5196/49.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 164, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT WHITE RIVER, DISTRICT OF WHITE RIVER, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-seventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

Portion 3 (a portion of Portion 2) of the farm Waterval 65 JU, vide Diagram SG A5196/49.

-3

usually tries to place it within
that colleagues can understand wh
been filled in. He chooses a slot
comparing his newly-recovered fra
Classification plays another impo
fragment must also be subdivided
so that they can be compared (both
fragments already fixed in the fra
new fragment into the framework if
fragment. However, as field resear
the boundaries between slots must
no slot was anticipated. The frame
may eventually collapse.

With these concepts in
classificatory frameworks in southe

Development of the Time-axis

The task of reconstructi
ago with the attempts of J.C. Ricka
into Lubbock's (1865) elementary Pa
for Europe. At the outset, Rickard
neither subdivision, and he solved
in Lubbock's box - this he named th
established two precedents which has
a workable framework for southern Af
newly-discovered fragments of the re
and a persistent tendency to subdivi

During the next three deca
in South Africa coincided with the r
based mainly on the Palaeolithic sub
of the continuum became available in
more slots were created in the Frenc
it became increasingly difficult to
the overstrained systems of J.P. Joh
Stone Age classification in South Afr

INDIRECT COMMAND

THE GAULS AT ROME

After massacring the old men, the Gauls sacked the city and attacked the Capitol. Beaten off, they beseiged it until the garrison was ready to buy peace with gold. At the critical moment the great general Camillus, who had been living in exile, arrived with an army to take vengeance on the invaders.

Galli, ubi paucos dies in urbe manserunt ut praedam e templis domibusque quam plurimam compararent, in arcem impetum facere constituerunt. Prima luce convenerunt omnes in forum; deinde magno clamore ad collem contenderunt. Romani tamen, cum fortiter pugnarent, magna clade eos depulerunt. Itaque cum spes victoriae illo die nulla esset, Galli obsidionem paraverunt. Mox in periculo ingenti arx erat. Galli enim, cum aut vestigium hominis vidissent aut ipsi viam invenissent, collem nocte ascendere constituerunt. Cum alii alios per saxa traherent, magno silentio ad summum pervenerunt. Nihil audiverunt custodes Romani; ne canes quidem excitati sunt. Sed erant forte in Capitolio anseres quidam, quibus, cum Junoni sacri essent, Romani in maxima inopia cibi abstinuerant. Quae res tum Romanos servavit. Clangore enim anserum alarumque strepitu cum excitatus esset Marcus Manlius, vir bello insignis, arma cepit, ceteros vocavit, ipse ad locum contendit et Gallum, qui iam in summo stabat, scuto deturbavit. Illius casu cum ceteri strati essent, mox omnes Galli praecipites deiecti sunt.

Cum o
const
gravi
saepe
Magnu
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compa
gladi
Is ma
patri
Galli
reli

Romani Camillum ab exsilio revocare
ne propter famem, quae
panem

TEST

A.
I. V
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3.
4.
5.

B.
I.
2.
3.
4.
5.

2 No. 6619 STAATSKOERANT, 17 AUGUSTUS 1979

artikels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewe-en-twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Gedeelte 3 (n gedeelte van Gedeelte 2) van die plaas Waterval 65 JU, volgens Kaart LG A5196/49.

SCHEDULE

Portion 3 (a portion of Portion 2) of the farm Waterval 65 JU, vide Diagram SG A5196/49.

23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-seventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 165, 1979

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE WITRIVIER, DISTRIK WITRIVIER, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van

12933—1

No. 165, 1979

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, AT WHITE RIVER, DISTRICT OF WHITE RIVER, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to

6619—1

SUNDAY EXPRESS August 19, 1979 15

Beeld backs mixed homes

A PLEA to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to let homeless Coloured people and Indians occupy empty houses in White areas has been made by Beeld.

"We strongly request Mr Steyn," said Beeld, "to declare a moratorium on prosecutions — as Dr Koornhof did in other circumstances — at least until housing becomes available again in Brown areas. . .

"We ask it in the name of common humanity. But he could also look at the matter from another angle: What effect present actions are having on the Government's effort to build better political bridges to the Brown communities.

"While such things happen, Dr Willie Bergins' pugnacity should not surprise him."

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

White flats stand empty, but many live in 'play' houses

THE HOMELESS

Thousands of coloured people and Indians are living illegally in Johannesburg, yet so many "white" flats are standing empty. The waiting list for accommodation grows daily.

You knock on the door and a frightened voice asks who is there. You assure her you are not from the police. She opens the door.

She is a young coloured woman living illegally with her husband and baby in a small flat near Joubert Park in "white" Johannesburg.

There is something strikingly familiar about her. You are sure you have seen that face before.

She is small and pretty. Her eyes are gentle yet tinged with mischief. She could pass for white if her skin was not slightly dark.

Then with a shiver you realise why you recognised her. She is almost the exact image of Anne Frank.

The coincidence seems too much.

Anne Frank also hid with her family from the authorities. She also feared knocks on the door.

DIARY

When the nazis eventually arrested them in their Amsterdam hideout, Anne was taken to a German death camp where she died. Her diary which survived, moved the world.

Back in the Joubert Park bachelor flat, the fears are not nearly as drastic.

It is not the Gestapo they fear, but the Group Areas Squad of the South African police.

No death camps lie in wait for them — only prosecution under the Group Areas Act, possible eviction and homelessness.

As you discuss why they left their previous shared accommodation in a coloured suburb, to be on their own, the picture on the cover of "The Diary of Anne Frank" keeps haunting you.

Another parallel occurs to you. The National Front which is openly anti-Semitic, made no secret of the fact that it informed on coloured and Indian people living in white areas.

There are thousands of others living "illegally" in flats and houses in Johannesburg.

A familiar face . . . in another place, and at a worse time.

Social workers estimate there are 30 000 Indians and 60 000 coloured people improperly housed in Johannesburg. But no official figures are available because illegal tenants avoid the authorities.

Only when they are prosecuted can numbers be counted, but this is only the tip of the iceberg.

"Actstop" the Action Committee to Stop Evictions — mobilised this year and has nearly 300 people or families on its books.

Many have arrived in Johannesburg from the Cape and Natal recently to find work unavailable elsewhere.

"Housing, housing everywhere, but not a place to stay," is the nightmare they have found.

Johannesburg's flatland has a high vacancy rate. There is one building near Joubert Park which is completely empty. There are no individual bathrooms, which most whites insist on. So they look elsewhere.

The only alternative is to house coloured and Indian people and to break the law. This the owner has not done. So the building stands empty.

While housing goes a-begging in several white areas, the coloured and Indian waiting list grows.

The waiting lists given by the authorities are not nearly a true indication of the real shortage.

TOO AFRAID

Many people living in the "wrong" group areas are too afraid to put their names on the waiting list for fear of being prosecuted.

According to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, there is a shortfall of 4 400 coloured housing units and 1 900 housing units for Indians in Johannesburg. These figures were given in June in answer to a question in Parliament.

The Johannesburg City Council's figures differ.

In May this year, Mr Thys Wilsnach, director of the Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, said in evidence at a Group Areas court case that the waiting list was 3 652 units.

At the beginning of this month, he again testified, and this time the figure had risen to 3 842 units.

In an interview this week, he said the waiting list was 3 912 units.

Mr Wilsnach said the reason for the steady increase was that more people living illegally in white group areas were coming forward to put their names on the waiting list.

It is understood a possible reason for this is that people feel it would strengthen their cases if they were prosecuted and if it could be shown they had applied in vain for housing in their own group areas.

The City Council's housing waiting list represents about 25 000 coloured people.

Mr Wilsnach said the council's waiting list was inflated by 600 coloured families in Alexandra to be moved to Klipspruit.

Explaining the discrepancy between his figures and those of Community Development, Mr Wilsnach said some people applied to both, and therefore appeared twice in the department's statistics.

The city council is not involved in Indian housing.

Estimates by the authorities on when the coloured and Indian housing backlog would be eliminated, have generally ranged from 18 months to two years.

Mr Steyn has said 2 700 houses would be built in Lenasia by 1981 — 1 100 for resettling Pageview residents, and 1 600 for Lenasia's own natural population growth.

Similar predictions have been made for the coloured people.

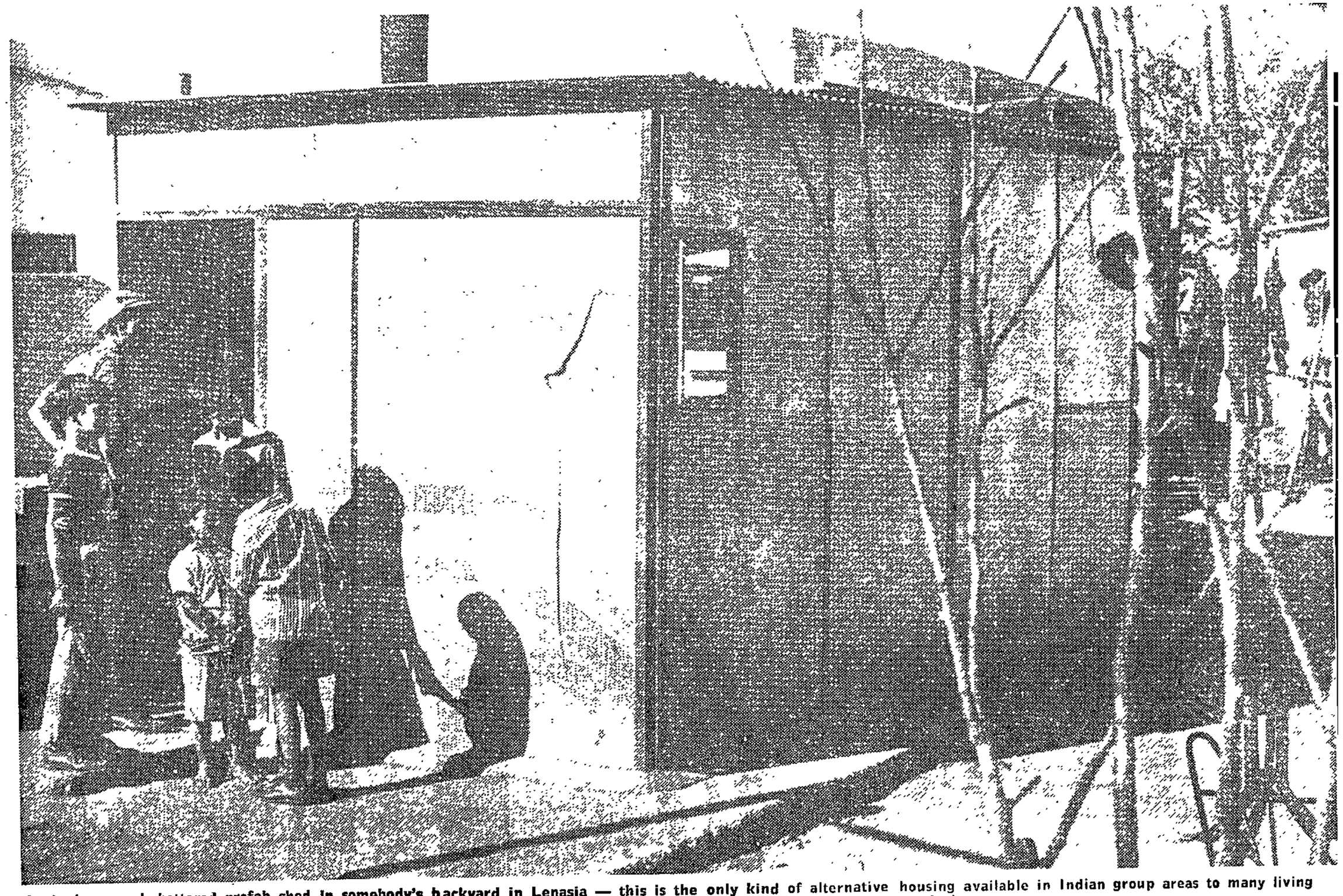
Mr Wilsnach has said 5 367 houses are under construction or are at an advanced stage of planning and these should be completed in the next three years. This is more than the official waiting list.

In addition, the Department of Community Development is planning thousands of houses at Ennerdale, which is halfway to Vereeniging. Ennerdale is expected to have a population of 250 000 by the end of the century.

Coloured and Indian people are cynical about these projections which they say have been made for years.

Mr Steyn has said that evictions will stop until the housing shortage is overcome.

Tenants ask why the prosecutions cannot also stop if the elimination of the housing shortage is imminent.



A single-roomed, battered prefab shed in somebody's backyard in Lenasia — this is the only kind of alternative housing available in Indian group areas to many living illegally in white flats. Sometimes more than one family shares a shed.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies

Professor J.F. Brock*
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean*
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

Vereniging vir Sosiologiese Vereniging
ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy
en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese afgevaardigde in die
is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging vir
Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir
die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaar-
verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die
Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle
leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van
die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot
die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum
sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die
uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Mayor reacts to 'quit orders

84

24/8/79

THE chairman of Evaton Community Council, Mr Sam Rabotapi, said yesterday that he was not aware that the Indian doctors in Evaton have been issued with notices to vacate their surgeries, which have been approved by the Orange/Vaal Administration Board.

Mr Rabotapi was reacting to an article which appeared in **POST** this week that Indian doctors practising in the township had been issued with notices to vacate their surgeries as some are not built according to regulations.

He said: "The Community Council is not aware that the doctors have been issued with notices. These surgeries were approved by the Administration Board early this year. The trouble started early this month when one of the doctors was moved to a newly built three roomed corrugated building, because the original surgery was transformed into a butchery."

Mr Rabotapi said the township manager served the stand owner in which the alleged building has been erected, with a notice to demolish the structure.

"This would have led to the doctor being without a surgery. Following this notice, the stand owner appealed to the council to intervene in the matter," he said.

Mr Rabotapi said he wrote a letter to the township manager and appealed to him to delay demolishing the structure or taking any action against the stand owner until the next monthly meeting of the council where a decision would be taken.

He said no further action has been taken against the doctor or the stand owner.

No. 176, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE LYDENBURG, DISTRIK LYDENBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Elfde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Die gebied soos getoon op kaart vir proklamasiedoeleindes LG A2529/79, geleë op Gedeelte 86 en 'n gedeelte van die Restant van Gedeelte 39 van die plaas Townlands of Lydenburg 31 JT.

No. 176, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT LYDENBURG, DISTRICT OF LYDENBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

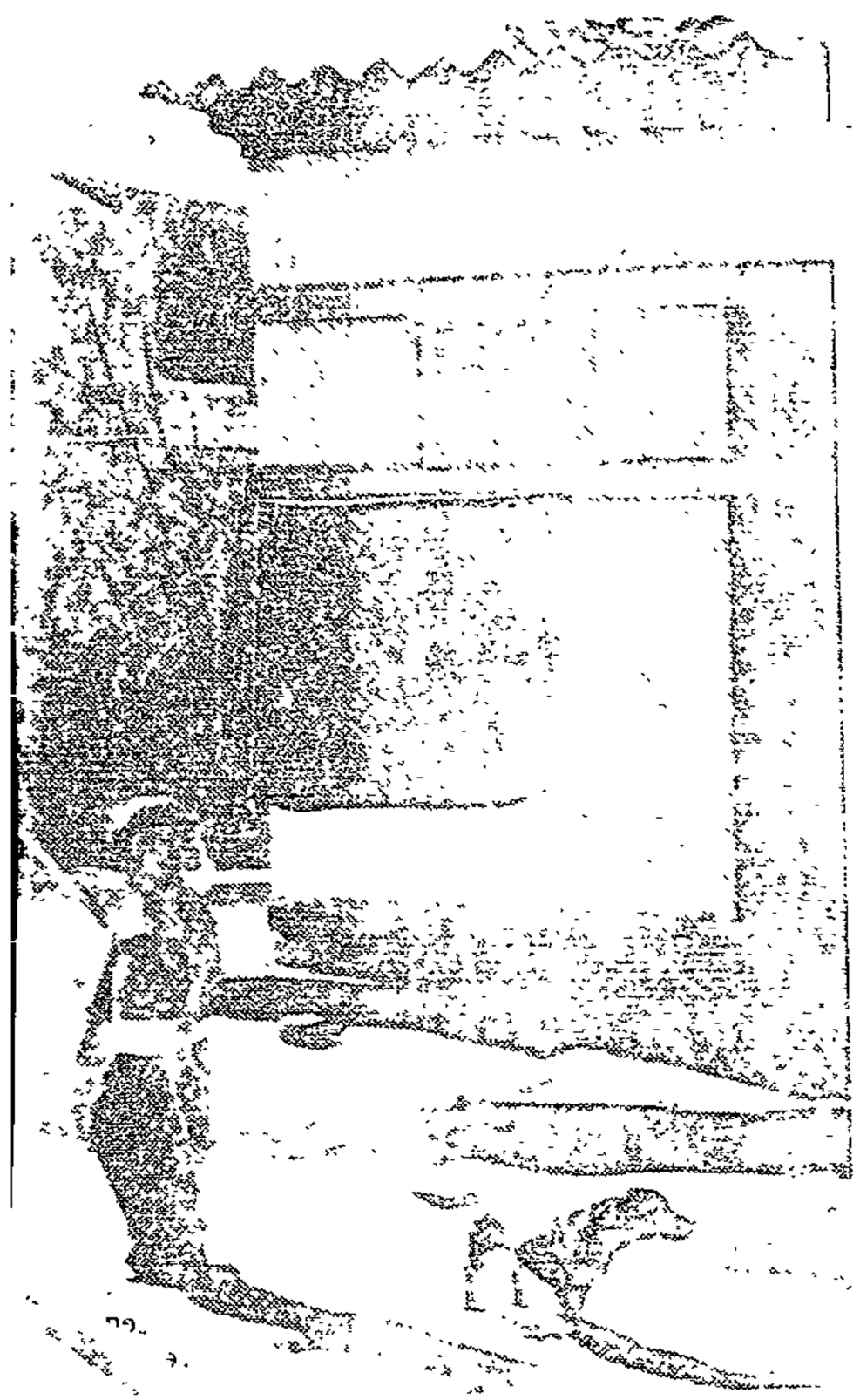
SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

The area shown on diagram for proclamation purposes SG A2529/79, situated on Portion 86 and a portion of the Remainder of Portion 39 of the farm Townlands of Lydenburg 31 JT.

Star 25/8/79 (84)

White landlords' colour problem



The "ghastly alternative" for many Indians living in white flats is to live in a one-room "wendy house" in Lenasia — or to share already overcrowded houses with other families.

THE HOMELESS

White Johannesburg landlords face the dilemma: do they let coloured and Indian tenants in and thereby risk prosecution, or do they lose money? Many have opened their buildings — but risk being informed on by conservative whites, often immigrants, reports DAVID BREIER.

The top leadership of the National Front in South Africa left the country earlier this year. Within months, Johannesburg estate agents and flat owners reported less harassment of "illegal" coloured and Indian tenants.

Some agents are now linking the two events.

It was a known fact, one prominent estate agent said this week that the far-right-wing NF conducted a deliberate campaign of reporting Group Areas contraventions to the police.

The agent said police prosecutions of coloured and Indian tenants living in white flatland, had diminished recently.

He attributed this directly to the departure of NF leaders. Mr Ray Hill, Mr Jack Noble and Mr George Levis this year. "The National Front is less active," he said.

But "Actstop," the Action Committee to Stop Evictions, paints a more sober picture of recent events.

More raids by the police on "illegal" tenants are being carried out on the initiative of the police, who are no longer merely relying on public complaints, an Actstop spokesman said.

Landlords report that immigrants have played a large part in complaining of coloured and Indian tenants in white areas.

In one case three coloured people moved into a city centre block of flats. Two were teachers and one a minister of religion.

Only one white tenant complained — an immigrant. The other white tenants had no complaints.

The case was reported at a recent meeting of the Central Business Association (CBDA).

The CBDA is at present heavily involved in trying to desegregate business, industry and restaurants, and therefore has not taken an official stand on flats.

But Mr Nigel Mandy, the chairman of the CBDA, said that the association sympathised with coloured and Indian people who had no alternative accommodation, who tended to be acceptable in downtown flats.

Mr Mandy said individual members of the CBDA were encouraged to apply for permits for coloured and Indian tenants to live in the "white" zoned CBD. He said there was a strong case for "internationalising" the city centre.

He also suggested that the Fordsburg/Pageview/Newtown area should be developed as high-density town-house areas for coloured and Indian people.

He said this would alleviate the housing shortage and allow people to live close to their work instead of 30 km away at Ennerdale, a newly-planned coloured area.

Of course many landlords are more concerned with profits than humanity.

CBDA members believe that coloured and Indian tenants are their only hope of turning their current losses on their properties, into profits.

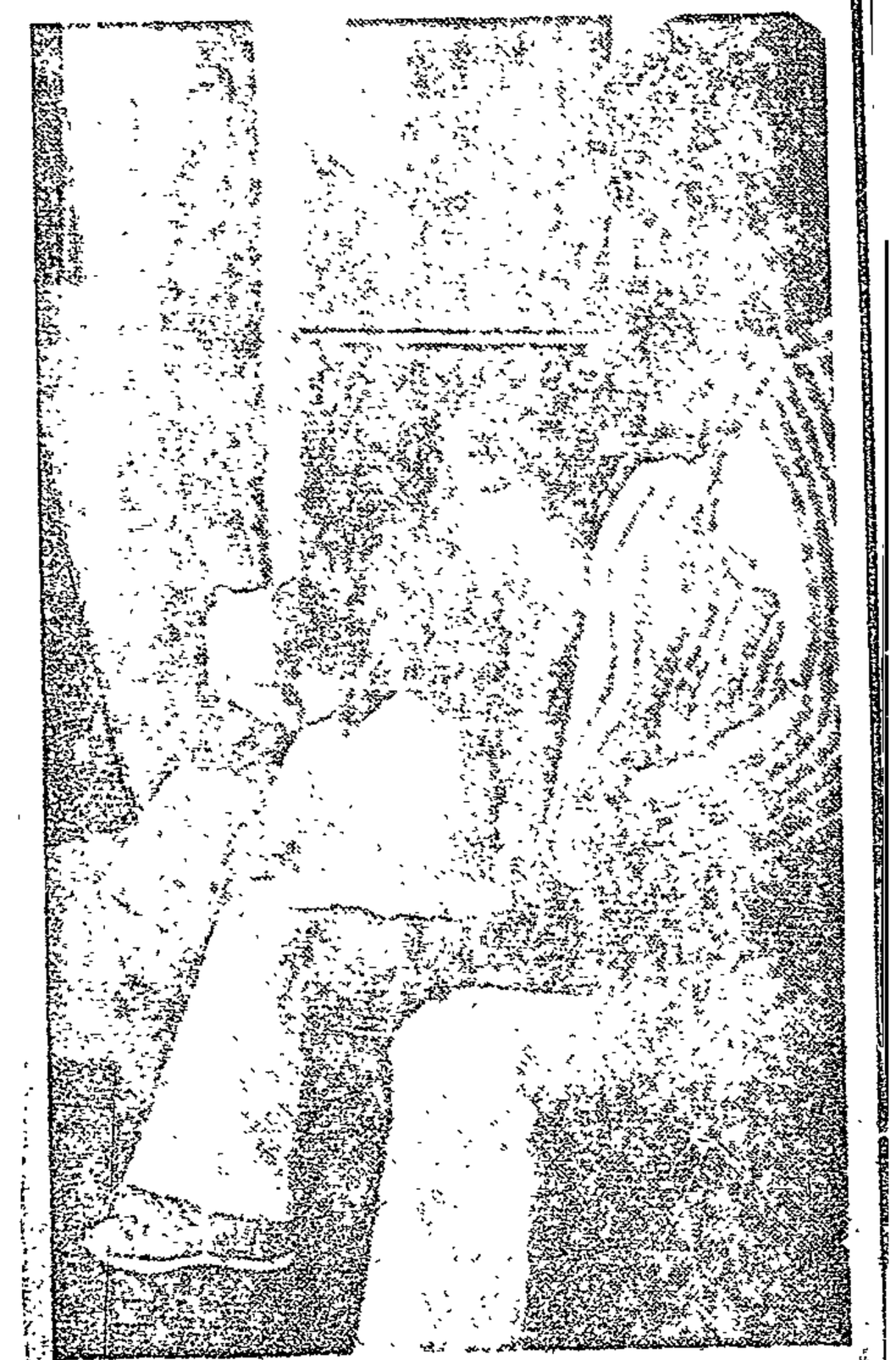
Worst hit are bachelor and one-bedroomed flats near the Johannesburg station which have become unpopular among whites who avoid the heavy black pedestrian density areas.

Mr Mandy said: "It is a pity that this sort of legislation affects the freedom of choice, that this sort of thing is governed by law instead of commercial prudence."

An estate agent who recently visited the United Kingdom, reported that voluntary separation occurred there.

He said UK estate agents reported that different races now lived apart spontaneously. He said he believed that in South Africa, different races preferred to live apart, but the housing shortage was now forcing coloured and Indian people into white areas.

The vast majority of "illegal" tenants interviewed, agree that they would far ther live among their own people, but are forced by necessity to live in white flats due to the housing shortage.



A coloured family living in a pokey bachelor flat in Hillbrow. Like many other "illegal" tenants, they would prefer to live in a coloured area among their own people — if housing was available.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor [illegible] Davies
Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsingsteur die volgende konferensies

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Sionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
se, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Vergadering van die Religious Stutterheim (April).

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Communi-lations Services van die Departement die Amerikaanse regering, ice Committee en kollegas iteite besoek.

er het die Direkteur Engeland, , Israel en Zambië besoek. iste, Suid-Afrikaanse dip- die Suid-Afrika-Stigting e by Suid-Afrikaanse belange gevoer met stigtings, trusts As gevolg van sy besoek vir die Konstruktiewe Pro- 1 Diakonaal Bureau van die and.

Fellow van die Konstruktiewe stansies, wat universiteite t, en met verskeie handels- al, kontak opgebou.

'Illegal' tenants can sometimes get police protection

Star (84) 27/8/79

"Illegal" coloured and Indian tenants in white areas usually fear the police. But in some circumstances they can call on the police for help.

They can call on the police for protection against landlords or caretakers who try to evict them forcibly without a court order.

Actstop — the Action Committee to Stop Evictions — has formed a support group which aids tenants threatened with arbitrary eviction.

Mrs Molly Kopel, a member of the group, said the official evictions by the Department of Community Development stopped a few months ago, although prosecutions were continuing.

But some caretakers — sometimes immigrants — had taken it on themselves to threaten coloured and Indian tenants with immediate eviction.

"A caretaker cannot evict a tenant," she said.

IRONICAL

Only after the tenant had been convicted in court and after a court order had been given, could legal eviction take place — provided the rent had been paid and there were no other reasons.

"Any other threat of eviction is illegal, and ironically, the tenant can call on the police for protection," Mrs Kopel said.

Most landlords with coloured and Indian tenants who were interviewed by The Star, said they were happy to have such tenants.

More often than not they are more desirable tenants, landlords report.

Whites seeking flats in the lower bracket often

broke windows and furniture, one Doornfontein landlady said. Another described these types as "hoboes."

EMPTY

Many coloured and Indian tenants were of a better class and could afford better accommodation — but rented these low-income bracket flats out of necessity because of the housing shortage in their own areas. They furnished their flats better than most whites, according to flat owners.

But some landlords fear prosecution under the Group Areas Act, and so keep their buildings empty. In some buildings not a single flat is rented.

AVOIDED

An owner of one such was convicted under the Act some time ago, and received a suspended sentence.

"I had no alternative but to ask all my coloured and Indian tenants to leave," he said. "To let them stay would have meant risking the implementation of the sentence.

His building now stands completely empty. As the flats do not have individual bathrooms, whites avoid it. His only hope of letting the building was to convert the flats into offices, he said.

Meanwhile, Indian and coloured families who can afford to buy or to rent one are not allowed to do so . . . and may be homeless.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

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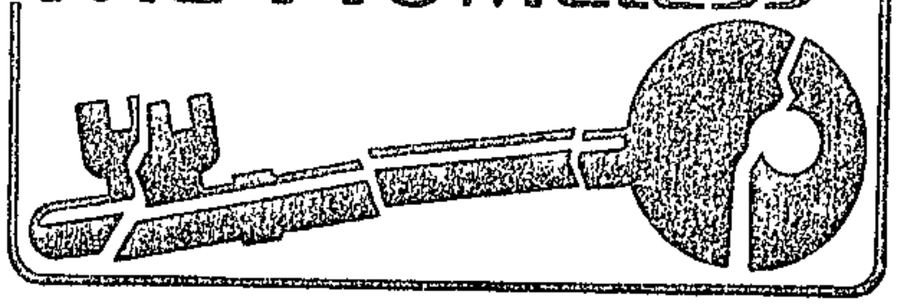
navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die [illegible] van 57 lede en

Star 25/8/79 (54)

THE HOMELESS



Group Areas policeman's lot is not a happy one

By David Breier

Police raids on coloured and Indian people living "illegally" in white group areas in Johannesburg may not be altogether a bad thing — according to Group Areas Branch police.

The raids may serve to highlight to the government and municipal authorities, the housing shortage for coloured and Indian people in their own areas, police say privately.

The housing shortage is forcing many who would rather live among their own people, to live in dingy flats in white group areas.

The Department of Community Development this year estimated the coloured housing shortage in Johannesburg at 4 400 units, and the Indian shortage at 1 900 units.

Branch

But the real backlog is far greater, as many people living "illegally" in white areas, do not put their names on official waiting lists for fear of being prosecuted. The raids may serve to highlight these "unofficial" cases.

The South African Police has a specialist Group Areas Branch dealing with these cases.

Several coloured and Indian tenants who have been found by the branch, have said the police have apologised for their actions and have said they did not enjoy what they were doing.

A police spokesman said the police could not comment on the issue.

But unofficially, police agree they do not like raiding Indian and coloured families living in white areas.

The police say they are only doing their jobs, and if they were moved, others would replace them.

Most raids followed tip-offs from the public — sometimes anonymous.

Police are obliged to follow up this information, just as they have to investigate every alleged

crime that is brought to their attention.

But in some cases, police act on their own initiative, without public information.

Police say that if they see people of the "wrong" race group entering a building, they investigate.

In one case, a tenant said that police discovered him after they saw coloured children playing outside his building.

The police followed the children to the door of a neighbour — another illegal coloured tenant.

The neighbour was "discovered" and told the police of other coloured tenants in the building, according to the tenant.

Members

Actstop — the Action Committee to Stop Evictions — believes that more of these raids are being carried out on the initiative of the police, rather than following complaints.

The Group Areas Branch makes use of coloured police as well as whites. It even has at least one woman member.

One story has it that even the coloured members of the Group Areas Branch have had difficulty obtaining housing in coloured group areas, and in one case a coloured policeman was told to move out of a white group area.

Coloured tenants in white areas say this proves that they do not live in white areas out of choice, but out of necessity.

Die Universiteit van [illegible] die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Star 28/8/79

84

Housing can get stricter — Dr T

Additional laws may be passed to prevent coloured and Indian people moving into white residential areas, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, warned in Johannesburg last night.

He was answering a question at a meeting attended by about 200 people held in support of Mr Roelf Meyer, the NP candidate in tomorrow's Johannesburg West by-election.

Dr Treurnicht said he did not wish to anticipate the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

"But if the means at his disposal are not enough through laws, then he must ask for more laws which will be adopted so that this situation can be dealt with," Dr Treurnicht said.

He said there was a "deliberate" flouting of Government policy and accused people of abusing the Government's humanity.

"It appears as if there are certain quarters which are making a deliberate attempt to drag people of all race groups into white residential areas and create problems," he said.

He said these people obtained legal advice and fought court cases.

Dr Treurnicht added that Mr Steyn was "absolutely determined" that residential areas were not negotiable and added that if mixed residential areas were allowed the bottom would fall out of separate development.

"Then we would have mixed schools, voters rolls, sport, bioscopes, the lot."

This would make a mockery of the NP. In the long term such people must be properly housed, and this housing must be in their own areas.

Dr Treurnicht disclosed that the Government had talks with municipalities such as Pretoria and Germiston earlier this year and they were considering removing some facilities such as park benches so that nobody could use them, rather than let them be crowded by blacks.

(Report by D Breier, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

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PERSONEEL

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalifornië), die Administratiewe Assistente, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike [illegible]

Home is the cold pavement of SA's wealthiest city...

Tragic lot of Joburg twilight people

THEY call them the Twilight People . . .

They are the nomadic people who roam the streets of Johannesburg without purpose, without hope.

Story by CHRIS MORE

Their ways do not lead to some would-be employer or to the work-seekers' kraal in Albert Street. No. Their mission is a very different one altogether.

It cannot be said, however, that the one is less wanting than the other, for both are battles for survival, depending on the definition of survival that best suits the circumstance.

The only distinguishing factor about the Twilight People is that they are black. The issue here is, however, not the fact that these people are black. What brings them to attention is that they are human beings battling to stay alive.

They have no houses to go to — day and night. They are unemployed. It is most likely that they are victims of the Group Areas Act.

When there are no parked cars the one way of providing shelter is taking sheets of corrugated iron and making some kind of a tent. A few people can then crowd under such a structure until dawn breaks.

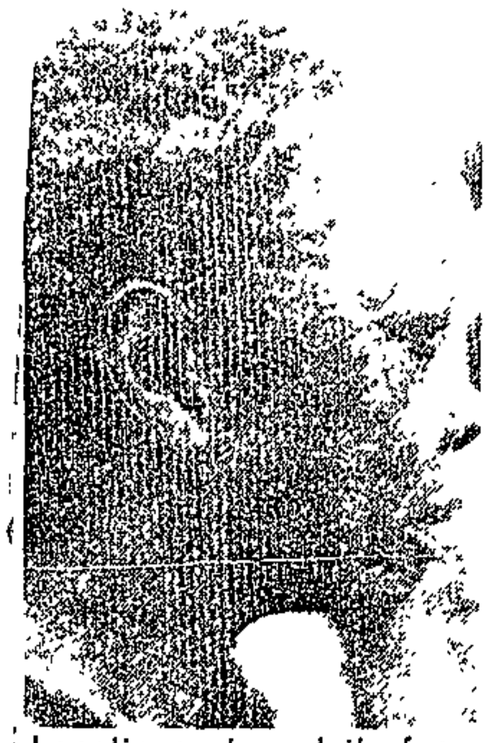
They have no houses to go to, so they warm themselves by making fires on the street pavements.

The most daring way to spend a night is simply to lie anywhere along the pavements and literally wait for day-break. This is, in most cases, irrespective of the weather conditions just as dirty as their food.

The Twilight People are not employed. They have been rejected by many whites who live in the neighbouring suburbs when they go to seek odd jobs like gardening and other related minor jobs.

They have been frightened from going to Albert Street to seek jobs, lest they be expelled from Johannesburg in a matter of hours.

For this reason, they



Loneliness is a daily feature in the lives of the nomadic Twilight People.

throughout the day and night.

The people are plagued by disease They have never seen doctors or had any medical aid in their lives. The major cause of disease is the lack of nutritive and clean food.

Another contributory factor is that they are exposed to all weathers, since they have no covered shelter.

Their food is picked from the rubbish bins in town. Most of it is not fit for human consumption. They have virtually no water supply. The water they drink is

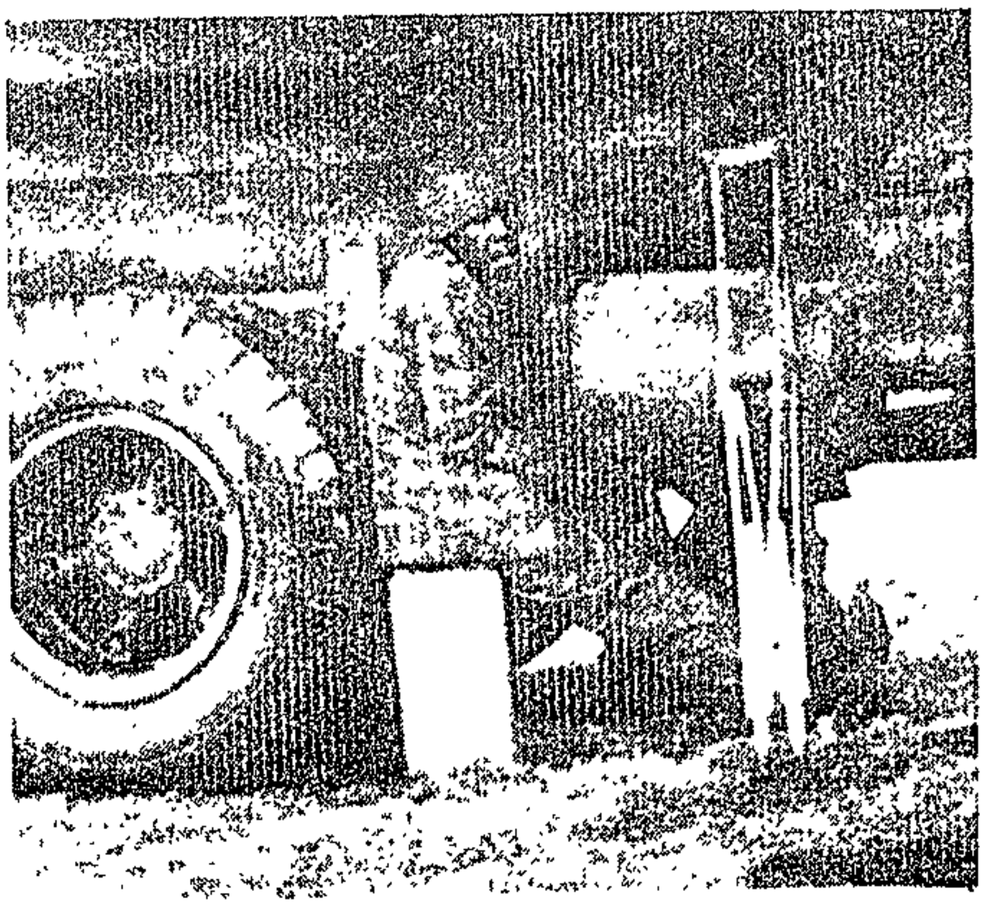
odd jobs like gardening and other related minor jobs.

They have been frightened from going to Albert Street to seek jobs, lest they be expelled from Johannesburg in a matter of hours.

For this reason they have resorted to roaming the streets of this wealthy haven of South Africa.

But for them hope is as expensive as it can be.

These old women have spent many years roaming the streets of Johannesburg.



The Twilight People . . . their homes are just anywhere — even under parked trucks.

'Whites so different'

THE HOMELESS

"It's difficult to mix with my neighbours. It's not that they're funny, they're just completely different."

A white talking about "illegal" black neighbours?

No. The other way round — the words of a young Indian living with his family in New Doornfontein, Johannesburg. And he was talking about his white neighbours.

"We used to live in Mayfair, but were evicted'' he said. "We could not get a house in Lenasia, and the only alternative was to go to another white area."

Their present home is earmarked for demolition for a new development scheme — but they have a five-year lease.

The family has spent R2 000 improving the house.

"The way I look at it," he said, "we could spend R1 000 a year travelling to work if we lived in Lenasia. That's R5 000 over five years."

When the family moved into the house, he said, they found that the previous white tenants had pulled out light fittings and broken the windows. It was in a filthy state.

The Indian said a representative of the owner was so impressed at the way his family looked after the house that he had said he wished the Government could see it.

They had no difficulties with their white neighbours, the Indian said, but thought they lived "terribly."

"They often come over to borrow things . . . the last time it was shoe polish," he said.

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24 The Star Wednesday August 29

BUSINESS

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Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gehou met leiers van sy
en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek
aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

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enbosch), Ph.D.
istente, mev. H.
mev. B.J. Chapman.

nell en Ruth Ruther-
en mej. Judith
..., B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-

Star 29/8/79

Group Areas cases: few decisions yet

84

Mrs Hilary Elliott, of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions, an organisation which is providing legal advice for tenants.

"We are not quite sure whether this is a result of more people moving into the affected areas or whether it is a result of increased police activity."

Most of the people charged live in areas close to the city, such as Doornfontein, Hillbrow, Mayfair and in the central city area itself.

Of the approximately 300 who have appeared, only about 20 have been tried and convicted.

The number of black and coloured people who have appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court charged with illegally occupying flats and houses in white-zoned areas of the city is now about 300.

About 100 coloured, Indian and black people appeared before Mr J A. Loubser today on similar charges.

They were remanded to February 26 next year when it is expected that the Appeal Court will have ruled in a test case.

"The problem appears to be increasing," says

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

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Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

Coloured township to be redeveloped at cost of R2,5-m

Star 30/8/79 (84)

Western Coloured Township is to be rebuilt into a modern suburb thanks to a R2,5-million loan from the National Housing Commission.

The Johannesburg City Council was told this week that the loan had been granted.

Demolition of part of the slum and crime infested township began six months ago.

The development of the suburb which is to be re-named Westbury, is the result of joint planning by the Johannesburg City Council and its coloured management committee.

Coloured Representative Council member for the area, Mr Sam Solomon, who had been campaigning for six years to have the slum rebuilt, said "Some 3 000 people will be accommodated in the new suburb. We have demolished hundreds of old houses already.

"Our problem lies in the moving of families into other accommodation during demolition. This means that those people on the waiting list for homes cannot be immediately accommodated."

Two-bedroomed houses in Westbury will be rented for R30,65 a month and three-bedroomed ones for R35,40 a month. No provision has yet been made to sell houses in the suburb because the area has not yet been proclaimed.

Features of the redevelopment scheme include more open spaces, schools and shops. Houses will be clustered around semi-private courts, which can be used for play areas, visitors' parking and servicing. There will also be a civic centre.

The Star delivery

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JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited

(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Rondebosch

Republiek van Suid-Afrika

7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building

University Avenue

Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

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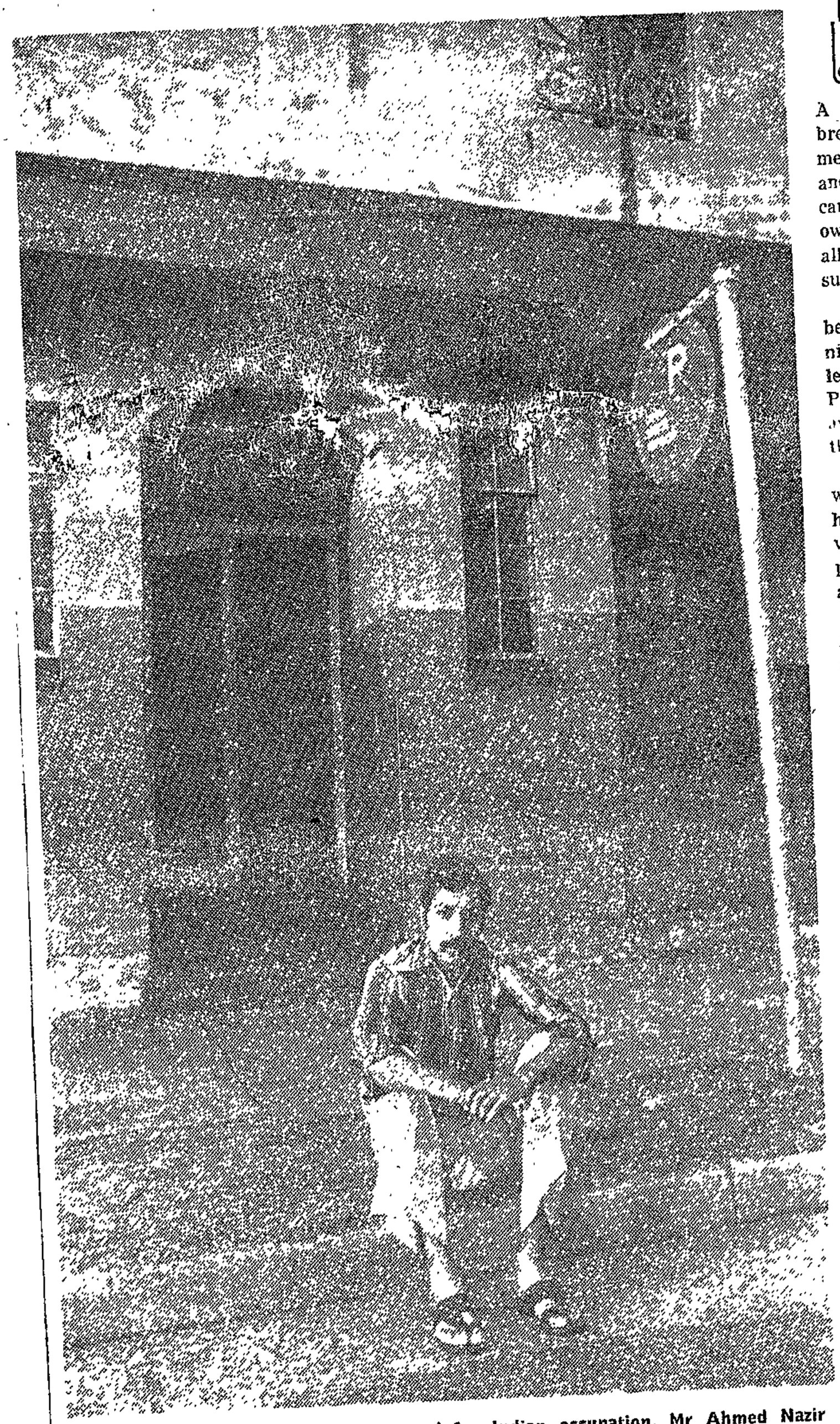
DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Star 30/8/79 (84)

'Mixed' areas row looms



Unable to find a home in an area zoned for Indian occupation, Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams moved into a dilapidated "white" flat. Now a court has ordered he cannot stay there either. Here, dejected Mr Adams sits outside his flat wondering whether the authorities will now give him a home in an Indian area or whether he will simply be evicted to "nowhere." He hopes, too, that an appeal he has enrolled against his sentence might give him a respite. ● Picture: Clive Smith.

THE HOMELESS

A clash appears to be brewing in the Government over whether Indian and coloured people who cannot find homes in their own areas should be allowed to live in white suburbs.

The clash could occur between Dr Andries Treurnicht, the rightwing leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, and [illegible] members of the Cabinet

Dr Treurnicht said this week that new laws might have to be passed to prevent coloured and Indian people moving into white areas.

But a Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice King, said yesterday in a judgment after an appeal against an ejectment order, that because of the serious housing shortage, he felt sure the Minister would be reasonable when approached for temporary permits.

However, about 200 people have applied for permits over the last two years to live in white areas, but none has been granted.

The judge said: "It is well known that the provisions of the (Group Areas) Act have and are still causing hardship. The permit system is the mechanism for alleviating these hardships.

BOUND

"If the appellant cannot avoid breaching the provisions of the Act without he and his wife abandoning their employment in Johannesburg, then — as inequitable as it will be — he and his wife will have to seek their livelihood in another place.

"An Act of Parliament creates law, but not necessarily equity."

In his judgment, Mr Justice King dismissed an appeal by Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams against being ejected from flats in Doornfontein, Johannesburg. He has a wife and child.

The judge said he was bound by the law, but added: "If I were sitting as a court of equity, I would have come to the assistance of the appellant."

In an interview this week, Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, took a soft line.

He said permit applications by coloured and Indian people to live in white group areas would be considered on merit.

He said one of the criteria the authorities would consider would be the hardship suffered by the applicants. Others would include the possibility of race friction and whether there was enough housing available for whites.

● "Hardship" a criterion — Page 29.

'Hardship' a criterion in home-seeking

By David Breier

Permits for Coloured and Indian people to live in white zoned areas will be considered "on merit" and one of the criteria to be considered will be hardship, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, says.

Mr Steyn was reacting to reports that applications for permits by about 300 Coloured and Indian people in Johannesburg were imminent.

The applications are being arranged by Actstop — the Action Committee to Stop Evictions.

Actstop claims that in the past two years there have been 200 applications for permits and not one has been granted.

Mr Steyn said applications were not automatically rejected, but were considered on merit and "in terms of Government policy" criteria included:

- Cases of hardship.
- The possibility of race conflict.
- Whether adequate housing was available for the race group qualified to live in the area.

THE HOMELESS

Mr Steyn said if the Department of Community Development refused a permit, the applicant could appeal to him.

If the appeal failed, the applicant could reapply, if circumstances changed.

But Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said if the criteria mentioned by Mr Steyn really applied, most permit applications should have been granted.

"Most of these permits should be granted because the applications are made out of sheer desperation," Mr Saloojee said.

There had not been racial conflict and there was a surplus of flats for white people.

Estate agents agree that while larger flats are filling up there is a glut of bachelor and one-bedroomed flats.

It is these smaller flats that are mostly occupied by illegal Indian and coloured tenants.

A sidelight of the present situation is that police investigating alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act have one less question to ask.

There is no need to ask: "Do you have a permit."

"For they know just as well as anyone, that no such permits have been granted," says Mr Saloojee.

Although many coloured and Indian people are still living in white zoned areas without permits, the immediate threat of eviction has been staved off.

Mr Steyn said no evictions would take place until after the Appellate Division had heard an appeal in a Group Areas test case.

More than 200 cases set down for hearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court are expected to stand over until after the appeal, which is likely to be heard next year.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

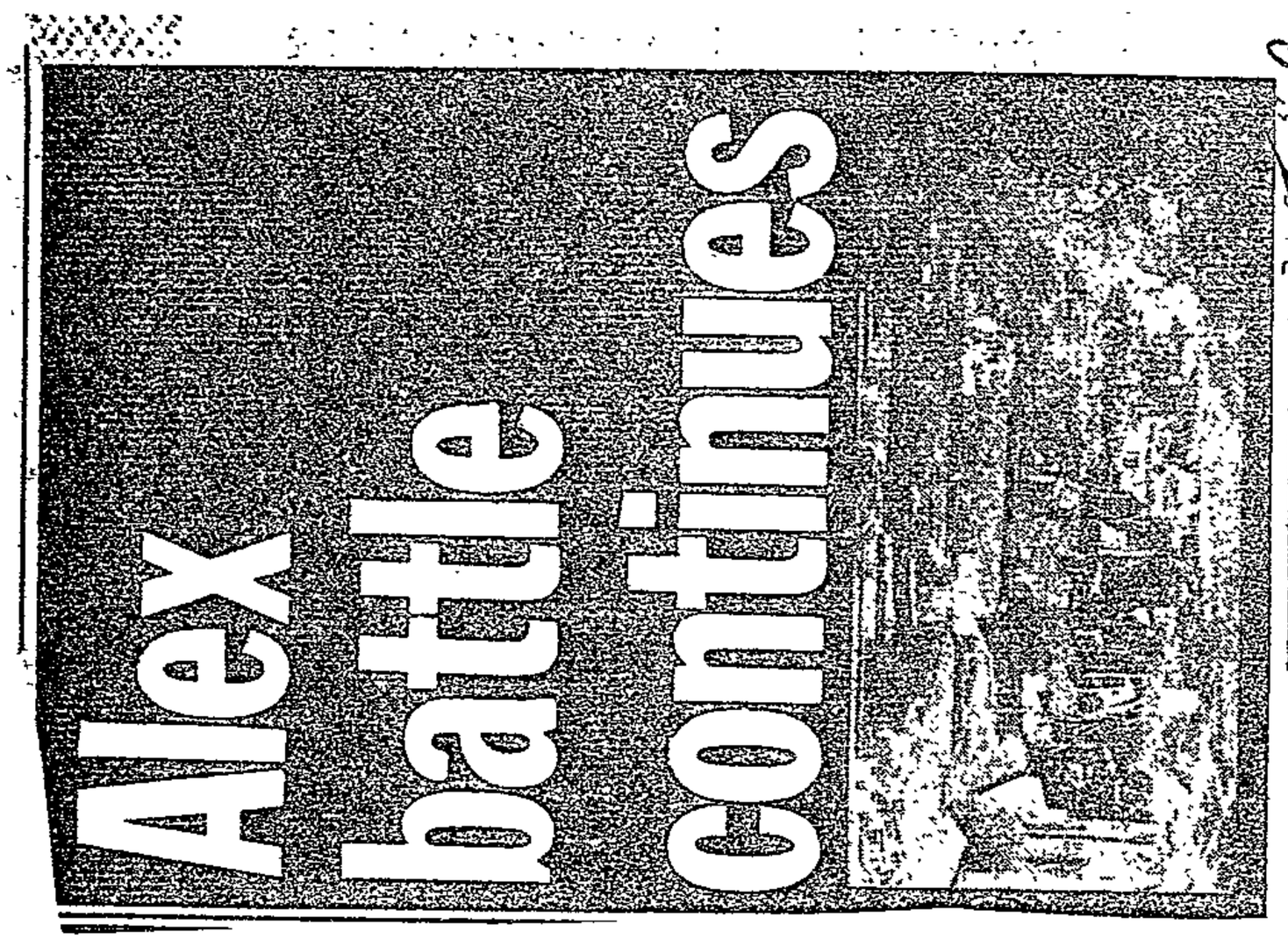
---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 heaped T flour



By GODWIN MOHLOMI

A SECTION of the 3 900-strong coloured population in Alexandra are still battling hard to retain their residential rights in the area amid threats to have them moved to Eldorado Park and Klipspruit.

With the impending proclamation of Alexandra as a black residential area the Government has stated that the coloured families will be moved.

Already a number of facilities for them have been switched from Alexandra to other areas. The local school has been closed down and children attend school in Fordsburg. And local people are buried in Newclare in the Croesus cemetery.

In spite of these moves the leader of the group who wants to remain in Alexandra, Mr Percy Williams, is putting up a stiff fight.

He is due to hold talks on August 28 with PFP Member of Parliament Mr David Dalling to try and get the matter reviewed by the Government.

Confirming this Mr Dalling said Mr Williams had approached him asking that he receive a deputation led by himself to examine the removal plans of the Government and to see if something could not be done to help.

The attitude of the Alexandra Liaison Committee — soon to be known officially as the Alexandra Town Council — is that they "do not support any move aimed at uprooting old residents of Alexandra and settling them elsewhere without allowing them a choice", says Mr Harry Makubire, member for social welfare and security.

But, he admits, the question of coloured people is handled by the Department of Coloured Affairs which falls under a separate Minister.

For that reason, he said, they cannot be directly involved in official negotiations.

GROUP AREAS ACT (84) FM 7/9/79

Waiting for 1980

All cases in the recent spate of Group Areas Act prosecutions have been remanded pending the Appellate Court's decision early next year.

The moratorium has apparently been granted to people illegally living in "white" Johannesburg prior to February this year, although charges continue with increasing vigour, according to Actstop, the body formed to assist the disposessed people. There are about 300 cases, involving Indian and coloured people, still pending in Johannesburg, and guesstimates put at around 3 000 the number of families in the invidious position of residing illegally within 8 km of the city.

There are simply not enough houses in places like Lenasia and Eldorado Park to go around. Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, said in June there were 4 400 houses needed for coloureds and 1 900 for Indians in Johannesburg, but community leaders put the figures at about 10 000 and 5 000 respectively.

The last, and only, time litigation was entered into over the Act was in 1961, when the Appellate Division ruled in the case of Lockhat v the Minister of Interior that the right to treat different races unequally was implied in the Act since it formed part of the government's social experiment. This is what is at issue now.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, who together with a number of lawyers has taken up the cause of Johannesburg's metropolitan squatters, has based his defence in the test Ivan Werner case on the unreasonableness of the proclamation on the grounds that it is a gratuitous interference in the rights of the individual, and therefore *ultra vires*.

Judge Le Roux rejected this, and ruled that the proclamation could not be said to be of fluctuating validity. It had to be proved, the court found, that any unreasonableness flowed directly from the proclamation and not in the conditions existing under it. There is, further, the issue of "law and equity" (see cover story).

In most cases the "illegals" have been applying to the Department of Community Development for housing for years, say Actstop, whose files reveal that 76% of people prosecuted in July/August have been living in white Johannesburg for between one to five years.

Financial Mail September 7 1979

(84) 14/9/79

RDM 14/9/79

Lenasia to pin down Steyn on homeless

(34)

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

LENASIA's Management Committee is to press the Department of Community Development for a written assurance that Lenasia Extension 11 will be given over entirely to house the township's homeless

The Lenasia executive fears the department will use some of Extension 11's 900 houses, to be completed next year, for the resettlement of Indians living in other parts of Johannesburg, particularly "white" areas.

In June, a management comittee delegation obtained a verbal assurance from the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, that the new extension and part of Extension 10 would be used for families now living in the township's backyards and garages

It has not yet been confirmed in writing.

Management comittee member Mr Ebrahim Minty said there were at least 1 600 on the family waiting list for houses — from those already doubling or tripling up in heavily-overcrowded homes in Lenasia

Some of them were children of the first families to move into Lenasia in 1957 — now married, with children of their own, but still waiting for homes, he said.

The LMC wants at least 600 of the 1 000 houses in Extension 10 and all of Extension 11 to be used to wipe out the list.

The 1 100 Pageview families to be resettled could be housed in Extensions 8, 9 and 10, Mr Minty said.

But despite departmental assurances, the Management Committee fears more families might be moved from areas like Ferreirastown into houses needed to cope with Lenasia's natural growth.

(84) 14/9/79

Lenasia concern over accounts

RDM 14/9/79 (84)

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

LENASIA's management committee has organised an urgent meeting with Johannesburg treasury officials next week to discuss residents' "soaring water and light accounts".

A LMC member, Mr Dinky Pillay, said at yesterday's meeting the committee would also press for monthly, instead of quarterly, meter readings.

Many residents claimed their accounts were incorrect, and complained their meters were not regularly checked, even at quarterly intervals.

But Mr W Siebert, assistant city treasurer-administrative, said the only thing wrong with most accounts was that "people just aren't paying them".

About six weeks ago, he said, about 1 500 incorrect provisional accounts out of a total of 8 500 were sent to Lenasia residents, but these had now been sorted out.

The LMC vice-chairman, Mr A B Choonara, also slammed the city engineer's and electrical engineer's departments for not warning residents before power and water were cut off for maintenance work.

Mr Siebert warned that power would again be cut off from the month-end for electricity consumers whose accounts were two months or more behind.

The department had stopped the cut-offs during the winter months, but the arrear accounts had again got out of hand, he said.

pl, 827, 33-35

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VOL. 171] PRETORIA, 14 SEPTEMBER 1979 [No. 6653

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 214, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE BETHAL, DISTRIK BETHAL, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sesde dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Die dorp Bethal-uitbreiding 9 (Algemene Plan LG A3410/78) in sy geheel.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 214, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT BETHAL, DISTRICT OF BETHAL, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Sixth day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

Bethal Township Extension 9 (General Plan SG A3410/78) in its entirety.

Lenasia is to get two new hospitals

Two new hospitals are to be built soon in Lenasia — and part of the old Johannesburg general hospital will accommodate Indian patients from next year, the Transvaal Director of Hospital Services, Dr Hennie Grove, has announced.

Dr Grove said that one of the hospitals would contain 200 beds and the other hospital would be a day hospital with several short-stay beds and a maternity section.

He also said that 114 beds in the old Johannesburg general hospital would be used from next year to accommodate Indian patients as an interim move until the Lenasia hospitals are built.

PRIORITY

"The new hospitals in Lenasia are our planning priority number one," he said. The day hospital will be started by the middle of next year but the other hospital was still in the planning stages.

"The 200 beds could be increased to 350 beds and the day hospital will provide short-stay facilities for out patients with 20 beds. There will also be 12 beds in the maternity section.

"From next year we will be using a 114-bed ward block at the old general hospital for Indian patients.

"We need staff and I would like to appeal to all Indian nurses, clerks and administration staff to come forwrd to help us provide a better medical service to the Indian community," he said.

Dr Grove added that he wanted to clear up the uncertainty about the building of the hospitals among the Indian community.

Although it is not yet known when the work on the new hospitals will begin, plans are believed to be in their final stages and the dates will be made known as soon as further information is available.

The estimated cost of building the day centre was R900 000 and the Transvaal Provincial Administration would call for tenders about next March, Mr P U du Plessis, the Director of Works, said today.

The second Lenasia hospital, estimated to cost more than R10-million, was still in the planning stages.

Mr du Plessis said sketch plans of the hospital still had to be approved by Hospital Services. "It is too early to speculate as to when work on the hospital will begin, but we are forging ahead as best we can," Mr du Plessis said.

Two fined under Group Areas Act

20/9/79 (84) Star

A man convicted today of allowing a coloured employee to live in a white area illegally, told a Johannesburg magistrate his marriage had been harmed by the stigma of the charge.

Joachim Soares (37) of 407 Cavella Court, Hillbrow, and Maria Wilson (27), his employee, were convicted by Mr C H Fouche under the Group Areas Act.

Both pleaded guilty to the offence which took place in August this year.

Soares was fined R120 (or 60 days) and Wilson was fined R60 (or 30 days).

In an affidavit handed into court, Wilson said: "I hereby confirm that as a coloured person I had no right to occupy the flat."

The flat is in a white area.

In mitigation of sentence, Mr S A Price, defending, said Soares's marriage had been affected by the charge. He asked that both accused be treated leniently.

84 STAR 22/9/79

Group Areas test case appeal

South Africa's highest court is to decide whether the occupation of a flat in a white-designated Johannesburg suburb by an Indian family was illegal under the Group Areas Act.

Two judges, sitting in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday granted Mr Ahmed Majir Adams leave to question his conviction and fine of R100 (or 50 days' jail), imposed by a Johannesburg magistrate, in the Appellate Division.

Mr Justice King and Mr Justice Myburgh ruled that an eviction order against Mr Adams and his family be stayed until the end of November or the outcome of the final appeal.

In legal circles the appeal is seen as a test case. If the appeal court reverses the conviction it will have a great effect on the outcome of hundreds of similar cases before the court.

Recently dismissing Mr Adams's appeal to the Supreme Court, Pretoria, Mr Justice King said an active parliament created a law which was not necessarily an equity. He added that, speaking for himself, and if he had been sitting as a court of equity, he would have come to Mr Adams's aid. But an intellectually honest approach compelled him to dismiss the appeal. Mr Justice Myburgh concurred.

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Vol. 172] PRETORIA, 12 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1979 [No. 6698

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 237, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 20 OF 1963 AND DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT ZEERUST, DISTRICT OF MARICO, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me—

A. by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 20 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (c) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto; and

B. by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto shall as from the date of publication hereof, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Bloemfontein this Twenty-sixth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

(a) The area shown on diagram, for proclamation purposes, SG A992/79, situated on a portion of Portion 7 and a portion of the remainder of the farm Kameeldoorn 271 JP.

(b) Portion 55 of the farm Hazia 240 JP, according to Diagram SG A5243/78.

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 237, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 20 VAN 1963 EN VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE ZEERUST, DISTRIK MARICO, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

A. by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 20 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (c) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan; en

B. by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan, gebiede is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Bloemfontein, op hede die Ses-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

(a) Die gebied soos aangetoon op kaart, vir proklamasiedoeleindes, LG A992/79, geleë op 'n gedeelte van Gedeelte 7 en 'n gedeelte van die restant van die plaas Kameeldoorn 271 JP.

(b) Gedeelte 55 van die plaas Hazia 240 JP volgens Kaart LG A5243/78.

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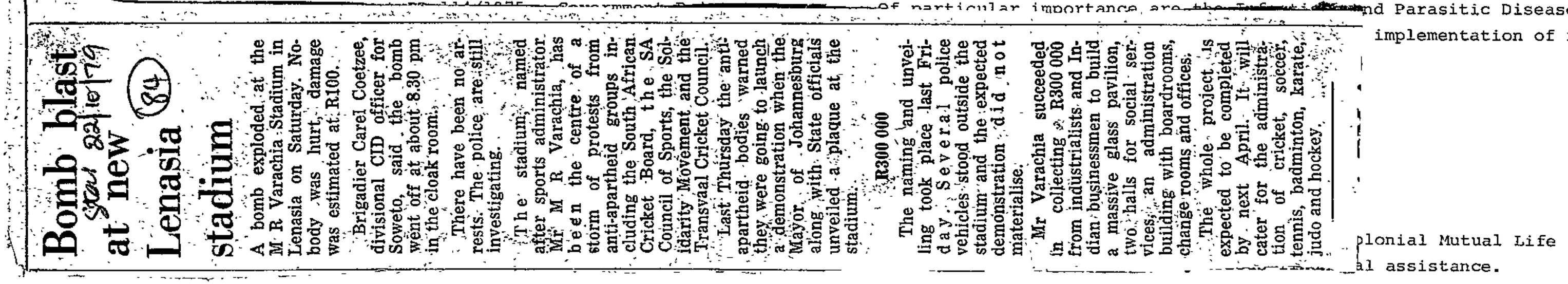

Bomb blast at new Lenasia stadium

Star 22/6/79

(84)

A bomb exploded at the M R Varachia Stadium in Lenasia on Saturday. No body was hurt, damage was estimated at R100.

Brigadier Carel Coetzee, divisional CID officer for Soweto, said the bomb went off at about 8.30 pm in the cloak room.

There have been no arrests. The police are still investigating.

The stadium, named after sports administrator Mr M R Varachia, has been the centre of a storm of protests from anti-apartheid groups including the South African Cricket Board, the SA Council of Sports, the Solidarity Movement and the Transvaal Cricket Council.

Last Thursday the anti-apartheid bodies warned they were going to launch a demonstration when the Mayor of Johannesburg along with State officials unveiled a plaque at the stadium.

R300 000

The naming and unveiling took place last Friday. Several police vehicles stood outside the stadium and the expected demonstration did not materialise.

Mr Varachia succeeded in collecting R300 000 from industrialists and Indian businessmen to build a massive glass pavilion, two halls for social services, an administration building with boardrooms, change rooms and offices.

The whole project is expected to be completed by next April. It will cater for the administration of cricket, soccer, tennis, badminton, karate, judo and hockey.

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* * * * * *

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the [illegible] and Parasitic Diseases, [illegible] implementation of relatively

[illegible] plonial Mutual Life [illegible] al assistance.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the bowl of m
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GERMAN P
boiled
cooked
mayonna
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with th
salt an

EGG SAL
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salanai
Cut egg
down.

CHICKEN
1 cup
4 T fi
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

Residents 'won't live in hostels'

(84)

24/10/79

Post

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE coloured community of Katanga, Davidsonville, near Roodepoort, is up in arms with the Roodepoort City Council which wants to remove them from their homes to a hostel being built in the area.

And on Monday night, Davidsonville residents held a protest meeting where they decided not to move to the hostel. They were also assured by the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Miley Richards that he would see to it that they are not removed from their homes.

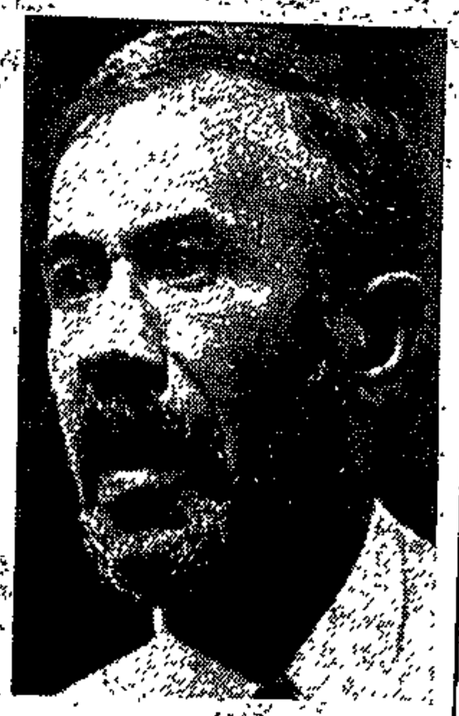
He told the angry meeting of about 300 residents that he was not aware that the Roodepoort City Council was planning to remove them to the hostel.

Mr Richards said he had thought the hostel was being built for single people. The rooms, he said, were too small to accommodate even a small family.

Mr Richards further added that he would discuss the matter with the City Council. If the discussions were not fruitful, he said, he would take the matter up with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The meeting resolved that nobody should move even if instructed by the City Council. It also resolved that nobody should be allowed to stay in the hostel until proper and better houses were built.

Katanga has single rooms, but much bigger than those at the hostel, was built 20 years ago to house residents temporarily after the area was damaged by a hailstorm.



Mr Miley Richards, a representative of the West Rand region of the CRC.

Mr Jaffe McLean, organiser of the protest meeting.

---oOo---

Peel and
add oil.
till brou
and seaso

Suzman tells US she's optimistic about change

Star 24/5/79

By John D'Oliviera

WASHINGTON — Helen Suzman told an impressive American audience in Washington yesterday of her optimism about change in South Africa.

Speaking at a discussion group organised by Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton stressed that the process of change was still confined within the basic separate development policy parameters.

"But there has been significant change . . . change that goes further than mere cosmetics . . and more change is on the way."

She said, for instance, that Prime Minister P W Botha was talking in terms that no National Party Prime Minister had ever used before and that he appeared to be prepared to face loss of parliamentary seats to the ultra-conservatives like the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The issue of black trade union rights had been a watershed and had significantly strengthened the ultra-conservatives in recent by-elections.

Apart from the benefits these rights would bring blacks, Mrs Suzman said, she welcomed the fact that this action on the Government's part might "winkle out of the National Party caucus certain Members of Parliament who rightly belong with the HNP and who currently inhibit change."

She said one of the reasons the Government had originally chickened out of the full implementation of the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations on trade union rights for blacks was fear of an electoral setback.

But now it appeared that the Prime Minister had the bit between his teeth and was apparently prepared to risk losing seats in the process — "and let us all note he is the first Afrikaner Prime Minister to do this."

During her address, Mrs Suzman said that while she did not share Dr Piet Koornhof's belief that apartheid was dead and dying, she did believe the climate for change in South Africa was more favourable now than it had been for some years.

However, there was no sign that some of the "cornerstones" of apartheid would be changed — the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, measures which enforced separation in schools, universities and elsewhere and measures which prevented blacks from effectively participating in the political system.

In answer to a question, she said that much more stringent criticism of the Government was being voiced by the Afrikaans Press and that, despite restrictions, the freedom of the South African Press still "surprised and interested" many visitors to South Africa.

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "We used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHO

So far,
objecti
ives the
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Overall c
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problem is
to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on diff-

Mr Mohammed Suliman commiserates with Mr Kesharlall Chatrooghoon, behind him, after his family were evicted from their Pageview home by Community Development officials. PICTURE: PETER MAGUBANE

Indian family evicted

AN INDIAN family was evicted from their Pageview home yesterday because their "presence was illegal".

Mr Kesharlall Chatrooghoon said 10 men from the Department of Community Development arrived at their home and said their presence was illegal.

"They dumped all the furniture in the street and left."

Mr Chatrooghoon has received two eviction notices.

When the "Mail" telephoned the Johannesburg Regional Representative of the Department, Mr Swarts, at 12.30pm he asked the "Mail" to phone again at 4pm.

At 4.10pm he said he was not qualified to talk to the Press and referred the reporter to his head office in Pretoria. This closed at 4pm.

Mr B A van der Vyver, senior deputy secretary of the department, last night refused to comment but said he was prepared to discuss the department's policy today.

...tailed questions. Essentially, the

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, October 24 1979

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Br[illegible] students in Thailand [illegible] where no numerical d[illegible] discussion, to draw [illegible]

Potential health pro[illegible] one to four pluses)

Evicted family were warned

Staff Reporter

MR LOUIS Fouche, Secretary of the Department of Community Development, said yesterday that the eviction of a Pageview family on Tuesday was fair because they had been given ample warning to move out.

The Chatrooghoon family, who moved into a house rented by Mr Chatrooghoon's employer, Mr Hanoun Suliman, in May 1978, were evicted from the house together with Mr Suliman's furniture.

They were not offered alternative accommodation.

Mr Fouche said his records showed that Mr Chatrooghoon, who came from Durban, applied for a residence permit in August 1978.

He was consequently summoned to appear in court in December. An eviction order was served on him.

He said he was not aware that the furniture belonged to Mr Suliman, who is presently in Rustenburg on a business trip.

He said Mr Suliman was possibly also an illegal person.

Pageview was declared a white area years ago, he said.

"The Chatrooghoon family was not offered alternative accommodation because their presence was illegal.

"If we were obliged to give all Indians alternative accommodation all the Indians in Durban would move into Hillbrow.

"I would like to stress once again that I think they have received very fair treatment. They were given ample warning to move out," Mr Fouche said.

Diagram 1: A method

Problem	Pre[illegible]				
Large & poorly spaced families					
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care					
Malnutrition					
Need for medical care					
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	[illegible]	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

GROUP AREAS ACT (84)

More charges

This week's eviction of an Indian family from their Pageview home once again brings into focus the plight of Johannesburg's "squatters" and the Group Areas Act.

Community Development senior deputy secretary B A van der Vyver explains that the Chatrooghoon family from Durban "moved into a white area in May last year. Following police enquiries they received a court order of eviction that August, and several reminders to find alternative accommodation."

The Department, says Van der Vyver,

Eviction victims . . . no place to go

had to give effect to the order — hence the family's eviction.

The Group Areas police have, it appears, extended their activities to downtown and other areas of Johannesburg after raids on "illegals" resulting in Hillbrow and Doornfontein.

Between 15 and 30 cases have come before the Magistrates' Courts each week since May this year according to Actstop the body assisting those facing eviction, and there would appear to be no let-up in the numbers being brought to book.

Most of the cases are, however, being remanded to February, pending the Appellate Court's ruling on the test case of the State v Werner. The Werner case is being defended by Wits University's Professor John Dugard, who will challenge the validity of the Act's Proclamation 83, on the basis that it discriminates against certain race groups.

Actstop now has nearly 500 people facing prosecution on its files; it started out in April with 93. There are an estimated 3 000 possible candidates in white Johannesburg who could face charges under the Act.

A growing number of Indians and coloureds are migrating up to the city from Natal and the Cape in search of employment and housing.

Applications for permits — in terms of section 21.3 of the Act — have all been turned down by Community Development Minister Marais Steyn.

Questioned about who might qualify for permits to live in "white" Johannesburg, and whether any permits had been granted, Van der Vyver replies that only in "exceptions" could they be issued and that he didn't think any had been.

The evictions continue despite Steyn's assurances that they would be stopped (at least of those living in white Johannesburg before February this year) until alternative accommodation was available.

The housing backlog amongst Johannesburg's coloureds and Indians is estimated to affect be between 7 000 and [illegible] people.

370

(iv) Proportional Mortality

(v) Expectation of Life

and at 45 years of age (e45)

average number of additional beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportion

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates for whites and 'coloureds' are provi[illegible] the whites have experienced a steady decline in bo[illegible] for an initial decrease, show a comparatively [illegible] that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mor[illegible] the age of 65 years have shown a rising tren[illegible] the mortality rates have also increased betw[illegible] in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific morta[illegible] 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant [illegible] of 5 and 64. However, for children less th[illegible] between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortali[illegible] 7,1%. It should be noted that the [illegible] higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live b[illegible] mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in [illegible]

(84) 26/10/79 Post

Alex coloureds: some yes, some no to move

By Meshack Motloung

THE coloured people of Alexandra township are adamant that they be rehoused irrespective of the high rent expected from them, Mr Desmond Lepan, the chairman of the Coloured Committee said on Tuesday.

According to Mr Lepan, the families are going to be moved to Klipspruit West at the end of November.

Out of 250 families, who were served with eviction notices, only a few are reluctant to move. "We are born and bred here and why should the Government remove us?" said Mr Billy Pienaar.

"Our rents are very low and we would like to stay in this township," said a coloured who did not want to be named. "We love our black brothers and sisters and we do not want to leave them. If the Government wants us to go let the Indians and Chinese at the market be removed first then we shall move," said another coloured.

But Mr Lepan took POST to different families who wanted to be rehoused. One of them, Mr Anthony Nel said: "We want to move. There is no privacy here and we cannot sleep properly. the sooner we leave the better," concluded Mr Nel, who occupies a one-roomed house.

Mr Robert Burrell told POST that they were ready to move. "We were told that this place belongs to blacks, although we are 56 years in the area. And besides, we are prepared to start a new life somewhere," said Mr Burrell.

Mr A McPherson the former chairman of the coloured committee was also happy to leave his eight roomed house for better and greener pastures.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onions in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the mix into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put the iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

and brown.

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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2. CHOICE

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4 GENERAL NEWS

Militant Lenasia women backed

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

THE newly-formed Lenasia Women's Committee has won the influential backing of Dr R A M Salojee, chairman of the People's Candidates group and the Lenasia Residents and Ratepayers Association.

The women's committee, formed last week, has already obtained 5 000 signatures for its campaign to press for new Lenasia Management Committee elections — a move which yesterday drew fire from the chairman of the present management committee, Mr C Dennis Pillay.

Dr Salojee said in a statement: "The rising tide of anger and frustration shown by the women and mothers of Lenasia is well-founded and legitimate. It has our full sympathy and active support."

Dr Salojee, whose party was set to retain control of the LMC until it withdrew on the eve of the 1977 elections, said he was opposed to new elections because he regarded the management committee system as impotent and white-imposed.

Nothing less than full representation on the Johannesburg City Council was good enough.

But he fully supported the denunciation of the women's committee of:

- Expensive and inefficient public transport — a legacy of apartheid that forced Indians to live far from their work places.
- Poor State health services.
- Overcrowded and inadequate educational facilities.
- Difficulties with the registration of black domestics.
- The housing shortage that meant Lenasia's women had to bring up families in conditions of squalor and exploitation while new housing in the township was being allocated to outsiders.

Dr Salojee said it was significant the new women's movement came at a time when "the appointed leaders on Government-created institutions — glowing with praise of P W Botha's Government — are being discounted at grassroots level.

"This suggests the benefits are filtering through only to the upper crust of the community, and have little meaning to most."

The new committee, under the leadership of 60-year-old grandmother Mrs Mariam Carim, plans to present its petition at this week's meeting of the LMC.

Two LMC members, Mr A B Choonara — the recently ousted vice-chairman — and Mr Jaison Jhina, have added their names to the list.

But yesterday Mr Pillay hit back angrily.

"Why should we change horses in mid-stream when we are on the point of solving Lenasia's housing shortage?" he asked.

He said the LMC stood on the verge of its greatest achievement — housing more than 1 600 families who have been without homes of their own for 10 years and more.

The Department of Community Development's State Committee had agreed last week that no new houses in the township would be allocated to outsiders once Vrededorp's Indians had been resettled there — until the list of homeless had been completely wiped out.

In January a start would be made on building nearly 3 000 houses in Lenasia Extensions 9, 10 and 11.

... would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

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Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

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criteria, and those in

Bulldozer painting: students acquitted

Staff Reporter

TEN students who painted a bulldozer on the wall of a house in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, on September 10 to express their disapproval of the forced removal of residents of the area, were acquitted in the Brixton Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Dilchad Cachalia, 21, Frank van Schaik, 25, Ghaleb Cachalia, 22, Anton Harber, 20, Richard Chaubers, 21, Joachim Schonfeldt, 21, Jennifer Schindler, 21, Moira Levy, 21, Jeffrey Lok, 21, and Harriet Gayshon, 20, were charged with malicious damage to the property of the Department of Community Development and with trespassing on its premises.

One of the department's senior inspectors, Mr F P Schultz, said in evidence that damage to the house by the painting was estimated at R240 to R260.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, Mr George Bizos, Mr Schultz said the department had not taken over responsibility for the house.

Mr Bizos said the house was worthless and about to be demolished.

"The accused in fact improved the building. The department suddenly took an interest in the house as they may have felt uncomfortable or have had objections to the painting of a bulldozer," Mr Bizos said.

"The bulldozer was a political statement and political statements can be made freely in a free country."

The students were acquitted on all charges by the magistrate Mr C J Botha.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau

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'Dishonesty' halts LMC petition talks

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

THE petition drawn up by the Lenasia Women's Committee calling for new management committee elections in the township was yesterday slammed as "dishonest".

Seventeen members of the newly-formed committee, led by their chairman, 60-year-old grandmother Mrs Mariam Carim, attended the monthly meeting of the Lenasia Management Committee (LMC) to hear their petition being discussed.

LMC member Mr Dinky Pillay said "I cannot find the words to describe the dishonesty behind it — where one person signs his name three or four times".

The committee decided to postpone discussion of the petition, containing a few hundred names, until legal advisers had checked it for duplication of signatures.

After the meeting, Mrs Carim said more than 5 000 signatures had been collected, many of them too late for official submission to the meeting.

She said over-enthusiastic people may have put their names to more than one petition list. All lists would be carefully checked.

Mr Pillay and other LMC members vigorously defended themselves against charges of ineffectiveness, saying their resignation now would disrupt the good work they were doing for the township.

And the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department head, Mr Thys Wilsnach, told the women that the resolution to extend the two-year term of the LMC's — and all other management and advisory committees in the Transvaal — to five years was taken before the last elections in 1977.

The present management committee could therefore not be accused of agitating for a longer term for itself, he said.

Mr Wilsnach outlined some of the achievements for which the present committee could claim credit, including:

- Persuading the Minister of Community Development to speed up the housing programme and adding 2 000 houses to the programme so that the waiting list would be wiped out within two years.
- An energetic pavement, road and traffic control programme.
- Plans to build another eight schools, a modern police station near the civic centre, a 20-bed day hospital, and a fully-fledged 350 bed hospital in the Gatsrand area.
- Persuading an arms factory near Lenasia to employ locals.
- The likely sale of plots for residents to build their own homes.
- A R250 000 grant from the Province to develop the Lenasia Lake recreation area, and
- Persuading the West Rand Administration Board to keep its offices for the registration of servants open until the end of this month.

LMC chairman Mr Dennis Pillay said he was confident that WRAB would meet the committee's request to establish a permanent office in Lenasia to be opened once a week.

Mr A B Choonara, one of two LMC members who signed Mrs Carim's petition for new elections, suggested the LMC was claiming credit for programmes initiated by the previous committee under Dr R A M Salojee, most of whose members staged a last-minute withdrawal from the 1977 elections.

And Mr Dinky Pillay said the LMC was following the line of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in using available platforms for their own ends, while acknowledging their "pseudo-democratic" roles.

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2. CHOICE

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Indians seek Springs' aid

By JOHAN BUYS

THE Bakerton Indian Consultative Committee has appealed to the Springs Town Council for help to get an extension to Bakerton proclaimed a group area for Indians.

It wants this done as soon as possible to alleviate overcrowding in the township.

Up to 18 people are living in two-bedroomed dwellings because of the housing shortage.

When 64 houses and 30 stands were allotted recently there were more than 320 applications for them.

The town council and the Department of Community Development are developing Bakerton in co-operation with the consultative committee as a group area for East Rand Indians.

The committee has asked that representations be made to the Department of Co-operation and Development and the provincial council to assist the Department of Environmental Planning and Energy to have the Bakerton extension declared a group area as soon as possible.

The committee also wants the adjoining Payneville coloured area deproclamed as a black area for possible future expansion, and has asked that this coincide with the proclamation of the extension.

Coloured families living in Payneville are to be resettled in their new group area at Geluksdal, Brakpan.

The requests follows reports from the Department of Environmental Planning and Energy that the proclamation of the extension was being delayed because the Department of Co-operation and Development would not forfeit land rights in Payneville unless all coloured families had been resettled at Geluksdal.

The delay was also being aggravated by the fact the provincial administration had not yet finalised the route for the road K118 which is to form a boundary with the proposed extension.

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FM 16/11/79

COLOURED HOUSING 84

Mini-Crossroads?

Attempts to "re-house" coloured slum-dwellers in Roodepoort's Davidsonville township are being bitterly resisted by residents.

Early this month shanty-dwellers in Katanga, a "temporary" section of Davidsonville built about 30 years ago, learnt that they were to be re-housed by Roodepoort municipality. About 60 families live there in severely crowded iron shacks. Residents say, however, that they don't want to leave for they will be forced into the single-room accommodation at a hostel being built a few kilometres away.

Miley Richards, West Rand representative on the Coloured Representative Council, told a heated meeting that the families should not move until "proper accommodation has been provided." He tells the *FM* that residents will refuse to occupy the hostel: "It will simply stand unoccupied. It will be a monument to official insensitivity."

Davidsonville's management committee has also been attacked by residents for "running away from the issue." Secretary W J Lourens (who also holds a post with Roodepoort municipality) will not, however, speak to the *FM* "until the town clerk gives me permission."

Roodepoort town clerk Werner Zybrands says that "there have been a lot of rumours without foundation spread by agitators." He says the council has called for a R500 000 tender to build 58 three-bedroomed flats for Katanga residents — subject to approval by the Department of Community Development. Katanga, he insists, "will be demolished."

He adds that the single quarters (the hostel) will house only single people and pensioners. Because it will be classed as "sub-economic" housing", residents will pay sub-economic rents for accommodation mainly for low-income residents.

Residents say most of them earn low incomes and will thus be expected to occupy the hostel. "We can't afford rents in the flats. Most of us are pensioners." (Families now pay R2 to R6 rent a month and claim that rents in the new flats will be about R40 a month.) Zybrands counters: "We haven't determined the rents yet."

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1–4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5–24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25–44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45–64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	[illegible]	1,91
1–4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5–24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25–44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45–64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

	C		B	
	F		M	F
[illegible]	51,04		29,36	27,05
[illegible]	7,48		3,56	3,42
[illegible]	0,21		0,20	0,22
[illegible]	0,78		0,36	0,45
[illegible]	1,37		2,15	1,27
[illegible]	2,78		5,45	2,93
3	2,69		1,66	1,61
2	3146		3472	2593

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	[illegible]	[illegible]	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

Legal aid for blacks

City Editor

A NEW community legal aid centre has been formed in Lenasia to help people with problems such as hire purchase and other consumer difficulties.

The centre comes under the wing of the "Time to Learn" organisation, which runs homework centres and creches.

Volunteer counsellors, main-ly final year law students, are available every Saturday from 9 am to 2 pm at the Jiswa Centre, Sulkerbos Street, Lenasia.

The centre is also negotiating with qualified lawyers to fight court cases on its behalf.

A spokesman, Mr Monty Narsoo, stressed that all blacks with problems, no matter where they lived, were welcome.

The centre will also take up labour problems such as alleged unfair dismissals from work.

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

TABLE II

	WHITE		COLOURED		ASIAN		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hype[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isch[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cere[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Circu[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motor [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	333 100%	104 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Crime-hit Lenasians to petition Minister

Star 15/11/79

By Yussuf Nazeer

Lenasia residents say they will form vigilante patrols unless the Lenasia police halt the violence that has terrorised large parts of the area.

Groups of residents from different neighbourhoods are drawing up petitions to send to the Minister of Police complaining about the increase in housebreaking and robberies.

Matters have come to a head after several incidents during the past weeks when armed burglars forced their way into homes and terrorised the occupants.

Unguarded homes have also been broken into and burgled, motorcars have been stolen and housewives robbed at knifepoint in daylight.

CAN'T COPE

Security firms told The Star they had been working overtime to try to repair broken burglar-proofing and install alarms to homes hit by criminals in the past weeks.

"Crime has definitely increased alarmingly in Lenasia," said one security alarm and burglar-proofing director, Mr M Omar. "We just can't cope with the number of calls we are getting from people who have been attacked."

They admitted burglar doors, gates and windows were not stopping the robbers from getting into homes while the occupants were away or asleep.

The Star spoke to a number of people who had recently been terrorised in their homes by burglars and robbers.

● The Khota family was attacked by knife-wielding thugs while frantically trying to get help over the telephone.

Mrs Fatima Khota said she telephoned the police at 1 am last Thursday as burglars were forcing their way into the house. She said the Lenasia Indian police proved to be "useless." They arrived an hour later. Her husband (56) was lying sick. The robbers, she said, took what they wanted and left "calmly."

● The Chopdat family woke at 3 am to find two armed thugs in their room. One man threatened to stab the family's 19-year-old daughter, who was forced to hand over her salary.

● In the cases of Mrs Dhorat and Mrs Ali, the robbers picked up heavy flower pots on the stoep and hurled them through the front windows to gain their entry. Mrs Dhorat and her family were attacked at 2 am on Sunday.

One robber threatened to stab the family's 11-year-old daughter unless they were given money. Mrs Dhorat said the man got away with more than R8 000 in cash and jewellery.

Residents have complained that the Lenasia police were apparently "ineffective" in controlling the township's increasing crime.

They said they saw no police patrols during the day or night and it often appeared that the two vans of the police station were either "broken" or "out of the township."

A Soweto police spokesman said more men would be sent into Lenasia with increased patrols.

3 000 new homes for coloureds by March '8

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg will have 3 000 new homes for coloureds by March 1981, the director of the city council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department said today.

Mr M P Wilsnach was commenting on his department's annual report released this week which says the waiting list for coloured housing has grown by 400 to 3 842 over the last year.

"But I believe that the waiting list has been fairly steady over the last few months," he added.

After the building slump between 1975 and 1977 because of inflation, "the situation has now really changed and the Department of Community Development is approving almost all our proposed schemes immediately."

The 3 000 houses will be built in Eldorado Park Extension 7, Kilnerton West and its two extensions, Eldorado Park Extension 9 and Riverlea Extension 2.

The report says the publicity given to the prosecution of coloured and Indian families living in white suburbs over the last year had "served to highlight the serious housing shortage for the two communities in Greater Johannesburg and the plight of the families living 'illegally' in certain white suburbs."

It also reported a heavy demand for home ownership in certain selected coloured areas. For [illegible]ple, there were 585 a[illegible]cations for the 198 [illegible] under construction in Riverlea motorway scheme.

During the period 1975 to June 1979, council donated R[illegible] to a registered aid to help "deserving" [illegible]lies who could not [illegible] their rents.

‚STADSAAL VIR EERSTERUS SE BRUINMENSE 'N BEGINSELSAAK'

RAPPOR 18/11/79

(84)

DIS 'n beginselsaak. 'n Stadsaal moet beskikbaar gestel word aan al die inwoners van 'n stad.

Só praat mnr. Willie Hoods, voorsitter van Eersterus se bestuurskomitee, oor die jongste weiering van die Pretoriase stadsraad om sy stadsaal vir die jaarlikse dans van Eersterus se bruinmense beskikbaar te stel.

Mnr. Hoods, hoof van 'n laer skool, beskou Eersterus as 'n voorstad van Pretoria en sê dat hy en sy mense soos elke Pretorianer wat regstreeks en onregstreeks belasting betaal, die reg het om die stadsaal te gebruik.

Die teleurstelling oor die weiering is vanjaar soveel groter omdat die bruinmense verwag het die aansoek sou goedgekeur word. „Die hele nuwe benadering van die Eerste Minister het dié gevoel veroorsaak. Ons weet Pretoria is konserwatief, maar ook dat hy in dié verband leiding behoort te gee," sê hy.

* Dis feitlik 'n uitgemaakte saak dat die Pretoriase stadsraad op 29 November weer die kwessie sal bespreek.

Mnr. Jan Bezuidenhout, skakelbeampte van die stadsraad, sê dit is nie eens nodig om 'n mosie oor die saak in te dien om 'n debat oor die onderwerp te verseker nie.

65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

TABLE I

S FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

re are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII
the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites,
ricans are presented in Fig. 1.
is confounded by the differences in
ulation. The population pyramids of
Part I with the exception of the
g. 2. This population shows an excess
f elderly persons as a result of the

vides a single figure for the mortality
n only be fully expressed in terms of a
The SMR is calculated by multiplying
s in the observed population by the
rd population, adding the number of
total standard population. While
ge structure of the observed population,
n will affect the weighting given to
. The choice of an underdeveloped
reat weight to infant deaths and little
while a developed standard population
ice of standard population affects the
observed groups. There is no 'true'
said: 'There are lies, damned lies,

d in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty
Africans. Birth statistics for
ntral government. The various medi-
ed the infant mortality rates for
derable variation. (See also ref.15).
in Fig. 2. These de facto figures
sick infants are often brought to the
ion of the situation in the rural
ried out in Cape Town and Transkei
n increase in infant mortality was
, the figure for the completely rural
those parts of the world devoid of
the age specific mortality rates of

Indian family won't be rushed

By ROY DEVENISH
Pretoria Bureau

THE Department of Community Development will give Pretoria Indian businessman Mr Mutusamy Packery a reasonable time to find alternative accommodation and move out of his house in the white suburb of Hatfield.

In an interview yesterday the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said his department would give Mr Packery an opportunity to find alternative accommodation.

Mr Marais Steyn did not say how long Mr Packery would be given to move, and said the period was at the discretion of his department.

Earlier this week, Mr Packery made an unsuccessful application to the Pretoria Supreme Court for a review of a decision by the department's regional representative not to allow his appeal.

Mr Packery was refused a permit to stay in a house which had belonged to singing star Ge Korsten in Arcadia Street.

He took the matter on appeal to the Department of Community Development but this appeal, in May this year, also failed.

Mr Packery said in an affidavit during his Supreme Court application that he had been forced to move out of flats he occupied with his family in Laudium after his estate was sequestrated.

Because of the housing shortage in Laudium he was unable to get other accommodation, except at an hotel in the Indian area, at a cost of R3 000 per month. However this proved too expensive, and unsuitable.

He subsequently moved into the international status Union Hotel, where he paid R1 000 a month, but the hotel was later bought by the Navy and he had to move out.

He then moved into the house in Arcadia Street shortly before the end of last year.

RDM 24/11/79

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Couple's efforts to find a home

The Indian who has to appear in court this week because he tried to live in a white area, has tried repeatedly to get legal accommodation for himself and his family in an Indian area.

The plight of this man — and others like him — was exposed in The Star last week.

A senior official of the Department of Community Development admitted then that Coloured and Indian people who applied unsuccessfully to live in white areas were reported to the police.

Mr Cassim Salojee, chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions which helps people being prosecuted under the Group Areas Act, condemned the practice.

"It would appear that people are encouraged to apply for permits merely to facilitate the Department of Community Development to identify where they are living and to insti-

to get a house in Finetown, near Grassmere.

"Every other day, my husband and I would travel about 100 km to Finetown and back after work to see if there were any houses available. When we saw a house vacant, we made a note of it and went to the Department of Community Development to ask if we could rent it. Every time they said it had already been taken and eventually we lost hope."

LAND

She and her husband are currently trying to get a piece of land in Marlboro, which was declared an Indian area in April last year.

She said her husband applied for a plot there soon after the area was proclaimed Indian and she phoned constantly to find out how the application was doing.

When she phoned last week she was told the department did not have her husband's application and they must re-apply.

It had been suggested, she said, that she and her husband "double up" (board) with a family living in an Indian area.

This was impossible. Her family lived in Natal and her husband's family in Fordsburg were already "trebling up," with

REFUSED

The man who was to appear in court this week was an example, he said, of how, immediately after an applicant had had his permit refused, he found himself faced with prosecution.

This man lives at present with his wife and child in Joubert Park, Johannesburg — illegally.

They do not want to live in a white area — legally or otherwise.

"I am truly and thoroughly Indian," said his wife. "I want my child to grow up in an Indian environment. I don't want him to grow up in a white area where he has to be locked up like a dog in case anyone sees him.

"But I have no choice . . .

"My husband and I are educated people, with good jobs. We can afford to build or buy a house, but we just can't get permission to do so."

TWICE

They have asked the Department of Community Development for accommodation in an Indian area. They have asked the Town Council of Benoni for accommodation in Actonville Extension No 3. Her husband has applied twice for a permit to live in a white area. All in vain.

She says she once tried to buy a house in Mayfair. She heard rumours that Indians would be allowed to live there and paid an Indian R1 500 as a deposit on a house. She "pulled out" when she heard that Indians were being evicted from the area — and lost R500 of the deposit.

At one state, she and her husband tried

It was only out of desperation, she said, that she and her husband decided to live in white areas.

ONE ROOM

They started married life about six years ago in a one-room flat in Fordsburg. It was an Indian area and they were living there legally, but had to move eventually because they were told the building was going to be demolished.

They moved to Doornfontein where they stayed, illegally, in servants' quarters behind a house occupied by whites.

They lived there about three years, she said, and then were asked to leave by the owners.

They moved to a block of flats in another part of Doornfontein where, with other Coloured and Indian people living there illegally, they stayed about a year. They left because the owners decided to use the block for offices.

SIGNED

They then moved to their present semi-detached house in Joubert Park. As they had done with the other illegal accommodation, they got a white man to sign the lease for them.

"The owners were aware that we were Indian but they didn't mind as long as they had a name of a white person on their books — to keep themselves from being prosecuted," she said.

Shortly after they moved in they applied to the Department of Community Development for a permit to stay. Their application was refused and on Monday her husband was visited by the Group Areas police, called to John Vorster Square and warned to appear in court later this month.

Big growth plans

BETWEEN now and 1982 a further 1 150 living quarters are expected to be planned in the Eersterus township for coloureds in Pretoria.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Community Development and Indian Affairs, Mr S J Marais Steyn said this on Tuesday night when he officially opened the Bel-Air Club in Eersterus.

He said these living quarters would consist of 800 houses and 350 flats and give an indication of the very strong growth strength of this residential area.

About 10 to 12 years ago, the only sport club in the community was one which belonged to the community.

Besides these conveniences which are connected to schools there are soccer fields, one field for rugby and hockey, an athletic track, a netball court, two tennis courts, a swimming bath of Olympic standards, a karate club, a strong Boy Scout movement, a few pop bands, a ballet association, a drama club, a film theatre, a library and a gardening club have been provided since 1980, he said.

Mr Steyn said that the Bel-Air Club had restaurant, disco and dancing facilities as well as four snooker tables.

The cost of the complex was about R80 000 and the furnishing and fittings cost a further R40 000.

Mr Steyn also unveiled a plaque at the club.

Mr Marais Steyn opening Club Bel Air. Next to him is Mr A Holdsworthy, owner of the club.

54

No. 279, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT POTCHEFSTROOM, DISTRICT OF POTCHEFSTROOM, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Fourteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

The following portions of the farm Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ:

(i) Portion of Portion 2 (Diagram SG A3960/79);

(ii) Portion of Portion 448 (Diagram SG A3962/79); and

(iii) Portion 401 (Diagram SG A3962/79).

No. 279, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE POTCHEFSTROOM, DISTRIK POTCHEFSTROOM, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Veertiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ:

(i) Gedeelte van Gedeelte 2 (Kaart LG A3960/79);

(ii) Gedeelte van Gedeelte 448 (Kaart LG A3962/79); en

(iii) Gedeelte 401 (Kaart LG A3962/79).

S. Post 2/12/79

ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP REMOVALS UNDERWAY

84

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE removal of coloured families from the Alexandra township started yesterday with several families moving to Klipspruit West, near Kliptown.

While some people are resisting the removals, three families moved out of Alexandra yesterday.

It is expected that more people will move out tomorrow, the official start of the removals, and the West Rand Administration Board has made trucks available for the transportation of the families.

Mr Andrew McPherson (54), former chairman of the Alexandra Coloured Residential Committee was one of the people who moved out yesterday.

"I was born and have lived all my life in Alexandra but I am happy to go because we are getting better housing with freehold rights," he said.

At least 50 houses in Klipspruit West will be ready for occupation by Christmas.

There are about 750 coloured permit holders in Alexandra representing 3 900 people. At the weekend, only five families had moved to the new area.

While some residents refuse to be moved on principle, others are sceptical about the quality of the new housing and what some residents described as "prohibitive" rent.

Mr Desmond Lepan, who also moved into the new house yesterday was content with his new environment.

"I find this place to be generally better than Alexandra, and although a part of my heart has died as a result of the removal, I am happy to be here," he said.

Mr Lepan, who was among the people advocating for the move to the new area said his life had been threatened as a result.

Some families still in Alexandra said if their efforts to remain in the township failed, they would move to other areas rather than to Klipspruit West.

Meanwhile, the Save Alexandra Coloured Party will hold a meeting today at the Kings Cinema to give their annual report which will include discussion on the removal.

The party has been fighting the removals and among speakers today will be the Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Save Alexandra Committee. The meeting starts at 2 pm.

The family of Mr Andrew McPherson moving from their Alexandra home yesterday.

RDM 3/12/79

White area in Benoni will not go black now

By ROY DEVENISH
Pretoria Bureau

(84)

THE Secretary for Environmental Planning and Energy has announced that part of an area earmarked as a possible new Indian group area near Benoni will remain a white area.

The secretary, Mr J F Otto, said yesterday that as a result of a notice which appeared in newspapers last month, there had been uncertainty about the future of the area.

The section of land, on the eastern side of Kingsway, between Modder Bee and Dersley Park, had been earmarked for possible deproclamation.

Mr Otto said that to remove all doubt, it had been decided to exclude this area from the investigation.

The intention, he said, had been to bring the area into line with surrounding areas by deproclaiming it as a white area.

However, this had made people think that the area was to be changed to an Indian group area.

In order to remove this doubt, the area would be excluded from the investigation.

A meeting of the Group Area Board to consider the possibility of creating a new Indian group area west of Kingsway will take place on December 10 in the Benoni Town Council Chamber.

Coloureds not forced to leave Alex — Buti

By KINGSLEY LOLWANE

COLOURED families who preferred remaining in Alexandra Township to trekking to Klipspruit West near Soweto are free to do so.

This announcement was made by the Reverend Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, during a residents' meeting attended by more than 350 people at Kings Cinema, Alexandra, yesterday.

It comes a day after the trek of three coloured families from the township follow-

[illegible] the Government's resettlement scheme. [illegible] Alexandra — said the Minister of Community Development and Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, had stated that coloureds who wanted to remain in Alexandra were free to do so and that those who preferred trekking may do so as well.

"We have full rights in this area, the land and Alexandra will remain as [illegible] to the Government [illegible]."

Present at the meeting were leaders of the Labour Party in the Coloured Representative Council (CRC).

Also announced at the meeting was the drop of Putco fares with effect from December 1 and the new Alexandra Development Foundation — a self-help project established to assist in the betterment of the township.

Meanwhile three coloured families moved out of Alexandra Township yesterday to Klipspruit West and Eldorado Park.

The families are part of the 3 980-strong coloured population in Alexandra who were ordered out of the township under the Government's resettlement scheme. More are expected to move out this week.

...of the Air Force Museum

Star 4/12/79 (84)

2 000 houses to be built for coloureds

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, has promised to give the coloured people of Reiger Park in Boksburg more than 2 000 homes.

Some people are living in appalling slum conditions, but The Star learnt today that Mr Steyn promised to "do something" about the 1 106 old dilapidated houses given to coloured people more than 15 years ago when Africans moved out of the area.

The Minister toured the area yesterday.

Coloured leaders, who accompanied the Minister along with the Secretary for Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, and members of Boksburg management committee, said the former African homes were today unfit for habitation.

Coloured families were living in these small units under acute congestion and discomfort, leaders said.

They were looking forward to these units being demolished and decent houses erected in their place.

They also gave the Minister a waiting list of 701 economic homes, 328 subeconomic ones, 500 flats and 180 stands for those who had the money to build their own homes.

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or in part by the director concerned,
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able to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as director or of any appointment terminating with that of director or as derogating from any power to remove a director which may exist apart from this section.

Restrictions on Directors, their Powers and Certain Acts

221. Restriction of power of directors to issue share capital.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in its memorandum of articles, the directors of a company shall not have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting.

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue any shares in their discretion, or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until the next annual general meeting of the company but it may be varied or revoked by any general meeting of the company prior to such annual general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of subsection (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred thereby, but no proceedings to recover any such loss, damages or costs shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the date of the allotment or issue.

222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one-fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

(*a*) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting; or

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GENERAL NEWS

1/12/79

Lom

Hendrickse draws a cheering crowd

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A LARGE and enthusiastic audience in the small Boksburg coloured township of Reiger Park this week showed their solidarity with the Labour Party following its recent stormy meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

They gave a tumultuous welcome to the Labour leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, and cheered a speech by their local member of the Coloured Representative Council (CRC), Mr Jack Rabie, who criticised the attitudes of Mr Botha and the Government.

The meeting was part of a country-wide tour by Labour leaders to gain support and to put across their viewpoint after the meeting with Mr Botha. Mr Hendrickse said huge crowds around the country had attended the meetings.

The size and the enthusiasm of the Reiger Park audience — there were about 500 people — was particularly significant because the now defunct and formally conservative Federal Party, then represented by Mr Rabie, won the last two CRC elections.

Mr Rabie, now a Labour member, said afterwards that the turnout proved that Reiger Park had swung behind him in the Labour camp and showed renewed and increased support for the party, which has a majority in the CRC.

In his speech, Mr Rabie defended and praised Mr Hendrickse and questioned whether it was the Government or the Labour Party that refused to co-operate.

He listed a series of issues — ranging from Group Areas resettlements to municipalities refusing the use of town and city halls to coloured people — on which he said the Government refused to co-operate.

Both Mr Rabie and Mr Hendrickse were critical of the Afrikaans Press. Mr Hendrickse challenged them to print the full transcript of the talks with Mr Botha and said: "It is high time they also wrote what I say."

The Reiger Park meeting, punctuated with the singing of "freedom" songs and cries of "Amandla!", reserved its biggest cheer for Mr Rabie when he predicted that if the CRC was closed down, the Labour Party would draw even more support from people who had opposed it for participating in the CRC.

Mr Rabie and Mr Hendrickse called on the coloured people to send telegrams to the Prime Minister to protest against his handling of their meeting and to show support for Labour.

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Coloured Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

The Johannesburg Metropolitan area has seen changes o the last 12 months — some good and some not so good. C Editor **GRAHAM BROWN** looks at the changing face a feelings of the Reef.

Year the Reef took off

RDM 14/12/79

(84) (266)

IT'S been a year of promise for Johannesburg and its neighbours, with the great Jomet public involvement experiment setting a firm precedent for citizen participation in urban planning

First prize for 1979 achievements must surely be shared by the Jomet planners and Johannesburg's transport officials and engineers

Jomet — mainly the city's forward planners led by Mr Tony Marsh — for preparing the country's first coherent marriage of land-use and transport planning to prepare the Johannesburg metropolitan region for population pressures of the 21st century, and for setting the national pace for getting residents involved in the planning.

The transport department for reversing the steady decline in bus ridership by creating the Eloff Street mall and busway and the Kerk Street mall, and the cross-city bus service linking northern and southern routes and bringing commuters closer to work places and shops

It was one of the city's biggest-ever public transport projects, and is expected to pay for itself in increased fare revenue and cost savings within three years.

A kudo too for the Central Business District (CBD) Association, which worked hand in hand with the transport department to streamline the city.

Earlier, Harrison and Rissik streets became one-way, completing Johannesburg's pairing of one-way streets in the city centre.

And next year the trolley bus is set for a comeback.

All in all, it's been a year of malls

Building started on Randburg's three-block Hill Street mall, which should be finished by the end of next year.

Sandton firmed up plans for a system of pedestrian malls linking the town centre to surrounding high-density residential areas

And Rosebank's Tyrwhitt Avenue mall will probably be finished by September

Thousands of Johannesbargers will remember 1979 as the year of the breathalyser and jaywalking blitzes

There were about 800 prosecutions for driving under the influence, most of them since the breathalyser started stalking the streets in April. And the breathalyser made its appearance in Randburg last month

Nearly 10 000 jaywalkers were ticketed, most of them since May.

The comparative figures for 1978 were 126 drunken driving prosecutions and a mere 216 jaywalking tickets.

The National Party/Independent Ratepayers Action coalition in the Johannesburg City Council showed new signs of strain, mainly personality clashes.

But rumours of an impending split were squashed when former mayor Mr Martin Powell crossed over to the NP from the IRA, instead of to the Progressive Federal Party, as previously rumoured.

The coalition appears secure unless the New Republic Party founders next year, in which case the Progressive Federal Party opposition believes it could find the three extra members it needs to win control of the council.

Rising property rates and service charges were the results of the increasing financial crunch facing most local authorities.

This was highlighted by the unkindest cut of all — Johannesburg's supply of new library books has been slashed 60% over the last four years.

But the management committee pledged to do all it could in the new year to squeeze more money for books from its pinched coffers.

The long-awaited Browne Committee report into local authority financing is expected early in the new year, and municipal leaders are praying for more than the crumbs from State coffers that they have been wont to expect.

The Schlebusch Commission's investigation into a new constitutional set-up for the country could free local authorities from what they see as petty Provincial domination.

It could also give municipalities greater powers, and open the way for multiracial regional councils consisting of representatives from equally-independent black and white municipalities

Johannesburg's management committee chairman Mr Francois Oberholzer was called by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to serve on the PWV regional committee to probe the problems of urban blacks.

The pattern of fiery PFP onslaughts on Johannesburg's NP/IRA coalition, and equally fiery coalition retaliations, continued this year, with highlights being:

- The PFP boycott of February's freedom of the city conferred on former State President Mr John Vorster. The boycott was sparked by PFP councillors Mrs Janet Levine and Mr Winston Herzenberg, who wanted the ceremony postponed until the publication of the Erasmus Commission report into the information scandal.
- The great pavement fiasco, in which the PFP pressured the management committee into allocating funds for pavement building and repair on a strict formula basis, eliminating suspicions of party favouritism.
- An unsuccessful PFP attempt to block the sale of the Civic Theatre to the Province.
- A bid to open all municipal swimming pools to all races. The management committee subsequently bowed to Ministerial pressure and reversed its refusal to allow black swimmers to train with their white colleagues at the Ellis Park pool.

The council also came in for severe criticism for its stand on black-dominated professional soccer matches at the Rand Stadium.

Its attitude, veering unpredictably from acceptance of major matches at the stadium to outright refusal, was largely influenced by residents living near the stadium who were frightened by black spectators streaming through the neighbourhood

Freeways dominated citizens' protests until the Jomet options were publicised later in the year and officials swore that freeway planning had mostly been frozen until residents had been given a chance to decide whether they wanted them.

Public outcries over the phantom M6 and M3 motorways swathing through residential areas were not easily allayed by official denials and led to the formation of a Motorway Residents Action Group.

This later turned into the lusty residents' umbrella group Jomag that persuaded city council officials to take their Jomet proposals to the public.

And Roodepoort is still continuing its opposition to the PWV 10 freeway linking Krugersdorp to the Western Bypass, even though the Province has scrapped plans to take it east of the bypass to the Newlands boundary.

Conservationists won some important battles. Markhams was saved, and Johannesburg's City Engineer, Mr Eric Hall, pledged that all future major planning would be accompanied by environmental impact studies freely available to the public.

The City Hall was declared a national monument and opened to all races.

But the fate of some stately old Parktown mansions is still in the balance. And Johannesburg's His Majesty's Theatre will close down next year unless some financial sleight-of-hand comes to the rescue.

And a three-municipality project team is drawing up an in-depth report to safeguard the Braamfontein Spruit.

Residents of Johannesburg's wealthier northern suburbs were feeling the pinch of ever-

started to clamour for ... sion rights

Upper Houghton was ... to get residents inv... drawing up their own ... ment plans for their ne... hoods, but Westcliff an... Town quickly followed

Grannies were not fo... Johannesburg and Sand... relaxed their regu... against so-called ... flats" — flatlet addi... existing homes

And five years of har... finally produced th... streamlined Johann... Town Planning Scheme ... ing a hodge-podge of ... ments and contradictio... even trained town p... found difficult to unrav...

One of the most ve... protests of the year ca... Westdene residents bat... stop Rand Afrikaans Un... encroachments on th... spaces and dams of the ... dene Valley

A pressure group, A... was formed to fight evic... coloureds and Indians li... legally in "white" Jo... burg because of the ... shortage in black areas.

Nearly 400 prosecutio... pending in the new year

Meanwhile the Depa... of Community Develo... has won high praise fro... council officials for p... more money than ever ... into coloured and Indian ... ing.

Next year about 1 700 ... will be built in Lenas... 3 000 in coloured areas, ... wiping out the shortage.

The Randburg Town C... seems set to keep its p... not to increase property ... until 1982. Plunging land ... meant an effective av... drop in rates this year ... — a reversal of the u... Reef trends.

And the council take-o... electricity distribution ... Escom means that a pr... R600 000 or more ca... ploughed back into gener... come, keeping rates dow... year.

A new deal for Rand... commuters is in sight foll... ministerial approval for a ... onstration bus scheme tha... add 10 buses to the flee... offer fast and regular subu... and city travel

The building of a l... Checkers store added mo... tum to Randburg's drive t... tract business to the town ... tre, and new Permanent B... ing Society and Dions developments next year will add to the momentum.

It was also a good year for Sandton.

The value of approved building plans almost tripled this year to about R60-million, mainly townhouses and group housing developments.

And the PROD campaign to lure corporate business to the town, launched on Sandton's 10th birthday, netted at least four big fish — Protea Holdings, the Industrial Development Corporation, Anglo-Alpha and Fedmis.

Building work will probably start in the new year to double the size of Sandton City.

Sandton got a new management committee chairman, Mr Louis Conway, who has controversial plans for higher residential densities and a new business face for the town centre — all designed to bring in money that will ease residents' rates burden but also sacrifice some of the town's traditional green pastures.

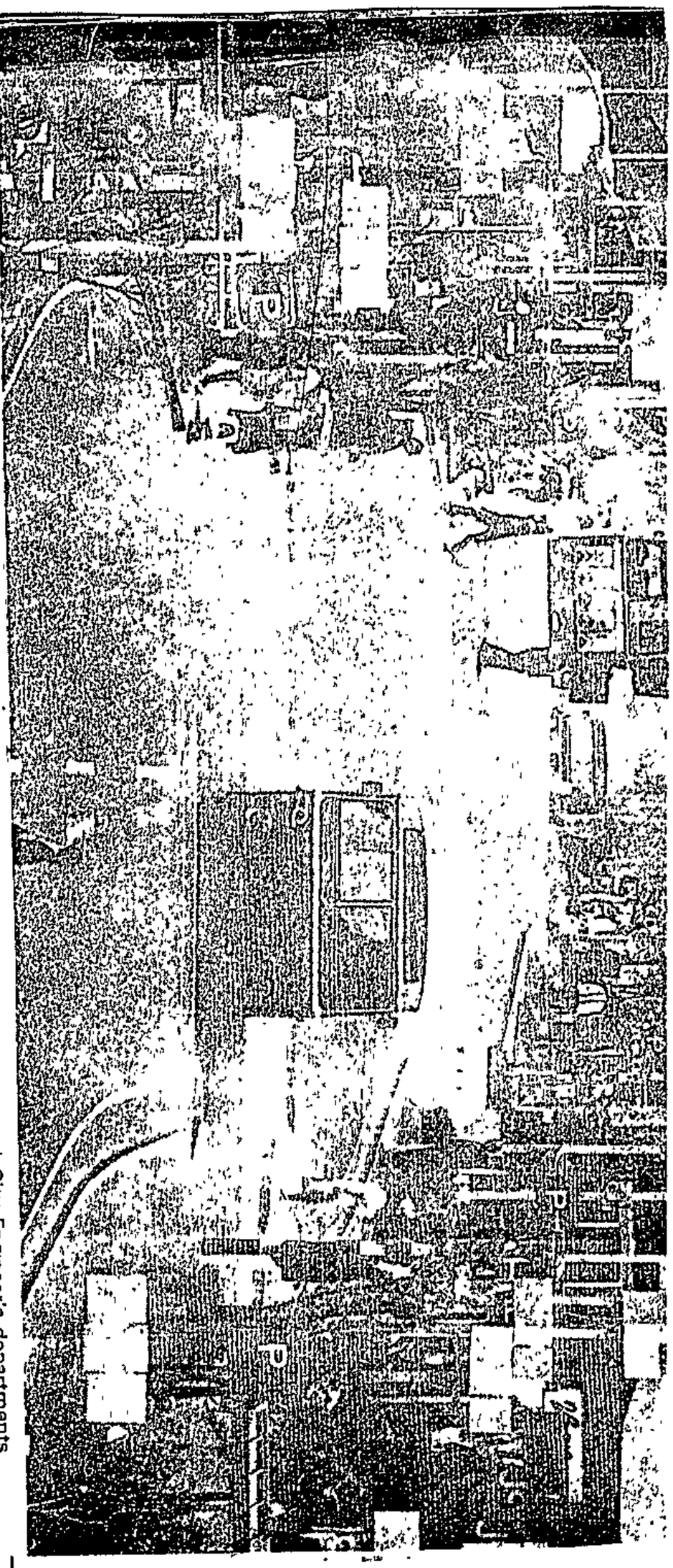
Roodepoort, South Africa's youngest city, proudly celebrated its 75th birthday as an independent local authority.

It also got a new crackerjack town clerk, Mr Werner Zybrands, as well as the new Constantia Kloof hyperama

The number of new building plans passed during the first six months of the year exceeded the total number for 1978, and towards the end of the year new houses were being completed at the rate of 100 a month.

Roodepoort's new R4,5-million civic centre is nearly com-

Johannesburg's City Engineer, Mr Eric Hall, who declared environmental impact studies a must for all major developments in future.



The Eloff Street mall and busway ... 1979's crowning achievement of Johannesburg's transport and City Engineer's departments.

Picture: DAVID CANDISON

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, December 14, 1979

upon whether or not income c and the "heirloom" variable h are Edgeworth substitutes -- i.e., whether the cross-derivative of the cardins ... an heirloom such as an anc ... value it is hard to estab: ... can thus expect to find ... hile others, similarly sit ...

However ... the indivi- dual with maj ... marginal utility will ... alyzed one "needs" addit ... sumption bundle). In such case: ... e southeast of the incom ... y southeast of the utili ... ividual will buy insuranc ... o much as to be "fully in ... ther or not the injury c ...

The sit ... ble h represents the life of one's child. It then seems plausible that h and c are complements; if your child dies (h=0), you have less need for income, since you planned to spend it mainly on him. In such a case it is optimal to transfer income from the loss state to the non-loss state. That is, such an individual would "reverse insure" -- would bet that the loss would not occur. (Contractually, instead of insuring his child's life he might buy a life annuity for him.)

We see that once allowance is made for state-dependent utility, it can no longer be presumed that individuals offered actuarial in-

Massive housing estates for Indians on Reef

(84) Star 20/12/79

Pretoria Bureau

Three massive housing estates which will provide accommodation for thousands of Indian people in the Johannesburg area have been planned by the Department of Community Development

Notice of the applications to establish the townships was given yesterday in the Provincial Gazette.

The Sparksview Estate and Extension One will eventually provide some 900 living units, while 636 special residential sites will initially be offered at Lenasia South Extension One.

The Sparksview Estate will be established on 144 ha north of Alexandra Township and south of the white residential suburb of Kelvin.

Situated 15 km from Johannesburg and a mere 5 km from Sandton, the estate is close to the Old Pretoria Main Road and the M1 highway.

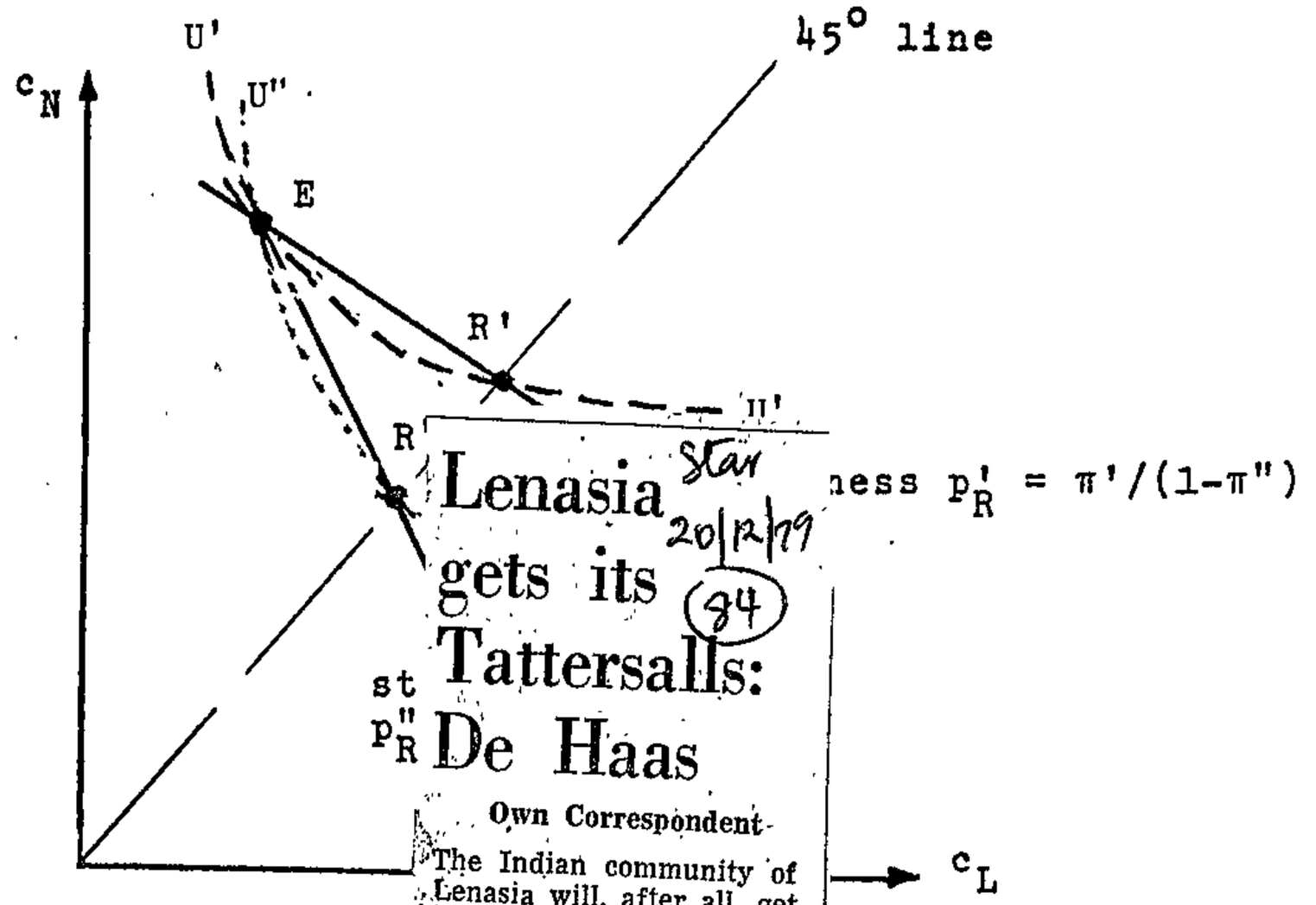
Community Development is confident that all the stands — about 900 — will be fully occupied within the next few years.

At this stage Community Development has planned 670 special residential sites and a block of flats with between 100 and 120 units.

The special residential sites will include self-build schemes, economic and sub-economic homes.

There will be the usual facilities including places of worship, sportsfields, schools, creches and community halls.

Lenasia South Extension One, 34 km south of Johannesburg, is planned to cater for the "spillage" of people from Lenasia and other towns on the Witwatersrand.



Lenasia gets its Tattersalls: De Haas

Star 20/12/79 (84)

Own Correspondent

The Indian community of Lenasia will, after all, get its own Tattersalls, the Transvaal MEC in charge of horse racing, Mr Kallie de Haas, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Council approved the decision in principle during March this year, but after a Tattersalls committee was announced in June, a number of objections were lodged.

Mr de Haas said after consideration he had suggested, and received support from the Administrator in Executive Council, for the creation of the Tattersalls in spite of the objections.

According to Mr de Haas, the Secretary for Indian Affairs informed the Province that his department stood by its former decision, that Tattersalls for Indian people be created in their own area, and that the Minister for Indian Affairs agreed.

Fig. 6a: "Reservati two risk classes

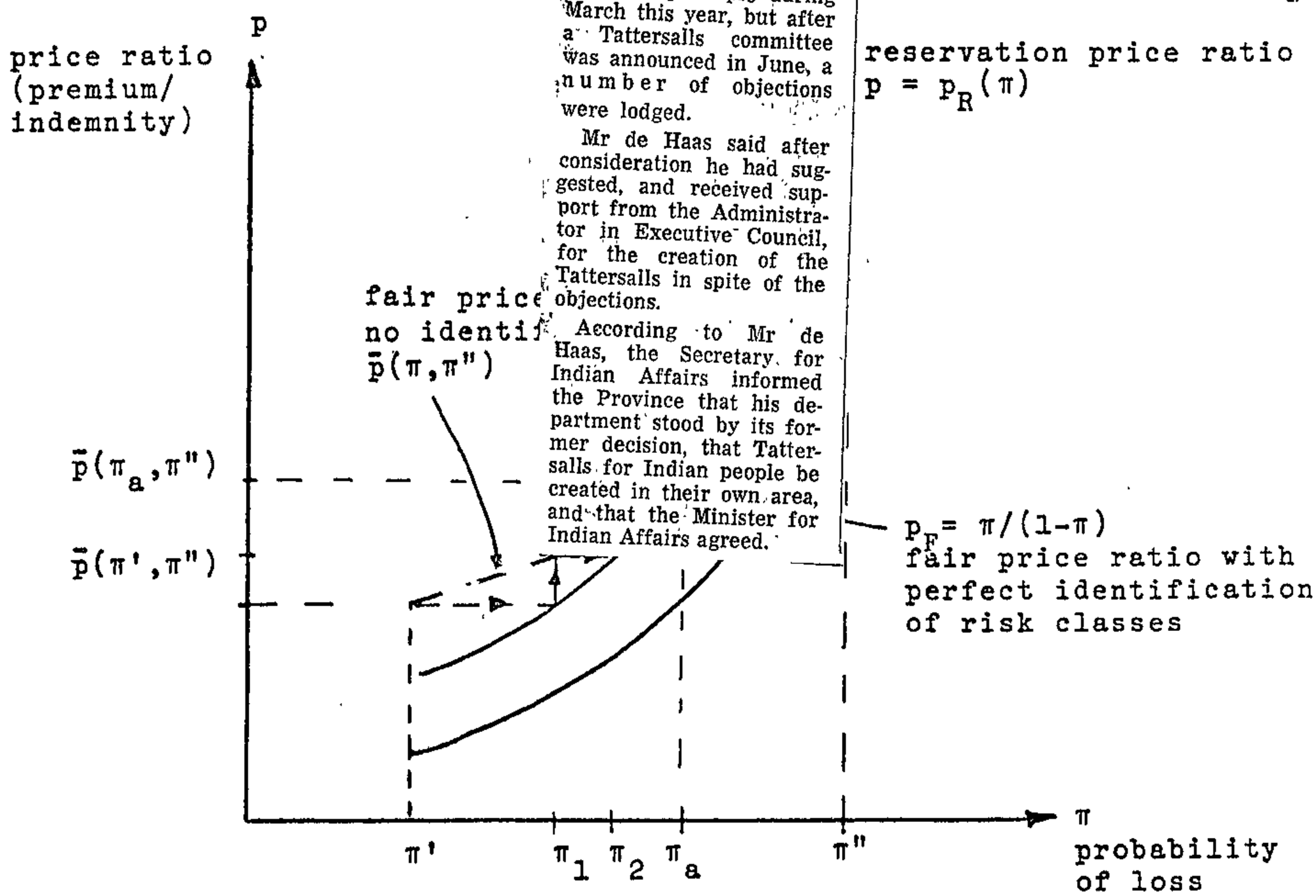


Fig. 6b: Adverse Selection

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
			116	56	370	201	533	329

Indians to protest

East Rand Bureau

About 2 000 people are expected to attend a mass meeting at Germiston's Asiatic Bazaar tomorrow to protest against the proposed resettlement of Indians at Palm Ridge, south of Alberton.

Also expected to attend are the five executive members of the South African Indian Council.

Before the meeting these members will visit Palm Ridge as well as a new proposed location for the resettlement of Germiston Indians.

"Palm Ridge is being pushed down our throats and we want to show the Indian Council executive members that the majority of Germiston Indians find this location unsuitable," said the vice-president of the Germiston Indian Civic Association, Mr N Naidoo.

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

All races will be admitted to Sandown Hall

Star 27/4/79 (84)

The Sandown Hall in Sandton's Civic Centre is to go non-racial.

Councillor Hazel Egdes said at last night's council meeting it was an indignity for blacks and Asians to have to apply for permits.

The chairman of the management committee, Mr Louis Conway, lost an ammendment for a referendum covering the hall and other facilities.

Mr Noel Panton-Jones said this was unnecessary as the parks had no colour bar, clubs could decide for themselves, and the libraries were so heavily subsidised by the province that it would decide.

Mrs Egdes's proposal was carried by nine votes to two.

* * *

Sandton residents can still have their blocked drains cleared by the municipality, but the cost is going up.

Increased charges for labour and transport have forced the council to revise tariffs from May 1 next year.

Within working hours the rate will be R12 a call plus R7,50 for every half hour or part. On Sundays, holidays and after hours it will be R24 a call and R15 for every half hour or part.

The service made a loss of R4 506 from January to July this year.

* * *

The second interim report of the Johannesburg Metropolitan Transportation Study was approved by the Sandton Town Council last night.

The report set out short-term projects already under way and those planned for 1981 to 1985.

Projects approved in terms of the initial interim report and due to be finished shortly are Ballyclare Drive Bridge expected to be completed by January 1981; Benmore Gardens, West Street intersection, beginning in August 1980; Cowley Road and 12th Avenue Bridge, for completion by January 1981; Nicol Highway/Randburg link road, expected to be completed by May 1980; bus station at Big Ben expected to be completed by July 1980.

* * *

A retirement village for Sandton's "senior citizens" was approved by the council last night.

The area earmarked for it lies between William Nicol Drive, Grosvenor Road and Hobart road in Bryanston.

	W		A		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	11
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	1
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	

30/11/79

88 675 2

No. 279, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT POTCHEFSTROOM, DISTRICT OF POTCHEFSTROOM, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Fourteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

The following portions of the farm Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ:

(i) Portion of Portion 2 (Diagram SG A3960/79);

(ii) Portion of Portion 448 (Diagram SG A3962/79); and

(iii) Portion 401 (Diagram SG A3962/79).

84

No. 279, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE POTCHEFSTROOM, DISTRIK POTCHEFSTROOM, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Veertiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Negeen-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ:

(i) Gedeelte van Gedeelte 2 (Kaart LG A3960/79);

(ii) Gedeelte van Gedeelte 448 (Kaart LG A3962/79); en

(iii) Gedeelte 401 (Kaart LG A3962/79).

Why Rev Rob could not go to prison

(84)

S. ex P. 9/12/79

WHEN it came to the crunch this week, the Reverend Rob Robertson had to pay his R50 fine for malicious damage to State property and stay out of jail.

Mr Robertson, 52, would have preferred to go to prison. But he was not really given the choice.

He refused to pay the fine before a magistrate last week, because, he said: "By paying a fine, I admit to guilt, and I didn't want to do that." But instead of sending Mr Robertson to jail, the State despatched a Messenger of the Court to his home to possess goods to the value of the fine. Mr Robertson decided to rather hand over the money.

By ANGELA HAMMERSLEY

"They forced me," he said.

He was convicted last week, after pasting posters throughout Pageview appealing for certain houses to be spared demolition.

The magistrate, Mr J J Jonck, postponed passing sentence for 10 minutes while Mr Robertson considered removing the posters.

But the minister was adamant that he had pasted them up out of moral compulsion and was not going to take them away. He said he would not pay a fine and wanted the alternative.

"There is no alternative. Please stand down," Mr Jonck replied.

And much to the amazement of everyone present, Mr Robertson left the court without settling his debt.

Mr Jonck refused to comment on the matter this week.

Everyone's idea of a kindly and approachable Presbyterian minister, with the needs of the community at heart, Mr Robertson preaches the Gospel from St Anthony's United Church in Pageview.

Every day, he has the traumatic experience of seeing the homes of members of his congregation destroyed, as the people are moved to new dwellings.

"And I was not prepared to make a gesture of submission," said Mr Robertson, who is deeply concerned that the Department of Community Development has decided to bulldoze about 500 habitable homes in the Indian suburb as part of an urban renewal plan.

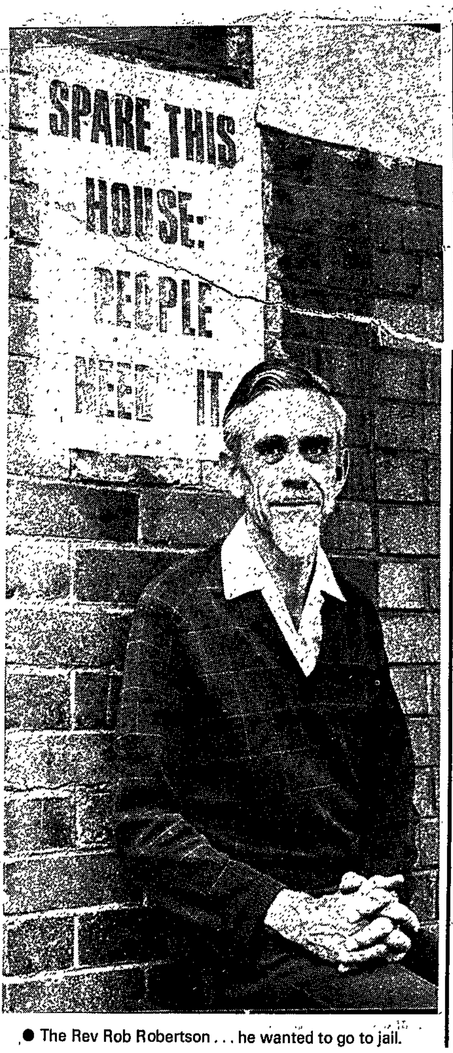
The people whose homes are bulldozed will have to move to new homes in Lenasia.

"For every house built in Lenasia, one is knocked down in Pageview, which is only adding to the backlog of more than 3 416 families waiting for accommodation," he said.

"And that figure does not include the almost 4 000 Indians who are illegally living in White areas."

"I only ask that the Department of Community Development show a little humanity by leaving the homes alone until the backlog has been dealt with," says the minister whose compassion got him into trouble with the law.

But his plea of "Spare this house, people need it" will probably go unheeded.



● The Rev Rob Robertson . . . he wanted to go to jail.

87

NEOPLASMS

MORTALITY RATES FOR

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0.17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	[illegible]
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

RDM. 29/12/77

Separate living areas attacked

Pretoria Bureau

A MEMBER of the South African Indian Council, Mr Aboo Ebrahim, yesterday attacked the Government's policy of maintaining segregated residential areas.

He was commenting on the Government's decision to provide more land for Indian housing in Pretoria.

"While I welcome the Government's decision, I must point out that we have been calling for more housing for Pretoria's Indian community since 1973, but our pleas fell on deaf ears.

"It was only after an independent investigation by the University of Pretoria, which revealed that there was overcrowding in Laudium, that the Government decided to act."

He said he hoped there would be a change of heart in the 1980s so that people could live where they chose.

"There really isn't a housing shortage in South Africa. There are lots of vacant houses in white townships, and if the Government allowed people of other races to live in these areas, the shortage of housing would be eased."

Mr Ebrahim attacked white politicians who played on the fears of white voters.

"South Africa can't afford this sort of behaviour today. This may be our last chance, because the 80s will be crucial in determining South Africa's future."

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said the department had not been spurred on by the University of Pretoria's report. He said that the Department had made its own investigation.

LENASIA PARENTS PLAN PETITION

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

SOME Lenasia residents are going to petition the education authorities in an attempt to stop the transfer of primary school pupils under the zoning system.

Pupils from extension seven and eight attending school at Pentarosa were issued with the transfer instructions on the day they were given their results.

A commitee of parents, to challenge the instructions by the director of Indian Education, has been formed.

The pupils moved from Pentarosa Primary School will be accommodated at the Lenasia Muslim Association Centre until a school being built in the area is completed.

"Parents are angered by this move by the education authorities which came as a complete surprise to them," a statement released by the parents' committee said.

The major points of complaint which the committee has raised are:

- The fact that they have been compelled to move to Lenz from Vrededorp where they had been happily settled.
- The education authorities failed to make adequate provision for educational facilities before settling the residents in the area.
- Parents were not given any notice of the transfer of their children and only learnt about it the day the children were given their reports.

Parents had approached the principal of the school with the grievances, but he had been unsympathetic.

A mass meeting to discuss the matter has been called for January 7 at the Jiswa Centre.

A spokesman for the Department of Indian Education this week said plans for zoning would go ahead as scheduled.

"Zoning happens in all communities, and the long distances that the committee is complaining about their communities have to live with.

"At least 13 schools are planned for Lenz next year, and until then we will continue with zoning," she said.

GROUP - AREAS -

TRANSVAAL

JAN - APRIL

1980

18/1/80 Star (84) X

Residents angry over rising fees

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

More than 100 angry residents of Johannesburg's coloured townships packed into the Coloured Management Committee meeting room in the Johannesburg City Hall yesterday.

When they were refused permission to speak about their grievance, because it was a committee, not a public meeting they became even angrier.

Their grievance was that, as from February 1, they will have to pay up to 50 percent more for the municipal service charges included in their rents.

The CMC members eventually decided to adjourn the meeting and call for the suspension of the increases until they could discuss them with the city council's management committee.

They were unanimous in their condemnation of the proposed increases, which they feared might push the already hard-pressed coloured people to boiling point.

"The mood of the people is really ugly," warned Mr Ralph Peffer, the Riverlea representative.

Mr S A Solomon (Western Township) said the municipal services provided in coloured townships were inferior to those in white townships, and sometimes non-existent.

In Western Township, one of the worst slums in the city, there were no storm water drains, half the street lights were not working, and sewers were continually blocked.

Mr Don Mateman (Eldorado Park ward 2) said any pensioners would be left almost penniless by the increase, and he queried why rents were higher, and more frequently increased, in council houses than in Community Development houses.

Several representatives accused the Johannesburg City Council of trying to impoverish their people, of having to put up service charges because of inefficiency and of irresponsibly ignoring advice that most people could hardly make ends meet.

Mr M P Wilsenach, director of the council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, said the increases were "routine."

Municipalities throughout the country were increasing their service charge fees for white and coloured housing schemes. This was essential because of rising costs. The last time the fees were increased was in 1976.

Mr Wilsnach said the council's total annual loss in the coloured townships was R3,5-million, mainly because of sports and recreation facilities provided.

He said later he would arrange for representatives to meet the council management committee.

Mr M P Wilsnach . . . "essential to increase service charge fees because of rising costs."

(266) 18/1/8 Star

Jo'burg seeks new industrial township

Municipal Reporter

Despite the Government's policy of decenteralising industries to the border areas, the Johannesburg City Council is to ask for permission to establish a new industrial township.

The council's town planning committee this week recommended that the council ask the Minister of Planning and the Environment for permission to establish the township—Spartan Extension 3.

If industrial rights are not granted, the council should then apply for permission to establish a commercial township instead.

The township is owned by the council and makes up the undeveloped part of the site originally bought for the Kelvin power station. It falls within the Kempton Park municipal boundary.

The committee was told that although the site was conveniently situated, it was not suitable for residential purposes because of the lack of demand for houses in that area, air and noise pollution and the industrial and commercial nature of the area.

The city valuer has indicated that if the township were proclaimed industrial, its gross realisable value would be about R2,6-million. A commercial zoning would, however, cut its value to R1,5-million.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circ System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from me directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included i Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of re simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

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housing.

He had been successful in his battle to secure the semi-developed white township, Rynesoort, near Modderfontein.

Properties in Rynesoort were sold to Indians under the Group Areas permit system. When completed the township will have 550 houses and several shopping complexes.

"But in the case of Modderfontein the Group Areas Board had to make a proclamation because, besides the land being white-owned, it had been set aside for light industrial development. And last month, when the board had its first hearing to look into the possibility of setting the land aside for Indians, the company informed them they were no longer interested in selling it."

Mr Kuypers confirmed that the company had decided against selling after the price of gold started increasing. He said, however, there was "a very good chance" of the company selling the land that had gold deposits deeper than 240 m.

JANUARY 20, 1980

84

GOLD PRICE HITS INDIAN HOMES

Tribune Reporter

THE rocketing price of gold has undermined the hopes of hundreds of accommodation - starved Transvaal Indians who had planned to buy properties in a proposed private township near Benoni.

A Transvaal mining company, Government Goldmining Areas Ltd., which was going to sell land it owns in Modderfontein about four kilometres from Benoni for the development of an Indian township has now had second thoughts. When it originally planned to sell the land it was not feasible to mine the gold deposits — but that was before the gold price took off.

Phillip Kuypers, the company's consultant, said this week: "Now the gold there is worth millions"

He pointed out that the company was now negotiating to sell other land it owns in Modderfontein.

"Here the gold deposits are much deeper than 240 m. Mining that is not feasible, although we estimate that the deposits are worth about R1 500 000."

Mr Salaam Mayet, a member of the South African Indian Council's executive committee, who spearheaded negotiations with the company for the sale of the gold-rich area, said it could have been turned into a private township with about 250 houses if the company had not changed its mind.

"Land for Indian housing is at a premium in the Transvaal and this has caused a tremendous shortage of accommodation," Mr Mayet said. "But we can't really blame the company for changing its mind. Our natural resources are more important than housing."

Mr Mayet started his battle several months ago to secure undeveloped white-

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expecta-

Group Areas Act foils Transport planners

Star 30/1/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

The Group Areas Act is the main stumbling block to effective and economic transport planning, claims the Lenasia Residents' and Ratepayers' Association.

In a memorandum to the National Transport Commission and to the Jomet planners, the association's chairman, Dr R A M Salojee, said the abolition of the Act would help solve the transport problems of Lenasia residents.

The public transport available was inadequate and expensive, the road links were unsatisfactory and the high cost of travel to and from work was affecting all families.

The Group Areas Act also made impracticable all the strategies proposed by the Jomet planners, said Dr Salojee.

Lenasia would remain a dormitory town with only a few service industries and shopping centres. Residents will still have to travel long and expensive distances to their work places.

OTHER MEASURES

Dr Salojee said Lenasia's transport problems could also be alleviated by:

- Immediate subsidies for the privately owned bus service.
- A rapid and efficient rail service.
- Allowing residents to live as near as possible to their work.
- The erection and provision of essential social, health, administrative and recreational facilities at Lenasia so that needless travel and fuel wastage could be minimised.
- An adequate and reliable bus service within Lenasia itself.
- The location of economic growth points and labour-intensive industries within easy reach of the workers.

ected diseases included in Fig.6.
ous and Parasitic Diseases,
the implementation of relatively

ne Colonial Mutual Life
ancial assistance.

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Care-Groups in Elim Hospital Ward

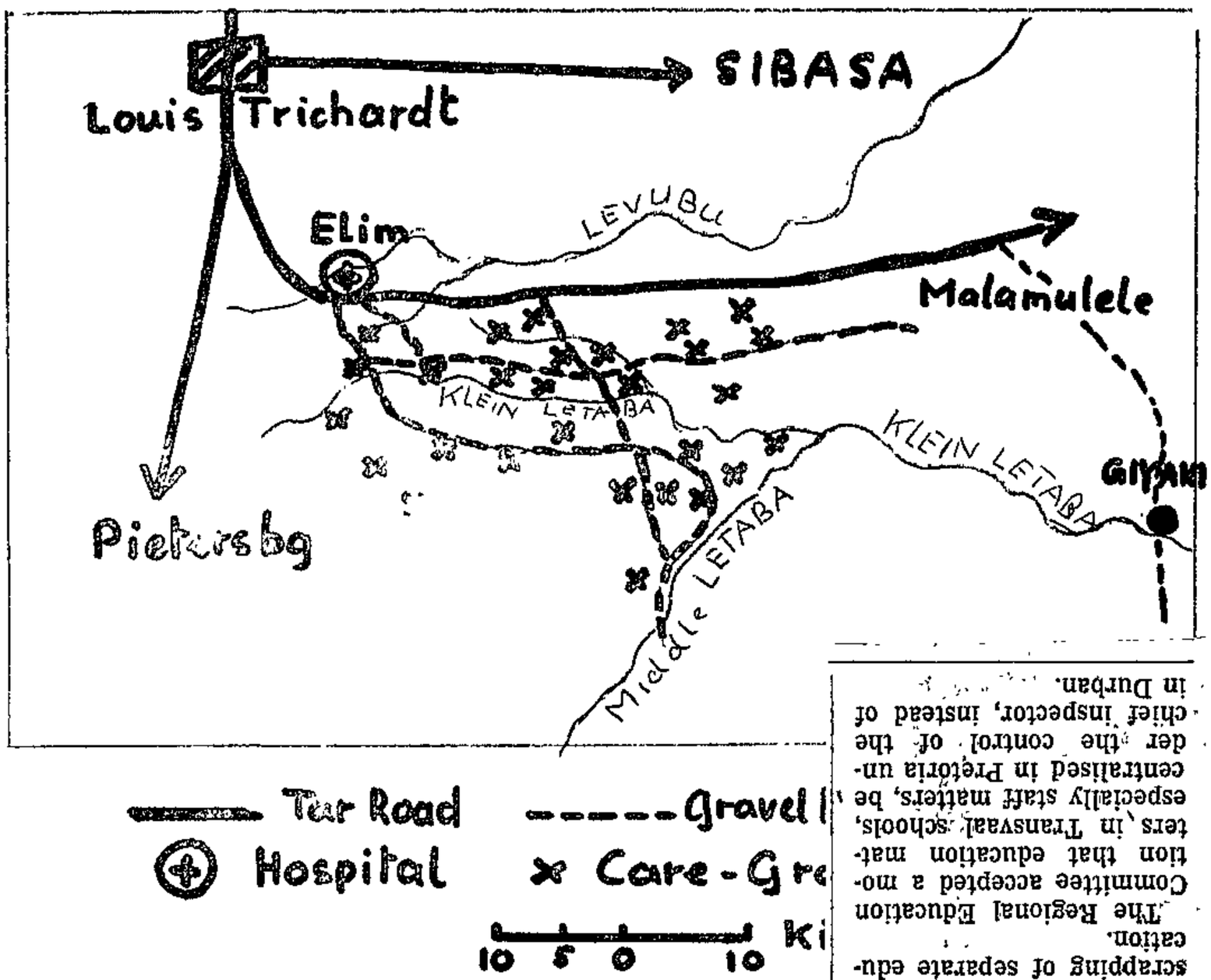

TABLE IV

INFLUENCE OF CARE-GROUP ACTIVITY (=CG) ON HOUSEHOLD

CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PIT LATRINES ++ % of households			GARE % of
		present before CG	acquired after CG+ (or 1976)	Total	present before (
1. 10 Communities with Care Groups					
Households of Care Group members	78	37%	18%	55%	33%
Households visited and selected by Care Groups	79	8%	27%	34%	4%
Other Households	93	9%	19%	28%	3%
2. Households of 6 Communities without Care Group	70	10%	9%	19%	4%

++ Percentage relates to total households in each category

+ Pit latrines still in construction not included

Lenasia principals taken to task

Last night more than a dozen Lenasia headmasters were told by the Regional Educational Committee chairman, Mr Goolam Majam, that parents were incensed by the principals' apparent "self-imposed gagging."

The meeting was called to discuss the shortage of schools, overcrowded classrooms, shortage of teachers, employment of "interior teachers," marked increase in pupil failures and incompetent Indian clerks employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, who were making a "mess" of Indian education in the Transvaal.

GRIEVANCES

Mr Majam said parents had valid grievances. They felt that principals were refusing to speak out against the shortcomings because they feared their positions would be jeopardised.

Some principals said their recommendations to the Department of Indian Affairs did not always have results.

They called for the scrapping of separate education.

The Regional Education Committee accepted a motion that education matters in Transvaal schools, especially staff matters, be centralised in Pretoria under the control of the chief inspector, instead of in Durban.

Star 31/1/80

Integrated bus service 'out of question so far'

Star 12/80

84

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

Complete racial integration of Johannesburg's bus services was out of the question now, but might be considered in future, says the chairman of the city's transporation committee.

Mr Gerrit Bornman MPC said that while the council felt it was not now in the interests of the city to integrate black and white services, it was waiting for the results of the National Transport Commission inquiry into the issue.

On a broader level, he said, the integration of all transport systems in the metropolitan area to co-ordinate and rationalise services, was receiving close attention.

"We cannot afford to duplicate services any more," said Mr Bornman, referring to all the other public transport operators who ran services in and out of Johannesburg.

COMMON FARE

He said the answer may lie in a metropolitan body which controlled transport policy for the whole area, providing a common fare and transferable tickets.

Mr Les Dishy, a PFP councillor, has said that he would not "be at all surprised if the management committee decided to sell its black services to a private operator to avoid making a decision about integration."

Mr Bornman, however, denied this, although he added that the black services may in time be co-ordinated and rationalised in the metropolitan area.

The council is in process of making representations to the Road Transportation Board to open up those of its white services which are still closed to coloured people and Indians.

Mr Dishy said that because the black services were fully utilised, they broke even, while the white services ran at a loss. If the services were integrated, they could be improved and the fares possibly even be lowered.

40

Boston third percentile, and children

this method).

Using the Gomez classification, Du P

'moderate' growth retardation as med

urban than rural Ciskei locations be

3%) but at 2-3 years it was lower (7

years (22% compared with 34%). Thi

ing in urban areas. Retardation in

areas than urban, although the propo

siderable and again increases with a

a conservative measure, 'moderate' m

60 and 74% of the Harvard standard o

regard any child falling below the B

of the Harvard standard, as severely

25% to 53% of children who are class

for age by Du Plessis would also be

Some authorities consider weight for

39

on services and fees (both in-patient and out-patient) at provincial hospitals for comparison purposes. In conclusion, she makes the following points:

(i) In general, more concern is shown for skilled workers, who are difficult to replace, than for unskilled workers (that is, there is a skill and a race bias in the provision of services).

(ii) Medical aid schemes, and to a lesser extent medical benefit schemes, emphasise curative rather than preventive medicine.

(iii) The benefits extended by medical benefit schemes are much less comprehensive than those extended by medical aid schemes.

(iv) Contributions to the former are generally lower.

(v) The benefit of a sick pay fund to workers is often dubious. Most of the trade unionists interviewed by Cooper suggested that a sick pay fund increased employer control as workers had to get a certificate from a doctor whose interests might be closer to those of employers than to those of workers. Furthermore, sick pay funds are made up of equal contributions from worker and employer, while under the Factories Act the employer would have to pay sick

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Statistics on malnutrition from other surveys confirm the rural-urban discrepancy, although there are very few random studies which give a true picture of nutritional status of the community (clinic and hospital samples are useless for this purpose).

What happens to children who are malnourished? In East London, Trudy Thomas (Vol.2) followed up a sample of children with mild malnutrition (below the third percentile but without clinical signs) who were not admitted to hospital but were treated as outpatients with supplementary food, advice and bus fares where necessary for follow-up, and found that 51% of them had died within 6 weeks. But hospitalisation too is often ineffective. 14% of children hospitalised died within 6 weeks of discharge. Hospitalisation with follow-up and milk after discharge offered the best chances of

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Two papers dealt with nutritional status indicators in South Africa - those of Du Plessis *et al* (*30) and Neil White (Vol.2). In addition, a condensation of statistics on child nutrition in various parts of the country was provided as background and material. These studies show that there is a far greater proportion of children who are malnourished in rural areas than in urban ones, even among children in urban squatter areas. White shows that, using the arm circumference test, the proportion of malnourished children aged 1-5 years was 1,9% in Crossroads compared with 7,4% in Ngutu in KwaZulu, and he quotes other studies which find an incidence of 12% in Tsolo, Transkei, and 13,8% in the Muldersdrift farming area near Johannesburg. (The arm circumference method is an extremely conservative measure of malnutrition. In Tsolo, over 30% were malnourished by reference to the

Women to fight D-Mead decision

By Chris More

Post 4/2/80

NOORDGESIG women are up in arms against the announcement by chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, Mr J J Mahuhushe that the township would fall under his council and present residents would have to leave.

A meeting held yesterday at the Noordgesig Junior Secondary School, an all-women interim committee was elected to fight against the decision.

The committee, called the Noordgesig Working Committee led by Mrs Vesta Smith, will also fight against the proposed increased rents and bus fares. The committee consists of 17 women.

STATEMENT

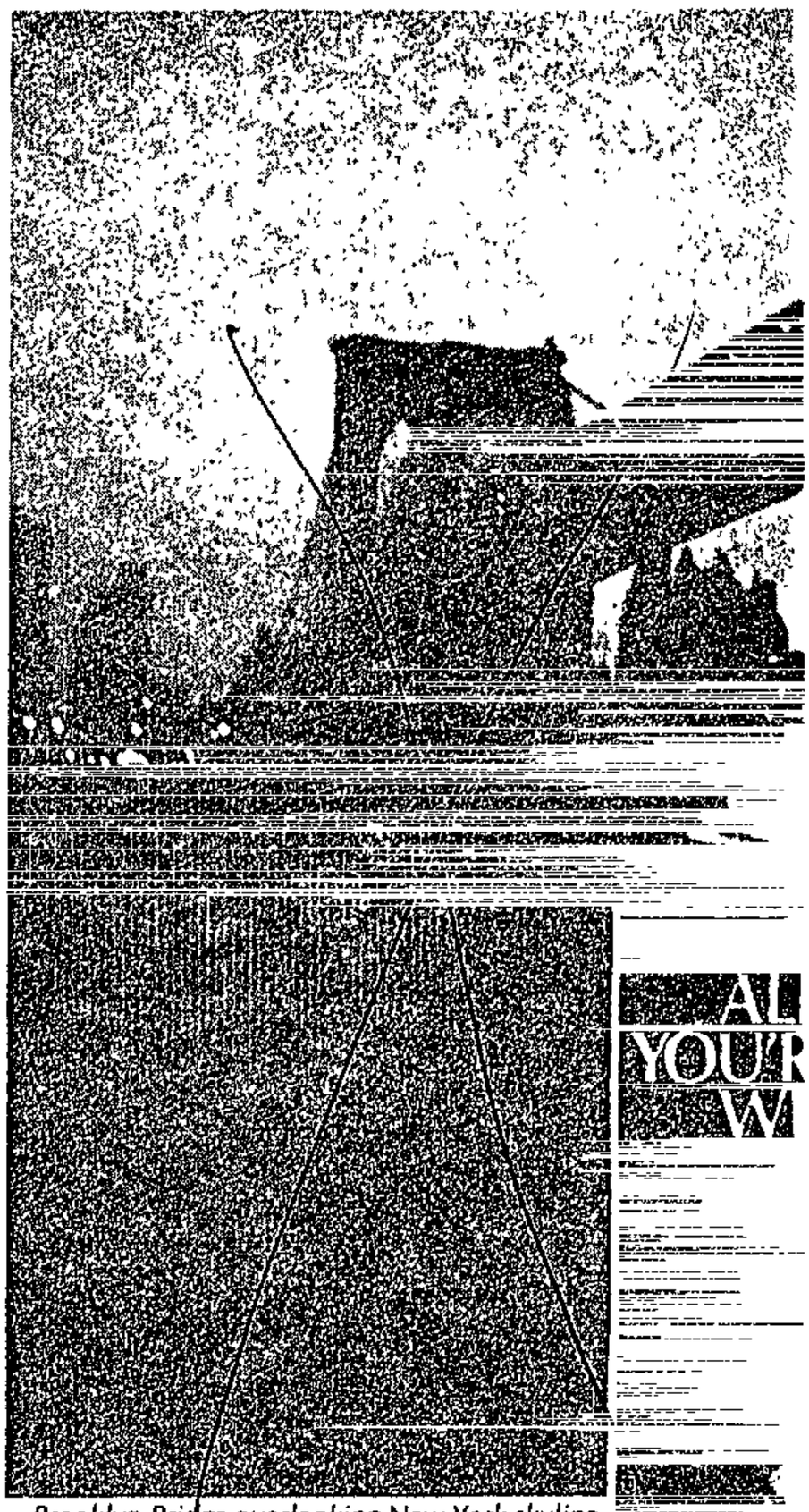
Mr Mahuhushe made a statement through a morning newspaper last week stating that the area would come under his jurisdiction. The women at yesterday's meeting unanimously agreed that they were not going to leave Noordgesig.

A petition is to be directed to the Coloured and Asian Division of the Johannesburg City Council to convene an urgent special general meeting of the Noordgesig Tenants Association (NTA). A vote of no confidence would be passed at the meeting and the NTA dissolved. A new representative to the management of the Division in the Council would be elected.

CRITICISED

The NTA was criticised for failing to meet the needs of the residents. It was alleged that they had done nothing about the proposal to increase rents and bus fares. The NTA had also failed to acquire a swimming pool for the township because they were allegedly told children from nearby Orlando East would use the pool.

The women said they were not prepared to pay higher rents for their houses as these were too old. They instead demand that the rents be reduced.



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Thebehali joins lament over Noordgesig

Post 4/2/80

THE chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali has joined coloured leaders in deploring the announcement that Noordgesig, a coloured township bordering Soweto, is to be incorporated into the Diepmeadow Council.

Mr Thebehali said the Diep-Meadow Council had no claim over Noordgesig. As far as he knew, the township had not been given to Diepmeadow.

The chairman of the Diep-Meadow Council, Mr J C Mahuhushi announced at the council's meeting last week that Noordgesig would be incorporated into the Diep-Meadow Council.

He said coloured residents who wished to retain their houses should take out Diep-Meadow citizenship. Those who did not have the council's citizenship would be evicted.

A representative of the township in the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Abie Hansrod, said Mr Mahuhushi was "playing politics". Nobody knew about the area's deproclamation, he said.

"One must blame the Johannesburg City Council because it told the residents that they were temporary in the township when they were moved in about 45 years ago," Mr Hansrod said.

So far, he said, the residents had vowed not to take out the Diep-Meadow citizenship. —Sapa.

Marathon trial postponed

THE marathon murder trial involving 266 accused was last week postponed at the Mankweng Magistrates Court to May 16, for the Attorney General's decision.

The 266 are accused of murdering Mrs Rachel Maimetsa of Ramoshau Village at Dikgale Solomondale in October last year by stoning her to death after lightning struck the village. They are also charged with the attempted murder of Mrs Maimetsa's husband and also public violence.

Most are out on bail of R50 each whilst others were released on their own recognisance.

Lenasia leader's vow on housing survey

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

A LENASIA community leader, Dr R A M Salojee, says he is prepared to fight in court any housing allocations given priority on the basis of a survey in the township.

Lenasia home-seekers who elected not to take part in the survey claim they were told by Lenasia Management Committee members they would not get homes if they did not do so.

Dr Salojee, chairman of the Lenasia Ratepayers and Residents Association, was reacting to controversy over the survey, which was launched late last year by the management committee to update the Department of Community Development's lists of housing applications.

But the outgoing regional representative of the Department, Mr J N Swart, told the Rand Daily Mail that participation in the survey was not a precondition for housing allocations.

These were made on the basis of personal applications to the department, he said, but he accepted the survey's validity and the management committee's housing recommendations would be considered.

Dr Salojee slammed the survey as "unscientific" because it relied simply on homeless residents supplying their names and addresses without a thorough check that they were bona fide Lenasia residents.

He rejected the claim by the LMC chairman, Mr Dennis Pillay, that the survey was needed to make up for the department's inefficiency in losing or mislaying housing application forms.

He accused the LMC of "arrogantly" using the survey and the plight of Lenasia's homeless as a cynical bid to gain credibility.

Dr Salojee called on the department to open its waiting list for houses to public inspection

This was the only way to show that allocations were made honestly and justly, he said

At the heart of the dispute is the clash between those Lenasians who choose to work with the Government in order to press for better living conditions, and those who reject any form of racially-based local government.

Dr Salojee's People's Candidate's Party, which previously dominated the LMC, withdrew on the eve of the 1977 elections, and their opponents were elected unopposed to the new management committee.

● Mr Swart, who is now vice-chairman of the Community Development Board in Pretoria, was replaced as regional representative last week by Mr Dirk Rossouw.

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The Star Tuesday February

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Private group to develop Indian suburb

By Yussuf Nazeer

A private white consortium has been given the go-ahead by the Government to develop the first independent Indian township in the Transvaal.

The township — 6 km from Lenasia, on the main Vereeniging-Johannesburg road and adjacent to Grasmere — will accommodate 1 100 homes, housing some 5 000 people.

The area has been proclaimed "Indian." The Department of Community Development has also blue-printed its own Indian extension — Lenasia City South — in this area, where a hospital and a future university have been sited.

A spokesman for the Durban-based development company said the breakthrough for private township development for Indians came after several months of negotiations with the Government.

The land had been bought from a white farmer, Mr Abie Choonara, a Lenasia management committee spokesman said. The roads and other services will be provided by the company and then handed over to the local authority that would control the area.

This would either be the peri-urban board (Department of Community Development) of the Johannesburg City Council — if the area came within their ambit.

The private township would have two schools and sites set aside for shopping centres, seven blocks of flats, five religious centres (to be donated by the company) and parks.

All the stands would be sold to Indian buyers to build their own homes on.

Mr Choonara said the township would be a prestige, elite suburb.

Unless otherwise stated, all political reports in The Star by H W Leggatt, T R Duff, A H G Wentzel, G R Linscott, F S Esterhuyse, J D Battersby and L H Marshall. Cartoons by A Berry, D Fedler, J Jackson, J Leyden and G Muller. Headlines and posters by B Howard. Political comment by H W Tyson. All of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

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More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa d, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Summary Tables

Table 9: Proportion of cases in which a subsequent choice of treatment source was made

Area (in order of remoteness)	Proportion of cases
Tiersdorp location (1 km from doctor)	16%
Addo and Kirkwood (0-9 km from facility)	22%
Tiersdorp rural (3-30 km)	41%

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(ii) They took pressure off the district surgeons by seeing a large number of minor ailments (but see below); unless demand for medical care expands infinitely with the supply, this would have allowed district surgeons, and to some extent all doctors, to spend more time on those whom they saw. Both districts have lost doctors over the last twenty years (an experience common to many rural areas) and the clinics have helped to make up for this.

Attendance at clinics has increased rapidly in recent years. However, many people still go directly to the doctor. Observation that it is more often men who do so suggests that there is an element of sex prejudice in this, but partly it is due to employers taking workers directly to doctors; perhaps partly also to husbands' control over family finances. However, it was commonly said that doctors examine better, or that people went because they could treat anything. If people were convinced that the clinic sisters could be quite sure what was wrong with them, that they would be referred to a doctor if necessary, and that if the clinic could not heal and had not referred them, the doctor would also be unable to help; then the clinics would be able to function as an effecti-

IL, Tuesday, February 5, 1980

'We won't leave our homes'

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE controversy surrounding Noordgesig, the coloured township on the border of Soweto, took another turn at the weekend when residents decided at a meeting that they would not leave the township or align themselves with any community council.

They said they belonged to the township and had always considered it their home.

The storm over Noordgesig started when Mr Joseph Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, recently announced at the council's monthly meeting that the coloured township was part of the Diepmeadow area and that its residents would either have to align themselves with his area or be prepared to leave.

Mr Mahuhushi said his council was not against coloureds and that they could even participate in the next council election

But if they were not prepared to do so, he added, they would have to move from the township so that the council could allocate houses in the area to Diepmeadow residents.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, entered the fray last week when he told his council that the Diepmeadow Council had no historical claim to Noordgesig.

He said Mr Mahuhushi's announcement was "unfortunate"

At their weekend meeting, the Noordgesig residents also condemned proposed bus fare and rent increases and decided to fight them.

Mrs Vesta Smith, who was elected head of the Noordgesig Working Committee, which was formed at meeting, said residents of the township would fight against increased bus fares and rents with other township residents on the Witwatersrand.

A vote of no confidence in the existing Noordgesig Tenants' Association was passed at the meeting. Residents said they wanted the association dissolved.

than at a doctor. They also provided cheaper access to doctors - if referred from clinic, their consultation was free.

(iv) Some attenders thought it was the best source of treatment, (especially for family planning and childrens' ailments). This was partly because clinics provide the option of consulting a feminine health worker, but an alternative option is always appreciated where there is little choice of facility.

(v) There are more black nurses than black doctors. For black patients it was an advantage to be treated by someone of similar language, and

FM 5/2/85 (314)

GROUP AREAS ACT

Families in fear

In terms of the Group Areas Act, all Africans, coloureds and Indians living in [illegible] Joburg have been given "letters" [illegible] popularise labels and [illegible] that [illegible] have [illegible] Minister Phutudis, in the Action Committee to Stop Evictions Act [illegible] to study the group.

Phutudis revealed that those being prosecuted are [illegible] law-abiding families. Based on a sample of 100 respondents out of Alexstop's case-load of 250, [illegible] have full-time occupations and [illegible] are married. Their salary range is up to R100 (31%), between R300 and R500 (21%), between R500 and R700 (14.5%), between R700 and R900 (10.6%), and between R1 000 and R1 500 or more (3.6%).

Just over 6[illegible] are dependants, and under 2% are unemployed (less than the national average). Most have applied for listing or have been on the waiting lists for houses in their respective group areas for years. The few who have not done so think it's a waste of time, as the housing shortage in the townships runs into thousands.

The privacy of one's own home is a basic human need, says Phutudis. The alternative is to be forced to "graft" in a white area [illegible] to a bout [illegible] doctor [illegible] expected to [illegible] overcrowding.

Constant fear

In the white areas, Phutudis notes, there is a whole generation living in constant fear of being [illegible] the law forbid them to live. Section 21 of the Act makes provision for exception permits to be granted in exceptional cases, at the discretion of the Minister of Community Development. [illegible] have been, although the [illegible] exceptional need is clear.

At the moment, Action is seeking clarification of the permit system. This follows on the test Werner and Adams Supreme Court cases, and others, during which it became clear that the courts were placing emphasis on the need for such permits despite the fact that evidence was repeatedly lodged to show that they were not being granted.

Before Action's formation in February 1979 there were 19 cases of evictions and prosecutions, and [illegible] years [illegible] Action [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] December [illegible] Werner and Adams cases [illegible] before the [illegible] August [illegible] to extend [illegible] the [illegible] before the [illegible] court on [illegible]

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Development of Marlboro for Indian occupation

*7. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether he will make a statement on the progress made in the development of Marlboro for the occupation of Indians?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, it is gratifying to be in a position to announce that the progress projected for Marlboro is being maintained. Planning of the new township layout has been completed, and an application for township establishment was submitted during November 1979. The survey of the area and negotiations with the bodies responsible in connection with the provision of services are proceeding. It is expected that tenders to the value of more than R2 million for the installation of services, such as storm water drainage, sewerage and water reticulation and the building of roads will be invited during March of this year. The expected date of completion is 1981-01-31.

Proclamation of the new township should take place by 1981-06-30 after which building sites will be made available for sale. Completion of the first housing scheme dwellings is scheduled to coincide with proclamation of the township.

Anglo to develop Indian township

STAR 8/2/80 84

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Government has given another white company permission to develop an elite township for Indians.

An Anglo-American company, African and European Investments, has been granted permission by the Minister of Community Development to develop an area in the East Rand owned by the company, for Indians

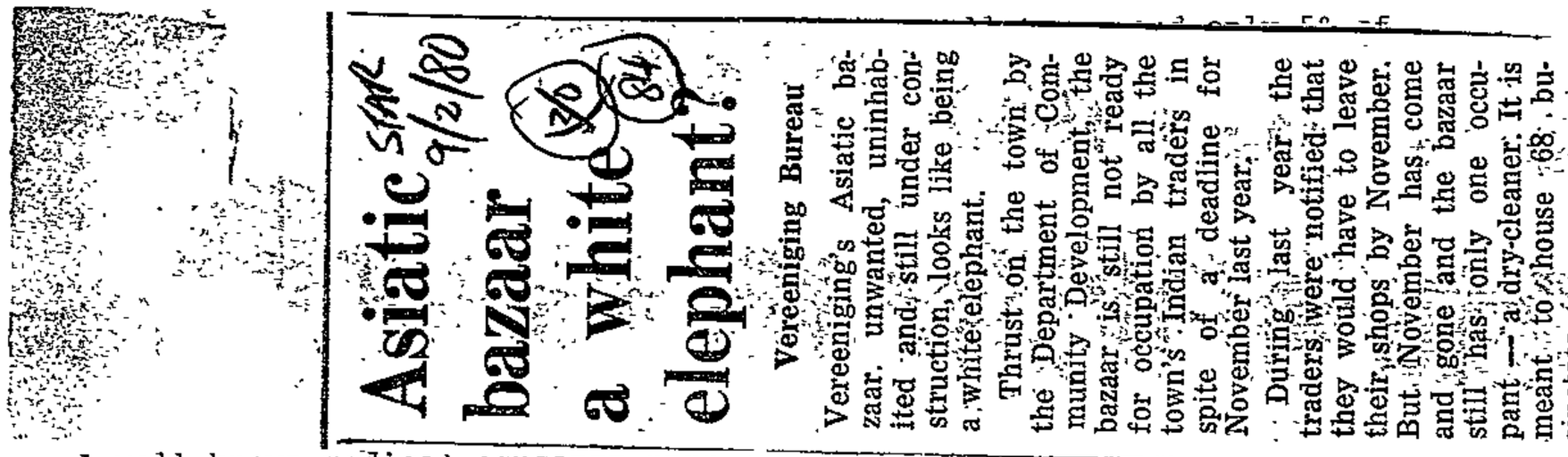
The farm, Groot Vallei in Bakerton, Springs, which stretches from the Bleshok River bank to the Welgedacht road, contains 700 erven.

A total of 688 residential plots will be sold to Indians for homes. There are also sites for two flats, a business complex, high and primary schools, three creches and three parks.

Mr Fred Booysen of Anglo-American Property Services said they were still working out what it would cost in millions of rands to lay out the services in the township, which would then be handed over to the local authority — Springs Town Council — to run.

It took Anglo-American 2½ months to bring off the deal. The Bakerton Indians living in acutely overcrowded conditions, have been clamouring for 15 years for a new area.

complicated by the fact that doctors are not evenly distributed throughout all geographical areas. Throughout the world, countries can be divided into the "rich-rich" - the United States of America, the "poor-rich" - Britain, the "rich-poor" - Iran, and the "poor-poor" - Bangladesh. Physicians migrate from "poor-poor" to "rich-poor" to "poor-rich" and, finally, to "rich-rich", and it is estimated that one third of physicians beginning their career in the United States of America, received their training abroad.[8] Similarly, within a country, there is a maldistribution of doctors between rural and urban areas. A follow-up study of 1 553 graduates of the Medical College of Boroda in India, revealed that 60% entered urban practice in India, 25% migrated overseas, and only 15% practised in rural areas in India.[9] Indeed, this phenomenon occurs throughout the world, but it is most marked in the third world. In Kenya, there is one doctor for every 672 people in the capital, while in the remainder of the country, there is only one doctor for every 25 000 persons. Similar figures have been published for Thailand, Iran and Ghana.[8] In South Africa, where approximately 60% of the population lives in rural areas, 65% of all doctors practise in metropolitan areas,



Asiatic bazaar a white elephant?

Vereeniging Bureau

Vereeniging's Asiatic bazaar, unwanted, uninhabited and still under construction, looks like a white elephant.

Thrust on the town by the Department of Community Development, the bazaar is still not ready for occupation by all the town's Indian traders in spite of a deadline for November last year.

During last year the traders were notified that they would have to leave their shops by November. But November has come and gone and the bazaar still has only one occupant — a dry-cleaner. It is meant to house 68 businesses.

The reason for the delay, a spokesman for the department has said, is that a last part of the contract has yet to be completed.

Twelve old shops still have to be demolished and eight new ones built in their place. This is a separate contract, the spokesman said.

The traders have been given customary couple of months to start setting up their new shops while still operating from their old shops. In fact, Vereeniging's traders have been given a little more time than is normally for this phasing out.

A well-known medical educator once jokingly made projections to show a point in time where one half of the people in the United States of America would be physicians treating the other half; but health statistics would not reflect much improvement, since 90% of the residents of cities would be physicians treating one another, with the countryside remaining inadequately served.[12] A glimmer of hope that the problem may indeed be soluble is found in an editorial in the Journal of Medical Education 1977. The editor states "The periphery may appear isolated because most graduates will have seen little of it in their education, and even less during their clinical training".[13] I shall return to this point later.

I have already alluded to the fact that political, economic and social factors are the most important determinations of the health of the people of any country. Indeed, Maurice King, whose book "Medical Care in Developing Countries", subtitled "A Primer on the Medicine of Poverty and a Symposium from Makarere", states:

"The main determinant of the pattern of medical care in developing countries is poverty rather than a warm climate".[7] There is a tendency to transplant health care services from developed countries into less developed countries. This tendency disregards the fact that developing countries have limited resources and vastly differing needs when compared to developed countries. For example, infestations and parasitic diseases often cause up to half the total deaths in a developing country, whereas they are responsible for less than 1 in 10, in a developed country.[8] Indeed, the brave politician in the developing country will realise that the most important initial steps in health care can be taken without the immediate involvement of any highly qualified and therefore expensive personnel, and do not require substantial investment in buildings, equipment or medicines. In fact, I do not believe that I would be oversimplifying the case, if I stated that the most importan first steps in health care, are "clean water and good lavatories". An exam ple of this was seen in the Phillipines where, at a cost per capita of 15 U.S. cents, simple toilets were built. This action cut the incidence of cholera by 60%.[14] I will not discuss the role of non-physician health personnel in the provision of health care in developing countries as this

owever, despite the realisation that personnel, or a substantial investent, governments throughout the third itals. For example, a multi-storeye ecause when it was completed it was entire health budget of the country on to find expensive buildings in fully equipped and staffed. A Southern African state recently comeffects of too much aid! This aid had taken the form of a massive grant to build a prestige hospital. This hospital would require all the doctors in the territory to staff it and the running costs would be beyond the reach of his country's limited finances. What then are the options?

Oscar Gish in his book, "Planning the health sector: the Tanzanian experience", gives two examples of the options available to health planners. Using the same investment of 6 million Tanzanian shillings, planners could construct one regional hospital or 15 health centres. The operating cost would be similar but the in-patient admissions, outpatient visits and population covered at the 15 health centres would be vastly higher than at the one regional hospital. Similarly, Gish highlights the differences in cost per in-patient day of dispensaries, rural health centres, district hospitals, regional hospitals and national hospitals.[15] Unfortunately, such information is often lacking but when it is available, the choice is clear.

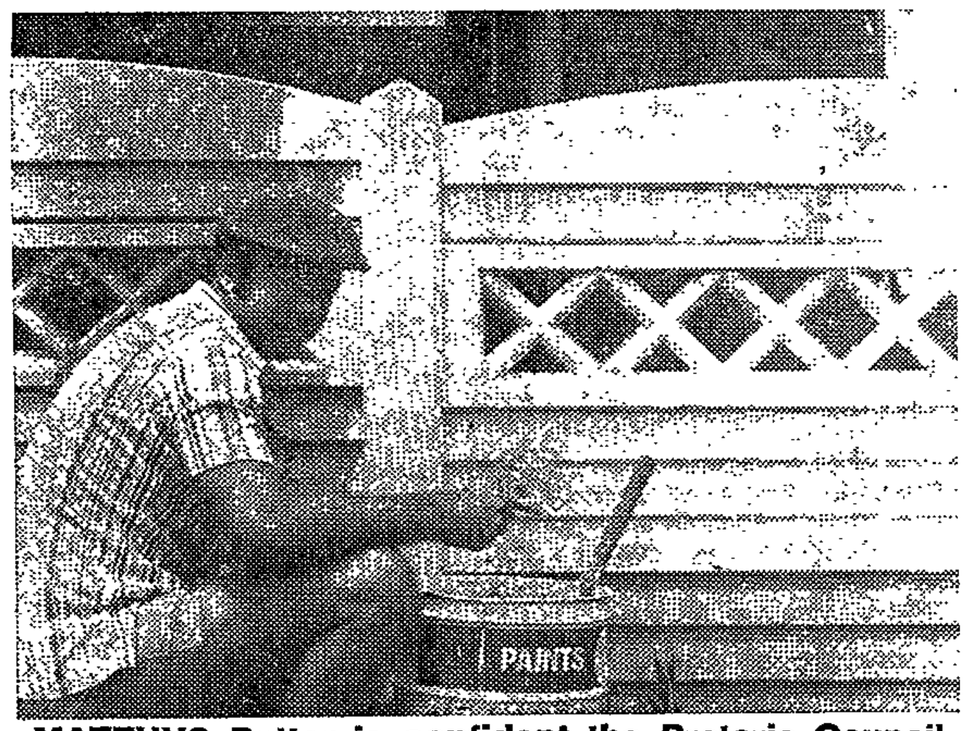
S. TRIB 3/2/80

(84)

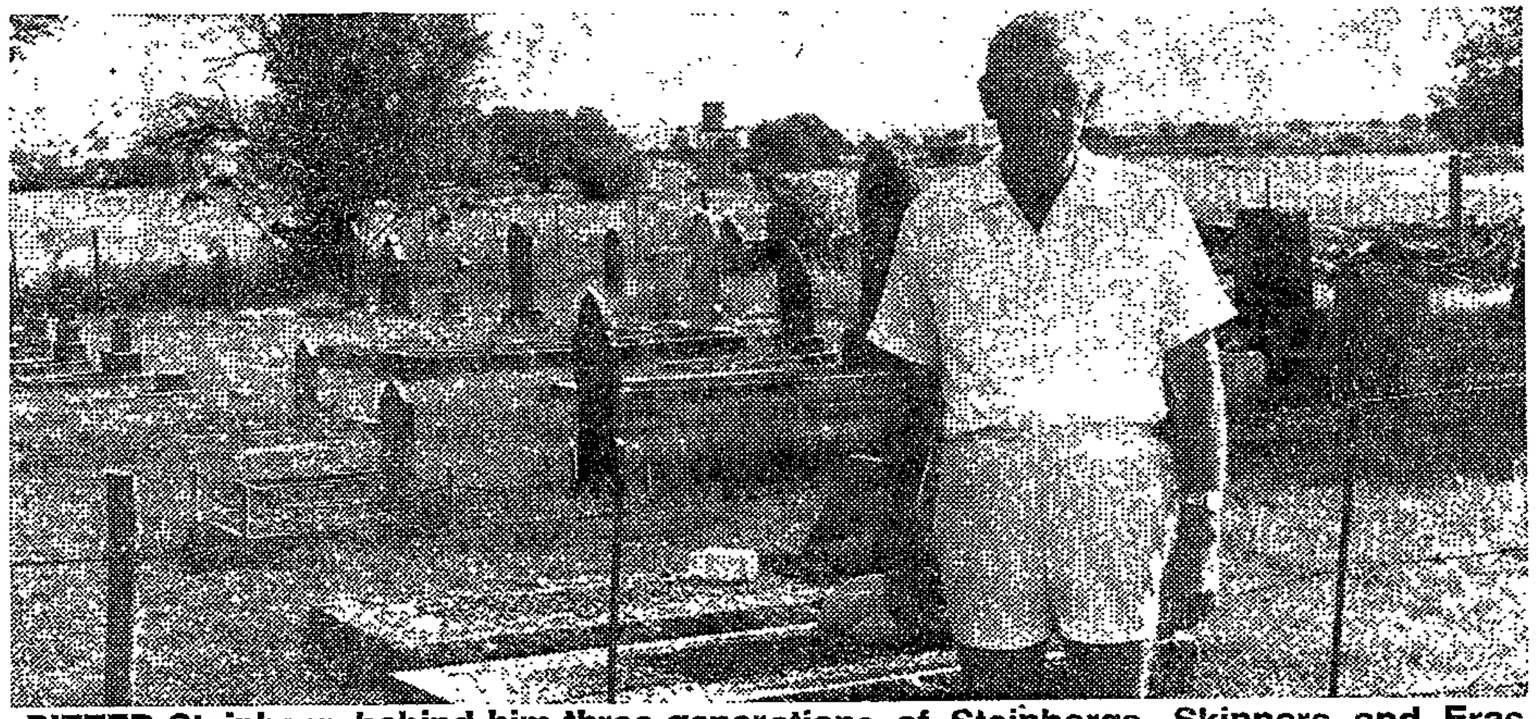
The Sting

Or how a familiar old apartheid story took an unfamiliar twist as WHITES face eviction under the Group Areas Act

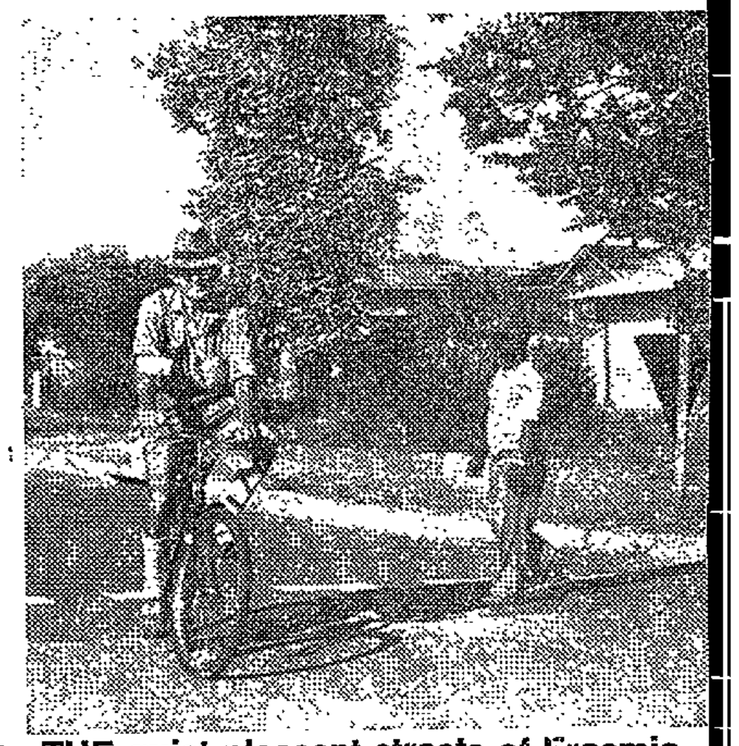
JOHAN Venter, hotel manager . . . "From a business point of view, we're not worried either way. We've even built a pool."



MATTHYS Putter is confident the Pretoria Council recommendation to re-zone Erasmia, will not be accepted by the Government: "Otherwise I wouldn't be painting my wall."



PIETER Steinberg, behind him three generations of Steinbergs, Skinners and Erasmuses buried on the farm which the family has owned for a century. If the area is re-zoned for Indians, the dead will leave too.



THE quiet pleasant streets of Erasmia – will it "go Indian"?

PETER FABRICIUS reports on the plight of the people of Erasmia and Hoekplaats

IT'S an old old story, with an unfamiliar twist. Hundreds of people facing the harsh prospect of uprooting themselves from homes they have grown to love.

Some are homes which have roots that go deep into history — to the Boer War and beyond, homes which lie alongside the graves of three or more generations.

The dead who will leave too, if the authorities decree.

Some are homes of just a few years, average suburban homes, but they too have taken root, showing the signs — pools, added floors, new walls — of confidence in their permanence.

"Faith" in the future is most evident in a brand-new, solid church obviously built for a growing congregation. But growth has stopped, killed by uncertainty.

For the all-too familiar threat of Group Areas re-zoning hangs over Erasmia and Hoekplaats. Familiar, except in this, that the threatened victims are white, not black.

The residents of Erasmia — a Pretoria suburb largely Government supporting — are feeling the sting in the tail of apartheid and they are not liking it a bit. The ratepayers association has taken up arms for the people to "fight for what you want — a white Erasmia."

The businessmen are complaining about a drop in land values. There are cries about becoming a "white island in a black suggested that the whole area —Erasmia included should go Indian — this was probably more a dare, or a concession to his idea of government policy than a serious suggestion.

But it was also the suggestion the Pretoria City Council made last week — perhaps for the same reasons.

At a recent meeting the Erasmia Ratepayers Association voted overwhelmingly against "going Indian". The executive committee urged residents to take no notice of the "sensational" press reports and reassured them that the City Council's decision was only a recommendation.

"The City Council cannot decide on Erasmia's future" they added defiantly.

Some residents are equally confident. "The council's decision doesn't matter — it's Parliament that makes the decisions," said draughtsman Matthys Putter.

"I'm confident they won't kick us out — otherwise I wouldn't bother to paint my wall. I've just put in R2 000-worth of new carpets.

"And since I moved here I've built a pool. If they bought me out I would be sure to lose. The house is worth perhaps 32 to 35 thousand. If the Department bought it I would probably get R27 000. If they buy you get three quotes and that's it.

"The Indians won't be getting this place in a hurry, I can tell you."

But later a more reasonable note crept in and Mr Putter said if he had to go he would rather sell directly to the Indians.

"They give you a good price because they believe in putting their money into land," he said.

The problem is that all this uncertainty is pushing the value of property down. For some reason this story about giving Erasmia to the Indians, comes up every January."

The uncertainty has intensified in the last three years and has killed the growth of the area, according to the local pharmacist Mr Japie Schreiber a former secretary of the ratepayers association.

"Ever since Laudium was built there has been this talk and recently there has been no development. Only two or three houses have been built in the last two years."

Mr Schreiber says it has got so bad now that he would actually prefer to be bought out — at replacement value — than to continue the present pattern.

"I would be prepared to stay if the Government could give some absolute assurance that none of this area will go black. But I don't see how they can persuade anyone of that now."

Other businessmen are luckier or pragmatic. Like Mr Johann Venter, manager of the hotel who says. "Purely from a business point of view, we don't mind what happens. We only bought this place two months ago — knowing that it might go Indian which shows you we don't mind."

There is a general feeling here that direct sale to Indians will be profitable. One could not avoid the impression that the Indian housing shortage had created an artificially high demand, giving whites the opportunity of exploiting the Indian.

Only one thing is likely to solve the problem as the Erasmia and Hoekplaats residents see it. And that is if the Goverment accepts their suggestion that Laudium should be extended to the north of their area, through Defence Force land, towards the black township of Attridgeville.

Only by offering a co crete alternative solutio to what residents ac nowledge is a real proble for the Indians, will t Government end t uncertainty.

The next move will on February 15 when t investigating committee the Group Areas Boa hears representatio Then Erasmia will know it is to join the list of o cial victims of apartheid.

sea."

No-one seems to see it as one of the inevitable sacrifices of apartheid. When you ask them if they see it that way, they don't even seem to hear the question.

The problem for Erasmia — and Hoekplaats — is that they lie in the path of natural expansion of Laudium, Pretoria's Indian suburb. The latter is notoriously overcrowded.

In December last year the Group Areas Board inserted a notice in Pretoria newspapers, inviting reaction to its suggesiton that Hoekplaats (and two small adjoining areas) should be re-zoned for Indians.

This came as a shock to Hoekplaats residents. "For 15 years there has been talk about giving Erasmia to the Indians, but never Hoekplaats," said Mr Pieter Steinberg, whose family has been farming in Hoekplaats for over 100 years.

Hoekplaats is almost entirely farm country — which makes it more likely candate for re-zoning than suburban Erasmia. But Mr Steinberg and his fellow farmers thought this was unlikely because Erasmia lies between Laudium and Hoekplaats.

"So if they give Hoekplaats to the Indians, Erasmia will be a white island in a black sea. You can't have a break like that. Either it must all go Indian or not at all," said Mr Steinberg.

And it was clear which alternative he favoured, as he related the long history of his farm. The house he was sitting in had been a storehouse until the British burnt down his grandfather's farmhouse during the "English war," and the storehouse was converted for habitation.

The farm is 78 morgen of prime land. Good soil, plenty of water. Recently the Steinbergs were told that R150 000 would be a bargain price for just 17 morgen of the farm.

But sentimental value is also high. Many Steinbergs, and members of other branches of the family — Skinners and Erasmuses — lie buried in the family graveyard on the farm. They too would have to be moved if the area were re-zoned.

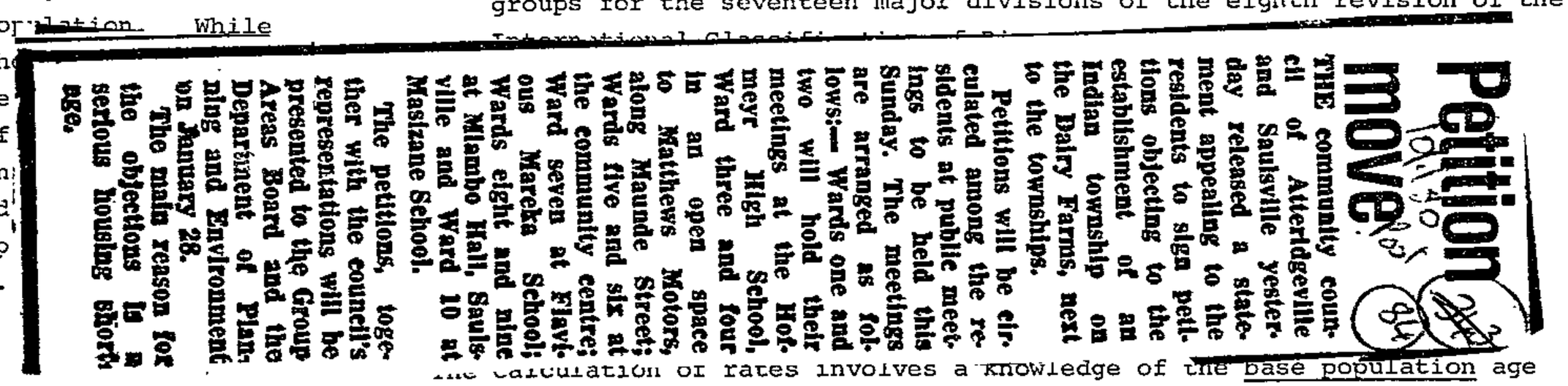
So when Mr Steinberg

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases.



Petition moves

THE community council of Atteridgeville and Saulsville yesterday released a statement appealing to the residents to sign petitions objecting to the establishment of an Indian township on the Dairy Farms, next to the townships.

Petitions will be circulated among the residents at public meetings to be held this Sunday. The meetings are arranged as follows:— Wards one and two will hold their meetings at the Hofmeyr High School, Ward three and four in an open space along Matthews Motors, Wards five and six at the community centre; Ward seven at Flavious Mareka School; Wards eight and nine at Mlambo Hall, Saulsville and Ward 10 at Masizane School.

The petitions, together with the council's representations will be presented to the Group Areas Board and the Department of Planning and Environment on January 28.

The main reason for the objections is a serious housing shortage.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the [illegible] the choice of the standard population will affect the [illegible] the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of [illegible] population as a standard will give great weight to in[illegible] weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed [illegible] will reverse the position. The choice of standard p[illegible] ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. [illegible] answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are [illegible] and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

10.2 Economics of the Drug Industry

Brodie (Vol.2) shows that a large part of the ethical drug industry South Africa is controlled by overseas firms. He discusses whethe high price of pharmaceutical products is related to the structure o practices of the industry. He concludes that, although there are 'excess' profits, drug prices are unnecessarily high; and discusses several possible solutions to this problem:

1. Nationalisation.
2. Direct controls on the private market.
3. Dissemination of information by the Medicines Control Council.
4. Centralised marketing of drugs.

Indians to discuss housing shortage

Pretoria Bureau

LAUDIUM Management Committee will meet on Tuesday to discuss the shortage of houses in the area.

The chairman Mr E E Ambramjee said yesterday that it would also discuss the controversial Dairy Farms area allocated to the Indian community by the Department of Planning and Environment

Mr Ambramjee said the Pretoria City Council had earmarked the Dairy Farms area north of Atteridgeville-Saulsville for industrial development for Danville, a white suburb.

Before the Government allocated Dairy Farms to Indians for residential sites, they were also promised building sites at Erasmus and neighbourhood, he said

The Dairy Farms land issue has worried Atteridgeville-Saulsville residents, who have decided to protest to the Government against the allocation of the area for the purpose of building houses.

The Atteridgeville-Saulsville community council will meet in various wards tomorrow to discuss the issue and ask residents to sign a petition

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6. i.e. by treating more people the costs per head are not reduced.
7. In the language of economics these may be rents arising from the scarcity of doctors, not a repayment of the costs of their production (training), so that the supply of doctors may not be decreased by a worldwide reduction of their incomes coupled with removal of some of the restrictions on entry to medical training.
8. This is described in economic theory (e.g. Arrow's 'Impossibility theorem') as difficulty in deriving a social welfare function.
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11. See, e.g. O. Gish & G. Walker, 'Mobile Health Services'. TriMed, London, 1977.
12. See 'The Village Health Worker', Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Lesotho, Maseru, 1977.

Angry residents forbidden to march on city

RDM 17/1/80 (84)

Staff Reporter

The Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr Louis Francis, has turned down an application by residents of Western Township and Newclare to march today from Western Township to the Johannesburg City Hall in protest against proposed rent increases.

Mr Francis confirmed yesterday that he had refused the application, but would not comment further.

The application was made after more than 1 000 tenants from the two townships decided at a meeting this week to refuse to pay the new increased rents.

Another protest meeting was held at Eldorado Park at the weekend at which residents condemned the proposed rent increases as unjust.

Residents signed a petition to be sent to the Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs. Copies will go to the Johannesburg City Council, the Department of Community Development, the Administrator of the Transvaal and the Prime Minister

At the Western Township meeting residents claimed

- No road repairs had been made since people moved into the township
- Only six floodlights served the whole township.
- There were no regular rubbish collection services.
- Repairs to fences, plumbing and houses were seldom carried out

Resolutions taken at the meeting included

- That the Government be called on to exempt large families from paying the increased rents.
- That pensioners get State subsidies for rents, transport and municipal services.
- That a full report on maintenance be requested
- That the people of Western, Wesbury and Newclare do not pay the new rents.

: Mohis factory in Bellville Sout have
:he fellow workers were dismissed. The
five were members of a trade union.
pay and hours of work - R40 a week
factory says these demands are "out
lead to "disruption" in his firm.

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are increasing. At a solidarity
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s it will instruct its members not
s negotiatiom.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all Fattis & Monis products.

Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the stiking workers. However production has been slowed down.

Who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: All Record flour products including self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wjeatie Treat flour; All products with the Fattis & Monnis brand name including icecream cones, wafers, cake cups, macaroni, spagetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broard, narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spagettis under the following brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal. Fattis and Monis also control a number of Bakeries including Wrenck Town Bakery in Observatory, Good Hpe Bakery in Elsie River and Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

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CM 23.1.80.

Coloured townships get rates reprieve

(84)

(127)

Staff Reporter

A PROPOSED increase in service charges in Johannesburg's coloured townships from the beginning of February has been postponed for at least a month.

The decision was taken at a meeting between the Management Committee of the Johannesburg City Council and the Coloured Management Committee (CMC) on Monday.

Mr Don Mateman, a CMC member, said the coloured community would now get a reprieve for at least the whole of February, the month they were to begin paying the increased charges for water, electricity, refuse and sewerage services.

Another CMC member, Mr Mohammed Dangor, said a final decision on the issue was likely to be made next week when the city council discussed the matter.

"A meeting of the city council, where the high service charges are to be discussed, will be held on Tuesday next week. We will probably know where we stand only after that meeting," he said.

When the proposed increases, ranging from R1,15 to R8,25 a month, were first announced last month they raised a storm of protest in the community, particularly in Eldorado Park, Western and Newclare townships.

Mr Kenny Alexander, chairman of Eldorado Park Flatdwellers and Tenants Ad Hoc Committee, welcomed the decision not to introduce the increases next month.

"This is good news indeed. At least we will be spared the burden of having to pay the increases, even if only for a month. I would like to have the whole thing revoked," Mr Alexander said.

He had drafted a letter in which he pointed out that Eldorado Park residents were strongly opposed to the increases.

"I hope that all these people, including the Prime Minister, will intervene on our behalf so that the increases can be revoked completely," Mr Alexander said.

4.4 PHARMACISTS

For urban areas, Henen (*52) suggests another method of increasing the availability of primary health care. It is recognised (Rees *27 and Westcott Ch.11) that the pharmacist is frequently the 'poor man's doctor'. He is often the first point of contact, in a position to advise on the correct action 'be it referral to a medical practitioner, counter-prescription or self-medication'. He also has many opportunities for health education which Henen argues is a 'dominant activity' of pharmacists.

Reports from the USA indicate the value of involving pharmacists in treat-
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non-compliance - estimated at about 40% of all medicines issued in South Africa.

4.5 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

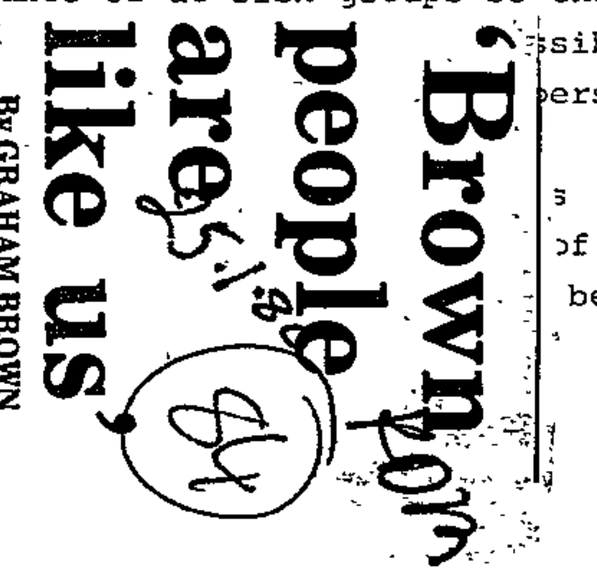
Despite the obvious potential in the clinic approach, many felt that important problems would remain unsolved if health care were to continue to rest on doctors and nurses alone. Such problems were:

(i) the shortage of trained staff, even of nurses as demand for them in extended roles expands, which mean that some areas still could not be served by a clinic within easy walking distance (10 km or so). It has been shown that attendance drops off rapidly at greater distances than 7 km, as does the number of cases of illness contacted and treated (Burney, Vol.2; Westcott, Ch.11).

(ii) waste involved in health professionals doing tasks which do not require technical training but ability to learn and teach basic health practices.

(iii) problems of cultural, educational or status gap between health professionals and patients. This makes communication less effective, even when it is not linked with scornful attitudes, and may diminish compliance. (Watts *7). There may be a need also for specific people to conduct liaison with the health services (Van Wyk *13; Wagstaff *21).

(iv) the need for a more effective system of contact tracing, especially for infectious diseases, and surveillance of at risk groups so that



'Brown people are like us'

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

JOHANNESBURG's management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer, yesterday repeated his call, first made about 10 years ago, that coloureds should be regarded as "brown Afrikaners".

He was speaking at a ceremony to honour veteran educationist and coloured management committee representative Mr Albie Pop.

The Albertus Pop Recreation Centre, the first in Eldorado Park, was officially opened by the mayor, Major Danie Opperman, at a function attended by a bevy of high-ranking guests, including the British Consul-General in Johannesburg, Mr Alan Titchener, and his deputy, Mr John Taylor.

Mr Oberholzer said: "Ten years ago I was the first Afrikaner who dared to say that the brown people of South Africa are brown Afrikaners. I was taken heavily to task in some circles."

Coloureds shared his language and culture, he said. And, in a broader national context, he added: "I know we'll find each other."

Mr Pop, headmaster of the giant Nancefield First Primary School, focussed his speech of thanks on the motto of the Transvaal Association of Teachers — "Let the Children Live".

Common humanity could make no distinction between children of different colours, he said. Whatever was done for children of one group in a community should be done for all.

The CMC chairman, Mr Miley Richards, who called Mr Pop a "tower of strength and wisdom", said the committee was no proper substitute for direct representation on the Johannesburg City Council.

But coloureds would, in the meantime, use the CMC to get the "best deal" possible for their community.

The afternoon belonged to Mr Pop, who has served Eldorado Park on the CMC since 1971, is a member of a string of child welfare and other service bodies, and whose school, with close on 1 700 pupils, is one of the country's biggest.

Many examples of schemes involving lay workers to do some or all of these tasks were described. In some cases, their inception had been stimulated by an external emergency - e.g. the training of village health workers in Rhodesia to deal with the needs of 'protected villages'. In others, they were the response to an ongoing felt need. Such a need and its partial fulfilment is described by Burney (Vol.2), discussing the local Transkei Anti-Tuberculosis Association Committees, which already act as 'ginger groups' and perform simple tasks such as keeping a register of infected persons and issuing drugs, and whose functions could be extended with training.

Sutter (Ch.13) describes how the high incidence of trachoma in Gazankulu in the area of Elim hospital was a suitable target for the development of "Care Groups" made up of volunteer primary health care workers.

An evaluation team from Wits medical school (Tollman et al, Ch.14) established that health care groups tended to be of somewhat higher socio-

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need of the population served'.[5]

(c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease palaces' are associated with this geographical bias and partly responsible for both the urban- and disease-orientation of the services.

Savage discusses two further problems with health services:

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Savage, h
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and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughou the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Options

The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most *efficient* and which best satisfies the condition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person better off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisation get something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, the existing situation is not efficient.

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good is distributed through a free market so that
no buyer can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

White removal threat

JOHANNESBURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1980.

PRICES ELSEWHERE ON BACK PAGE

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER
Pretoria Bureau

ABOUT 2 500 whites, resident west of Pretoria, may be removed under the Group Areas Act.

This was decided by the Pretoria City Council yesterday.

With only two councillors opposing the motion, the full council accepted a management committee proposal that the suburbs of Erasmia, Christoburg, Mareise and the land south, be given to the Indian community.

The decision affects about 602 white families. It is in direct conflict with Government promises to Erasmia residents that their suburb would always remain "white".

It is also in conflict with the Laudium Management Committee's acceptance of a Department of Planning and Environment proposal that the Hoekplaats area south of Laudium and the Melkplaas area north of Laudium, be reproclaimed as Indian area.

Mr E Abramjee, chairman of the Laudium Management Committee, said his committee was opposed to the resettlement of white Erasmia families.

"They have said they don't want to move. We have been victims of the Group Areas Act and don't want to be part and parcel of its implementation on another race group."

In its memorandum the management committee accepts a Pretoria University report which described Laudium as having "reached a housing crisis".

The committee memorandum says the housing problems in Laudium could be ascribed to "a shortage of land."

The chairman of the committee, Mr Philip Nel, said the Department of Planning and Environment's plan would form an unacceptable patchwork quilt of various racial areas.

"The only solution is the resettlement of the Erasmia whites. It will perhaps be necessary for the Prime Minister himself to intervene to ensure a solution is acceptable," said Mr Nel.

"Unless the white suburbs are reproclaimed, they will become islands in an Indian area," an unenviable position.

NOORDGESIG WARY OVER MOVE

84

By SAM MABE

RESIDENTS of Noordgesig, the coloured township bordering Soweto, this week reacted with scepticism to an announcement that their township is to be incorporated into Soweto and fall under the Diepmeadow Community Council.

Though those interviewed by SUNDAY POST would not say outright that they were opposed to the idea, the message could be read in their eyes and from the way they avoided certain questions.

During this week's monthly meeting of the Diepmeadow Community Council, the council's chairman, Mr Joseph Mahuhushi, said Noordgesig was to be part of Diepmeadow.

He said Noordgesig residents should become part of Diepmeadow or leave the area as soon as possible.

Mr Mahuhushi's statement of incorporating Noordgesig to Soweto was hailed by coloured community leader, Mr Albie Pop, who said the idea was realistic as there was a big shortage of housing among "our" black brothers.

A prominent resident of Noordgesig, Mrs Vesta Smith reacted sharply to this remark.

She said: "Mr Pop is implying that housing is the problem facing certain blacks and not others. If 'his' brothers have housing problems, 'our' brothers also have the same problem. Every black person in this country faces a housing problem."

She said she could not comment on Mr Mahuhushe's statement because the Johannesburg City Council had not informed them about the move.

"I've been here since 1932 and was told that our stay here was temporary. Thirty-eight years later we are still temporary sojourners in this township.

"We are waiting for a directive from the City Council and it is only thereafter that we will react as a community," Mrs Smith added

nomic status than the average, and that where the difference was marked could affect their work; that care groups had been successfully cated, and that those families which had had contact with care group bers had better knowledge of the causes of disease and how to prevent than those who had had no contact. The workers are now ready to take more health tasks.

other group of lay workers has been developed in Rhodesia to deal with a rticular problem -- described by Supire (*61). Until recently, motiva- nal work for family planning had been done by educators trained by the nily Planning Association. However, it was found that motivators who

State backs home survey in Lenasia

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

THE Department of Community Development yesterday emphasised that it was backing the housing survey which is being conducted by Lenasia's management committee.

But it reiterated that participation in the survey was not a necessary precondition for the allocation of houses to the homeless in the township.

The department's regional representative for Johannesburg, Mr J N Swart, had a meeting yesterday with the LMC to clear up misunderstandings about the validity of the survey.

He said the department would recognise the results of the survey, and use them in conjunction with its own housing waiting list.

"I cannot refuse an application for a house simply because a man has not completed the survey, but we'll consult with the LMC in all housing allocations," he said after the meeting.

Yesterday was Mr Swart's last day as regional representative. Today he takes up his new post as vice-chairman of the Community Development Board. His successor is Mr Dirk Rossouw.

The survey controversy began when callers complained to the Rand Daily Mail that they had been told applications to Community Development for houses would not be considered unless they had completed the LMC's survey — which closes next month.

The LMC chairman, Mr C Dennis Pillay, confirmed that the committee would not support applications by anyone who had not taken part in the survey.

The purpose of the survey, he said, was:

- To update the lists of homeless Indians
- To ensure that people were not refused houses on the grounds that their applications had been mislaid by the Department of Community Development.
- To ensure that Indians from outside Johannesburg were not given priority for houses over Lenasia's own homeless.

The Department of Community Development is at present allocating 10% of all new houses in Lenasia to people already living there. Preference for the rest is being given to the families from Pageview — about 850 — still to be resettled.

Nearly 300 new houses will be completed each month from April — a total of 2 800 by April next year. Plans are being completed for another 1 300 houses to be built by 1982 in Lenasia, south of Gatsrand.

Supervision is done by the local MCH clinic nurse and at visits of the Public Health nurse. The RHV's work 5 half days a week and are paid a monthly salary of R20,00 by the government.

The first group of 41 RHV's have been in the field for two years, and the results of preliminary evaluation show that attendance at clinics and utilisation of antenatal and child welfare services has more than doubled and the number of immunisations has also risen.

Dick (*21) describes another training programme for training primary health workers, [illegible] at Nongoma hospital in KwaZulu. These women are chosen at community meetings and are also trained at clinics, one session a week, y a public health nurse and a social worker with the help of a doctor. similar range of tasks is envisaged: health education, data collection, pervision of chronic disease treatment, contact tracing, surveillance of risk groups, first aid, community organisation and motivation, and aison with health services. When fully trained, it is hoped that the orkers will be paid by a flat rate levy of 20c a month on all community embers. Dick proposes that the success of the scheme should be judged according to the impact on health status, for which baseline data is already ing collected.

n Wyk (*18) describes a rather different scheme in an urban setting, hose main aim is to provide liaison between health services and the community. St John's Ambulance and Dr van Wyk at the Dr Abdurman Day Hospital in the Cape have been training 'Auxiliary Information Disseminators nd Educators' (AIDEs). They are volunteers, 5 who had been working with ALS, a community social improvement team, and 5 from volunteers working at he Early Learning Centre nearby. Auxiliaries would visit homes, note any ajor health problems and distribute literature on health topics and on ealth services available. If the scheme is successful, it is hoped that he role of the auxiliaries can be expanded.

agstaff (*21) has also been training lay health workers in Soweto 'to xtend simple health care and education into the home and collect various asic data'.

her village health worker schemes described by Savage in Chapter 6, are:

(i) the 'agentes polivalentes' of Mozambique;
(ii) Family Welfare Educators in Botswana, and
(iii) Village Health Workers in Lesotho.

Integration hopes at council's about-face

Rdm 2/2/80 (84)

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER
Pretoria Bureau

PRETORIA community leaders hope the opening of the city hall for the coloured community's annual charity ball will open the way to other public facilities being integrated.

After an acrimonious debate on Thursday, the council voted by 17 to 11 to accept the management committee proposal that the Eersterust community be allowed to use the hall on September 23 for the annual Jacaranda Ball.

This is an about-face by the committee; which last year rejected the application for the use of the hall.

Mr W R Hoods, chairman of the Eersterust Management Committee, said the council's decision should have been taken two years ago.

"It is, however, a step in the right direction. I hope the next step will be to allow integration of other public facilities in the city, especially eating, sporting and recreational facilities."

Mr Hoods said the coloured community supported the demand of the Laudium community that the Indian community also be allowed the use the city hall.

Mr Louis Dewrance, a member of the Eersterust management committe and Transvaal chairman of the coloured Labour Party, said the decision was "quite about time".

"It has already caused too much friction and hatred between black and white. The city hall is not the holiest of the holies and should obviously be open to all Pretorians, and we are Pretorians."

Mr Dewrance said he did not think the management committee had changed its stance because of pressure from the National Party hierarchy.

"I believe they have seen the time has come for change, and are trying their best to accomodate."

Mr E Abramjee, chairman of the Laudium Management Committee, said other facilities like the Fountains Valley, should be open to all races.

"I think the council has been pressurised by the Government. This has led to softening in attitudes of the management committee members."

GILL WESTCOTT *et al.*

SUMMARY OF PAPERS DELIVERED AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE:

1. HEALTH STATISTICS

1.1 Health Measurement

Before attempting to measure health, it is necessary to attempt to define this concept. The constitution of the World Health Organisation (WHO) defined health as a 'state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity'. The difficulty in operationalising WHO's concept and constructing a quantifiable index of health is manifest. In practice, it is not so much health that we try to

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important indices for the planning, implementation, surveillance and evaluation of the health services. Information about the number of deaths occurring in South Africa by cause, age and sex is published annually by the Department of Statistics. These final reports appear after a delay of several years, a situation common to most countries. This results in the data being of little value for current monitoring. There are two series of reports, one for whites, Asians and coloured people which covers the whole country and one for Africans, in selected magisterial districts which comprise the main urban areas. There is no data for rural Africans who comprise about a half of the total population of the country. Using the 1974 reports on deaths of the Department of Statistics, the proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig.5(a)-(d), Ch.2.

The most important single health index involving mortality is the infant mortality rate. In the absence of other data, it gives the most information about the health status of a community. Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig.3, Ch.2. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[1] have estimated the infant mortality rates for particular urban areas. These show considerable variation. A mean figure and range are given in the figure. These *de facto* figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and the Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[2] An increase in infant mortality is observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figures for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as in those parts of the world devoid of medical services.

1.3 Nutrition

Another important index of health, and one not involving mortality, is nutritional status. Anthropometrical measurements normally are used as an indirect index of nutrition. These measurements are often judged against the Boston (Harvard) standards which are representative of middle class white American children. No definitive studies of comparable size have been done in developing countries.

Coloureds can stay in Alex — official

84

RDM 4/2/85

COLOURED residents who want to stay on in Alexandra can do so, a statement released at the weekend has said.

This statement was issued by Major R Sive, an executive member of the Sandton Civic Foundation. The statement is issued as more families from Alexandra are settled in Klipspruit, near Avalon cemetery.

About three months ago, a meeting was held at the home of Mr David Dalling to discuss the possible removal of coloured families residing in Alexandra to an area south of Johannesburg.

Present at the meeting were the Alexandra Community Council, which had just been inducted by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof, representatives of the coloured and Indian communities of Alexandra and Wynberg, and members of the Sandton Civic Foundation. The management committee of the Sandton Town Council attended in an observer capacity.

The blacks on the Community Council expressed the view that the coloured people had always been part of the community of Alexandra and had no desire to see them removed.

The Sandton Civic Foundation in its liaison role, undertook to discuss this matter with the relevant Minister for Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn. The Minister has now arranged, at this stage, with the Minister for Co-operation and Development that all coloured families who wish to remain in Alexandra may do so, and any who wish to go to the new coloured townships in the south of Johannesburg, and who may have put their names down for houses there, will be helped to do so.

...a somersault

...waiting ambulance after he som-
Barberspan 500 off-road race.

Barberspan win for Paddy

By Clive Smith

Veteran off-road racer Paddy Driver, with navigator Murray Difford in a Ford F100 truck won the Castrol Barberspan 500 held at Delareyville at the weekend.

They were closely followed to the finish by Heinz Primic in a Volkswagen Beetle in second position and Des Tarboton (Sandmaster) third.

In a closely contested motorbike section, Martin Jones (Honda) beat Charlie Tissen (Honda) by just over a minute in the 500 km six-hour race.

One of the injured was Nico Pienaar (Suzuki) who somersaulted off his bike after hitting a jump, receiving back injuries and breaking a leg.

Hot favourites to win the event, Bobby Olthoff and Spotti Woodhead in their Micro filter Chev Nomad, lost 54 minutes just after taking the lead because of numerous punctures, finally finishing 13th overall.

Cars: 1, P Driver and M Difford (Ford); 2, H Primic and B Fiebiger (VW Beetle); 3, D Tarboton (Sandmaster); 4, G Fiebiger (Jeep Ventura); 5, T van der Merwe and M van der Merwe (Chev Jeep).

Motorbikes: 1, Martin Jones (Honda); 2, C Tissen (Honda); 3, C Brand (Kawasaki); 4, B Hirsch (Husqvarna);, 5 S Knox (Husqvarna).

Bid to find out demand for homes in Lenasia

STAR 11/2/80

By Yussuf Nazeer

A controversy started by three Lenasia housing surveys to find out how many people on the waiting list really needed homes will be resolved by the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department.

The three bodies involved — the Department of Community Development, the Lenasia Management Committee and the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department of the Johannesburg City Council — each has a waiting list of people in Lenasia who have applied for homes over the years.

But the number of applicants on the three lists is not the same.

The Department of Community Development's list has varied over the years and many applications from people for homes have gone astray.

Two years ago the Lenasia Management Committee carried out its own survey. Later another independent survey was carried out by a former vice-chairman of the management committee, Mr Abe Choonara

A few months ago the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department decided to carry out a final survey to find out how many people really needed homes.

The director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr M P Wilsnach, finally decided to combine all the surveys to resolve the waiting list problem.

Homes will be allocated on this final combined list by the Department of Community Development on the recommendation of Coloured and Asian Affairs in conjunction with the Indian management committee.

Medical aid boost for blacks

STAR 11/2/80

A concession by the Registrar of Medical Schemes has given the go-ahead to companies wanting to put all their staff on to one medical aid scheme.

The move is also expected to swell the number of blacks and coloureds of medical aid schemes and pave the way for more black patients to see doctors.

As from March 1, the Medical Expenses Distribution Society will give blacks and coloureds the same medical aid benefits as whites at a cost much more in line with their own incomes. The society has 500 member companies.

Each member's contribution will be based on his or her claims pattern, but all will get the same benefits.

In the past, medical aid schemes have been white orientated and companies were reluctant to put all their staff on to one scheme.

The law has stipulated that contributions and benefits must apply equally to all members, whatever their colour.

The society's research shows that the ratio of claims works out at whites and Indians 100, coloured 50 and blacks 20.

...t will in the world, there is
...n do to correct an oversight
...u're the deceased."

...nager, Old Mutual Financial Advisory Service, Johannesburg.

These are some of the Financial Analysts who can assist you now.

If one of them is not near to you, contact your local Old Mutual manager.

84

Hansard 2 Quest. Col. 69/70 13/2/80

Group Areas Board

200. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy:

Whether the Group Areas Board recently investigated the proclaiming of further areas in or near Pretoria for Indian occupation; if so, (a) what areas are to be so proclaimed, (b) when and (c) for how many families will provision be made in each area?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY:

No. Certain proposals which were advertised on 28 December 1979 are to be investigated by the Group Areas Board on 15 February 1980.

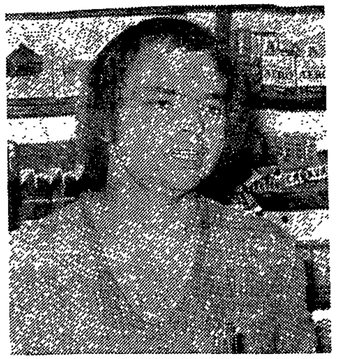
(a), (b) and (c) Further decisions and action thereanent will be taken as soon as possible after receipt and consideration of the findings of the Group Areas Board.

A town that wants to stay white is seething

Louis and Belia Fourie: "In 21 years we've watched this town grow."

Maria Howden: "I'll fight to the end to stay in this place."

Johan Smit: "The Nats can forget about my vote. I'll only move if the price is right."

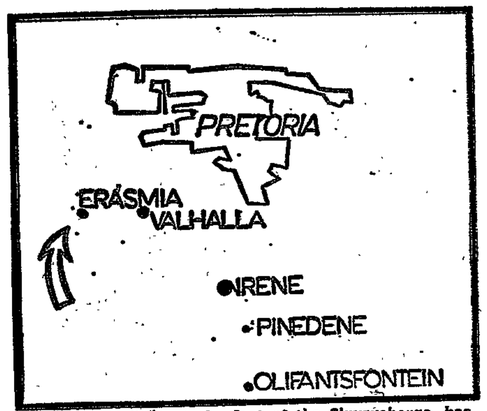


Hennie van Deventer: "What happened in Claudius could also happen in Erasmia."

Skw 8/4

14/2/80

CILLA DUFF takes a look at a community that is seething with suspicion and anger because it thinks it might be reproclaimed as an Indian area. The residents will air their views at a meeting tonight.



Erasmia, nestling at the foot of the Skurweberge, has been in a see-saw situation since Pretoria City Council recommended to the Group Areas Board that it be reproclaimed an Indian area.

Erasmia is seething with suspicion.

The neat-as-a-pin country community (population 1 500) at the foot of the gentle Skurweberge is suspicious of strangers, suspicious of the Press, suspicious of anyone who doesn't speak Afrikaans and, mostly, it's suspicious of the Government.

The problem started in January, when the Pretoria City Council recommended to the Group Areas Board that Erasmia be reproclaimed an Indian area, to solve the desperate housing shortage in nearby Laudium.

And it's been a see-saw situation ever since.

"One day the Government reassures us that we won't have to move out of our homes, the next they're saying, sorry, you will probably have to go after all," complain pensioners Louis and Belia Fourie, who have lived in Erasmia for 21 years.

Yesterday's statement by Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy, that Erasmia will stay white, doesn't wash with the Fouries — or any of the Erasmia folk we questioned.

Battle cry

"We've lost faith in the Nats," was the grim verdict of most. And, "We'll fight to the death, to keep Erasmia white" was the dramatic battle cry from the town's hairdressing salon to the bakery, from the supermarket to private homes with lace-covered windows and white picket fences.

But Erasmia's row is not so much with its straitened Indian neighbours as it is with the Department of Community Development.

Their homes, worth about R20-million, will never fetch their present market value if sold to the department, say residents.

"If they want the area to go to the Indians, they must go ahead," says soft-goods manufacturer Johan Smit, "as long as I get what I paid for my house. I don't think I'll continue to vote Nat — not when they can consider taking from me that which I've slogged and sweated for."

Freewheeler

One of the men in town most anxious for a decision to be reached at a Group Areas Board public hearing tomorrow is Fon Koutzaytes.

Freewheeling Koutzaytes has lived in so many places that another move wouldn't make any difference.

"But I own 13 shops in town, and I won't sell out for less than R600 000. If the Indians can afford that kind of money, and I have permission to sell to them, I'm happy to leave.

The shotgun

"But they'll have to bulldoze me out of this place before I make a deal with the Department of Community Development . . . not after what happened to my brother-in-law" (the proprietor of the Hot Pot roadhouse — see separate story). . .

"Where will they put us?" "Allow them to give away Erasmia and soon enough they'll be giving away Johannesburg" . . . "Hulle beloof ons die goud van die hemel, dan kry ons die koperlagie" . . .

"I'll use the shotgun if I have to" . . . were sample comments from Erasmians who will pack into the town's community centre tonight, for a meeting called by the HNP's voice in the wilderness, Jaap Marais, to resolve the matter.

Anti-NP as they are, no one was prepared to say that they would swing their voting allegiance as far right as the HNP.

But one thing is for sure — if Erasmians think they're being handed a lemon, Pakenham will have an interesting appendage to "The Boer War".

Hot Pot will be swallowed whole by expropriation

And in neighbouring Claudius, 31-year-old Hennie van Deventer, proprietor of the Hot Pot roadhouse, is about to see his only source of income swallowed whole by something called the Claudius de Vries Drive.

Van Deventer's story starts in 1977, when whites in the area received their first expropriation notices.

"The Department of Community Development said they'd value our property, buildings and business, and compensate with sums which would compete on the open market," claims Van Deventer.

"Don't ask me how they do their job. Of the three valuators sent to interview me, I only ever set eyes on one."

Paltry

Nevertheless, the Department arrived at the sum of R28 500, plus a 10 percent "ongeriefsonkoste" which pushed the amount up to R31 000. Paltry, considering that he had paid R48 000 for the Hot Pot in 1974, Mr van Deventer said.

"They weren't prepared to budge on the price, even though a building society valuation on the building alone was set at R29 500."

Following a lengthy correspondence, Van Deventer was then told the Department was prepared to give him permission to sell the business privately, for R65 000.

He was stil gloating over that little victory when another letter arrived, expressing regret that expropriation could not be withdrawn, as the Department had already started to build a road, which would just happen to go right through the Hot Pot.

Shock

A week ago, another shock awaited Van Deventer on his front doorstep, in the shape of two representatives from the Department of Community Development.

"They gave me 30 days to vacate the premises, and there's nothing I can do about it. I'm going to lose everything — and more — I have. They suggested I accept their offer of R31 000 and take my case to the arbitration court in August."

Van Deventer is bitter: "What's the point of buying property if you can't own it?"

Compared to the existence of hospitals alone, however, the DHO marks an enormous improvement, though Smith points out that there is still much to be done by integrating preventive and promotive with curative care and in better health- and community-orientation of their administration.

Ross, Maswego and Moja (Ch.17) report singular success in the narrower field of obstetric care achieved at clinics in the Durban area. Clinics were already providing obst
tality rate was high (
was begun, consisting

(i) postgraduate n
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GENERAL NEWS

Lenasia call for inquiry on rehousing

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

THE Lenasia Management Committee this week called for a judicial inquiry into alleged profiteering in the rehousing of Indians from Pageview to Lenasia, Johannesburg.

LMC member Mr Dinky Pillay said he had proof that Pageview residents who had been allocated houses in Lenasia were renting or selling them at big profits, instead of moving in themselves.

He called for all resettlements from Pageview to be halted until a commission of inquiry had thoroughly investigated the allegations.

Mr Pillay said he had proof of 11 cases of profiteering.

One case involved a man who had been allocated a house in Lenasia Extension 8. But this man had let the house and had continued living in Pageview — charging his Lenasia tenant R3 000 for the favour, plus a R500 deposit.

The tenant is about to be evicted by the Department of Community Development after it found out about the deal. He'll have to return to rented backyard accommodation, R3 500 poorer.

Other LMC members said they had proof of similar cases, some involving people who had moved to Pageview from Durban to take advantage of the rehousing of Pageview people in Lenasia.

Lenasian leaders have long protested about the resettlements of adequately housed Pageview Indians. They say it adds to the housing crisis in Lenasia merely to satisfy Government ideology.

They feel it is absurd that the Pageview families should be given priority over long-established Lenasian families who are crowded into slum areas, backyards and garages for which they pay exorbitant rents.

LMC member Mr Abie Choonara insisted that all housing allocation lists should be carefully checked to prevent abuses.

Mr Choonara ran a double-page advertisement in last month's Lenasia Times with the names of about 1 000 people who had applied for homes.

But he had since discovered, he said, that at least 17 of them already had houses and were relying on the allocation confusion to get second houses.

Mr Choonara endorsed a demand by Mr Pillay that the LMC should be represented on the Department of Community Development's housing allocation committee.

The pair called for full public disclosure of all allocations.

Easy availability of medical care was not the only criterion. Respondents were keenly concerned with the quality of medical attention, including the attitude of doctors and tolerance of late payment, as well as the perceived effectiveness of their treatment. Patients were slow to blame a doctor for faulty advice. All informants found the costs of medicare a real
: search for relief when initial treat-
formants saw no conflict between bio-
resorted freely to both. Tolerance of
ected in Whisson's comment: 'Like other
ickness lies within the parameters of

services in 'White' farming areas
while those of Pugh (*48), Kok (*25),
7) relate to health services in Black
(*56) and Frankish (Vol.2) are also
ilar problems of accessibility of health
pes of areas, White farms are large and
ated, while the reserves suffer from
erty resulting from the splitting of
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AS

South Africa has approximately twice to
nite populations when the proportion
statistics are available for rural
tween White and Black populations as a
es for Africans probably exceed those of
n towns the 'Coloured' death rate is
opulation is less selected than that in
higher, be
towns; the rates in homelands probably exceed the figures for farming areas

confidence of the respondent. Others consulted friends and neighbours first. Advice was also taken from pharmacists for minor disorders as they were reached conveniently from the workplace.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

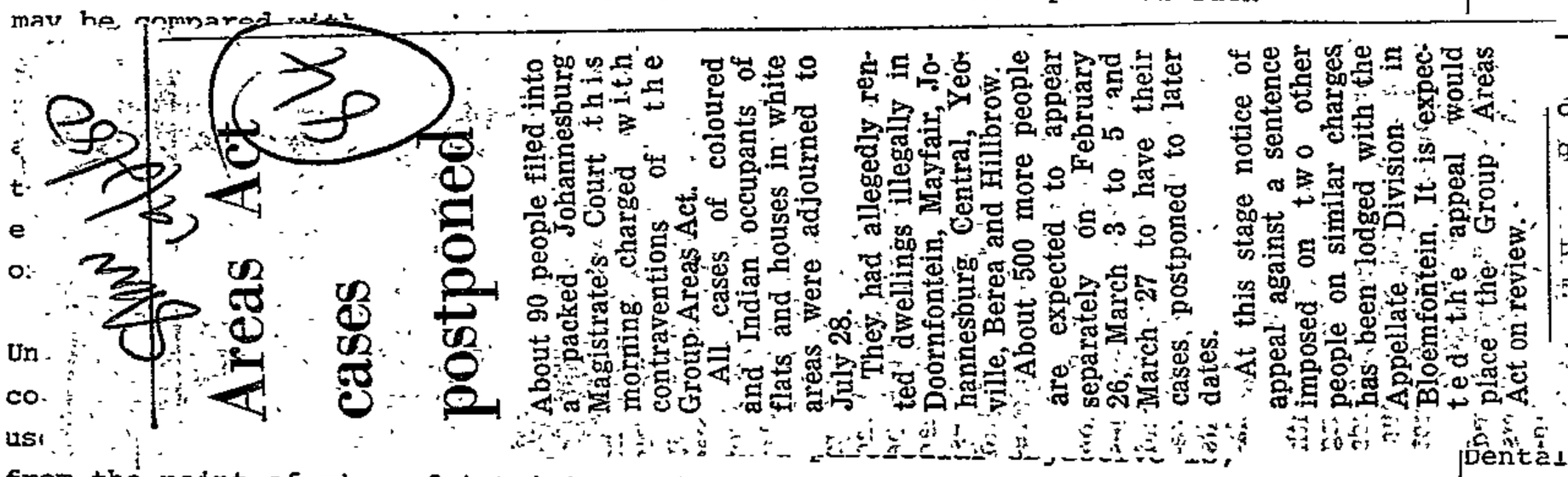
The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with



Areas Act cases postponed

About 90 people filed into a packed Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this morning charged with contraventions of the Group Areas Act.

All cases of coloured and Indian occupants of flats and houses in white areas were adjourned to July 28.

They had allegedly rented dwellings illegally in Doornfontein, Mayfair, Johannesburg Central, Yeoville, Berea and Hillbrow.

About 500 more people are expected to appear separately on February 26, March 3 to 5 and March 27 to have their cases postponed to later dates.

At this stage notice of appeal against a sentence imposed on two other people on similar charges has been lodged with the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein. It is expected that the appeal would take place the Group Areas Act on review.

from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
& poorly d families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
quate ante- & obstetric	++++	++	++	+++	48
trition	+++	+++	++	++	36
for medical	++	++	++++	++	32
ific diseases:					
	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

The people who want out . . . Mrs Rachel Ruiters (left), Mrs Lena Patel and Mrs Julie Watson.

Where the lost and forgotten live in dread

Star 20/2/80 (84) ~~343~~

If you're coloured, and you live in a slum where toilets have been blocked for almost a year, rain pours through gaping holes in your roof, drunks and thugs terrorise your family, beat up your neighbours, rape women; how do you get out of it? YUSSUF NAZEER reports on the plight of the coloured people living in Wynberg.

In Alexandra Township, the authorities are moving hundreds of coloured people out of appalling slums into new homes at Klipspruit near Eldorado Park. But in nearby Wynberg, coloured families living in equally outrageous conditions are being ignored.

Between Alexandra and Wynberg — inherited by Sandton — runs the dividing line, 1st Avenue. The Wynberg side is fringed with a 1 km stretch of shops which harbour the ghetto-like backyard slums inhabited by scores of coloured families.

Social workers there have described the setup as "unfit for human habitation" Mud-brick and zinc buildings are falling apart. communal toilets are blocked, rotting roofs have gaping holes, shebeens flourish and thugs rape women and terrorise families.

MORALLY

The social conditions are so bad according to priests, teachers, clerks and white-collar workers holding down good jobs in Johannesburg and Sandton, that unless the community is moved out to a better environment, the new generation growing up there would become spiritually and morally lost as have most of their predecessors.

"We're praying night and day to get out," said Mr Jan Marais, a dispatch clerk with a fruit and vegetable canning company in Eloff Street.

"I can afford a better home. I need a garden for my children. But I've been told by the West Rand Administration Board, the Sandton Town Council and the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department that Wynberg's coloured people are not their responsibility," said Mr Marais.

CONFIRMED

Other families confirmed Mr Marais' claim. Many said they had applied for homes more than five years ago.

The Coloured and Asian Affairs director, Mr Mathys Wilsnach, said his department's priority was to resettle Alexandra's 600 coloured families. There were no plans for Wynberg's families.

Families living at Stand 196, 1st Avenue, are facing serious problems. Three communal toilets have been blocked for almost a year, they claim.

Families said they feared cholera, typhoid or other diseases breaking out under those conditions. The property is owned by a white company, Sextagon (Pty) Ltd. A director said the families could not be "thrown into the street" while no alternative housing was available.

The company called on the authorities to probe the wretched living conditions of these people and provide homes for them.

SCRAMBLE

The caretaker of the property said the toilets were so old they could not stand up to use by 30 to 40 people. Children also threw foreign objects into the pans, he said.

Families told The Star they had to scramble over walls and through wire-fences into neighbouring backyards to plead with people there to allow them to use their toilets.

A mother warned a reporter not to go near the "klein huisie".

"You'll get sick for days. It's really bad," she said.

Another mother, Mrs Julie Watson, carrying her granddaughter in her arms, said: "There is no future here for our children. Some of them are already sick. How do we get out of this place?"

HOLES

"Nobody sleeps here when it rains," interjected Mrs Rachel Ruiters. "We spend our nights catching rainwater in pots and dishes. There are so many holes in our roofs."

It's the same in all those squalid yards, they said. And at weekends, the drunks and thugs pull in and a reign of terror begins. Swearing, fighting, cursing, stabbings, assaults and rapes are the order of things.

No one reports these things anymore because nobody listens. And no one draws back in horror on awakening in the morning to find a newborn baby lying covered with flies on the garbage heap.

"It's the law of the jungle here," declares Jan Marais.

A priest said the cancerous situation there was contagious.

"Right from the beginning, the children of these people are doomed. Prayer alone will not save them — they need practical help."

Call for probe of Pageview 'scandal'

Star 20.2.80

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Minister of Community Development has been asked to investigate the activities of a number of Pageview businessmen alleged to be involved in a Lenasia housing scandal.

The call was made by Mr D W Pillay at the recent Lenasia Management Committee meeting — before he resigned from it.

He told officials from the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs department that a number of Pageview people were obtaining homes and plots from the Department of Community Development for speculation.

"The management committee has in its possession factual information about some Pageview businessmen having sold the homes and plots allocated to them by Community Development, for high profits," said Mr Pillay.

He said this state of affairs gave the lie to the Minister's claims that Pageview's people had to be given priority for home allocation over the hundreds of Lenasia residents living in garages and backyards.

He called on the Minister — in a motion adopted unanimously at the Management Committee meeting — to freeze all home allocations to Pageview "speculators" until the judicial commission's findings are made known.

Mr Pillay said the irregularities would be found to have taken place on homes in Lenasia's extensions 5, 6, 7 and 8.

He wanted the Minister to find out how Community Development's Johannesburg region office had been allocating homes and who was responsible.

SPICY BEEF SAL

1 medium size let
2 carrots
Parsley

Wash and slice th
Keep a few slices
Wash scallions a
Green tops on. T
scallions together
dress and serve.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh sicer, medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, onion, chopped onion in a bowl and stir all the ingredients together and spoon into the cabbage. Use hot or cold.

GIMLAN [illegible]

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up [illegible] with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 1 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orangeade sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/2 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 T soya sauce
1 T lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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90 Group Areas Act cases postponed

ABOUT 90 people filed into a packed Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with contraventions of the Group Areas Act.

All cases of coloured and Indian occupants of flats and houses in white areas were remanded to July 28.

They allegedly rented dwellings illegally in mostly Doornfontein, Mayfair, Johannesburg Central, Yeoville, Berea and Hillbrow.

About 500 more people are expected to appear separately on February 26, March 3 to 5 and March 27 to have their cases remanded to later dates.

(84) Post 20.2.80

At this stage notice of appeal against a sentence imposed on two similar occupants has been lodged with the appellant division in Bloemfontein. It is expected that the appeal would place the Group Areas Act on review.

Appeals may be heard sometime in May, but there was still no confirmation of the date.

With the appeal still pending the Magistrate's Court will withhold hearing of any Group Areas Act cases.

Co-ordinating secretaries of Actstop were outside court yesterday liaising and completing records of each "illegal" tenant.

Started just over a year ago, Actstop continually watch which tenants' situation have changed, if any one of them have since moved out of white areas and also offers legal support.

Actstop is supported by the legal profession who will appear pro-amico on behalf of people whose cases come up for trial later.

Renewal — hope turns to heartbreak

Star 21/2/80

(84)

Slums, blight, heartbreak, demolition, the Group Areas Act . . . These are just some of the words most people associate with urban renewal. Here LYNDA LOXTON takes a look at the effects of renewal schemes on Johannesburg residents. Pictures by FRANK BLACK.

A ray of hope for blighted city areas 20 years ago, the concept of urban renewal has had mixed results and stirred up mixed feelings in Johannesburg.

In theory, the idea was a good one, but it has failed to live up to expectations and the effects on residents have, in some cases, been drastic.

A few council housing projects have been completed, a handful of houses has been built by the Department of Community Development, a few streets have been closed off and tarted up to improve a neighbourhood's environment, a few parks have been planned — but no scheme has been completed and none of the startling transformations predicted over the last 20 years has been achieved.

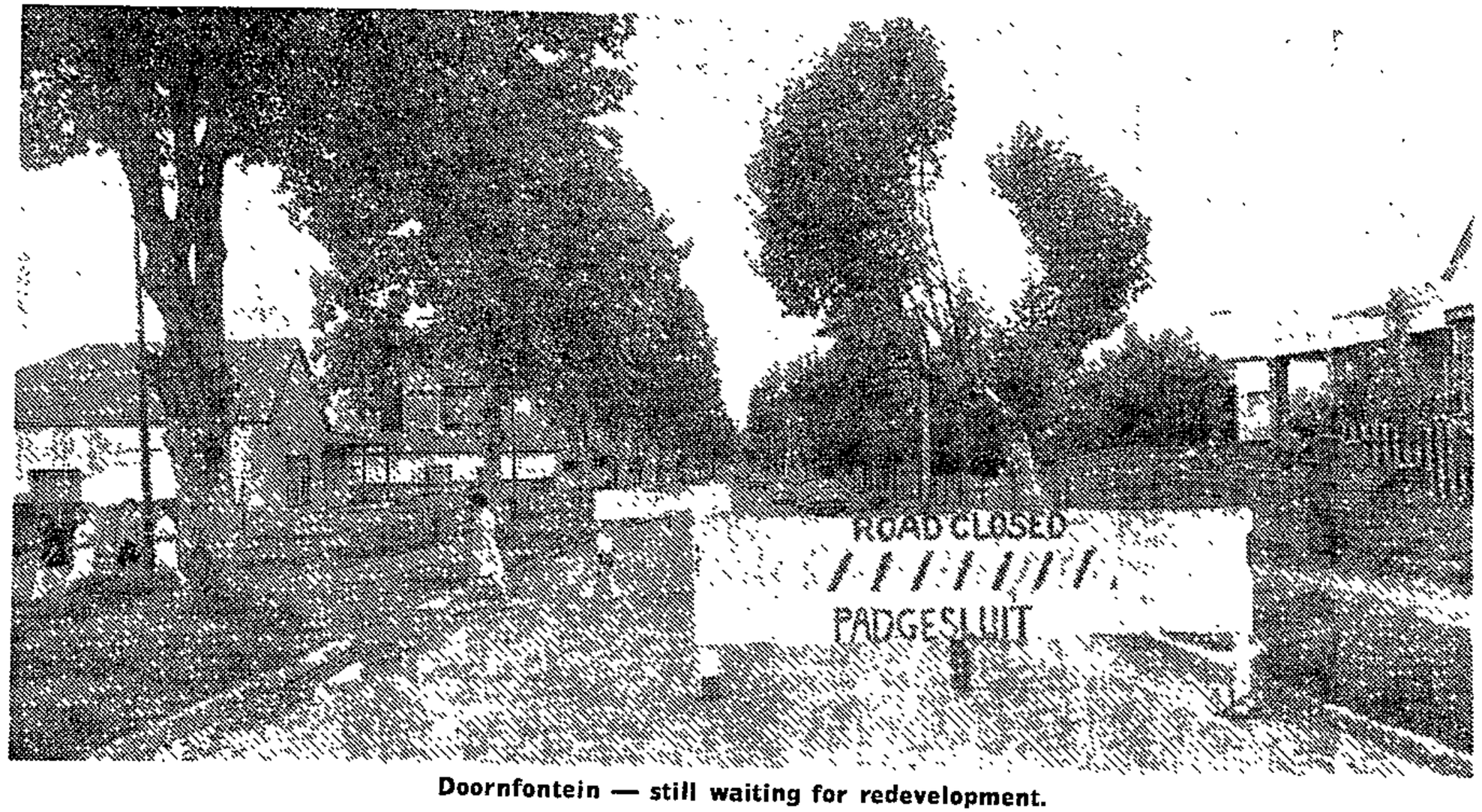
To be fair, the work done by the Johannesburg City council, the Department of Community Development and private developers has been pioneering work. They have had to learn, sometimes by their mistakes, as they went along.

Perhaps the problem lies in the fact that plans for redevelopment of the city's older suburbs were too grandiose, too expensive.

Most have had to be drastically scaled down. Planners, and the public, did not realise how long it would take to do the groundwork, and expectations of "instant renewal" have been dashed.

HALTED

The financial crunch of the 1970s added to the delay by halting many schemes as they were



Doornfontein — still waiting for redevelopment.

Much to complain about, say the residents

The most common complaints about urban renewal are:

● "Freezing" of land to subject all sales and redevelopment to council and Community Development approval while final plans are drawn up for an area. It has taken a long time to complete consolidation and rezoning of land, and uncertainty among residents has often led to a worsening of "slum" conditions.

Some planners now admit that freezing has not achieved its aims, and doubt whether it will be done again. Others, however, believe it has been successful.

● Demolition. Residents claim that in many cases houses are demolished that could have been renovated, enabling residents to stay in them and helping to maintain the character of an area.

The planners claim that the houses that are demolished are not worth saving, and point out that they have rehabilitated houses. In phase three of the Jeppe-Troyeville-Fairview scheme, the Community Development Act was changed so that Community Development funds could be used to rehabilitate houses and close streets for parks.

If a lot of money is spent on renovation, planners say, rents will have to be increased, forcing the original tenants out of the area.

Mr Herzenberg and Mr Fossett have urged that the question of the promised revolving fund to help homeowners with renovations be cleared up. After being told for two years that it had not been established because of "technical difficulties," Mr Herzenberg was told late last year that it existed, but that no one had applied.

Residents have also objected to the way in which houses are demolished. They claim that the contractors first gut the houses of windows, doors and roofs.

The shell is then left for a few weeks or months before it is demolished and becomes a haven for "undesirable elements."

The department admits that this does sometimes happen, but says it does its best to ensure that the houses are demolished as soon as possible.

● Vacant stands and lack of development once houses have been demolished. Residents complain that once a hous has been demolished the vacant stands are left unkempt and contribute to deterioration of the area.

Mr Herzenberg said that in Vrededorp, the department had built only 23 housing units while it had vacant land for over 100. He asked why, instead of large scale demolition, the department had not built a house. moved a family in and then demolished their old home. This would prevent people being moved out of the area.

The planners, however, maintain that while this might be the ideal solution, a house-by-house approach would send the prices of the homes rocketing. Once contractors "got their machines rolling," they wanted to work on whole sections.

The two faces of urban renewal in Vrededorp. The gutted house in the foreground will eventually make way for modern low-income housing units similar to those in the background.

Melville in recent years.

He is certain that if residents had known about the problems of urban renewal, they would have had reservations about accepting the scheme.

His sentiments are echoed by Mr Eric Field of the Doornfontein Development Corporation. After 10 years, this unique project by private enterprise in the field of urban renewal is only getting off the ground.

"Having seen all the problems, I would never recommend a project on this scale to any company. The problems started with the acquisition of land and went all the way through to the bureaucratic process of planning and development," he said.

Development in "unfrozen" areas like parts of Vrededorp has been slowed down by the economic slump, but planners hope that there will be an upturn in interest soon.

In Jeppe-Fairview-Troyeville, all the necessary rezonings have not yet been passed by the Province, but planners hope to get these through within two years.

In Doornfontein, the necessary rezonings were gazetted this year and development of the new area — with offices, shops and flats — will begin this year, depending on demand and interest. About one-third of the area has already been bulldozed for redevelopment.

The most radical kind of urban renewal in the city is getting under way in the old Western Township. In phases, families are being re-housed, the

for redevelopment of the city's older suburbs were too grandiose, too expensive.

Most have had to be drastically scaled down. Planners, and the public, did not realise how long it would take to do the groundwork, and expectations of "instant renewal" have been dashed.

HALTED

The financial crunch of the 1970s added to the delay by halting many schemes as they were about to get off the ground.

Some planners would, if given the chance, do things differently now and concentrate on small-scale upgrading of neighbourhoods rather than large-scale demolition and redevelopment.

Urban renewal came to a head in Johannesburg in the early 1960s. Experts differ to disagree on why.

Some say it was essentially because of the rapid deterioration of the older parts near the city centre including Jeppestown, Troyeville, Doornfontein, Fairview and Vrededorp.

Some of these suburbs were once prime residential areas with beautiful houses occupied by people of known famous names. They had been respectable but modest, working class areas occupied for generations by a liberal mix of whites, coloureds and Indians.

But as the city grew, the rich moved north, the areas became older and more neglected — and urban blight came into being.

In some areas, crime and prostitution abounded and shebeens flourished. In most, buildings deteriorated around large low-income families and unauthorised industries sprang up in old buildings. Calls began to be heard "for something to be done."

Others, however, argue that urban renewal was a cover for an overall strategy — set in motion by the Group Areas Act of 1950 — to move all "non-whites" out of the city into their own group areas.

Although the city council objected, Pageview was declared a white group area in 1963.

The original 2 500 coloured and Indian families in the suburb will, it is estimated be re-housed by the end of this year. The delay in their resettlement is largely due to the lack of adequate housing in their group areas

Some researchers maintain that the Act has been responsible for the slum conditions in the areas earmarked for urban renewal.

"Because people are aware that they will, in the near future, have to move from their homes, there has been a slowdown in home improvement. The justification of 'slum clearance' has thus in many instances become a self-fulfilling prophecy" wrote Ms Charlotte Eales in a paper "Housing — An endless cycle of need" for the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association.

As soon as accommodation is found for Pageview Indians and coloureds, they are re-located and their homes — some of which are still structurally sound — are demolished.

In Jeppe and Doornfontein, the situation was similar. Desperate for accommodation, coloured and Indian families had moved into homes abandoned by whites, often with the covert approval of landlords who would rather let their properties than have them stand empty.

Since the urban renewal projects started, the "non-white" families have been summonsed, taken to court and in some cases, evicted.

Property owners with plans to demolish buildings occupied by whites have to find these tenants alternative accommodation. They do not have the same obligation towards "non-white" tenants, although, for example, the Doornfontein Development Corporation has undertaken to help all residents wherever it can.

This situation has added to the housing backlog in coloured and Indian areas, and residents have been moved to houses (if they can get them) which do not meet their needs — proximity to work, and low rentals — in the same way.

White residents have also been affected.

The need to provide adequate low income housing for whites led the Department of Community Development to join forces with the Johannesburg City Council in urban renewal schemes for Vrededorp-Pageview and Jeppe-Troyeville-Fairview.

The council undertook to build housing schemes for the aged and low income groups, while the department would build economic family houses.

In Vrededorp, reports city councillor Mr Winston Herzenberg, residents are disillusioned with urban renewal, which has turned out to be quite different from what they expected it to be.

Mr John Fossett, councillor for Jeppe-Troyeville-Fairview and Doornfontein, says that he has learnt to appreciate the courage of people in the areas. Most have moved out and he said it was a pity that the people who should benefit from the urban renewal programme (the original residents) will not be there when it is completed.

DANGERS

Planners are aware of the dangers of "planning blight" — the uncertainty that descends over a neighbourhood when it comes up for redevelopment. They must often make a decision which could affect some individuals and their property adversely, yet be essential for the city as a whole.

One of the ironic aspects of urban renewal is that while it may be a necessity to clear up blighted areas and provide housing for low income groups, the poor communities in the area are those who are disrupted.

While the Johannesburg City Council and the Department of Community Development claim they have done what they can to soften the blow and re-house the residents, mostly pensioners, there have been many stories about the plight of families in houses on the demolition list.

Councillors have also expressed concern that the new houses will, in many cases, be beyond the means of the residents, even though they do not pay more than one quarter of their income in rents in the council housing schemes.

Mr Herzenberg said he sometimes wondered whether, if there had been no urban renewal scheme, Vrededorp would have experienced the kind of spontaneous, less traumatic, renewal seen in

In Doornfontein, the necessary rezonings were gazetted this year and development of the new area — with offices, shops and flats — will begin this year, depending on demand and interest. About one-third of the area has already been bulldozed for redevelopment.

The most radical kind of urban renewal in the city is getting under way in the old Western Township. In phases, families are being re-housed, the vacated houses razed and new ones built for what will eventually be the new coloured township of Westbury.

Its unconventional design is based on a concept similar to Pinelands, Edgemead and Mitchell Plain in the Cape.

Planners admit that this approach has been abandoned in Europe, but point out that none of the houses are worth saving.

Their experience has convinced the planners that the best urban renewal programmes centre around arresting the rot before it sets in.

This has worked well in Albertville, where land is owned by the Council, Community Development and the private sector.

The emphasis has been on improving the environment, traffic patterns and street scenes.

and community development approval while final plans are drawn up for an area. It has taken a long time to complete consolidation and rezoning of land, and uncertainty among residents has often led to a worsening of "slum" conditions.

Some planners now admit that freezing has not achieved its aims, and doubt whether it will be done again. Others, however, believe it has been successful.

● Demolition. Remain the character of an area.

The planners claim that the houses that are demolished are not worth saving, and point out that they have rehabilitated houses. In phase three of the Jeppe-Troyeville-Fairview scheme, the Community Development Act was changed so that Community Development funds could be used to rehabilitate houses and close streets for parks.

If a lot of money is spent, Mr Fossett have urged that the question of the promised revolving fund to help homeowners with renovations be cleared up. After being told for two years that it had not been established because of "technical difficulties," Mr Herzenberg was told late last year that it existed, but that no one had applied.

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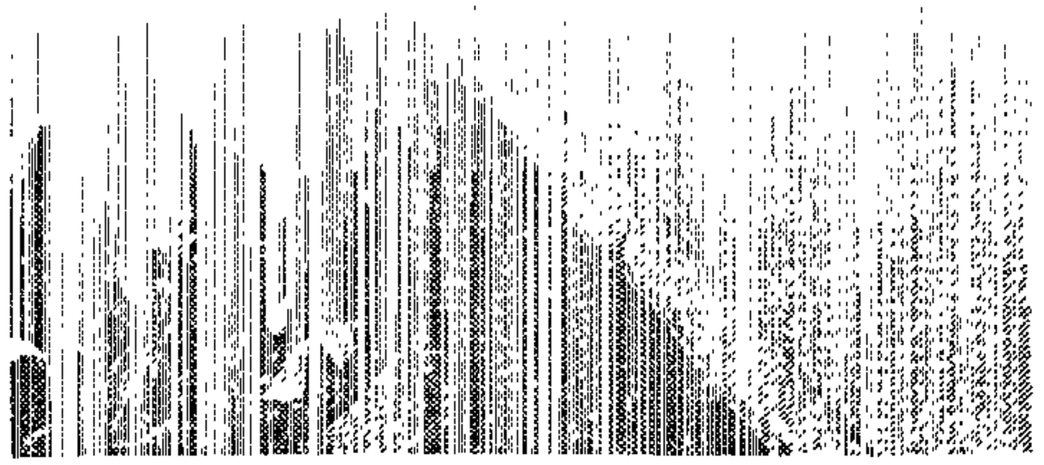
The planners, however, maintain that while this might be the ideal solution, a house-by-house approach would send the prices of the homes rocketing. Once contractors "got their machines rolling," they wanted to work on whole sections.



The two faces of urban renewal in Vrededorp. The gutted house in the foreground will eventually make way for modern low-income housing units similar to those in the background.

Actstop calls on Minister to resign

Star 21/2/80

84

By Mike Overmeyer

Three hundred people who face evictions from white group areas last night called on the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to resign.

They were attending the first general meeting of the year-old Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop) at the Institute of Race Relations in Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

A motion to have the Minister resign was brought by Mr Mohamed Dangor, of the Eldorado Park management committee, and unanimously accepted by the meeting.

The Minister's department was either deliberately misrepresenting housing shortage figures or was totally inadequate and inefficient," Mr Dangor said.

"INEFFICIENCY"

Addressing the meeting, Dr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, strongly condemned the inefficiency of the department and called on the Minister to "leave us alone."

"Do not destroy our family life and the ability of the head of the family to get that most basic of a family's requirements — a home," he said.

About 500 coloured and Indian tenants in the white areas of Doornfontein, Mayfair, Yeoville, Berea and central Johannesburg face eviction. They have already been charged with Group Areas Act contraventions.

Until May 9 last year 19 Group Areas cases ended in conviction and subsequent eviction. During August two cases were taken on appeal but were turned down.

APPEALS

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, then challenged the validity of the Group Areas Act and the two matters have since been referred to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein. It is expected that these appeals would place the Act on review.

Depending on the success of these appeals

One Actstop member told the meeting that people were now being forced to live as refugees in their own country and "maybe we should apply for refugee status."

BACKLOG

"Mr Wilsnach of the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department said at the Werner trial last year that the number of coloured families without housing stood at 3 842 and in 20 months the backlog would be wiped out," Dr Saloojee said in his address.

"In real terms about 1 152 families should have been housed by now but the backlog stands at 39 percent (4 200 families) in six months" he added.

"We call on the Government to repeal the Group Areas Act. It has brought misery to thousands of families who have no homes or inadequate dwellings. It is a dismal failure," Dr Saloojee said.

Between 1932-1939 total employment in the mining industry rose by over 50% as 157 000 new jobs were created. With the outbreak of war prospecting and development ceased, but in 1946 the richest gold ore ever found was struck at Geduld in the Orange Free State and then, in 1949, Britain devalued sterling thus raising the price of gold by 44%. Between 1951-1969 the country's output almost trebled from 11.5 to 31.3 million fine ounces whilst employment on the gold mines rose by 50% and the output of steel. In the civil service, but excluding the post office, employment in 1976 was no less than a quarter of all jobs outside agriculture, alone the civil service accounted for

In the years after 1960 the increase in other minerals, notably platinum, offset the decrease in employment on the gold mines. And coal, after the oil price rise of 1973, began to emerge as the mineral with perhaps the greatest potential of all.

Stimulated by the growth of gold and the the economy went on apace. Employment and 1939 practically doubled and increased 379 000 persons in 1945. Only a fraction these war time jobs went to whites as ma preference had been drawn into the armed expansion continued.

One of the most striking features of the period was the increasing role of the state as employer, producer, and investor in the South African economy. The first steel, produced by the government owned iron and steel corporation (Iscor), was tapped in Pretoria in 1934. By 1961 output had risen to 2 350 000 ingot tons and by 1976 to ingot tons which was % the country's total

ii) Population Growth and Urbanisation

generation before 1936 grew by approximately 2.1%. Population groups and in the different countries seems to have varied

Population Growth in Southern Africa, 1960-1974

Country	Average annual rate of population growth (%)
South Africa	2.7
Lesotho	2.2
Namibia	3.1
Botswana	1.9
Swaziland	3.0

Source: World Bank Atlas, 1976.

Cape Times 22/2/80

Total out of District Six

Staff Reporter

TOTAL SA (Pty) Ltd last night agreed to withdraw from its controversial purchase of a District Six site on which it had intended to build a service station.

This emerged during talks last night between representatives of the Western Cape Traders Association (WCTA) and of Total. The meeting was called by Total.

After the meeting in the City last night, a WCTA member, said that Total had withdrawn after "very friendly, fruitful and cordial" discussions had been held.

"Other suggestions were put to us, which we are not yet prepared to disclose, but these will be put to the various other organizations concerned," Mr Khan said.

Those representing the WCTA at the meeting were the general secretary of the WCTA, Mr Cassiem Allie, a former city councillor, Mr Dawood Khan, Mr S Mohammed, Mr S M Ahmed and Mr O A Khan. They met Mr Alphonse Hough, managing director of Total SA and Mr G Esterhuizen.

Earlier this month it was announced that Total had decided not to develop its District Six site for 12 months. Later Total undertook to have further talks with the WCTA.

The site from which Total have agreed to withdraw is the same site which Shell last year decided not to develop because it was "aware of the sensitivity of building in District Six".

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED			
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)								
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)				15.2%	6.1%	8.8%	11.4%	11.0%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

No open or gray areas permitted — De Klerk

Cape Times 23/2/80

84

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had no intention of permitting the establishment of "open or gray" group areas for residential occupation, the Minister of Environmental Planning, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

He was speaking to a private motion by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) calling for the deproclamation of District Six as a white group area.

In reply to a question by the minister, Mr Van der Merwe said he would like District Six to be proclaimed an "open" area or, failing that, for it to be reproclaimed a coloured area.

"After the no-confidence debate even the member for Green Point should know the National Party government has no intention of allowing open or gray areas," Mr De Klerk said.

"This government will continue with its declared policy of providing each group with its own areas."

Certain business and industrial districts were already "open" and certain trading districts would soon follow, and it was not impossible that certain areas of District Six would be opened for business by all groups.

It could not be validly argued that the government was discriminating against coloured people by moving them from District Six, where the gravest slum conditions existed.

Drastic steps had been necessary to clear what the State Engineer, a non-political official, had called the "slum of slums".

Even while District Six was a coloured area, most of it had been owned by whites and some had exploited their tenants in a shameless manner.

A District Six cleared of slums had a high potential value because of its proximity to Central Cape Town, whose growth was limited by geographical factors.

"There are few coloured people who could afford to live in District Six now, and those who could are already settled elsewhere."

Mr De Klerk said realists would accept that an area with the value of District Six could not be used for subsidized housing.

"The Opposition forgets the fact that those people who lived in the slums are being housed in much better conditions elsewhere."

Many of those people had moved to nearby Woodstock and Salt River so it was not true to say coloured people had been forced far away from the City centre.

Whites had developed Bellville to city status and places like Atlantis and Mitchells Plain gave coloured people the opportunity to develop their own Bellvilles.

"That's not discrimination. That is the chopping open of a road for that population group to achieve their full rights."

Mr de Klerk said the government would not be deterred from its course by threats and intimidation.

A form of economic intimidation had come to the fore whereby white businesses were being pressured not to develop the opportunities in District Six.

He moved an amendment to Mr Van der Merwe's motion. He called for endorsement of the government's steps to establish "fair living and residential areas in and around Cape Town for coloured persons previously accommodated in District Six", and on the government to expedite the Development of District Six and afford effective protection against individuals and companies "wishing to participate lawfully in the development of District Six". — Sapa

Woodstock next?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It was clear that the final death-knell (doodsklok) had been sounded for District Six and it would now start ringing for Woodstock and other such places, Mr Andrew Pyper (NRP Durban Central) said

Mr Pyper said it was also clear that the person who had really won was the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the views he held.

"There are really only two choices, but I am afraid that judging by the government's hard-hearted attitude, they will settle for the choice of disaster"

The government could either:

- Do as it was doing today, namely, to treat District Six as a conquered territory and invite a further deterioration in race relations, or
- It could declare District Six an open area, where no stigma would be attached to a public company wishing to buy and develop property there.

In such an open area, coloured people who had the means should be allowed to buy property

"Does the government really believe that private entrepreneurs, be they white or coloured, will go and develop District Six, and the next moment start farming with squatters?" — Sapa

District 6 will 'remain a desert'

CAPE TIMES 23/2/80

84

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — District Six presented an opportunity for the Prime Minister to restore lost goodwill with the coloured people and to effect his promises of a more tolerant administration, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said here yesterday.

He was moving his Private Member's Motion asking for the deproclamation of District Six as a white group area and said it was a continuing injustice which public companies and the people of Cape Town would not support.

District Six would remain the desert the government had turned it into and the resentment of coloured people must be bitter indeed when whites continued to show no interest in an area proclaimed for their occupation.

The government's argument that District Six had to be cleared of slums and be declared white in order to cure its ills was an insult to the coloured people.

It was immoral to destroy an entire community in order to rid the area of its defects.

The argument raised many times that slum conditions had become so intolerable that the government had had to intervene and declare the area White was cynical and insulting to the coloured people. "It is so transparent that in the absence of any other explanation, the real reason is probably so immoral and unreasonable that it cannot be given and exposed to debate," Mr Van der Merwe said

The government had consistently ignored appeals by community leaders, the Cape Town City Council and even its own commission to have the area deproclaimed or declared an open area.

One reason given was that few coloured people could afford to live there

"Does the government really know what it's talking about? Do they know how much more coloureds have to pay for land than whites because its scarcity has driven prices up?"

It was especially the lower-income worker who desperately needed to live close to his workplace There was tremendous pressure on public transport which could be relieved by settling 10 000 coloured people close to town, where they worked

District Six already had the facilities for an infrastructure which had had to be created at great cost in distant places such as Mitchells Plain.

The City Council was losing R750 000 a year in lost rates and taxes while District Six lay barren, an unfair burden which had to be carried by the ratepayers of Cape Town. The central business area had also been deprived by the removal, which had had a substantial effect on economic activity

"It is understandable that large public corporations, as was reported on Total South Africa this morning, should yield to the slightest pressure not to become involved.

"That trend will continue and be supported by all right-thinking people of Cape Town and large companies will think twice despite the insults and criticism received from the government."

The Prime Minister had said that so much money had been spent on the area that it was too valuable for economic and sub-economic housing. At the same time it had approved this type of housing for police in the area and the building of a technikon. The government had spent the money unnecessarily.

Resettling those people who most needed to be housed centrally would not require a major departure from government policy.

"It is an opportunity for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to take and give effect to his promises of a more tolerant administration," Mr Van der Merwe said — Sapa

The House of Assembly yesterday debated a Private Member's Motion by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) calling for the deproclamation of District Six as a white group area

Plan to mock CRC — memo

CAPE TIMES 23/2/80

84

Staff Reporter

IT WAS the express object of the ruling Labour Party in the CRC to use that body for its own political objectives and to make a mockery of the council, according to a memorandum released simultaneously with the tabling of the SA Coloured Persons Council Bill in Parliament yesterday.

The memorandum, drawn up by the Ministry of Coloured Relations, said that hardly any progress had been made with the government's intentions as regards the "significant and positive" expansion of the CRC into a body with real authority "because of the negative approach of the ruling (Labour) party".

The party had refused to give any co-operation in respect of expansion of the CRC and also refused to have anything to do with the Joint Cabinet Council.

The memorandum continued: "It was in actual fact the express object of the ruling (Labour) party to use the CRC for its own political objectives and to make a mockery of the council.

"The council has, for instance, annually since 1975 on a motion of the (Labour-led) executive itself refused to discuss the budget or to go into committee on the estimates of expenditure, which for the current financial year had amounted to R311 026 000.

"In this manner the executive avoided accounting for its administration of these very substantial funds and also deprived the members of the council of the right to censure or criticize the executive in the handling of its duties, responsibilities and general administration.

"After repeated demands by the leaders of the majority (Labour) party that the CRC be abolished, and after the official opposition in the CRC as well as a considerable number of independent members associated themselves with this request and in view of the fact that the CRC's term of office in any event expires on May 12 1980, the government has decided to give effect to the requests and to dissolve the council."

The government felt it would be pointless to proceed with the CRC "in view of the searching inquiry at present being held concerning a new constitutional dispensation for the Republic" and because of the negative approach of the Labour Party.

The memorandum added that the government regarded it as important that there be no vacuum from the time the CRC was scrapped till more clarity had been attained on the new constitutional dispensation.

Mr Marais Steyn

It had therefore decided to establish an interim body — the Coloured Persons Council — to perform the duties which were previously the responsibility of the CRC.

The government's intention was "to establish the CPC on a non-political basis consisting of persons of high esteem and ability in the coloured community".

"Representation on the CPC would among others be given to persons from the different spheres of interest such as local management, education, welfare, labour, the business and economic activities, agriculture, professional vocations, youth and recreational activities," the memorandum said.

No change in District 6 — govt

CAPE TIMES 23/2/80

(84)

By DIANA POWELL

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The two Cabinet ministers responsible for the future of District Six yesterday dismissed any prospect of its being handed back to the coloured people or of its being declared a mixed residential area.

The final seal was placed on the 14-year-old proclamation of District Six as a white group area by Mr F W de Klerk, the Minister of Environmental Planning, and Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development and Coloured Relations.

Mr De Klerk made it clear that there was no place in Nationalist policy for "open or grey" residential areas, while Mr Steyn said the land in District Six was too expensive to develop for economic and sub-economic housing.

Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), introducing a private motion calling for the deproclamation of District Six as a white group area, said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had a magnificent opportunity to restore lost goodwill with the coloured people.

He was strongly supported by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) who offered to give Mr Steyn, in confidence, the names of Nationalist MPs who had approached him and said: "We have got to give District Six back to the coloureds because we stole it from them."

Mr De Klerk said it was not impossible that in the business area of District Six there could be parts in which free trading took place, but as far as the residential section was concerned, open areas were out of the question.

He also condemned pressure on commerce and industry not to invest or trade in District Six, describing it as "economic intimidation".

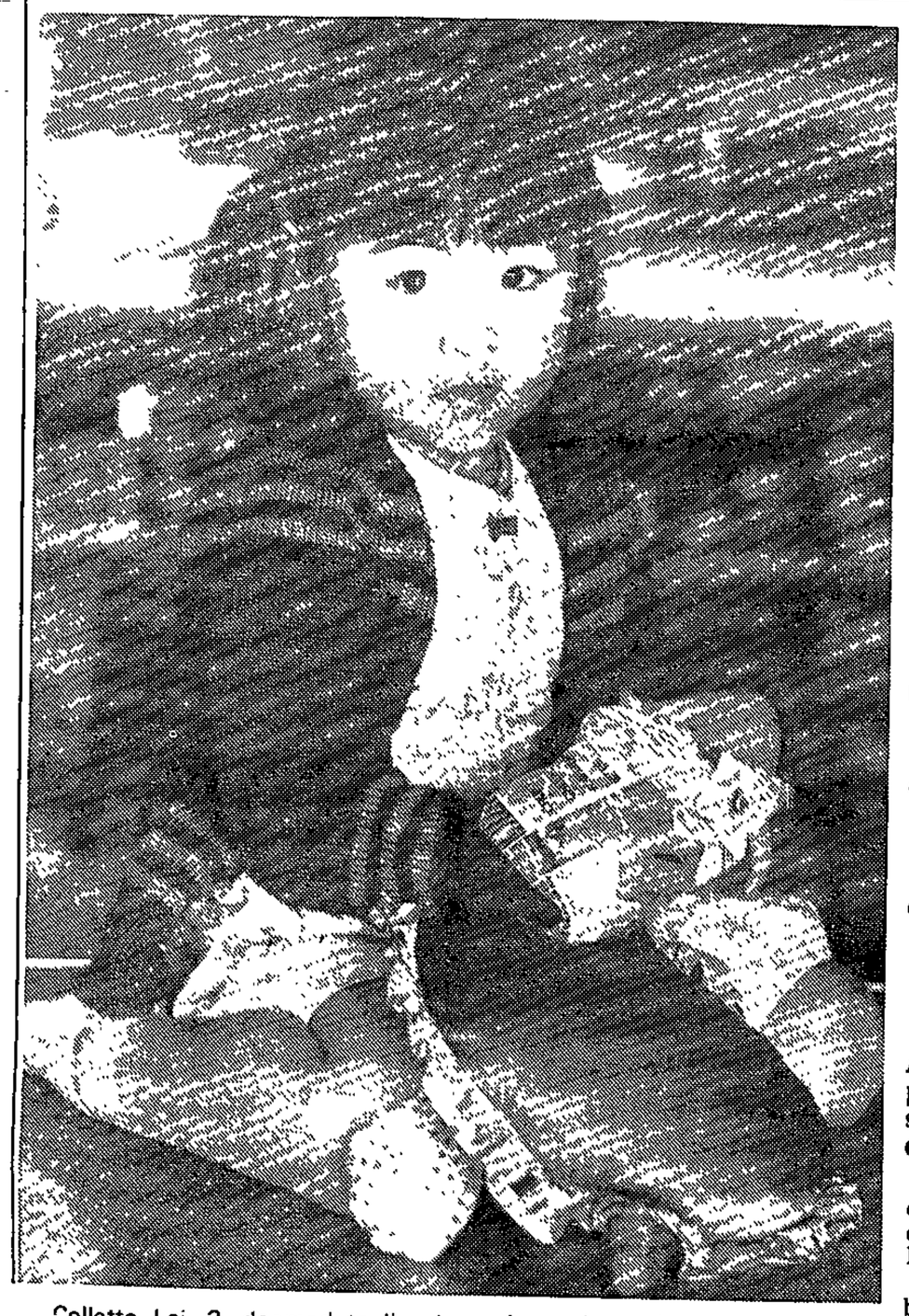
In an interjection Mr Steyn said it was "economic terrorism".

Dr Boraine replied that while he was not in favour of economic terrorism he was in favour of groups of concerned people asking companies to change their minds.

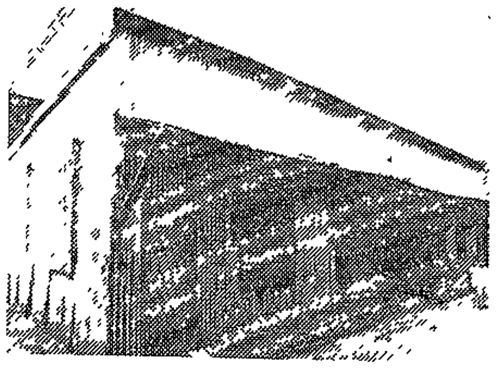
He accused the government of using political terrorism to move people from white group areas — "and against those who stand against you".

● Debate, page 4

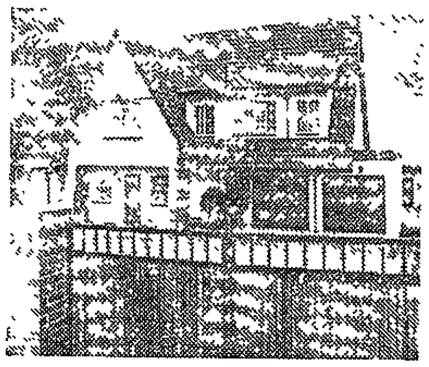
RESTRICTIONS NOT EASING IF TWO FAMILIES' EXPERIENCE IS ANYTHING TO GO B



Collette Lai, 3, doomed to live in a slum where she must play in dirt roads instead of the luxury house her father tried to buy.



● This is where the Lais live. Their Indian neighbours can move freely to a new suburb — but the Lais, must get permits to move anywhere.



● The Lai family wanted to this house in Germiston, but were refused permission because it was being developed on land zoned "agricultural".

Red tape is still strangling the local Chinese

84

By JEAN LE MAY

APARTHEID and red tape have cost a couple a promising business buy — and as a result they are stuck in a soon-to-be-demolished slum area they are desperate to leave.

Suggestions that the Government is easing restrictions on Chinese are not true as far as the East Rand is concerned, Germiston Chinese families told the Sunday Express this week.

Moreover, they allege estate agents are reluctant to do business with them because of the delay in getting trading and residential permits.

Mr and Mrs Michael Hing, who live and trade in the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar, told how they applied for a permit to buy a property in Georgetown, a Germiston area where an urban renewal project is under way.

They planned to establish a restaurant and butchery on the ground floor, and to convert the eight rooms on the first floor into a flat for themselves and their three young children.

But they had to drop the idea when the Department of Community Development refused to consider their permit application until detailed plans for the conversion had been submitted — and the seller was not prepared to wait.

"I cannot understand why we were expected to spend several hundred rands on having plans drawn up before we knew whether we were going to get a permit," said Mr Hing.

"As it was, lawyer's charges to make the application came to more than R100 — it was money down the drain as far as I'm concerned."

Mrs Yvonne Hing added they had to vacate their present premises in Germiston's Asiatic Bazaar, where they own a general dealer's shop, because the bazaar is being demolished and the Indians relocated.

"Because we are Chinese, estate agents have to wait for us to obtain a permit if we decide to buy. But a White client can go ahead and close the deal at once — and with properties being snapped up in the booming market of today I can't blame either the sellers or the estate agents," she said.

"We have telephoned several Germiston estate agents and left messages saying we are looking for property, but so far only one has bothered to return our call," she said.

"I do not see any bright future for the Chinese community if nothing is done about the red tape."

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Johannesburg told the Sunday Express the plans requested of the Hings were required under the Housing Act.

When asked if he did not think it entailed hardship on the applicants, he said: "I can't help that — I'm just telling you what is required."

Another Chinese family from the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar described how they had been refused permission to buy a house in the White suburb of Hazeldene.

Mrs Way Lai told the Sunday Express that she and her husband were desperate to find a new home where they could bring up their family away from the slum conditions of the bazaar.

Secretary for Community Development Louis Fouche told the Sunday Express he was "distressed" to hear there were delays in Chinese getting permits.

"I ask any Chinese people who experience difficulties or delays to get in touch with me personally at once," he added.

Wide publicity was given to reports some time ago that the Government was easing up surreptitiously on racial restrictions on Chinese following the uproar when a Chinese was refused permission to live in the same Pretoria street as Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party.

Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the Interior portfolio, claimed there was a "cynical" reason for this.

"As trade with Taiwan increases, you will find racial restrictions on Chinese going by the board," he said.

84

Barred Black lawyer lauds Schlebusch

By KITT KATZIN

A BLACK advocate banned from becoming a member of the all-White Pretoria Bar has commended Minister of Justice Alwyn Schlebusch for saying bluntly that the Bar should change its racial attitudes and admit Blacks.

Former acting Attorney-General of BophuthaTswana, Mr T B R Kgalegi, applied last year to the Pretoria Bar — the only one in the country that bans Blacks — to practise as a junior and possibly become a member.

Mr Kgalegi's application has still not been considered by the Bar which, in any event, would be obliged to turn it down in terms of its constitution.

When the matter was brought to Mr Schlebusch's attention by Bar chairman Kees van Dijkhorst SC last November the Minister said he would personally support Mr Kgalegi's application — and added that the Bar's ban on Blacks "stuck out like a sore thumb" and should be scrapped.

He warned Mr Van Dijkhorst the Bar was "swimming against the stream" and would have to give in eventually.

Mr Kgalegi, who graduated at Turfloop University and worked as a State advocate and personal assistant to the Attorney-General in BophuthaTswana, also applied for membership of the Johannesburg Bar.

He is now doing a four month pupilage spell before he returns to BophuthaTswana to practise privately as an advocate.

Describing the ban as "unnecessary discrimination", Mr Kgalegi said it was vital that junior advocates, to gain competent experience during their "apprenticeship", be affiliated to an established Bar.

"In my case, I needed experience in civil work."

He appealed to the Pretoria Bar, in the interests of maintaining the dignity and academic standards of the legal profession, to drop the ban.

"Mr Schlebusch is correct — the Bar's attitude is outdated."

He believed many Pretoria advocates privately opposed the ban, and he was confident it would be abolished.

• Mr Kgalegi, who worked as a furniture salesman to pay for his education, worked for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, as a lecturer in private law at Turfloop, and prosecuted at the Johannesburg and Orlando Magistrates' Courts.

In 1977 he joined the BophuthaTswana civil service.

The Unisa survey found that in all the areas covered working hours were:

Summer : weekdays, 10,82 ; Saturdays, 2,79 ; Sundays, 0,35.
Winter : weekdays, 8,80 ; Saturdays, 2,23 ; Sundays, 0,22. (5)

If the year is divided into half summer and half winter, the average number of hours worked per week is 51,8.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, February 25, 1980

(84)

House homeless of Doornfontein plea

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

A JOHANNESBURG City Councillor last week asked for a part of Doornfontein to be set aside to house coloureds and Indians threatened with eviction from the area

The councillor for Doornfontein/Jeppe, Mr John Fossett, told a meeting of Johannesburg's State Committee that special measures were needed to defuse an ugly situation building up in the area.

He said temporary accommodation was urgently needed for those who had been driven to Doornfontein because of the housing backlog in Lenasia and Johannesburg's coloured areas and who now faced eviction

About 40 coloured and Indian families are faced with eviction because their homes are scheduled for demolition by the New Doornfontein Development Company.

Mr Fossett suggested that these families could be rehoused in a part of Doornfontein not immediately planned for redevelopment.

He pleaded for relaxation of the Group Areas Act to allow this.

He added that coloured families living illegally in the area covered by the Jeppe/Troyeville/Fairview urban renewal scheme could be moved to the same area until the housing backlog was wiped out

Mr Fossett said last night he had received a "very, very sympathetic" hearing from the State Committee.

The committee, chaired by Johannesburg's deputy mayor, Mr Carel Venter, is made up of senior officials of the city council and the Department of Community Development.

It reports directly to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

A newcomer to the committee is the new regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr Dirk Rossouw, described by Mr Fossett as "a very understanding man" who was bringing a new sense of urgency to Johannesburg's urban development schemes.

Mr Fossett said the council was seeking alternative accommodation for Doornfontein's white and black residents who had been served with eviction notices.

But feelings were running high among the coloureds and Indians, who had nowhere else to go.

Mr Fossett also pleaded for:

- No demolition permits to be granted until other homes had been found for all affected, and
- Quick establishment of a R2-million revolving fund from which landlords and property owners in the city's depressed areas could borrow at low interest to refurbish their homes

"Building societies won't give loans for home improvements south of Jules Street," he said

Mr Fossett discounted rumours that the forthcoming redevelopment of Doornfontein included the building of a road through Charlton Terrace, Appolonia Street, Troyeville, and continuing through Belgravia and Malvern.

Commenting on inquiries from distressed residents along the route, he said the road was not on the council's plans for the next five years.

The New Doornfontein Development Company, which had rented its Doornfontein properties to coloureds and Indians while waiting for the go-ahead to begin work, has pledged its co-operation in finding alternative accommodation for them.

The company — a consortium including the Standard Bank, Murray and Roberts, Randbank and Westco — said it had rented out the properties in contravention of the Group Areas Act because the tenants had nowhere else to go.

The managing director of Murray and Roberts properties, Mr Eric Field, said: "We have no comment on the legality or otherwise of the matter, because we regard the problem as human, not legal, and we're prepared to face the consequences"

The company faces 20 court prosecutions soon for allegedly contravening the Group Areas Act

Defusing housing anger

Star 26/2/80

Municipal Reporter

To defuse the anger of residents in Doornfontein and Jeppe/Troyeville/Fairview, part of Doornfontein should be set aside to house coloureds and Indians for one year, suggests the city councillor for the suburbs.

Both are in the throes of urban renewal and both have coloured and Indian families living in them.

Mr John Fossett said that in Doornfontein, 40 coloured and Indian families were angry because they faced eviction from homes, due for demolition by the Doornfontein Development Corporation.

The company has pledged to help the families find other homes, but Mr Fossett believes this will be difficult because of the shortage of coloured and Indian housing.

? Revenue

e South African Citrus Exchange

of its production.

ruit is selected according to size

al markets and factory grades.

export fruits are issued by the S.A. Citrus Exchange according to the marketing conditions prevailing in the export markets and the grower's picking estimates - periodically revised. Net returns are distributed to the exporters on the basis of varieties and time pools.

Supply of fruit to the domestic market (including factories) is strictly controlled by the Citrus Exchange and prices determined by the Exchange each season.

Only the sales of export fruit are profitable. The returns on local and factory fruit do not cover the costs of production. Prices realised in export markets are normally 3 to 4 times higher than on the domestic market.

Subtropical fruits (mangoes and litchies)

Supplied to municipal markets at uncontrolled prices. The enterprise is a price taker.

Beef Cattle

Sold by auction at local cattle yard.

Capital overhead costs - (equipment)

1 Packhouse
2 Workshops
2 Offices
4 Stores
4 Tractors
6 Trailers
1 10 ton truck
2 Light deliverie Vans
1 Landrover
3 High pressure spray pumps
2 Low " " "
2 Power dusters
2 Pumping Stations
Earth moving and cultivating implements
Ladders and picking equipment
4 Dwelling Houses

Hansard 4 Question Column 177 26/2/80

(84)

Klipspruit West: family housing

Hansard (84) 26/2/80

32. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

(84)

(1) How many Coloured persons (a) have been moved from Alexandra to family housing in Klipspruit West, (b) are there in Alexandra at present and (c) remaining in Alexandra have indicated that they do not wish to move to Klipspruit West;

(2) what arrangements are being made for persons who do not wish to move?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 50 families

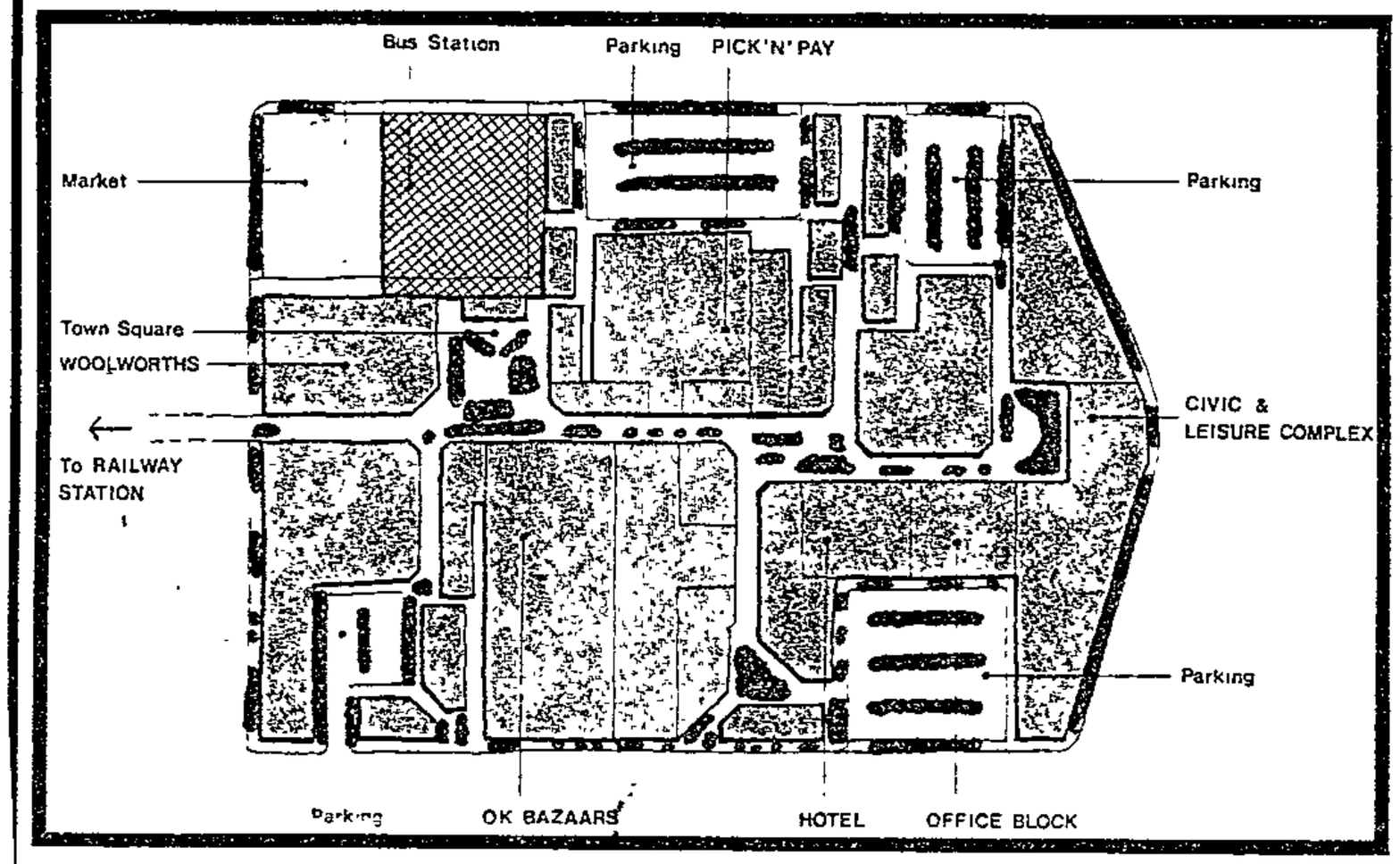
(b) 513 families

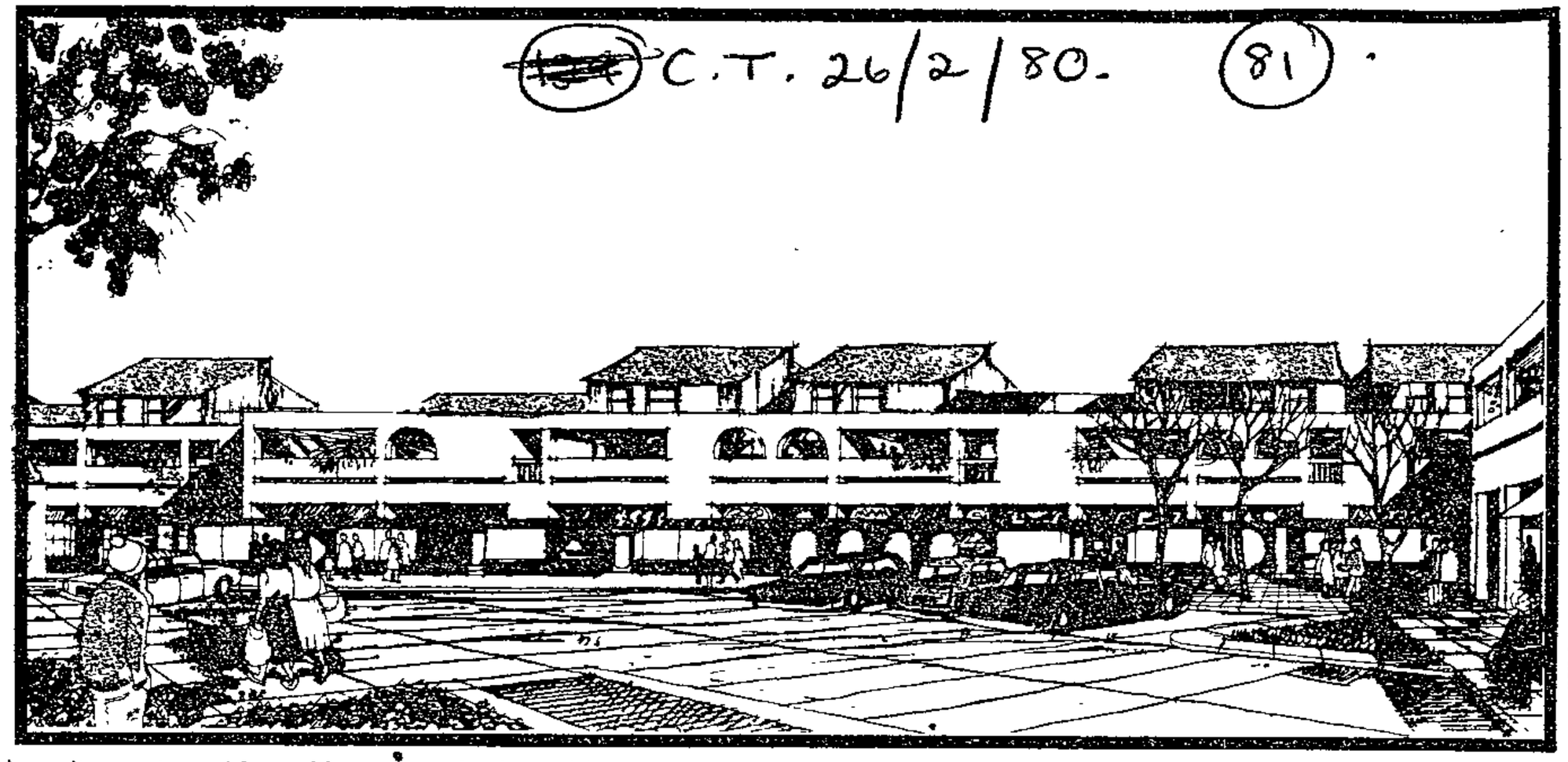
(c) 435 families

The number of persons involved is not available.

(2) None.

R20 m town centre for Mitchell's Plain





Above: Phase One of the R20 m new town centre for Mitchell's Plain. The second phase will be completed in 1983 or 1984 The sketch, **right,** shows shops with flats above them on one of the minor squares where parking is allowed

THE first phase of the town centre for Mitchell's Plain will be completed at a cost of R20 m by November this year, according to Mr Louis Fouche, the secretary for Community Development.

In a statement released this week, Mr Fouche said the project was being tackled with remarkable speed and was expected to take only 27 months from conception to completion.

The City Council was assisting with the landscaping of the centre, which would become a complete pedestrian city centre with parking areas and a bus station on the fringes.

Several major retail chains will have stores in the development and in addition to the shops and parking areas, there will be office accommodation, entertainment facilities, a leisure centre, a medical centre and clinic and an international hotel. About 35 000 m² of floor space have already been let.

Mr Fouche says a unique feature of the project is that it has been planned in complete consultation with the ratepayers of Mitchell's Plain who selected the 110 tenants for the shops from 700 applications.

According to Mr Fouche, the town centre provided an opportunity for many independent coloured businessmen to establish themselves in the retail field. At least 90 of the 110 shops would be controlled by coloured people.

About 20 national chains stores were moving into the the town centre but, in accordance with the Group Areas Acts, their Mitchell's Plain branches had to be 51 percent controlled by coloured people.

Major chains requested by residents include Pick 'n Pay, OK Bazaars, Woolworths, Truworths, Foschini, Markhams, CNA, Amrel and Russels.

Mr Fouche said in some cases the retail groups offered a controlling interest in the Mitchell's Plain stores to their senior employees.

Businessmen have been offered the opportunity of being able to trade.

Hospital facilities not shared

Private hospitals given permits to admit and treat people of all races will nevertheless retain separate facilities.

Spokesmen said the permits did not stipulate specifically whether patients of all races could share common toilets and baths, or be in the same wards.

It would appear, they said, that separate facilities which had been used in the past, on the old permit-per-patient basis would continue.

"We would have to tread gently because one of the conditions stipulated by the permit is that it could be withdrawn any time at the discretion of the Minister," said one spokesman for a group of hospitals and clinics.

He said hospitals interpreted this to mean that should there be complaints the permit would be withdrawn.

He said the arrangement was working well and the hospitals were having no problems.

Another spokesman said he expected things to "normalise" gradually as the situation became fully accepted by all patients.

I N T R O D U C T I

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LOCAL NEWS

Coloured housing progress promised

Star 28/2/80

#127

84

Municipal Reporter

The waiting-list for coloured housing has grown, but Johannesburg City Council officials hope to make "a tremendous dent" in it by February next year.

"Up to now we have not been in a position to cope, but various schemes have been approved and financed and we will make considerable progress this year," said Mr M P Wilsnach, director of the Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs, soon to be renamed the Housing Department.

The housing backlog now stands at 4 000, and the department hopes to build 3 522 units by April next year.

Mr Wilsnach said he was satisfied that a large number of people on the waiting-list had been accommodated and that the backlog next year would be only 100 to 150.

PREPARATIONS

"But we will never be able to wipe out completely the backlog and will need at least 600 new units a year to cater for the natural growth of the population," he said

He hoped the Mid Ennerdale development being undertaken by the Department of Community Development would help as people working for Sasol moved out to the new township.

Johannesburg's town planners were busy with preparations for Riverlea Extension 3, which would house 270 families in about two years, he said.

An urban renewal project in Newclare would also provide additional houses.

SOLD DIRECTLY

Reacting to allegations by residents that building societies and property developers were speculating in land in the coloured areas, Mr Wilsnach said this was "definitely not the case."

In Eldorado Park Extension 2, 123 stands had been reserved for private sector development. Of these, 84 had been sold directly to coloured people and the building societies and property developers were arranging bonds for the others.

"The stands and houses are then sold to the coloured people. All the documentation is signed in this office and there is no chance of any speculation," he said.

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84

No. 34, 1980

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 83 VAN 1962 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE SANDTON, DISTRIK RANDBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

A. by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 83 van 1962 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Durban, op hede die Dertiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Erf 98 van die dorp Kelvin in sy geheel (Kaart LG A1510/79).

No. 34, 1980

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 83 OF 1962 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT SANDTON, DISTRICT OF RANDBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me—

A. by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 83 of 1962 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Durban this Thirteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

Erf 98 in the Township of Kelvin in its entirety (Diagram SG A1510/79).

No. 35, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE NIGEL, DISTRIK NIGEL, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Durban, op hede die Dertiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van die dorp Mackenzieville (Algemene Plan LG A5318/46), noordoos en suidoos met die grense van genoemde dorp Mackenzieville langs sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken C op Algemene Plan LG A5318/46; dan suidoos reguit tot by Baken B op Kaart LG A4226/36 van Gedeelte 21 van die plaas Holgatfontein 326 IR; dan algemeen suidoos met die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 21 van die plaas Holgatfontein 326 IR langs tot by die oostelikste hoek daarvan; dan suidwes en noordwes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 21 van die plaas Holgatfontein 326 IR en die dorp Mackenzieville (Algemene Plan LG A5318/46), tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 35, 1980

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT NIGEL, DISTRICT OF NIGEL, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Durban this Thirteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the north-western beacon of Mackenzieville Township (General Plan SG A5318/46), north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Mackenzieville Township, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon C on General Plan SG A5318/46; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon B on Diagram SG A4226/36 of Portion 21 of the farm Holgatfontein 326 IR; thence generally south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Portion 21 of the farm Holgatfontein 326 IR, to the easternmost corner thereof; thence south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 21 of the farm Holgatfontein 326 IR and Mackenzieville Township (General Plan SG A5318/46), to the beacon first named.

No. 36, 1980

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, TE NIGEL, DISTRIK NIGEL, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van die dorp Mackenzieville (Algemene Plan LG A5318/46) noordoos en suidoos met die grense van genoemde dorp Mackenzieville langs sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word tot by Baken C op Algemene Plan LG A5318/46; dan suidoos reguit tot by Baken B op Kaart LG A4226/36 van Gedeelte 21 van die plaas Holgatfontein 326 IR; dan algemeen suidoos met die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 21 van die plaas Holgatfontein 326 IR langs tot by die oostelikste hoek daarvan; dan suidwes en noordwes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 21 van die plaas Holgatfontein 326 IR en die dorp Mackenzieville (Algemene Plan LG A5318/46) tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 36, 1980

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, AT NIGEL, DISTRICT OF NIGEL, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the north-western beacon of Mackenzieville Township (General Plan SG A5318/46), north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Mackenzieville Township, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon C on General Plan SG A5318/46; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon B on Diagram SG A4226/36 of Portion 21 of the farm Holgatfontein 326 IR; thence generally south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Portion 21 of the farm Holgatfontein 326 IR, to the easternmost corner thereof; thence south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 21 of the farm Holgatfontein 326 IR and Mackenzieville Township (General Plan SG A5318/46), to the beacon first named.

No. 37, 1980

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 189 VAN 1969 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE NANCEFIELD, DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

A. by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 189 van 1969 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Durban, op hede die Veertiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

No. 37, 1980

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 189 OF 1969 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT NANCEFIELD, DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me—

A. by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 189 of 1969 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Durban this Fourteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President in Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

84

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Vanaf die punt waar die suidelike grens van die nasionale pad van Johannesburg na Potchefstroom die oostelike grens van die dorp Nancefield (Algemene plan LG A36/04) kruis, noordoos met die suidelike grens van genoemde nasionale pad van Johannesburg na Potchefstroom langs, tot by die punt waar dit die westelike grens van die pad van Johannesburg na Vereeniging (die Golden Highway) kruis; dan suidwes met die westelike grens van genoemde Golden Highway langs, tot by die punt waar dit die ooswaartse verlenging van Grens ML op die Algemene Plan LG A36/04 van genoemde dorp Nancefield kruis; dan wes met laasgenoemde verlenging langs, tot by Baken L op genoemde Algemene Plan LG A36/04; dan noord met die oostelike grens van genoemde dorp Nancefield langs, tot by eersgenoemde punt.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

From the point where the southern boundary of the national road from Johannesburg to Potchefstroom intersects the eastern boundary of Nancefield Township (General Plan SG A36/04), north-eastwards along the southern boundary of the said national road from Johannesburg to Potchefstroom to the point where it intersects the western boundary of the road from Johannesburg to Vereeniging (the Golden Highway); thence south-westwards along the western boundary of the said Golden Highway to where it is intersected by the prolongation eastwards of Boundary ML on the General Plan SG A36/04 of the said Nancefield Township; thence westwards along the said prolongation to Beacon L on the said General Plan SG A36/04; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the said Nancefield Township to the point first mentioned.

No. 38, 1980

VERVAL VAN BEPERKENDE VOORWAARDES WAT DIE GEBRUIK OF OKKUPASIE VAN SEKERE GROND GELEË TE RANDFONTEIN, DISTRIK RANDFONTEIN, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL, RAAK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 26 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), gelas ek hierby dat die beperkende voorwaardes vervat in Sertifikaat van Verenigde Titel T27387/1979 ten opsigte van die grond wat aan die Gemeenskapsontwikkelingsraad behoort en beskryf is in die Bylae hiervan, verval van die datum van publikasie hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertiende dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SKEDULE

Die plaas Toekomsrus 242, Registrasieafdeling IQ, Transvaal.

Sertifikaat van Verenigde Titel T27387/1979.

A. Die voormalige Gedeelte 122 van die plaas RANDFONTEIN 247, I.Q., en die voormalige Gedeelte 5 van die plaas UITVALFONTEIN 244, I.Q., (aangetoon deur die figuur A O B V Q P L M A op die aangehegte kaart) is onderhewig aan die volgende voorwaardes:

"SUBJECT to the following conditions imposed by the Administrator in terms of Act No. 21 of 1940:

1. The land shall be used solely for residential and agricultural purposes. The number of buildings on the land, or on any duly approved sub-division thereof, shall not exceed one residence together with such outbuildings as are ordinarily required to be used in connection therewith and such further buildings and structures as may be required for the purposes of agriculture;

2. No store or place of business or industry whatsoever may be opened or conducted on the land; and

No. 38, 1980

LAPSING OF RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE USE OR OCCUPATION OF CERTAIN LAND SITUATED AT RANDFONTEIN, DISTRICT OF RANDFONTEIN, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 26 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby direct that the restrictive conditions contained in Certificate of Consolidated Title T27387/1979 in respect of the land belonging to the Community Development Board and described in the Schedule hereto, shall lapse from the date of publication hereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Thirteenth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

The farm Toekomsrus 242, Registration Division IQ, Transvaal.

Certificate of Consolidated Title T27387/1979.

3. No building or any structure whatsoever may be erected within a distance of 94,46 metres from the centre line of a public road.

C. Gedeelte 16 van die plaas LUIPAARDSVLEI 243, I.Q., waarvan Gedeelte 115 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 16) van gesegde plaas (aangetoon deur die figuur Q V U R op die aangehegte kaart) 'n deel uitmaak, is onderhewig aan en geregtig op die volgende:

1. NIETS hierin vervat zal het recht tot gebruik van het water in gezegte spruit voor primaire doeleinden door eigeen van de eigenaren van Gedeelte "G" van de gezegde Plaats 'LUIPAARDSVLEI' No. 243, gehouden onder Paragraaf (2) van Akte van Transport No. 8760/1941 en van Gedeelten "H", "J", "K", "O", van de gezegde plaats 'LUIPAARDSVLEI' No. 243, gehouden onder Sertifikaten van Verdelings Titel Nos. 12198/1926, 12199/1926, 12200/1926, 12201/1926, 12203/1926, 12196/1926, 12190/1926, 12191/1926, 12192/1926, 12193/1926, 12194/1926, 12195/1926, en 21297/

City rail link to Atlantis planned

ARGUS 29/2/80

(84)

A NEW R21-million railway line for goods traffic has been planned to link Atlantis with the Peninsula rail system.

Plans for the line, which is intended to stimulate the growth of industry in Atlantis, have been tabled in Parliament.

According to a report by the Railways and Harbours Board the new rail link will be about 32 km long and take three years to build.

TOP PRIORITY

The Cabinet's committee on economic policy has decided that the line should receive high priority. The Department of Environmental Planning and Energy will guarantee the line against operating losses.

The route of the new single line will be an extension of the existing rail terminal at Chempet, about 14 km from Cape Town.

Initially it will follow a northerly direction, parallel with the Cape Town-Malmesbury road, for about 3 km. It will then turn in a north-westerly direction, continuing for about 3 km to Diep River, where a bridge will be built.

TWO BRIDGES

From there the route will go north to the Melkbosstrand road then to the northwest where bridges will span Sout River and Donkergat River.

The route will end in a marshalling yard at Atlantis, where a goods depot will be built.

Diesel traction will be used on the line.

No provision has been made for platforms or station buildings. The line will operate as a 'goods only' service.

GROUP AREAS ACT

Vat jou goed

(84) RM 29/2/80

The removal of "white spots" and their reproclamation for inhabitants of a different hue is rare in the Nats' quest for ethnic separation.

The overwhelming burden of forced removals under the Group Areas Act has been borne by blacks; 60 000 coloureds, and 40 000 Indians have so far been shifted by government decree.

Resettlement of Africans falls under different legislation, and over 2m have already been affected.

Now, however, comes the possibility that residents of the white township Erasmia, west of Pretoria, could face resettlement pending recommendations by the Group Areas Board (GAB), and a decision by Minister of Community Development, Marais Steyn, later this year.

"It would be one of the greatest white upheavals if it did happen," explains GAB chairman, Schalk van Wyk, whose committee last week held a public hearing into the matter. While he couldn't give any indication of the committee's feeling, Van Wyk says he will "recommend that the matter be expedited as soon as possible" when the committee reports to a full meeting of the GAB on March 26.

Erasmia itself is not "strictly speaking" being considered for reproclamation as an Indian area; to do so, the board would have to advertise its intentions first.

Then why the great brouhaha, with Erasmia residents in virtual uproar? The story goes something like this:

A stone's throw to the north of Erasmia (population 1 500) lies the Indian township of Laudium (population 21 000). Laudium has an acute housing shortage, with an official list of about 1 500, although the management committee puts the immediate need at 2 000. Drawing attention to the hundreds in the township who have to live in backyards and outbuildings, committee chairman Ebrahim Abramjee says that half of Laudium could be declared a slum in terms of the Slums Act.

The Laudium management committee (LMC), it should be noted, has on principle declared against being party to the uprooting of whites from their homes.

Even if all the available erven (1 300 sites including 560 for flats) in Laudium and Claudius (previously white, now housing 21 Indian families) were developed "overnight," according to a Pretoria University housing survey, there would be a shortfall of 500 homes.

The Pretoria City Council (PCC), recognising the dire need for housing in Laudium, has earmarked the areas of Hoekplaats (south of Erasmia) and Dairy Farms (north of Laudium) for Indians.

In a memorandum to the GAB last month, the PCC, together with the Verwoerdburg City Council, recommended that the "logical and rational" consolidation of Laudium would be to take in Erasmia and Christoburg, since "Dairy Farms and Hoekplaats in isolation will further fragment the situation and lead to a worsening of the difficult circumstances in Erasmia and Laudium."

Apart from Dairy Farms and Hoekplaats, the board is also considering an area east of Laudium, and Marilese, which Erasmia residents want retained as a "buffer" between them and Laudium.

Minister Steyn . . . 'white's turn next?

Clearly, the stumbling block to declaring Hoekplaats and Dairy Farms "Indian" is the authorities' aversion to having a white area bang in the middle of Indian areas.

Suggestions that Erasmia might be declared an Indian area have surfaced perennially, despite an assurance to whites by the then Planning Minister, J J Loots in 1973, that existing white areas would remain so.

According to the Erasmia Taxpayers' Association, 98% of their number were in favour of retaining the area. The LMC thinks Dairy Farms is the area most likely to be given to Indians. It will be interesting to see how Steyn resolves the issue.

Group area plea

(54) RDM

City Editor 6/3/80.

JOHANNESBURG's Management Committee this week agreed to press for the coloured area of Noordgesig, south of the city, to be allowed a seat on the Coloured Management Committee.

It decided to back pleas from the Noordgesig Tenants' Association — representing more than 1 000 families — that the township be declared a coloured group area.

Although coloureds have lived there for about 35 years, it has never been declared a coloured area

The city council plans to ask the Administrator to apply a 1978 Local Government Ordinance enabling him to declare a group area and allow residents representation on the the area s management committee

4 fight Lenasia election

STAR 7/3/80

Four men have been nominated by the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department to contest the Lenasia management committee's by-election on March 26.

The election will be held in Ward 1, where former management committee member Mr D W Dinky Pillay has resigned.

The men nominated have been put up by rival civic groups who are all making a bid to get a voice in the committee.

Those standing for elections are Mr S H Mia, Mr S M Chetty, Mr Ahmed Alibhai and Mr Harry E Behanie.

Mr Mia is coming in under the banner of the Lenasia Housing Committee, who last year probed housing irregularities that took place in Lenasia, and which blew up into a major scandal which split the standing management committee.

Pietersburg will be a 'whites only' town

STAR 7/3/80

84

Own Correspondent

The Northern Transvaal will probably be the first region without any urban blacks living in white areas, under a multi-million rand resettlement scheme.

The Northern Transvaal Administration Board is resettling all the blacks living in "white" Pietersburg into the nearby Lebowa homeland.

Thousands have already been resettled and Mr Jack Botes, Pietersburg town clerk, said yesterday that "we will have no urban blacks here next year."

He said the Board was also resettling urban blacks living in Potgietersrus into the homelands, and would then do the same in Messina and Louis Trichardt.

The scheme to resettle blacks living in Pietersburg's black township started in the late 60s and already about 48 000 had moved into the homeland.

"There are only a few hundred blacks still living in the township now and they will be resettled by early 1981," said Mr Botes.

No. 46, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE DEVON, DISTRIK NIGEL, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae

No. 46, 1980 G.G. 6873 7/3/80 p 84

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT DEVON, DISTRICT OF NIGEL, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto

(84)

5 years jail for 'arrogant' killer of black man

A 58-year-old white man who chased blacks from the Boksburg Lake with a revolver and then shot one of them dead was today jailed for 10 years.

A Rand Supreme Court judge suspended half of the sentence for five years.

Hendrik Muller, of Fraser Avenue, Boksburg, was convicted of murdering Mr Amos Nxima on February 18 last year.

The judge found there were extenuating circumstances.

The court heard that gun-wielding Muller had told blacks at the lake that the area was "only for whites" and they had to leave.

Mr Nzimah had protested when told to leave by Muller, who then shot him several times.

Muller had pleaded not guilty to the murder charge but guilty on two counts of illegally possessing firearms.

He was fined R50 (or 50 days) on these counts.

Mr Justice Margo found there were extenuating circumstances because of Muller's emotional state and the fact that he had used liquor

HELPERS

"Mr Nzima was a helpless victim of your arrogant behaviour towards blacks

"This man had to pay with his life because you could not control your emotions," he said.

The judge found that Muller's evidence that he could remember nothing of the incident was false

He said Muller had been "a bit under the influence of alcohol" early on the day of the shooting but was not drunk at the lake

Muller was declared unfit to possess firearms.

A 0,35 revolver and a 0,22 rifle were confiscated.

STAR 13/3/80 (84)

Protest follows eviction of family

By Yussuf Nazeer

An Indian social welfare body today appealed to the Minister of Community Development to halt immediately the removal of people from Pageview to Lenasia, and instead, give homes to families in Lenasia who are being evicted from garages and backyard dwellings.

The appeal was made by Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association's director Mr Cassim Saloojee, after an Indian family had been evicted yesterday from its garage home at 2824 Sukerbos Street, Lenasia Extension 3.

Mr K Sivakumar (32), his wife, and two children of two and 17 days, were evicted with their furniture.

They are now living on the pavement. The family had occupied the garage for three years paying a rental of R50 to an Indian landlord a Mr Govindersamy, who sold his house and garage to a wealthy Vereeniging Indian, Mr D B Mangi.

An attorney acting for the new owner said he had been [illegible] to evict the family who were living there "illegally". His client wanted to renovate the property for letting, the attorney said.

The Sivakumar family said they had been trying to get a home from the Department of Community Development for eight years.

They have now decided to squat on the pavement until Community Development gave them a home. they said "I am taking the advice of Mr Van Wyk, a department official, who told me to sleep in the street because we had no home for me" said Mr Sivakumar.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Johannesburg said today it had no record of Mr Sivakumar's application for a house. The department was also not responsible for the eviction of the family from the garage home.

"Once someone applied, he is placed on the waiting list and sent a form to that effect. Unless he can produce this we cannot help him," he said.

It is understood that a welfare organisation has now filled in the required forms but, said the spokesman, "it won't help much now. We have no accommodation at the moment."

GROUP AREAS (44) FM 14/3/80

Doornfontein dust

Standard Bank, and Murray & Roberts, both major shareholders in the Doornfontein Development Company (DDC), have walked into a political minefield in the execution of urban renewal plans for the development of Doornfontein.

Of the 110 Doornfontein families, 40 are coloured and Indian who have recently received eviction notices. Their homes are to be demolished to make way for a road development. The DDC now finds itself as much a victim of government policy as the affected tenants because it is forced to render people homeless. There is no alternative accommodation.

M&R's Field . . . facing up to prickly problems

Eric Field, MD of Murray & Roberts Properties, has assured tenants that the company would do its utmost to rehouse people in Doornfontein until they find alternate accommodation. But says Marie Phatidis, co-ordinating secretary of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop): "This is all very well for white tenants who can find alternate housing but impossible for coloured and Indian families who have been forced to live in Doornfontein as a direct result of housing shortages in their own areas. In effect, eviction means these tenants will be rendered homeless, particularly as most have been on the waiting lists for housing for years."

Early in January, Doornfontein tenants were served with orders to vacate their homes within one month. But when tenants objected and took legal advice the DDC was persuaded to give them three months' grace. Legal opinion has it that in terms of the Rents Act, six months' written notice is required.

Field says: "I have no comment to make with regard to the serving of orders. This is not a legal issue but a complex social issue and we are trying our utmost to tackle this at a human level."

Says Phitidis: "I feel that Murray & Roberts, Standard Bank, and the other companies involved in the DDC should be calling on government to rehouse these people and not necessarily in their designated group areas. Lower income housing is still available in the city centre and this housing could be occupied by people affected by Group Areas removals. In Doornfontein, coloured and Indian families moved into houses abandoned by whites, usually with the covert approval of the white landlords who prefer the accommodation to be occupied rather than vacant."

Many firms are increasingly committed to social responsibility projects and resent being forced into the grim role of executing government policy.

Says Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop: "If Doornfontein is being redeveloped it should not be seen in white terms. It's a business project for people and the companies' responsibility is to make immediate representation to government to develop it as a grey area."

Comments Henri de Villiers, chief executive of the Standard Bank group: "I feel miserable about the evictions, but I cannot react to Saloojee's statement. We're apolitical and don't get involved in party politics. Anyway, building and development costs would put the price of accommodation in the area way beyond the pockets of those who presently live there."

Murray & Roberts' Field remains noncommittal: "It's a complicated issue which cannot be discussed until the implications have been carefully thought out."

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(61)
1349658	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F	(41)
1351958	SMUTS	PETER WESSIER	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(54)
100311J	SNYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	605202	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	1	(51)
1322888	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	[illegible]	ROMAN LAW I	IIP	(66)

GROUP AREAS ACT

More in court

FM 14/3/80

This month sees the "family reunion" of about 300 coloured and Indian families who are "illegal squatters" living in white areas, such as Johannesburg central, Doornfontein, Berea, Yeoville and Hillbrow.

They will once again appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on charges under the Group Areas Act. As with 200 similar cases last month, these are expected to be postponed to late July, pending the outcome of two "test" Appeal Court cases — Werner and Adams — which, it is hoped, will place the Act under review.

No date for the two appeals has been set, but rumour has it that they will appear on the rolls next month for the second Appellate term which begins in May.

Jules Browde, SC, defending the Adams appeal on a plea of necessity, tells the *FM* that a request has been made to the Chief Justice to hear both cases on the same day.

The mass remand of the "squatters" means, at least, that they will have a roof over their heads for the next few months, says the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop).

Crucial to a relatively humane "solution" of the illegals' plight, is the provision of adequate alternative housing in their allotted group areas.

But, despite the smooth talk, and promises by the Department of Community Development for years that the housing shortage would be wiped out in a specific period, Actstop says the waiting lists are growing. And people are still moving into "white" Johannesburg, despite the Act.

Community Development Secretary Louis Fouche says his department is building houses at an "unprecedented rate," and that the backlog will be met "within two to three years." This includes provision for the natural increase in demand.

Fouche puts the shortage in the Witwatersrand area for coloured housing at about 3 800; and for Indians, just under 2 000 units.

With the programmes on the go, "housing is now under control," he says. In the Johannesburg area, 3 172 houses for coloureds (mainly in Eldorado Park) are being built, or are due to start in 1980. A further 1 010 are awaiting funds.

In Lenasia, 1 829 units are under construction, and 903 are due to start in April. Fouche also points to a new area in Lenasia south, which includes a private development scheme, and the new township of Marlboro which will be proclaimed for Indians in June next year.

Coloured community leaders provide a different picture of the housing shortage. Mohammed Dangor, of the Eldorado Park management committee, says 10 000 homes are needed immediately in the Johannesburg area.

There are 4 121 applicants on waiting lists, and, he explains, about 40% have not bothered to apply "out of frustration." At a growth rate of 3,5% a further 800 units a year are needed.

Says Dangor: "Areas like Reigers Park are bursting at the seams. In Bosmont, people have been prosecuted for living in Wendy houses. In Riverlea and Kliptown, the Slums Act is being contravened as up to 14 people live in a room."

The problem, he explains, is that most of the new townships did not cater for growth, but were seen as areas of resettlement only. This has caused desperate social problems — for example, the break-up of many marriages since young couples find it impossible to find homes of their own.

Whichever figures are accepted, however, the shortfall in housing is not going to be made up before Johannesburg's "squatter" families have their fate decided before the Appeal Court - unless, of course, government decides to review the Act.

"In 1972 we were told that the backlog would be eliminated in five years' time," says Dangor. "I don't believe their promises anymore."

Squatters . . . challenge to the Act

questions in the House

Most to be moved are Transvaal Indians

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — More than 54 percent of the businessmen and traders to be moved in terms of the Group Areas Act are Indians in the Transvaal

Of the 2 820 people to be moved from business premises, 1 533 are Indians in the Transvaal

This was disclosed by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).

Mr steyn said 1 970 Indian traders had already been moved in terms of the act throughout South Africa by the end of year and a further 421 still had to be moved

Altogether 2 120 traders had already been moved. 1 970 of them Indian, and a further 700 still had to be moved.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1.

STU113-9

10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS

YEAR : N/A

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F (37)

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

OEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

EL Chinese cool on new deal

D. Disp 19/3/80 (84) ~~226~~

EAST LONDON — The announcement of a new deal for South Africa's 9 000-strong Chinese community had a cool reception in East London yesterday.

The acting chairman of the East London Chinese Association, Dr Stanley Himpoo, said he welcomed the announcement, but it remained to be seen exactly what the Government had in store for the Chinese.

All other members of the Chinese community approached for their views chose to reserve their comment.

It is believed that there are about 200 Chinese people in East London.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of China, Mr Sun Yun-suan, told a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on Monday that the Government had given him assurances "that the status of the Chinese community will be improved".

He said no details were given, but the assurances were that steps would be taken in the near future.

Chinese living in South Africa are not regarded as honorary whites as are Japanese. Officially they are a subdivision of the Coloured group with only some white privileges. — DDR

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU113-9 AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13130 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3 13130

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

~~100060L~~ ~~HOGG~~ ~~HENRY CAMERON~~ ~~11b317~~ ~~DRAMA III~~ ~~A06~~ 5 ~~100060L~~

* TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTS 1

==========
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
==========

UCT

UCT

10 hectares prepared for new Technikon

STAR 19/3/80

Buildings covering more than 10 hectares in Doornfontein are to be fenced off this week and later flattened to make for the multi-million rand Technikon campus.

The increasing demand for technicians in industry, and the increase by 10 percent in the number of students every year, has made the new campus an urgent necessity.

In its existing form, the Johannesburg College for Advanced Technical Education, or Technikon, is a strange beast with lecture rooms in 26 different buildings scattered throughout central Johannesburg.

The administration of the Technikon is made expensive and cumbersome by its decentralised nature.

"Also, there is virtually no campus atmosphere worth mentioning for its 10 000-odd part-time and full-time students," said the director, Mr Corrie Bornman.

TWO PHASES

By the year 2000 this number is expected to have doubled and the new campus is designed with projections to that date in mind.

"I am not even prepared to guess at the cost of the completed campus," said Mr Bornman. "Building costs escalate at such a rate that it would be unrealistic to give a figure now."

Two phases, the first of which will be complete by 1989 or sooner, include an auditorium with stage facilities, student centre, five hostels housing 240 students each and a massive administration block.

The campus will house all the Technikon's various departments, including the Hotel School. The External Studies section is to break away to form a separate Technikon on April 1.

"It is an urgent matter as this year we had to ask several students to apply for enrolment again in July for the second block because we could not accommodate them," said Mr Bornman.

The main building in Eloff Street, built in 1907, might remain part of the Technikon as the school for business management because it is centrally situated.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS YEAR : 3 PAGE 2 AS AT 29 02 80 13030

Coloured group's powers 'insulting'

STAR 21/3/80

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

Coloured community leaders yesterday unanimously rejected an attempt by the Johannesburg City Council to give them "the right to issue a dog licence" while still denying them direct representation.

Members of the Coloured Management Committee said the attempt to give them limited powers was "insulting."

Yesterday the CMC was asked to approve the delegation of certain powers to it from March 1. These included the right to name new streets, libraries, parks; deal with applications for street collections; allocate grant-in-aid within the budget set by the council and appoint permanent staff in their areas.

The powers do not include the right to make by-laws; levy or remit rates; charge or reduce fees and obtain borrowing powers or raise loans.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 3

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES						
~~160942M~~	~~FOLLETT~~	~~MARGARET JANE~~						
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA						
~~1502960~~	~~GARISCH~~	~~SONYA IRENE~~						
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE						
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA						
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA						
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	155173R
159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	159186D
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	1	158211U
153855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS		7	153855J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	1	162285X
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161662V
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(49)	1	162109F
			~~116120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~		
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(65)	1	155641A
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JOANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS		1	115954M
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	159604H
			~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~UP~~	~~(65)~~		
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	1	161491J
~~152126E~~	~~HENSON~~	~~RONALD ALAN~~	~~115101~~	~~FRENCH I~~	~~F~~	~~(37)~~	~~7~~	~~152126E~~
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	ABS		1	155720L
~~152889J~~	~~HUDSON~~	~~SALLY~~	~~116120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~ABS~~		~~7~~	~~152889J~~
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(57)	1	155148P
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)		
			~~115101~~	~~FRENCH I~~	~~3~~	~~(56)~~		

UCT

STAR 24/3/80

New industrial township planned for Lenasia area

By Yussef Nazeer

A private company is planning an industrial township for Indians near Lenasia.

The township, Brickfield Extension 1, will have 125 factory sites. There will be about 52 stands of 1 000 sq m — selling for about R1 000 — for people who want to start small family industries.

Bigger stands will be available for larger factories. Two shops and three parks are included in the plans.

The township will be next to Lawley station, midway between Lenasia and Ennerdale (the coloured township), and will thus be within reach of workers from both areas.

Approval for the establishment of an industrial township in this area was given in March 1975 by the Department of Planning.

APPROACHED

The department envisages a total population of 150 000 Indians and more than 100 000 coloured people living in the Lenasia-Ennerdale complex, which also includes Grasmere and Finetown, by the turn of the century.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13130

STU13-9

13130 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1000601	HOLG	HENRY CAMERON	116317	DRAMA III	AUS

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Leaders call for more jobs in Lenasia

STAR 25/3/80 (84) (45)

By Yussuf Nazeer

A call for the establishment of industries in Lenasia to provide more jobs for thousands of residents, was made by two management committee members.

There were already "home factories" in Lenasia, said Mr Fez Khan and Mr Abe Choosara, but they were bursting at the seams, and owners were crying out for larger and more efficient factories.

They said industries in Lenasia would:

- Give more jobs to thousands of people living there.
- Make Lenasia a viable growth centre.
- Cut down drastically on commuting.
- Encourage the development of commerce in Lenasia.

Mr Khan said Lenasia's population in the past three years had grown through resettlement under the Group Areas Act to between 70 000 and 75 000.

PROGRAMME

"The Department of Community Development's home-building programme is going on at an increasing rate, and more people are being shifted into this massive township all the time," said Mr Khan.

"The time has now come for us to provide increasing employment for Lenasia's thousands of people within easy reach of their homes. We must make Lenasia viable economically as soon as possible," he added.

Mr Choonara said the Lenasia Management Committee had asked the Government for several factory sites, and the Department of Community Development had set aside 19 in Extension 6.

But this, he said, was insufficient because the management committee had received almost 100 applications from people over the years who wanted to open factories

"We have asked that more industrial sites be set up here because we understand that the Indian Industrial Corporation will assist entrepreneurs with capital," he added.

There were 50 Indian businessmen already standing by to build and operate light industries with their own capital.

STAR 27/3/80

Town hall now all-race

(84) ~~285~~

East Rand Bureau

The doors of Boksburg's town hall have at last been opened to all races.

At its monthly meeting last night, the Boksburg Town Council decided that a "disqualified" person could be admitted to the hall if the council approved his application.

Mr Chris Smith, chairman of the management committee, said this did not mean the doors would be open to anyone who wanted to use the hall.

Critical shortage of housing on the East Rand

STAR 27/3/80 (127) (84)

By Shelley Hughes
East Rand Bureau

There is a critical accommodation shortage on the East Rand. There are no flats or houses to rent and few properties for sale.

Some estate agents told The Star they had never known the situation to be so bad, and all predicted it would get worse.

A Benoni agent, Mr Gerald Nestadt, said there were no flats or homes available to rent and the situation was bad.

"Maluti, the biggest block of flats in Benoni, s now full as far as it has been completed, and the three remaining floors are being rented out as they are finished." He said people preferred to sell their houses rather than rent them as prices had risen so drastically.

Plans for new flats would not materialise for some time, he said.

Mr Brian Laker, also from Benoni, said there was a tremendous stock shortage on the property market and the last time there had been such a scarcity in his experience was 1964. "The position is critical and prices of houses have increased up to 40 percent in the past nine months."

A leading property administrator in Boksburg, Mr Clive Massell, said he hated to go to work at the end of the month because often homeless people were sitting in cars outside his business waiting to see him.

The situation in Bedfordview was hopeless, a local estate agent said. "The availability of houses is laughable," he said. "And there is nothing going under R100 000."

A spokesman for a Germiston agent confirmed it was difficult to find any flat or house to rent in the city. "I have noticed that there is much scepticism among builders," he said.

"Today they are only building one or two houses to assess the market before building more. Naturally the shortage and high costs of bricks are other reasons for the small number of houses being built."

Another reason, he said, that established agents were having problems in finding homes and flats to sell was that suddenly there were three times the number of agents.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY: ARTS
17000. BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) YEAR : N/A AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101795X	FRAIER	SHEILA JOSEPHINE HOWARD	105703	LATIN HONOURS	2+ (70) 4 101795X
120776D	RUBIN	VIVIENNE	109701	HEBREW HONOURS	3 4 120776D

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

St. Hons 1 80%

UCT

Lenasia Indians reject poll

STAR 27/3/80

By Yussuf Nazeer

It was clear that the principle of separate Indian management committees and the candidates who stood for them had been decisively rejected by most Indians, political observers said today.

They were commenting on yesterday's Ward 1 Lenasia Indian management committee by-election in which there was a big stay away from the polls.

Of 2 325 registered voters only 690 voted.

And, reinforcing this rejection of "apartheid-orientated" Indian management committees, were another 1 100 eligible voters who did not register.

The percentage poll was 29,59 with nine spoilt papers.

Of the three candidates, Mr Saeed Mia received 330 votes, Mr Harry Beharie 309 and Mr Ahmed Allibhai Dudhia 42.

Spokesmen for the anti-apartheid groups who had been campaigning for the stayaway for the past two weeks said they were satisfied that the elections had failed — and showed that the majority of Indians rejected apartheid.

The candidates who defied anti-apartheid groups and "showed the courage" to stand in the Ward 1 Lenasia Indian Management Committee elections, must be praised, said the chairman of the LMC, Mr C D Pillay.

He said in the opinion of the management committee, the "boycotters had failed."

"The outcome of the election was fair and square. The LMC will continue to work inside the system to register our grievances," Mr Pillay said.

Two black youths were yesterday picked up by police for distributing pamphlets to Indians at the polls, calling on them to boycott the elections.

Failed BA

STUDENT NUMBER 14540 PAGE 1
EAST AFRICAN RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
/DIP.LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR 2 8
AS AT 29 02 80
FIRST MAYS SUPPLE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
COURSE
INFORMATION TO PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHIPS F (41) (50) 5 11 3 0 6 E
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Let us stay on in Protea, coloureds ask

(84) RDM 27/3/80.

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE leader of Protea's 5 000-strong coloured community yesterday urged the Government to end the uncertainty over their future and to allow them to remain in the area next to Soweto.

The chairman of the Protea Residents' and Tenants' Association, Mr Brian Leon, said he would also seek an urgent meeting to discuss the community's future with the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali.

"We are prepared to be part of Soweto. We have to find each other across the colour line," Mr Leon said in a statement.

The question of the coloured community's resettlement arose again this week when plans were outlined for the expansion of housing schemes in Greater Soweto.

The Protea north and south areas and Chiawelo have been earmarked for housing between 15 000 and 20 000 black families.

In terms of Government policy, there can be no mixed residential areas. The coloured community fears it will be uprooted from Protea and resettled either in nearby Eldorado Park or in Ennerdale, about 20km away.

"We have a settled community with many pensioners who have invested their life savings in Protea," Mr Leon said. "Uprooting them would disrupt everyone's life and cause chaos."

A move to Ennerdale would impose an enormous burden on people especially in travel costs.

"All that the people want is that they be allowed to retain their homes on a freehold basis. We don't mind who lives around us. We can live side by side. Separation, especially among black people, must stop because it leads to suspicion and mistrust," he added.

Mr Leon, who said the coloured community regarded itself as black, made it clear that if the Protea home owners' plea was rejected by the Government, they would have to be compensated for at least "resettlement value".

That would mean the cost of building a house of equivalent size in another area.

"We are not prepared to accept peanuts for our homes," he said.

He felt Protea should be declared an "uncontrolled" area where anyone, irrespective of race, would be allowed to live and trade.

Questioned earlier this week on the coloured community's future, the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr J C Knoetze, said: "Nobody will be chucked out into the streets. No one will be moved until satisfactory arrangements have been made."

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

14149 R.I./MATE YEAR : 4 14149

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

102531 AUBRUM ROSEMARY KATHERINE 102101 AFRIKAANS UP (50) 4 102531X

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

GROUP AREAS ACT

Pageview dies

(84)

FM 28/3/80

Government's housing policy in terms of the Group Areas Act may be highly offensive, but it is consistent. Long-established communities are being uprooted and "resettled" in one or other group area — despite a massive housing shortage for Indians and coloureds.

Take Pageview in Johannesburg, where the demolition of houses has recently been stepped up. Indians and coloureds have lived there since the turn of the century and grew into a strong community.

But, it was proclaimed a white area in 1963, gradually declined because of insecurity of tenure (although the Department of Community Development says it was blighted before proclamation), and broken down as people were resettled in Lenasia, some 30km outside the city.

"Even the good houses are being knocked down now," says the Reverend Rob Roberts, of the *ad hoc* Committee for Pageview. Roberts was prosecuted in November for "malicious injury to property," after Community Development took him to court for sticking up posters on Pageview buildings which read: "Spare this house. People live here."

"If it's slum clearance, then only the slum buildings should be knocked down," says Roberts, whose church is across the road from the area. "And if it's urban renewal, why does the Department not wait until houses are ready in Lenasia?"

Pageview is zoned white, but is not urgently needed by whites, he says.

About half the houses and some 760 families are still left in Pageview (there used to be 2 500 including 470 coloured families). It looks as though they will all be resettled in Lenasia by the end of the year.

Of the 2 700 houses currently being built in Lenasia (*Current affairs* March 14), preference will be given to Pageview residents. Community leaders put the backlog in the group area itself at about 2 500 — apart from the natural increase in demand, which Community Development says is being catered for.

Indian Council member I F H Mayet, who has submitted a memorandum to the department arguing for the reproclamation of the area, wonders whether people will be able to afford the new homes. Rentals are expected to be about R190 a month, electricity R50, and transport costs to the city are to be considered.

What is the point of all this destruction? Even the non-racial "urban renewal" argument really doesn't wash. Based on experiences, both here and abroad, many town planners now advocate restorative measures — not replacement —to prevent decay in cities. In this way the traditional architecture and distinctive lifestyles of areas like Pageview are kept intact, and racial bitterness is not fostered.

Pageview in ruins . . . community destruction

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
STU13-9								
13030	MACHELOR OF ARTS							
1025211	[illegible]	PETER HARRY MARTIN	603202	RUMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	4	102521L	5
0772011	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	(56)	4	077201P	5
1011480	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	(54)	5	101148U	5
101875J	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCH'' I	(52)	4	101875J	5
1146941	COOKE	[illegible]		(HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	4	114694T	5
1154186	CUPIDO			AGES XHOSA II UP	(50)	4	115418E	5
				[illegible]	(55)	4	111405T	5
					F	5	100997E	5
					(41)	5	099097G	5
					UP	4	113612R	5
					(63)	4	101453K	5
					UP	4	102381J	5
					(60)	4	097859H	5
					2	5	101158E	5
					(63)	5	094855G	5
					ABS	5	111331M	5
					UP	4	103519W	5
					(53)	4	102719B	5
					X I	5	102577Z	5
					IVE	5	033909H	5
					ALF CRSE)	4	101164L	5
							112105B	5
							116606W	5
							1741007	5

STAR 21/5/80

Are Putco fares justified?

The Minister of Transport has authorised an investigation by private auditors into the running of Putco, and whether they needed to increase fares, coloured leaders were told this week.

Mr I Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, and Mr M Dangor, the Kliptown representative, saw Mr Chris Heunis on Wednesday about proposed fare increases.

They asked for a public commission of inquiry into the issue, but Mr Heunis said he had already authorised an investigation. The auditors have also investigated another private public transport company, Cape Tramways.

Shock over Govt rent rise in slum area

(258) (127) (84)

Star 3/4/80

By Yussuf Nazeer

A hefty rent increase has been slapped on the slum area Thomsville, owned by the Department of Community Development, in Lenasia.

The Department's announcement in letters to Thomsville residents, that from June 1, their rents will increase from R1,80 to R13,90 has brought an outcry.

The deteriorating slum, more than 20 years old, which the Johannesburg City Council's health authorities have condemned, houses more than 1 500 people in room-and-kitchen units without electricity or indoor water or toilets.

For years Thomsville's residents have been pleading with the Department of Community Development, which built Thomsville as a transit resettlement complex, to move them into better homes, according to civic leaders.

Lenasia management committee member Mr Abe Choonara, who has been campaigning for removal of the slum, said today the rent rise had come as a "bombshell" to the people living there.

"It is inconceivable that Community Development should want to raise the rents in a slum without civilised amenities," he said.

Earlier this year, the Indian management committee called on Community Development to alocate the sub-economic homes completed in Lenasia's extension 11 to Thomsville's residents.

GROUP AREAS ACT

FM 4/4/80

Fordsburg in limbo

(84)

What future for Fordsburg? Like Pageview (*Current Affairs* last week), it has for generations been an Indian residential-cum-business area; indeed, their close proximity, identity, shared facilities, and family ties make them virtually one community.

Pageview councillor Winston Herzenberg has accordingly argued that Fordsburg/Pageview should be declared an Indian residential area. However, unlike Pageview (which, since it was zoned white, is being demolished as its inhabitants are moved out to Lenasia), Fordsburg is a "controlled area" in terms of the Group Areas Act. This means it is primarily "commercial"; occupation is decided by ministerial permit; and property sales cannot take place across racial lines.

Located on the fringes of the CBD, it is a racially mixed business area, which includes some industry. Its population is mainly Indian, thought to number some 10 000. And now, it would appear, some hard thinking is taking place behind closed doors on how it should develop.

According to a source in the Department of Community Development, there has been a "lack of progress" with plans for the area, caused by a morass of complications involving race and the suburb's location.

There is, for example, the Oriental Plaza, which, argues Herzenberg, should be the hub of the Indian community residing around it. But this would mean that Fordsburg be allowed to remain a "black spot" in the town area. If Fordsburg goes the way of Pageview, and its inhabitants are relocated in Lenasia, what then happens to the already struggling Plaza?

Given the acute housing shortage for Indians (alone), which many doubt can be overcome by Community Development's current housing programmes, community leaders have argued for the retention of areas like Fordsburg, with upgrading if necessary to counter urban blight.

In view of cheaper travel costs and rents, it is further argued, these long-established communities should be retained, thus also obviating the needless sociological problems associated with "resettlement."

What many would like to see is the scrapping of Group Areas restrictions on such areas, so they can be thrown open to private developers from all population groups.

WHITES ONLY, SAYS TRANSPORT BOSS

6/4/80 (54) (84)

Bus bar on Coloured Tukkies students

Sunday Express (332)

By GABI MAASTRECHT

TWO Coloured students at Pretoria University are allowed to sit in the same lecture rooms as their White counterparts — but cannot share their bus.

Barely a month ago Andre Hess and Arnold Olivier became the first Coloureds at Tukkies.

Now the Pretoria Department of Transport has denied them the right to travel on a bus with other students.

The two young students are studying veterinary science at the university, which offers the only course of this kind in South Africa.

Every Wednesday a special municipal bus under contract to the university transports veterinary students to practical lessons at Ondestepoort.

The two Coloured students, both aged 18, have been fully accepted by their fellow students, but after four trips to Ondestepoort were told they could no longer use the bus.

University authorities declined to comment, but Mr M F van der Merwe, director of transport for Pretoria municipality, confirmed that he had told the university the two Coloured students would not be allowed to use the bus.

"Our permit from the Road Transportation Board only allows Whites to use the bus."

"There was no trouble from the university," he added. "They told me both the students were getting driving licences so they could use their own cars."

The two students now have to travel with lecturers or university employees.

"I found the situation very upsetting initially, but now realise it does not help to suffer over a thing like this," said Andre Hess from his Cape Town home, where he is spending the April holidays.

"I just don't understand the move," said Andre's father, Mr R J Hess.

"My son has spoken about having his own car and I will buy him one any time he needs it, but that is not the point," said Mr Hess.

Asked if there was any other discrimination against him at the university, Andre said:

"We're not allowed to join any extra-mural activities — but as most of the veterinary science students are foreign or English-speaking hardly any of them take part either!"

Andre says two White students accompany them on their lifts to Ondestepoort. "We don't feel too out of place.

"Arnold seemed to take the whole thing in his stride, he appeared to be indifferent," said Andre of his fellow Coloured student.

According to the boys Mr J W J Koekemoer, assistant registrar, and Professor J B Le Roux, head of the veterinary faculty, had tried to intervene on their behalf, but were unsuccessful.

When the Sunday Express approached Professor Le Roux he denied all knowledge of the incident and declined to comment further.

Mr Koekemoer was also unavailable for comment.

Speaking from his parents' farm in SWA/Namibia, Mr Olivier said:

"One of the university employees who sometimes gives us a lift to Ondestepoort told me the municipality had threatened to take the bus away unless their requirements were met. The university had to comply.

"My parents and I were disappointed about the incident and, quite frankly, consider the whole situation ridiculous," he said.

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Row brews over land in Lenasia

STAR 8/4/80 (84)

By Yussuf Nazeer

Angry accusations that land was being withheld from Indian industrialists have been levelled at the member of the Lenasia management committee who is in charge of the allocation of the land.

The Department of Community Development gave land for 19 factory sites in Extension Six to the managment committee in June last year to allocate to businessmen who wanted to develop or expand factories there.

But a member (now vice-chairman) of the management committee, Mr Ebrahim Minty, who was given the "industrial portfolio" to allocate the stands, has not done so, industrialists alleged.

Instead, they said, Mr Minty, had gone behind their backs to the Indian Industrial Development Corporation (IIDC) to ask them to take over the stands, develop them and lease or sell them to approved Indian entrepreneurs.

The industrialists said they did not want to work through the IIDC.

They wanted to buy land directly from Community Development to build their own factories. But Mr Minty was blocking this.

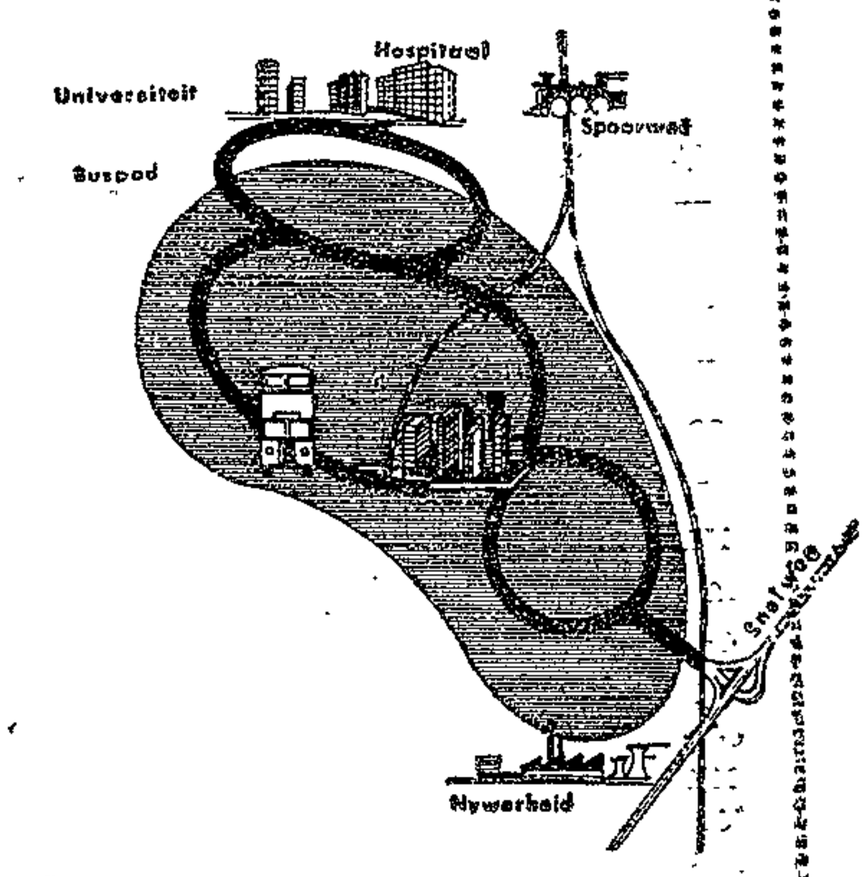
They criticised Community Development for giving the industrial sites to the management committee for allocation.

They protested that Mr Minty was not given a mandate to call in the IIDC to take over the sites.

Mr Minty told The Star that he wanted to "prevent speculators getting the land."

"They would not build factories but re-sell it at a higher price," Mr Minty said.

84



● This is what Ennerdale city will look like, according to Community Development artists, once fully developed.

Ennerdale opens doors to the future

By Yussuf Nazeer

Ennerdale, the first multimillion-rand gigantic coloured city in the Transvaal was officially opened yesterday by the State President Mr Viljoen.

Hundreds of coloured people crowded into the newly built civic centre to mingle freely with State officials, city councillors, the State President and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, at a buffet party.

Ennerdale, which is 35 km from Johannesburg near Grasmere, covers 6 000 ha divided into eight extensions which will be developed into 16 suburbs with adjacent farms and agricultural plots.

More than R20-million has been spent on the expropriation of 3 000 properties there. Roads, water, sewerage, electricity and stormwater drains have cost R10-million.

The sum of R7,7 million has been spent on building 826 homes there. Tenders have also been accepted by the Department of Community Development for another scheme of 384 houses at an estimated cost of R4,1-million.

Three hundred plots have been set out for people who want to build their own homes.

Luxury three bedroomed homes costing up to R23 200 have already been sold, and the National Housing Commission has also built 300 dwellings at prices between R12 000 and R15 000.

For the lower income group, there will be 426 sub-economic three-bedroomed houses available at a rental of between R81 and R100 per month.

CIVIC CENTRE

Other developments there are a civic centre, shopping complex, post office with direct telephone exchange system, a school and library. Areas have also been set aside for light industries, a hospital and institutes for higher education and technical training.

Ennerdale has been planned to cater for 100 000 people in the next 20 years, and for 250 000 in the two following decades.

The Secretary for Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, has said the area is being developed in such a way as to prevent slums in the future.

STAR 10/9/86 (Pol) (Pol)

Plea to Minister on Lenasia houses

Municipal Reporter

The prosecution of Lenasia homeowners for having illegal structures or second dwellings hangs in the balance as Johannesburg City Council waits for a directive from the Minister of Community Development.

The council's management committee has asked for the directive after representations to the town planning committee from the Lenasia Management Committee earlier this year.

The LMC had asked that all legal action against homeowners with illegal additions to their properties be stopped until such time as the housing backlo had been eliminated.

In a statement today, Mr C D Pillay, chairman of the LMC, said he yesterday discussed the issue with the chairman of the town planning committee, Mr Eddy Magid. Yesterday The Star reported that hundreds of homeowners had been told to demolish their illegal structures or face prosecution.

He said that Mr Magid confirmed that he had recommended to the management committee that it get a directive from the Minister of Community Development, Mr Maraïs Steyn, about the problem.

Mr Pillay said he had "no doubt that on receipt of the decision of the Minister, the problem will be solved to the satisfaction of everybody concerned."

The Star Thursday April 10 1980

Still in a state of emergency— years later

By Dee Rissik

Happy Valley, Popsville, Kliprivier's Oog — it's all the same — the emergency camp established nearly 10 years ago by the Johannesburg City Council for homeless coloured families.

It consists of 42 two-roomed prefabricated dwellings with communal taps and toilets outside.

Because it is prefabricated it can be moved, demolished or altered at a moment's notice.

The camp was initiated by Mr L B Pops, veteran campaigner for human rights in the coloured community.

"I found people living under trees and in old cars — oh, it was about 10 years ago," he said

"I leased a barn in Nancefield — for recreational purposes — but it was never used for that. At first I had five or six destitute families living there. Water and sewerage were laid on.

"When they demolished the hovels on the outskirts of Kliptown the numbers increased."

The lease was later cancelled and the council moved 24 families into the two-roomed prefabs only a short distance from the Kliptown shops.

Three years ago the camp community was again moved — a little further eastwards, across the river, and still further from the Kliptown shops.

The camp had to make way for the Klipspruit West Housing development scheme for coloured families who want to move out of Alexandra.

Families are rarely left in these makeshift homes for very long, according to Mr M P Wilsnach, director of Coloured and Asian Affairs for the Johannesburg City Council

"The camp serves an excellent purpose and is only for emergencies totally destitute people and the likes," said Mr Wilsnach.

And the rent is R8.50 per month

When Mr Wilsnach was asked why some of the families had been living in an emergency home for at least five years, he said: "We try to give emergency cases top priority in housing — provided they can afford the rent of the home offered them."

Mr Pops confirmed the usually frequent change of tenancy.

"They are not the 'forgotten people' and although there is still much wrong, a lot has been done for them

"The council is doing all it can to alleviate the housing shortage but people must remember there are waiting lists and they have to take their turn," said Mr Pops.

Old Mrs Hester Bontes tries to keep some sort of order in her two-roomed home, but with 10 youngsters always in need of her attention it is not easy.

Old Mrs Hester Bontes (left) moved into two tiny rooms on September 16 1974. Today she is still living in the emergency camp near Kliptown with four of her children and 10 grandchildren.

Her only source of income is her meagre pension, thus her chances of finding alternative accommodation are slim.

Still, wearily, she hopes. Hopes for a home of her own "with a table and chair so I can sit down to eat" — a pleasure she last enjoyed nearly six years ago

Mrs Bontes has grown to hate her two-roomed shelter at Happy Valley.

"It is just too small — and I can't live on my own any more — some of my children must stay with me," she said wearily.

Some of Mrs Bontes's children are employed. They help pay for the food and the R8.50 rent each month, but the money spreads very thinly and the old lady has to spend her spare time making

"laprokke" (rag dresses) for the grandchildren.

Between caring for the 10 youngsters, all under the age of 14, and her day-to-day chores, she finds time to collect scraps of material and laboriously fashion clothes for the children, some of which are already at school.

Mrs Bontes was born in the Free State in 1914 but moved to Johannesburg before any of her children were born.

"Ek het altyd in kitchens gewerk," but now, too old, she has to rely solely on her pension.

Gabriel and Patricia Jacobs have transformed a prefabricated two-roomed dwelling into a cosy, if tiny, home, but. . . .

Gabriel and Patricia Jacobs (left) are far from destitute — but they are forced to live in the Klipspruit emergency camp because of the housing shortage in the coloured community.

In 1977 they applied for a house. Nothing came of it, so, tired of staying with friends, they moved into the camp nine months ago.

Determined not to lower their standard of living they painted and wood-panelled their two-roomed home.

Quality furniture and a huge bowl of gladioli decorated the tiny bedroom-cum-livingroom — but the pale cream carpet is spoiled.

During a storm muddy water flooded their home and damaged many of their possessions.

Gabriel works at an industrial site in Nancefield about 7 km away. He had to walk to work as there were no buses, he said.

Patricia looks after the two small children.

They were told by the rent officer in the Johannesburg City Council's Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs to return "this year" to see if it were not possible to fix them up with a home.

The summer rains flooded her home, flooded most of the homes in the emergency camp at Klipspruit, Soweto.

Mrs Johanna Greef, a widow, (right) said that one of the "big rains" this summer left about 15 cm of water in her two-roomed house and the place was wet for three days. She said that sometimes people slept on top of cupboards and tables.

The nearest shops to the emergency camp are in Kliptown, across the river — "Mr Bossel se winkel and the butchery," she said.

"Often the road to the shops floods," said Mrs Greef. Then the only way she could reach the shops would be to climb the steep bank to the railway line and walk across the tracks on the bridge high above the river. It frightens her.

"I stay at home when it floods. I am dead scared to walk across the line," she said.

The Happy Valley children go to school in Kliptown, and when the river is up they are forced to play truant.

"There used to be the Chinaman's shop here, this side of the river, but they knocked it down," said Mrs Greef.

"They," refers to the Department of Community Development. The "Chinaman" was resettled in Eldorado Park because his shop was in an area earmarked for a housing scheme for the coloured families from Alexandra. This scheme is already in full swing.

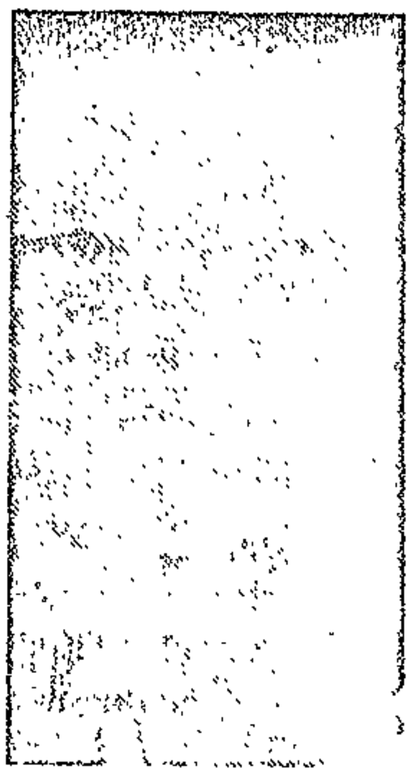
In 1938 Mrs Greef came to Johannesburg from Mossel Bay in the Cape. She settled in Turffontein "when it was still legal."

All her children were born here, have grown up here — in fact, they have all left home, so Mrs Greef has taken on a foster child and hopes to take another one soon.

But most of all she hopes to find a home that she can call her own.

Mrs Johanna Gre ' takes in extra laundry at her emergency cam home to help make ends meet.

Vrededorp renewal scheme



MR WOUTER DU TOIT

Municipal Reporter

The Johannesburg City Council is continuing its efforts to involve the private sector in its Vrededorp/Pageview urban renewal scheme.

The latest plan, approved this week by the housing and utilities committee, is to sell council-owned stands flanking Krause Street and between 11th and 12th Streets.

The move, still to be considered by the management committee, has been welcomed by the city councillor for the area, Mr Vinson Kurzenbeck (PFP).

"The stands between 11th and 12th Streets have been vacant for years, and, as the council is not going to use them, there is no reason why they should not be sold for private development," he said.

The stands flanking Krause Street were originally set aside, under the old urban renewal scheme, for a motorway. But the scheme was revised in 1975, and the road reduced in size. The houses on the stands not used for the road have been rented out.

Mr Wouter du Toit, chairman of the housing and utilities commission, said the stands and/or houses would be sold by public auction or tender.

He said his committee had also recommended to the management committee that private enterprise should be allowed to develop Fleamhof Park on the Johannesburg/Bedfordview border.

STAR 11/4/80 (84)

No amenities for moved families

By Yussuf Nazeer

Thousands of Indian families who in the past three years have been moved out of Johannesburg, most from Pageview, have not been provided with shops, schools, post office and medical facilities in the new Lenasia extensions opened for them.

Frustrated residents who formed ratepayers' committees in their areas this week slammed the Government for uprooting them from the city, where they had all the facilities they needed, on hand.

They said the Group Areas Act was used to uproot them, but it did not provide them with the same facilities they enjoyed in the city.

Residents from Extensions 6, 7 and 8 complained that the Department of Community Development did not build shops, schools and other facilities in these new areas to meet their daily needs before moving them into the homes there.

The nearest shops that sold bread, milk and other daily needs were several kilometres away in other extensions. The same applied to schools. Nor was there any emergency clinic.

There was no internal transport system in their areas either, to take them to the shops, schools, post offices etc.

The Extension Eight Residents and Ratepayers' Association formed this week is calling on the Minister of Community Development to build a shopping complex with post office and clinical facilities as soon as possible.

A member of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr Faiz Khan, said Community Development did not plan the development of these new extensions with the Indian people.

"The coloured area of Ennerdale was opened yesterday with shopping centres and all the necessary facilities, but Lenasia is still 20 years behind the times," said Mr Khan.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said sites had been set aside for shops and schools in these extensions.

He said a complex of nine shops would go up in Extension Eight. Architects were still busy with the plans. He could not say when the shops would be ready.

The homes were being built faster than the shops because there was a greater need for them, the spokesman added.

STUD NO SURNAME ST NAMES

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

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STUCT

Bid to block Indian firm not unanimous

STAR 12/4/80. (84) (~~30~~)

Northern Transvaal Bureau

LOUIS TRICHARDT — Some white motor traders in Louis Trichardt have dissociated themselves from moves to oppose the opening of an Indian-owned filling station.

The local Motor Traders Association is opposing an application by an Indian businessman, Mr Charlie Ayob, to start a filling station in the new complex for Indian businessmen.

"The majority of members were in favour of opposing the application at the meeting where the decision was taken but it certainly was not unanimous," said one motor trader.

COUNCIL VIEW

Another dealer described the attitude of those opposing Mr Ayob's plans as "shortsighted and trivial."

The proposed new filling station is near the national road which bypasses the town.

The town clerk, Mr Lukas van Rooyen, has refused to be drawn into the dispute.

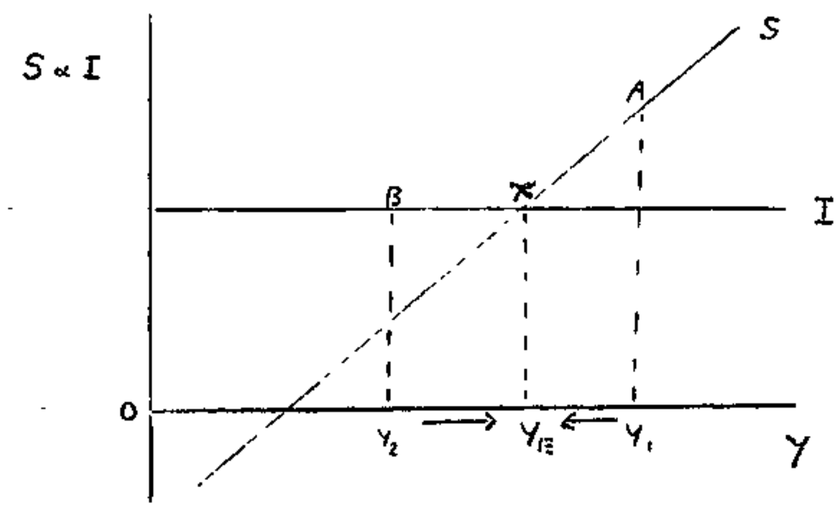
He confirmed that the town council still stood by the arrangements made with the Department of Community Development in consultation with the local Indian community, and this included the building of a filling station at the new complex.

Frugal economy planned from the following

$C = C$, we can assume that $S = I$.

But for this to be true, intentions to save must equal intentions to investment, which is not very likely as different people invest for ~~de~~ as do save, and different people invest for different reasons. (Business I, households S).

Also, I is made up of of both unplanned (INDUCED ~~AUTONOMOUS~~) and planned (AUTONOMOUS) investment, which can vary by the amount the induced investment does. ∴ For $I = S$, we must assume that investment is autonomous.



Point X on the diagram represents equilib, where intended S = intended I.

At point A, S > I, ⇒ building up of inventories ⇒ unplanned investment ⇒ a decrease in capital by the firm, which would lead to Y_1 returning to the equilib Y_E.

At point B, I > S, ⇒ more income coming into

'Call in Broeders to fight Indians'

SUN EXPRESS 13/4/80 (84)

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE By JEAN LE MAY

WHITES OBJECT TO BYPASS GARAGE

WHITE traders in Louis Trichardt have got together to stop an Indian garage owner from operating a filling station and restaurant in the town's new Indian area because they fear it will affect their own businesses.

At a meeting called by the all-White Louis Trichardt branch of the Motor Industries Federation late last year attended by 50 businessmen, including members of the Louis Trichardt Chamber of Commerce, a suggestion was made that the Broederbond should be asked for help "because it had the Indians moved out of here".

The move by the White traders had come as a shock, Mr Charlie Ayob told the Sunday Express, because as recently as June, 1978, the town's Whites had petitioned against the proposed removal of the Indians on the grounds that Louis Trichardt would become a ghost town.

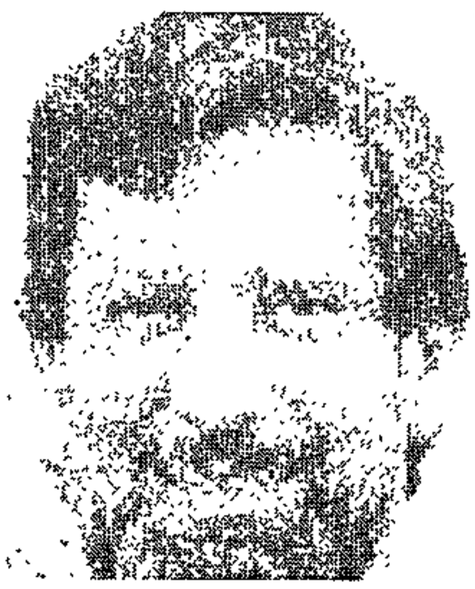
Their rapid turnabout came when it became known that Mr Ayob, who owns a garage in Louis Trichardt's business centre and is one of 52 traders who will be forced to move in August to the new Indian area, intended applying for a licence to operate a filling station and restaurant at his new premises.

"They suddenly realised that my filling station and restaurant will be on the new main road to Rhodesia which bypasses the town," Mr Ayob said.

At the meeting last year it was decided to draw up a petition protesting against the new development and to instruct a Louis Trichardt lawyer, Mr Johan Steyn, to act for the Louis Trichardt MIF in attempting to quash Mr Ayob's plans.

The meeting started with a speaker describing what the new development would mean to the town.

"There will be a filling station and restaurant on the bypass and there is not one of us whose business will not be affected by it," he said.



● Mr Charlie Ayob ... "thrown out"

"There will be no need for the travelling public to come into Louis Trichardt. We can plant trees and flowers and make the town as beautiful as we can, but they will buy whatever they want on the bypass and be on their way. The purpose of this meeting is to see if we can stop this and, if we can't, to delay it as long as possible."

Member of audience: You've invited the wrong people — you haven't invited a member of the Broederbond. (Laughter.) I'm perfectly serious — I believe in my heart that the Broederbond got the Indians shifted out of here and if we want to stop this we must get their help. (Comments of "Good point — very good point".)

Another speaker: If this goes through there will be applications for a post office and a bank and a police station — there will be another town right over the road. We must get this delayed as long as we can so that we can take it up with the Department of Community Development.

The Mayor, Dr Beyers van Rensburg, told the Sunday Express that he had been at the meeting "by invitation and in my private capacity".

He gave the meeting a brief outline of Mr P W Botha's new constitutional proposals, dwelling on the development of autonomous Indian areas.

A speaker interjected: "You are not getting your priorities right — whom is it you are trying to protect?" Dr Van Rensburg said he knew what the priorities were and advised the meeting to counter Mr Ayob's plans by looking for legal loopholes.

This week Dr Van Rensburg told the Sunday Express that although he was at the meeting he did not agree with those who objected to Mr Ayob's plans.

"There can't be objections on moral grounds, but this is a democratic country and everybody has the right to protest," he said.

Asked why he advised the meeting to look for legal loopholes, he said: "Everybody was getting very hot under the collar and I was only trying to help them."

A Mr Rousseau, of the Motor Industries Federation in Pretoria, when asked to comment, said the matter was sub judice.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said that objections to Mr Ayob's plans had been lodged by Louis Trichardt traders but that no decision had been reached. He added that a filling station and restaurant were included in the original plans for the new Indian complex.

After the petition was circulated the town's Indian Association wrote to the MIF saying it made the Indian community feel "very bitter ... it is ironic that the petition was circulated on the very day that the Prime Minister was addressing leading businessmen of all races to elicit the co-operation of the private sector".

Mr Ayob said: "It

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ALL IN THE FAMILY — BUT WHEN IT COMES TO BEDTIME THOSE FOLK DON'T WANT TO TAKE IT LYING DOWN

17 into 1 won't go — unless you have to live in Lenasia. . .

DESPERATELY overcrowded families in Lenasia who try to beat the housing crisis by erecting additions and other illegal structures on their properties have been ordered to pull them down.

It is a grim choice when no other accommodation is available. The Lenasia Management Committee has asked that **no action be taken until the housing backlog has been eliminated.**

Johannesburg City Council is waiting for a directive from the Minister of Community Development while Lenasia families live in yards, garages, anywhere. One family, coloured with a three-week old baby from an "illegal" dwelling, found nowhere to go but the street. They were then given a breathing space of [illegible] months — but time is running out again.

This week the Sunday Express visited Lenasia to investigate if the housing crisis is being vastly exaggerated. Can it really be as bad as it is made out to be?

REPORT: BARRY [illegible]

HOW would YOU like to live in a house where the conditions are so overcrowded that you have to share a single bed not with your wife, but with your brother-in-law?

On the bunk above sleeps your asthmatic father-in-law and about a metre away another double bunk is shared, on the top, by two other brothers-in-law and on the bottom bed, a sister-in-law.

In the only other two rooms of the house sleep another 11 members of the family.

That is how Mr Alec Ellapen, his wife, and their 15 relatives, aged two months to over 60, live in Thomsville, Lenasia.

Their home is in a slum — yet they live there not because they cannot afford better but because there is nowhere else.

Their plight is unremarkable in this township where privacy is a luxury enjoyed by few.

Conditions are rough for Alec and his wife, but it is really no easier for any of the other people in the house or, for that matter, those crammed into other small dwellings.

Alec's wife, Sargini, shares a makeshift, pull-out couch with her four children and her unmarried sister of 24, Vigi. In a fold-up double bed next to them sleeps Tholsi Vengedasamy, mother and grandmother of the household, with her two other daughters Maughini and Vasinthi, aged 16 and 10.

In an adjoining "lounge" another daughter, Baby, and her husband of five months, Tega, have to wait until everyone else is in bed so they can make the room their bedroom.

Promises of better days do not mean much to these people. The authorities have been promising Thomsville folk alternative homes for 20 years.

The Department of Community Development now says it is planning to turn the squalid, two-room homes, which make up the Thomsville area, into four-room units.

The only action so far has been a notice to increase rents tenfold and more — from R1,80 a month to between R15 and R23, depending on the residents' income.

In the Vengedasamy household, where four adults work and bring home money, the rent is not the problem.

Danny Vengedasamy, who shares one of the double bunks with a younger brother, was spokesman for the family.

"Rather, it is the terrible conditions."

With their collective incomes the Vengedasamys could afford to pay a lot more than R15 or R23 a month. "But," argues Danny, "that wouldn't improve conditions even animals wouldn't be kept in.

"It wouldn't matter even if they decreased the rent — what we want is better living conditions. As it is, increasing the rent is an insult."

There is no electricity or running water in the house. A tap in the yard supplies eight families with cold water and they share four toilets in the yard.

Johannesburg health authorities have condemned Thomsville as a slum.

When the Sunday Express visited the Vengedasamy home one son was out but there were [illegible] visitors, swelling the number of people in the tiny home to 22. A normal evening with visitors eager to watch the portable TV in the lounge.

In the room where the men sleep, a lone wall poster shows a White couple happily about to embrace. A slogan above their heads reads: "MARRIED". A desperate irony in their circumstances.

Said Danny: "Married life for my sisters is practically impossible. Their husbands also come from overcrowded homes and for them there was little choice.

"For my younger brothers, at school, study is also almost impossible."

Mr Perry Vengesdasamy, a waiter until he retired through ill-health five years ago, moved from Pageview to Thomsville in 1966 with his wife and eight children.

He moved, he said, because the authorities promised to resettle his family as soon as they applied for alternative accommodation. They have applied three times without any response.

Mr Abie Choonara, a member of the Lenasia Management Committee, said that for [illegible] years the people of Thomsville had been waiting for alternative accommodation.

"These are the people," he said, "who helped create Lenasia. They have been let down [illegible]."

Now, at their expense, people are being moved from Pageview and getting priority housing.

"The residents of Thomsville are a forgotten people."

Mr Choonara criticised newspapers for publishing stories of the plight of people such as those in their sections for Black readers.

"Indian and Black people know of their problems. They live with them every day. It is White people who make the laws that these stories must be presented to."

Table 9–1. Catch of Fish on Board *

Number of Men on Board	Total Catch (on board)	Marginal Product (on board)	Average Product (on board)	Net Social Marginal Product	Social Total (Shore plus boat)
0	0	0	0	0	4000 + 0 = 4000
1	6	+6	6	2	3396 + 6 = 4002
2	16	+10	8	6	3392 + 16 = 4008
3	24	+8	8	4	3388 + 24 = 4012
4	30	+6	7.5	2	3384 + 30 = 4014
5	34	+4	6.8	0	3380 + 34 = 4014
6	36	+2	6	−2	3376 + 36 = 4012
7	36	0	5.14	−4	3372 + 36 = 4008
8	32	−4	4	−8	3368 + 32 = 4000
9	27	−5	3	−9	3364 + 27 = 3991
10	21	−6	2.1	−10	3360 + 21 = 3981

* Anyone fishing from shore catches four fish, and there are 1000 people.

six fish, two more than had he fish
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Who gets the eight fish?

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the boat is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which,
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each person who shifted to the boat) yields
al gain of 14 fish. How the net social gain

Coloureds must quit Alexandra

STAR 19/4/80

Alexandra Township's 600 coloured families are to be moved despite earlier statements to the contrary by the Minister of Coloured and Indian Affairs, Mr Steyn.

In Parliament yesterday in reply to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, said the coloured families in Alexandra would have to move to their own group area.

Yet Mr Steyn said last December that no coloured families living in Alexandra would be forced to move if they did not wish to.

Many coloured families do not want to move because they have lived in the township for many years.

Two coloured organisations in Alexandra have voiced their opposition to any resettlement plans.

The bank then is v g its profit

$$\pi = \sum_i r_i E_i - \sum_j i \qquad (33)$$

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However, they shoul tegrated with some of the
other elements trad in banking models, espe-
cially with liquidi nagement aspects, than is
the case in the stu ve.

Budget rejected because of race bias

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor
JOHANNESBURG's Coloured Management Committee (CMC) refused to discuss this week a R3-million budget for capital works in coloured suburbs on the grounds that it smacked too much of apartheid.

The city council was accused of setting aside in the budget, year after year, money that was never spent, but gave the false impression that the management committee was being magnanimous to the coloured community.

The CMC member for Western Township, Mr Sam Solomon, said the committee had not been consulted during the preparation of the estimates and was now expected to act as a rubber stamp for the council.

As an example of council insensitivity, he quoted R200 000 set aside for a swimming pool in Eldorado Park Extension 4, which was far too little for the Olympic-sized pool the Coloured Management Committee had been led to expect.

The committee was particularly incensed because last year plans for an Olympic-sized pool to serve Eldorado Park's 80 000 people were used as an excuse to deny top coloured swimmers training access to the Ellis Park pool.

The member for Eldorado Park, Mr Les du Preez, said money for the pool had been set aside for four consecutive years, giving the public the false impression that Eldorado Park now boasted four pools, when it had none at all.

After the meeting the member for Riverlea, Mr Ralph Peffer, said a similar example of lack of council sensitivity was the refusal to heed repeated requests to build toilets for the thousands of spectators at coloured sports grounds.

But the deputy director of the housing department, Mr Cunningham Scott, said members were repeatedly told that if they wanted particular items included in the budget, they were welcome to submit them.

The CMC also repudiated a circular sent recently to principals of coloured schools rebuking them for not keeping their schools tidy — an action that arose from misunderstanding of a recent CMC decision.

In February the member for Bosmont, Mr Percy Peffer, objected to the rubbish-infested undergrowth around three Bosmont primary schools and called on the Administration of Coloured Affairs to clean it up.

The Coloured Management Committee chairman, Mr Milley Richards, then called on the Department of Public Works to clean up the undergrowth within the schools themselves.

Startled local headmasters subsequently received what they considered an insulting letter from the administration of Coloured Affairs, implying the CMC was charging them with dereliction of duty.

Mr Richards said: "That's why coloured education is in such a pathetic state. The principals are expected to be labourers."

Coloureds to be moved from Alexandra

ALEXANDRA township's 600 coloured families are to be moved in spite of earlier statements to the contrary by the Minister of Coloured and Indian Affairs, Mr Steyn. S. Post (84) (343)

In reply to a question in Parliament by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, said the coloured families in Alexandra would have to move to their own group area. 29/4/80

Mr Steyn said last December that no coloured families presently living in Alexandra would be forced to move if they did not wish to.

Housing provision is being made in Klipspruit West near Eldorado Park for coloured families.

Many coloured families have expressed their opposition to such moves because they have lived in the township for many years, but others have been glad to move, saying Alexandra is a slum city.

Two coloured bodies in Alexandra have voiced their opposition to any resettlement plans.

In Parliament Dr Koornhof said the resettlement would go ahead, although the provision of new housing did not rest with his department. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

"We need more land"

Black families moved

(b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

(d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,6000 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.

(f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

Required:

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to t[illegible] hat used for the data above, showing which job you ([illegible] fer, with short notes explaining your guiding [illegible] y calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; [illegible] being done or are likely to be offered.

STAR 21/4/80

Alexandra families can stay

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Coloured families who want to stay on in Alexandra can do so for the time being, according to the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

He was approached for clarification after a reply by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a question in Parliament on Friday.

Dr Koornhof was asked if any provision was being made in the replanning of Alexandra for coloured families who want to remain there.

Mr Steyn said today that coloured people in the township had been asked what they wanted.

About half of them indicated a willingness to move and were being provided with homes at Bosmont.

The others were being allowed to stay on in Alexandra for the time being.

"There is no intention of making them move in the foreseeable future," he said.

STAR (PU) 22/4/80

Alex's coloureds are in limbo

Conflicting statements by two Ministers have made the future of Alexandra township's coloured community seem uncertain. But they are determined to stay on, reports TONY DAVIS.

Alexandra township's 600 coloured families were forgotten in the euphoria which surrounded the Government reprieve for black families there in October 1977.

But, last Friday, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, replied in answer to a question that the coloured families still living in Alexandra would all be moved "to their own group area."

This statement appears to be in direct contradiction to a statement made by the Minister of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, who said last December that Alexandra's coloured families were free to choose to remain in the township.

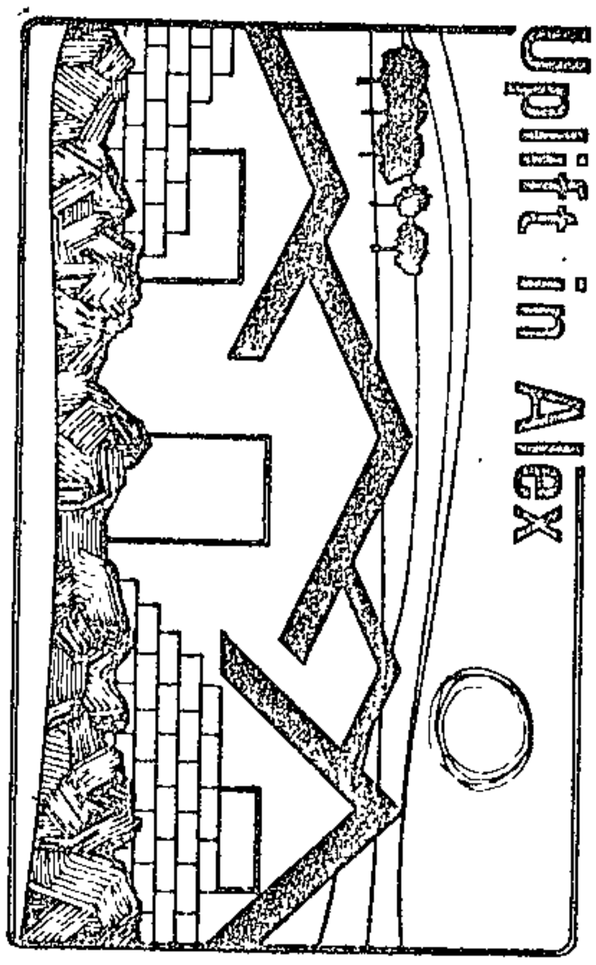
In early 1979 demolition of properties was being conducted by the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) as black families in the township were being moved out and single men sent to Soweto hostels.

Housing provisions were being planned at that time for Alex's coloured families at Klipspruit West near Eldorado Park.

And, in May that year, a complete reversal of Government policy occurred and the township was declared a "black" area and a policy of renovation, not demolition, was instituted.

One Alexandra coloured leader, Mr Percy Williams of the Save Alexandra Coloured Party, said his community wanted to stay on in Alex and help with its future development.

But the construction of 620 new homes for the coloureds was already under way in Klipspruit West under the Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs with transport being provided by Wrab.



The director for the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, Mr Thys Wilsnach, said there was "no way" Alexandra would be rezoned as a "coloured" area now that it was a "black" area.

Mr Williams claimed that Wrab was "trucking" many coloureds into agreeing to be moved by making them sign the resettlement forms when they paid rents.

He said that many did not want to leave because they had roots in the township and worked in the area. Having to travel from the far side of Soweto to work in the industrial areas of Bramley and Kew would also mean an additional financial burden.

The newly-formed Alexandra Liaison Committee under the leadership of the Reverend Sam Buti announced its support for the coloured community.

Mr Wilsnach said that 240 families out of the 600 in Alexandra had volunteered for resettlement and that many more wanted to move to Klipspruit West because of the township's slum conditions.

Another coloured community leader, Mr Donald Lepan of the Alexandra Coloured Committee, added his body's voice of protest late last year to the removals.

"We don't want to go," he said with finality.

And, in December, Mr Marais Steyn told The Star that the Alexandra coloured families would not be forced to leave stating that houses were being provided for those who wanted to go but "anyone who wants to remain in the area is quite entitled to."

He also added that the position of the coloured families in the scheme for the development of the black population there was up to Dr Koornhof's department.

"If the coloured people elect to stay at first and later decide they would prefer to move, they must not hesitate to approach me," he said.

Now comes Dr Koornhof's blunt statement that the coloured families must go.

Alex Liaison Committee member, Mr Sam Mathebule, on hearing of the Minister's new statement said: "We are sticking to an earlier statement made by Mr Buti that they don't have to go and we want them to stay."

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f one's labor, as contrasted to borrowing a
ie security of one's house or other salab
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etains them at the prestated (but otherwis
igh) wages during recessions, while the
loyees repay by continuing to work during
eriods at lower wages than they could ha
ained transiently elsewhere.

Employees who are more steadily value
mployers over intervals of business fluctu
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have job stability. Employees who ha
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mployer's ability to judge their future pro
y is less than for "proven" employer
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Those who are self-insuring providers
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n will increase as the firm continues
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ment—but at other times earnings are
cause insured incomes do not rise as

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon we shall see how *incentives* and *uncertainty* about future potential production are critical influences on methods for coordinating and controlling joint production activity.

But when has a government agency been [illegible] posed to maximize *profits?* It is [illegible] ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch *on board* would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a *social* waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

Imperfect Predictability of Performance: Risk Bearing

[illegible] wo reasons the actual productivity of any [illegible] cannot be predicted perfectly. First, natural

Group Areas charges

STAR 22/4/80

Two men, one of them a black, were remanded to John Vorster Square cells yesterday by a Johannesburg magistrate after they appeared on two counts under the Group Areas Act.

Mr John Don (25), and Mr Avic Fernandez (29), were charged with unlawful occupation of a flat in a white area and of allowing a disqualified person to occupy a flat in a white area. The men were not asked to plead.

They were arrested on Sunday, April 20 and remanded to tomorrow for further investigation. Bail was refused.

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They *share* losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of ar insured, actual losses. In general, insurance trades each person's small chance of a large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce people to change the probability of the contingent event. Each insured person is often required to take special precautions as a condition of getting insurance. Otherwise, precautionary incentives might be reduced with insurance; for without insurance, we may devote more resourc to protection than with it. decrease or increase losses. Yet even if total insurance than without (avoidance of precaution reduction of anxiety may accident losses.

Some accidental losse cause they are not accid against bad business or entice a retailer to be les ing on the insurance to i creased shirking. He coul "influence the chances of hazard diminishes the f Claims for indemnity agair the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insurees.

Risk Allocation by Ownership Allocation

Though many hazards are not formally insurable, other methods are used to escape the risks. You can't buy insurance against your oilwell going dry, or *not* finding gold on your land, or having other people's tastes and demands shift away from your services, or divorce, or dull children, or marital infidelity. You can't *buy insurance* against these risks, yet you can *insure* for some of these events. For example, the risk of an oilwell's unexpectedly drying up can be transferred to someone else. Just sell the well to him. You will get the present value of that oil that other . If the oil well does dry up, ss, not you; if it lasts longer

own certain goods, you nanging values (profits and s. With a private-property ansferred to the most will— the new owners. People hip entitlements to goods n them on a selective, dis- preferred basis. By renting d of owning one, you avoid ur wealth depend on the of that house. By renting select his ownership of more independently of his

Indians can now buy plots in new township

STAR 22/4/80 (84)

By Yussuf Nazeer

The private white company which is developing, for the first time, an Indian township in Lawley, near Lenasia, began offering plots to Indian buyers today.

Speculation by buyers as to whether the sale had no "catch" in it and everything was "above board," was cleared up today by a spokesman for the company selling the plots.

Mr Gladdy Robb, the estate agent acting on behalf of Brettmeade township developers, told The Star that no money would be paid to them.

"We have appointed the Board of Executors in Natal to handle the financial transactions until the services have been developed and the plots pegged and sold to buyers," Mr Robb said from a hotel where he has set up offices.

A spokesman for the Board of Executors in Durban, Mr Sid Colam, confirmed this today.

"We will be holding the buyers' money in trust until the installation of services is complete following a viability report on this township."

He said his company belonged to the board in Cape Town with 140 years' reputation as a trust company.

Mr Robb said buyers should deal directly with his company — and not through Indian agents in Lenasia. But he conceded that plots already booked through an agent, Mr Bashir Ali, would be accepted by the company.

More than 1 000 plots will be sold to Indians in Brettmeade township, which, Mr Robb said, had been approved as an Indian township. It lies within the Indian area of Lenasia.

Plots are being sold for between R7 500 and R17 500, with an initial deposit of 10 percent and 40 percent to be paid after pegging.

Deposits will be used to provide services.

(b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

(d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,6000 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.

(f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

Required:

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

STAR 25/4/86 (BU)

Township plan stopped after probe

A plan by a Durban company to use the deposits from Indian property buyers to develop a private Indian township in Lawley, Lenasia South, was stopped after a Star investigation.

More than 1 000 Indian property buyers had booked plots on which to build their own homes in the new proposed township, Brettmeade, between Lenasia and Ennerdale.

Land was bought from a farmer in the area by a white consortium, which announced a few months ago it planned to develop a private Indian township there.

This week estate agents Gladdy Robb, appointed by the Brettmeade township developers to sell plots, opened an office in a Johannesburg hotel to begin business.

The estate agents told The Star earlier that the Transvaal Provincial Administration's local government department had approved the particular farm area being developed as a township.

But The Star established that this was not so. A local government spokesman said the application was still under consideration. And approval could come only once the services — tarred roads, stormwater drains and electricity — were installed, he added.

The Star also learnt that it was "improper" to sell property in a proposed township until services had been laid and the area had been gazetted as a township.

This was necessary if purchasers of land wanted to raise loans with building societies. The latter did not approve loans to unproclaimed townships.

The Star also revealed that Gladdy Robb had planned to take 50 percent of the purchase price on the properties and use this for developing the services in the township.

84

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No. 865 25 April 1980

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966

PROVISION THAT THE ISSUE OF TRADING LICENCES IN THE INDIAN GROUP AREA, LOUIS TRICHARDT, DISTRICT OF LOUIS TRICHARDT, BE CONTROLLED

Under the powers vested in me by section 43A (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966) as amended, I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn Minister of Community Development, hereby direct that no licence contemplated in section 43A (1) of the said Act may be issued for the first time in respect of premises or land situate in the undermentioned group area as defined in the undermentioned Proclamation, or if such licence has already been issued to a person in respect of such premises or land, no licence of a similar nature may be issued to any other person for the first time in respect thereof, unless such person produces a certificate which has been issued by me or any person authorised thereto by me, stating that the licence applied for may be issued to the applicant concerned:

Group Area	*Proclamation*
Louis Trichardt, District of Louis Trichardt, Province of the Transvaal	239 of 1978.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister of Community Development.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 865 25 April 1980

WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966

BEPALING DAT DIE UITREIKING VAN HANDELSLISENSIES IN DIE INDIËRGROEPSGEBIED VAN LOUIS TRICHARDT, DISTRIK VAN LOUIS TRICHARDT, BEHEER WORD

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 43A (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), soos gewysig, bepaal ek, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hierby dat geen lisensie in artikel 43A (1) van genoemde Wet bedoel vir die eerste maal uitgereik mag word nie ten opsigte van 'n perseel of grond geleë in die ondergemelde groepsgebied soos omskryf in ondergemelde Proklamasie, of indien so 'n lisensie reeds ten opsigte van so 'n perseel of grond aan iemand uitgereik is, dat geen lisensie van dieselfde aard vir die eerste maal aan iemand anders ten opsigte daarvan uitgereik mag word nie, tensy so iemand 'n sertifikaat voorlê wat deur my of iemand deur my daartoe gemagtig, uitgereik is en waarin verklaar word dat die lisensie waarom aansoek gedoen word aan die betrokke aansoeker uitgereik mag word:

Groepsgebied	*Proklamasie*
Louis Trichardt, distrik Louis Trichardt, provinsie Transvaal	239 van 1978.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou.

GROUP AREAS

A quirk of apartheid

FM 25/4/80 (86)

Apartheid occasionally produces an odd quirk that reverses its inbuilt pro-white bias. Such is the case with Louis Trichardt's Indian businessman Charlie Ayob.

The locals say he is "sitting on a gold mine" and the whites who stand to lose what Ayob stands to gain are complaining.

Ayob — chairman of the town's local Indian Association — received his potential bonanza through a combination of two factors — the Group Areas Act and a road bypass.

The story starts eight years ago, when an area was allocated for the town's Indian businessmen in terms of the Group Areas Act. The complex was, in typical South African fashion, sited out of town, away from the central business area. But two years ago the Provincial Administration had a road built that took the great North Highway to Zimbabwe past the town, instead of through it — and right next to a site in the Indian complex where Ayob has applied to erect a service station.

No other service stations abut the bypass. The conclusion is clear. Ayob will get most of the passing trade, leaving the nine white-owned stations in the town to share the spoils that remain.

Moreover, Ayob's site is on the Venda side of the highway, so he is likely to get all the black trade as well.

Those voicing their protest include Piet Rossouw, secretary of the Northern Transvaal division of the Motor Industries Federation, who tells the *FM*: "The service stations draw travellers into the town. It will be bad for the economy of the town if they stop on the bypass and don't go into the central area. And, of the nine, six or seven of the service stations are at break-even point. Any drop in sales will hit them hard."

Rossouw insists the protest is not racialistic. "Even were it a white man who wanted to open the service station there they would object," he says. "They want to keep passing motorists coming into the town, that's all."

But the fact is that Ayob cannot open a service station in the central area. Yet whites can obtain sites on the bypass — all they need is backing from a petrol company. As Ayob himself puts it: "The ideology is supposed to be separate but equal. Here, they want us to be separate, but not equal."

And the income Ayob receives *will* come to Louis Trichardt — although not directly to the whites, of course.

Town Clerk Corrie van Rooyen says the town council approved Ayob's site being used as a service station in terms of the town planning scheme, the only aspect on which it could express an opinion.

The final decision rests with the Department of Community Development which allocated the site in the first place. Officials have held an inquiry and are preparing a report.

One service station owner, Basil Thompson, has no objections to Ayob's plans to open a service station. "He is entitled to do so," says Thompson. "It's a free country after all, isn't it?"

Well, not yet.

84

GRP. AREAS — TU 1.

1-5-80 - 31-12-80

Hans

Hansard 10 Ques Col 647 24/4/80 (84)

Pageview: Asian/Coloured families moved

10/647 1 24/4/80 (84)

533. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) (a) How many Asian and Coloured families, respectively, have been moved from Pageview since its proclamation as a White group area and (b) how many families in each group remain to be moved;

(2) what is the total amount which has been spent by the Community Development Board on Pageview since that date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

		Asian families	Coloured families
(1)	(a)	3 472	446
	(b)	818	Nil

(2) R4 006 156

For the hon. member's information I should like to mention that the vast majority of families in Pageview live or lived under critical conditions. As in the case of those who have already left the area, the remaining 818 families will be provided with adequate alternative housing in an environment which, in contrast with Pageview, will be conducive to healthy community development. Provided everything runs according to plan, the remaining families will be rehoused by the end of this year, which will bring this urban renewal scheme a step nearer to completion.

Hansard 6(332) 10380

84

Group Areas Act

Dr Mr C. B. EGLIN asked the Minister of Police.

(1) Whether any (a) Coloureds and (b) Indians were the prosecutees in the Pietersburg magistrate's court during 1970 for occupying residential premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many;

(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?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes

(a) 234.

(b) 119.

(2) Yes.

(a) 11 in respect of Coloureds
57 in respect of Indians.

(b) All 48 cases.

Coloureds hope to live near Alex

STAR 1/5/80 (84)

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — It is possible that coloured families who want to continue living in Alexandra will be housed in an area near the township.

This has emerged from a reply given by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to a question by Mr David Dalling, (PFP Sandton).

Mr Steyn said: "Due account is being taken of the possibility of finding an area as near as possible to Alexandra."

Jo'burg to get mixed bus service

STAR 1/5/80

84

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg Transport Department hopes to have a single bus service for white, coloured and Indian commuters within the next few weeks.

This would mean that the 12 coloured drivers on the segregated Newlands, Mayfair and Bertrams routes will be transferred to the white routes.

This will be the first time that coloured drivers will drive white buses in the city.

Mr Les Pettey, general manager of the department, said he had hoped to get the go-ahead this week so that the change could go into effect as early as Monday, when other changes are scheduled on certain routes.

"But administrative problems have held up the local Road Transportation Board hearing, and we now expect to get a decision within a week or a month," he said.

The Johannesburg City Council has for some years been working towards the elimination of separate service for whites and coloureds.

The last concession was two years ago when white buses on certain routes were allowed to carry 25 coloured people on double-deckers and 15 on single deckers.

Mr Pettey said today that based on past experience, he did not expect any problems with the integration of the services and the introduction of the coloured drivers on white routes.

He said enough buses would be provided on the three routes to cope with the change.

Most coloured people travelled against the white peak period flows.

The changes scheduled for Monday include the extension of the Triomf and Greymont routes and the introduction of the new sheet timetables and route maps for each route.

● Page 9 — Gloom over bus plans.

...-year career in the ...ke it on.

GROUP AREAS

Heavy hand

PM 2/5/80

(84)

The arrests, detention and refusal of bail for four Group Areas offenders living in Braamfontein and Hillbrow earlier this month is an unprecedented step that seems to indicate a new and heavy-handed attitude on the part of the authorities.

"This is the first time that Group Areas offenders have been arrested, charged and jailed without bail rather than simply being summoned to court," says Actstop's Marie Phitidis. Group Area offenders have been sitting pretty for a while pending the outcome of the Group Areas test case, Werner vs the State, expected to be heard in the Supreme Court in May. No definite date has been set.

More than 500 group area cases are scheduled for hearing in July pending the outcome of the Werner case — if the case is lost, thousands will have to be rehoused in Johannesburg. And there is no available housing.

Meanwhile, the Coloured Management Committee has sent a telegram to Minister of Police Louis le Grange protesting the arrests and requesting an urgent interview. It has not yet received a reply

Eviction threat is lifted just in time

(84) RDM 2/5/80

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

THE eviction threat hanging over nearly 40 coloured and Indian families living in Doornfontein has been lifted by the Doornfontein Development Corporation (DDC).

In terms of an eviction order served three months ago, the families were due to be put out of their flats this week to make way for the DDC's redevelopment plan for the area.

They had nowhere else to go, because the waiting list for homes in coloured areas and Lenasia numbers several thousand families.

Most refused to move, on the advice of Actstop, an organisation formed last year to aid coloureds and Indians being evicted from "white" Johannesburg.

Actstop claimed the eviction notices were invalid because, in terms of the Rents Act, tenants facing eviction because of redevelopment must be given at least six months' notice.

This week Actstop and the Doornfontein Tenants Association (DTA) met senior executives of Murray and Roberts and the Standard Bank, both major shareholders in the company.

The co-ordinating secretary of Actstop, Mrs Marie Phitides, told a tenants meeting that the executives had agreed to withdraw their three-month eviction notices.

Instead, it has served legally sound six-month notices on 11 families living in the path of a road about to be built.

The DDC agreed to find alternative accommodation nearby for five of the families, and to do their best to rehouse the other six, who now have six months to find somewhere to live.

Actstop had complained that the five families, all women with children living in two flat blocks in Hillner and Van Beek streets, were being denied their right to "proper use and enjoyment" of their flats.

Actstop alleged the DDC had harassed the five, the last remaining tenants of the two blocks, by letting the buildings crumble around them and by dismantling adjacent flats.

The DDC has decided it can get by in the meantime without serving eviction notices on the rest of the 40 tenants originally due for eviction.

But they will also be given six months' notice when the development work approaches their area.

The tenants were told this week there was no truth in rumours that coloureds would be evicted while a blind eye would be turned to Indians, or that the DDC could refuse to render normal landlord services to tenants.

A fifth-year University of the Witwatersrand student, Mr Marc Feldman, told the meeting he was directing several fellow students in a search for alternative accommodation in "controlled" areas not subject to the Group Areas Act.

The students had found vacant school buildings in Selby, Ophirton and Booysens, as well as adjoining vacant shops and houses that could be renovated as homes for Doornfontein residents.

Actstop has been told by the Department of Community Development that it could apply, with a reasonable chance of success, for blanket permits to allow coloureds and Indians to stay in controlled areas.

Charlie aims to cash in on apartheid detour

By JENNIFER MORAN

With a bit of luck, Charlie Ayob is going to make a lot of money out of apartheid.

Because he is Indian, the Group Areas Act has pushed him right outside Louis Trichardt and if his application to open a filling station goes through, he'll be coining it from motorists on their way to Zimbabwe and Venda.

Eight years ago Mr Ayob received the first notice that he had to move his business — a car sales company — out of town.

Indian traders were being moved to a new Indian business centre on the outskirts of Louis Trichardt.

Then two years ago a road was built so that travellers to Zimbabwe would bypass the town instead of passing through.

Suddenly the out-of-town site allocated to Mr Ayob was a virtual goldmine.

Situated 500 m from the highway, it would be the nearest garage from the route.

But white garage owners in the town are objecting to Mr Ayob being granted a licence.

After a meeting of the 12 owners, objections were sent to the Department of Community Development, which has the final say on whether his venture can go ahead.

Mr Jan Fouche, secretary of the department, said there was "no objection whatsoever" to Mr Ayob establishing his business on the new site.

"We never indicated any disapproval of this project. We are not even considering the matter.

"Mr Ayob is moving to an Indian area and as far as granting a licence for a petrol station is concerned we are not involved," Mr Fouche said.

Mr Ayob's business in town was a car-selling business with no facilities for petrol or repairs. Now that he proposes to sell petrol as well, other garage owners are fighting his application.

Objecting garage owners referred the Sunday Times to Mr Piet Rossouw, secretary of the Northern Transvaal division of the Motor Industries' Federation.

He said that white garage owners were not objecting to Mr Ayob's garage on a racial basis.

"It is simply that there is no room for another garage in the area. No matter who it is, there would be objections."

But Mr Ayob, a general dealer, motor dealer and insurance agent, claims there is some racial bias.

"If there was nothing racial in it why can't I join the Motor Traders' Association?" he said.

"Their objections on the grounds that I didn't operate a petrol station in the middle of town are ridiculous. I couldn't get a garage there because of the laws.

"If it wasn't for the Group Areas Act I would have bought a garage in the middle of town years ago. I couldn't get the premises to do repairs or sell petrol."

Not all the garage owners are against Mr Ayob's application.

Mr Basil Thompson, owner of Thompson Motors, said he had no objection.

"If he wants to go into business and thinks he can make a living, I say good luck to him," he said.

"If a man is in a position to open a business, he should be allowed no matter what his colour or creed.

"My business might be affected, but it's a free enterprise and if he can get a licence he should be allowed to go ahead."

But white rivals object

S. Times 4/5/80

With the HRC all the factors of production are variable

Packerys of Arcadia stick it out

S. Times (84) 15/5/80

16 MONTHS IN WHITE SUBURB

SIXTEEN months after the first court bid to evict him, a Pretoria Indian, Mr Mutusamy Packery, is still living with his wife and six children in a luxurious house in the white suburb of Arcadia.

By MARTIN WELZ

The suburb is part of the constituency of Mr Daan van der Merwe, verkrampte Nationalist MP.

And chances are that the Packerys of Arcadia will be living there for some time yet despite all the efforts of the Group Areas Board to evict them.

Mr Packery moved into his house, former home of opera singer Ge Kersten, in December 1978.

In January 1979 he applied to the Group Areas Board for a permit to live in a white area.

Within days of his application for a permit, Mr Packery's passport was withdrawn.

Simultaneously with his application he was charged in the Pretoria regional court with contravening the Group Areas Act.

A short while later the board and the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, turned down his application for a permit to live in the white area.

Happily

However, the case against him in the Pretoria regional court is still continuing — and his lawyers believe it will be many months before it can be finalised.

Meanwhile Mr Packery's 40 nearest neighbours, barring two, have learnt to live quite happily with him.

One complainant still remains unidentified, but chief complainant is Mr D M Cloete, who lives directly opposite Mr Packery in a small house.

He is chairman of Mr Van der Merwe's constituency committee.

"I don't know what Mr Cloete looks like. In all the time we have lived here, I have not seen him once," said Mr Packery.

Fifteen months after Mr Packery's trial began, he has still not had to plead to the charge, while his lawyers have argued various points as far as the Supreme Court.

Prejudice

First point to have been raised was that Mr Marais Steyn discussed various aspects of the case in a TV interview in January last year.

Mr Packery's lawyers alleged that Mr Steyn had prejudiced the case.

Months later the Supreme Court dismissed the point, and the trial continued, only for the magistrate to be informed that the defence wished to argue a point that was still the subject of an appeal in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein. The trial was postponed again until later this month.

However, the appeal which deals with the validity of proclamations in terms of the Group Areas Act has still not been set down for hearing in Bloemfontein.

Lawyers believe the appeal will not be argued in Bloemfontein before August or September this year, so Mr Packery's case will have to be postponed.

And in the meantime he stays on in Arcadia.

The children and students who live in the neighbourhood are delighted as they are assured of the continued use of Mr Packery's tennis court and swimming pool.

"They come here daily to swim and play tennis. I have told them they need not even ask since I am too old to use them myself," Mr Packery commented as a group of white children crossed the front lawn on the way to the tennis court.

Professor John Dugard, law professor at the University of the Witwatersrand, will act in one of the two Group Areas Act cases presently on appeal in Bloemfontein.

The appeal concerns the validity of proclamations which declare central Johannesburg a white area.

As a result of the appeal nearly 500 cases against Asians and coloured people who are presently living in white areas of Johannesburg have all been postponed.

The other appeal follows a case in which Mr Justice Mervyn King found the accused guilty of an offence in terms of the Group Areas Act but described the Act as morally indefensible in his judgment.

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Barberton may go to the Swazis

(84) STAR 6/5/80

Lowveld Bureau

BARBERTON — Although officially opposed to incorporation in kaNgwane, Barberton could become part of the Swazi homeland.

The town clerk, Mr Lourens Kotze, has confirmed that he and four councillors visited Mafeking last month to examine the results of Mafeking's incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

Mr Kotze said their findings would be discussed by the Barberton town council and the MP, Mr Casper Uys, and the MPC, Mr Henk van Rooyen.

A change in attitude could follow general agreement that Barberton has a better future in kaNgwane.

The councillors discovered that Mafeking had "come to life" and was now "raring to go."

There had been an increase in sales of property and a tendency for people to settle rather than leave.

Mr Kotze added that a recommendation had been made to the Van Der Walt Commission but was unable to reveal what it was.

UCT

PARLIAMENT

'Jo'burg Indian housing shortage over in 2 years'

STAR 9/5/80

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, came under fire in the Assembly yesterday over Group Areas removals and housing conditions of Indian communities in Johannesburg and Durban.

But he promised that the housing shortage in Johannesburg would be overcome in two years.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) called on the Government to halt immediately the "inhumane" removal of Indian families from Pageview, Johannesburg, and the demolition of their homes and business premises.

Speaking during the budget debate on the Indian Affairs Vote, he said he had 20 pictures of good homes being bulldozed in Pageview.

Decent homes were being demolished and the occupants were being sent 40 km away from their work.

The Indian town of Lenasia, to which people had been moved, was already overcrowded and its schools were "bursting at the seams."

SLAMS

Mr Eglin said he had seen nothing anywhere in Africa that could compare with the slum conditions under which some Indian families were living.

Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave) said that while he appreciated what the Government and the private sector were doing to overcome the housing problem, there was still a tremendous backlog to be met.

Dealing with the problem in Durban, he said the situation had to be viewed against the background of the Group Areas Act, under which the unnecessary removal of people had in many instances, created an artificial housing backlog.

"RECKLESS"

Replying to the debate, Mr Steyn accused Mr Swart of "recklessly" entering the debate without checking his information.

Many more houses were being built to relieve the shortage, Mr Steyn said.

Referring to the situation in Johannesburg, Mr Steyn said Mr Eglin did not know what he was talking about.

Mr Eglin was coming with his complaints after some 4 000 families had been rehoused from a deplorable slum in Pageview.

The occupants were now housed in much better conditions.

Many more housing units were being built in Lenasia.

With the resettlement of Pageview people, the housing shortage for Indians in Johannesburg would be eliminated in two years' time, Mr Steyn said.

Eglin calls for halt to racist Indian removals

RDM 9/5/80. (258) (84)

THE ASSEMBLY — The "inhumane" removal of Indian families from Pageview in Johannesburg and the demolition of their houses should be halted immediately, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Indian Affairs Vote, he said their removal was being done for racist reasons.

"If this was not being done for racist reasons, why can't Pageview be redeveloped for the Indian community there?" he asked.

The whole of Pageview could not be described as a slum area. Decent homes were being demolished and its occupants removed to Lenasia, 40km away. Why could those homes not be kept intact while others could be repaired under the urban renewal scheme?

"As it is, Lenasia is already overcrowded and its schools bursting at the seams."

The Indian community in the Transvaal was being bullied by the Government and the Group Areas Act. They were not powerful enough to stand up to the Government like the Indians in Natal who were strong enough to at least maintain their position.

Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave) said the Durban City Council had estimated that 25 000 Indians were in need of homes and the housing problem was becoming more acute because of the community's socio-economic situation.

He said many Indians had to live on R5 a month after paying their rent.

In Phoenix Township, the local action committee had estimated that between 70 and 80% of residents would have to return to squatting if the proposed 15% rent increase was implemented.

The wealthy and sometimes opulent members of the community who, as professional men and traders, had prospered despite the racially restrictive conditions of the society they lived in, were not in any way typical of the quality of life enjoyed by the rest of the community, he said. — Sapa

STAR 9/5/80 (84)

Helplessly they watch their homes destroyed

The residents of 460 Croesus Avenue in Newclare look on as one of the houses on the property is demolished by workers from the Department of Community Development.

Two demolition workers walk from the dust as another wall falls.

Pictures by: Gisele Wülfsohn

By Craig Charney

Twenty-three people in the Coloured township of Newclare were left homeless yesterday when men from the Department of Community Development demolished three houses.

At about noon, a burly white man from the department kicked in the door and front window of Mrs Hazel Sampson's house at 460 Croesus Avenue, then ordered his black helpers to remove her family's belongings, according to Mr Paatrick Petersen, an eyewitness.

Neighbours fetched Mrs Sampson from work "My door was broken, and everything was outside," she said. "Some of my crockery was broken and they took my husband's axe."

Then the men from the department hitched a pickup truck to a support of the substantial, tin-roofed old house and began to pull it down, wall by wall.

Once they had emptied Mrs Sampson's house, the men set about demolishing a row of four smoke-blackened brick rooms next door, where 16 coloured and African occupants, including Mr Petersen, had been frantically removing their possessions.

CONDEMNED

A Community Development man on the scene, who would not give his name, said both buildings had been condemned as unsafe and the residents warned of their impending destruction.

"They got letters and letters. The legals moved out, the illegals moved in," he said.

The displaced residents insisted they had no notice, and said they had every right to be there.

Mrs Sampson said she applied for alternate housing more than a year ago, but nothing happened. On Tuesday, she said, a Community Development official, told her she could seek an empty existing house or wait for one in the new Ennerdale township, and the official confirmed this.

"They said the place must come down because it's old but they didn't say today," she added.

Mrs Sampson said she would go to her grandmother's house, while a neighbour from the demolished brick rooms said she was going to stay with her mother. She and her three children would bring the total dwellers in the little house in Noordgesig to 13.

Yet she was fortunate compared with Mr Petersen, who had lived in Croesus Avenue for 10 years. "They said they would have houses for us. We waited, waited."

"We've no place to stay today. We have to sleep here," he said, gesturing towards the grass beside the ruined houses.

CARRIED OUT

Wandering amid the wrecked row of rooms was Mr Shanga Sallie. He said his aunt, a domestic worker who had lived there, was still unaware of what had occurred.

Around the corner, at 30 Steytler Street, a Community Development team had demolished the single-room home of 67-year-old pensioner Mr Solly Daniels, leaving others in the row of brick boxes beside it untouched, Mr Daniels said.

A neighbour, Mrs Katherin Petersen, said the men who smashed its outer wall with crowbar and hammer had carried Mr Daniels' aged and frail wife out of the room. She sat gloomily on the stoep of a nearby house.

Neighbours said that the one-eyed Mr Daniels owed two months' rent to the department, or R6.50, but he produced a two day-old receipt for the sum.

13/05/80 ARGUS

Dean faces Areas Act charge

(89)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, was today charged under the Group Areas Act with living illegally in a flat adjoining St Mary's Cathedral.

Father Nkoane was among 47 coloured, Indian and black people charged before a Johannesburg magistrate with occupying flats and homes in areas reserved for whites.

They were not asked to plead and the cases were postponed until July 29 pending two appeals against sentences and convictions under the Group Areas Act.

The State alleges that Father Nkoane illegally occupied a flat in Darragh House, a Church-owned building in Wanderers Street.

CHOICE

The Star reported in February 1977 that he had chosen to live next to his workplace rather than in the Church's 'white' Deanery in Houghton or the 'black' Deanery in Soweto.

He occupies the highest position in Johannesburg's Anglican hierarchy below those of the Bishop and Bishops-Suffragan.

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539:S GRAMMAR
540:A MCLAREN, J.

STAR 13/5/80 (84)

Dean charged under Group Areas Act

By Raschid Chopdat, Court Reporter

The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, was today charged under the Group Areas Act with living illegally in a flat adjoining St Mary's Cathedral.

Father Nkoane was among 62 coloured, Indian and black people charged before a Johannesburg magistrate with occupying flats and homes in areas in Johannesburg reserved for whites.

They appeared in court today. They were not asked to plead and the cases were postponed until July 29.

The cases were postponed today pending two appeals against sentences and convictions under the Group Areas Act.

● Father Nkoane has been living in Darragh House for more than three years — since he took office as Dean.

The Star reported in February 1977 that he had chosen to live in Darragh House, next to his work place, rather than in the church's "white" deanery in Houghton or the "black" deanery in Soweto.

He occupies the highest position in Johannesburg's Anglican hierarchy, below those of the bishop and bishops-suffragan.

The Dean on 'Areas' rap

Post 14/5/80

THE Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, was yesterday charged under the Group Areas Act with living illegally in a flat adjoining St Mary's Cathedral.

Father Nkoane was among 47 coloured, Indian and African people charged before a Johannesburg magistrate with occupying flats and homes in areas in Johannesburg reserved for whites.

They appeared in court briefly yesterday. They were not asked to plead and the cases were postponed until July 29.

The State alleges that Father Nkoane illegally occupied a flat in Darragh House, which is a church-owned building alongside St Mary's Cathedral in Wanderers Street.

The cases were postponed yesterday pending two appeals against sentences and convictions under the Group Areas Act.

"Father Nkoane, has been living in Darragh House for more than three years — since he took office as Dean."

In February 1977 it was reported that he had chosen to live in Darragh House, next to his work place, rather than in the church's "white" deanery in Houghton or the "black" one in Soweto.

The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, is prohibited by the Group Areas Act from living next door to his church.

STAR 14/5/80

Church owns home of Dean

Father Nkoane was one of 62 black, coloured and Indian people who appeared in the Johannesburg magistrate's court yesterday on charges of living in Johannesburg areas reserved for whites.

Father Nkoane, who as dean is also rector of St Mary's Cathedral in the city, has lived in Darragh House adjoining the cathedral since he became dean more than three years ago.

He has now been charged under the Group Areas Act.

In a story published in The Star in February 1977, Father Nkoane said he felt his decision to live in the church-owned building was in line with the normal practice of having rectors living next door to their churches.

Early-morning services in the cathedral begin at 6.30 am every day.

The Anglican Church owns the building which has landed the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Simeon Nkoane, in court.

14/5/80

Pyper speaks on Pageview plan: 'It's sickening'

STAR 14/5/80 (84) (84)

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The destruction of District Six and Pageview was "sickening" and the Government should allow the coloured and Indian residents of those communities to return, Mr Andrew Pyper (NRP, Durban Central) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr Pyper said that like District Six, the destruction of the Indian community of Pageview in Johannesburg was "sickening."

"It is sickening because one knows that once it is completely flattened it will never be returned to the people who lived there," he said.

South Africa was busy formulating a new constitutional dispensation and there was an urgent need for a change of heart on the part of the Government.

SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE

"Can't the Government see that District Six and Pageview, however small in extent they may be, have tremendous symbolic importance for the coloured and Indian communities.

"Why is it that when everyone in South Africa is prepared to give each other a chance to start afresh, Pageview and District Six are given no second chance," Mr Pyper asked.

The Government could not advance one valid reason why, once Pageview was cleared, it could not be returned to Indians.

"With regard to District Six, we are being told that coloured people can't afford to buy at the current high prices. But the same cannot be said of the Indians in Pageview," Mr Pyper said.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) said the Government's plan for District Six was one of the most disgraceful racial concepts ever perpetrated in South Africa.

He said the decision to site the proposed technikon in District Six had been foisted on the city council by the Minister of Community Development Mr Steyn.

It would destroy the prospect of making District Six a viable residential community.

Mr Eglin said the Oriental Plaza was a white elephant and he wanted to know how many traders had applied for premises there of their own free will.

Mr J T Albertyn (NP, False Bay) said the subject of District Six had been exhausted and no new points could be made.

UCT

GROUP AREAS ACT FM 16/6/80

Reprieve for 40

Forty coloured and Indian families, who have been living illegally in "white" Doornfontein, have been granted a temporary reprieve by the Doornfontein Development Company (DDC), which is responsible for urban renewal in the area.

Financial Mail May 16 1980

At a meeting held with major shareholders Standard Bank and Murray & Roberts, members of Actstop, and the Doornfontein Tenants Association (DTA), the DDC promised to withdraw eviction notices served on the families in January.

The DTA was promised that only 11 tenants whose homes stand in the path of road development plans will be served with eviction notices, and that these will be given six months' notice. The development company promised to give priority to rehousing the affected tenants, and also promised that other tenants would be given six months' notice when urban renewal plans encroach on their homes.

The problem does not end with the withdrawal of the eviction notices. This is only the beginning. For ultimately, when the tenants' time comes, there is no alternative accommodation available either in the coloured areas or Lenasia.

Says Marie Phitidis, Actstop co-ordinating secretary: "The only reason that the tenants have withstood the insecurity and harassment is that they have nowhere else to go."

Phitidis says that "at the meeting both Murray & Roberts and Standard Bank reaffirmed their commitment to non-racial treatment of their tenants."

(84)

Areas Act: 57 appear in court

RDM 29/5/80

Staff Reporter

A TOTAL of 57 blacks, Indians and coloureds appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday charges under the Group Areas Act.

They were not asked to plead to allegations that they occupied flats and houses in white areas.

It is alleged they stayed in Hillbrow, Joubert Park, Berea and Yeoville.

Their cases were postponed to July 31 pending the outcome of two appeal court decisions on the interpretation of the Act.

Earlier this week 61 people had their cases postponed to the same date, bringing the total to 700 who are now awaiting the outcome of the appeals.

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UCT

All-race trading 'pockets' planned

STAR 27/5/80 (30) 80 84

By David Breier, Pretoria Bureau

The Government is likely to open trading "pockets" in central business districts to all races — and Johannesburg will probably be the "guinea pig" for the new move.

Johannesburg's application to the Community Development Board to have the city centre declared an open trading area for all races is being completed today. It will then be forwarded to the board in Pretoria.

The Government has committed itself to promoting free enterprise, and present government thinking is that experimental "areas of co-operation" where people of any race can trade, should be established in city centres as a trial run for the dismantling of trade apartheid.

Johannesburg's application is a joint venture by the Chamber of Commerce and the Central Business District Association.

It follows a recent invitation by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, for such applications.

BOUNDARIES

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the CBDA, said the area involved in the current application was bounded in the north by the railway line, in the south by the M2 motorway, in the east by Jeppe Station and in the west by the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg.

The concept of open trading areas fits in with current Government thinking which believes that South Africa's economy cannot be divided along racial lines.

Last year's Riekert Report supported local option in determining open trading areas.

But this was watered down by a subsequent White Paper, which resolved that the board should decide on applications and that only pockets within cities be opened.

But the Johannesburg City Council might still be consulted on the issue.

New tactics to get blacks out of 'white' areas

STAR 26/5/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton

Estate agents, landlords and nominees are coming under pressure as police use new tactics to clear blacks from Johannesburg's "white" areas, claims Actstop.

Mrs Marie Phitidis, co-ordinating secretary and Mr Mohammed Dangor, deputy chairman, of Actstop have expressed concern over the development.

They point out that in recent weeks there has been an increase in the number of people appearing in court on charges under the Group Areas Act. Last week, alone, 140 people appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

But, because the Appeal Court is considering two cases, all trials are being postponed.

In an apparently new tactic to deal with "illegal" tenants, Actstop alleges the Police are now intimidating estate agents, landlords and nominees.

Nominees — white people who rent flats for coloured, black or Indian friends — have been told to give notice or face charges, she said.

BULLETINS

Estate agents and landlords have been approached by Group Areas police and told to eject "illegal" tenants.

Actstop points out that Section 40 of the Act, which deals with nominees, is also being contested in the Appeal Court and that any trials under this section will be postponed until judgment is delivered.

To help tenants facing legal action, Actstop is organising community support groups and sending out bulletins on their legal positions.

A police spokesman said the police were only doing their duty and enforcing the law. They were not "cracking down" on "illegal" tenants.

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But the Johannesburg City Council might still be consulted on the issue.

Cape Times 9/6/80

Ban on blacks attacked

PRETORIA. — The barring of 20 blacks from a marathon interdenominational meeting in the Pretoria City Hall on Saturday was not in line with government policy or Christian teachings, according to one of the organizers.

The organizers of the prayer meeting, "Vernuwing", an interdenominational magazine, had applied to the Pretoria City Council for permission to allow 20 black people to attend the meeting. Permission was refused.

The editor of "Vernuwing", the Rev Jan Bouwers, said the gathering was a Christian one where people could come together to pray, but the City Council had made it a political issue.

"The management committee and the City Council are not in line with the political policies of our country. The City Council must change to accomodate Christian teachings and government policy," Mr Bouwer said.

The Pretoria City Council's public relations officer, Mr J A C Bezuidenhout, refused to comment.

84

No. 99, 1980

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, AT KOSTER, DISTRICT OF KOSTER, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

A. Under section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the areas defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

B. under section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-sixth day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

1. A portion of Portion 1 of the farm Kleinfontein 463 JP (Diagram SG A5869/79).

2. Portion 63 (a portion of Portion 40) of the farm Kleinfontein 463 JP (Diagram SG A5868/79).

No. 99, 1980

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, TE KOSTER, DISTRIK KOSTER, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

A. Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, gebiede is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; en

B. kragtens artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sesen-twintigste dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

1. 'n Gedeelte van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Kleinfontein 463 JP (Kaart LG A5869/79).

2. Gedeelte 63 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 40) van die plaas Kleinfontein 463 JP (Kaart LG A5868/79).

Complaints on home improvement

STAR 16/6/80 (84)

Municipal Reporter

Residents of the depressed township of Riverlea Extension outside Johannesburg have mixed feelings about the nearly completed improvements to their homes.

For some, the changes being done by Johannesburg City Council workers are a definite boon. For others they are a disappointment.

But there is little they, or their elected representatives, can do about the situation. The plans for the changes were approved as far back as 1976 by all the relevant local and Government authorities, including the coloured management committee.

On the bright side, some two-roomed houses have been converted into four-roomed houses with a bedroom, lounge, kitchen (with a new sink) and a medium-sized indoor bathroom. This has been done by joining two semi-detached houses together and moving 170 family units to other areas.

In the two-roomed units a sink has been installed in the kitchen and one of the outside toilets converted into a shower. Many people, particularly the elderly, say they will not be able to use the outside showers.

The residents in the old four-roomed units are particularly unhappy. They used to have two bedrooms, a lounge - cum - dining room and a kitchen with a back door.

Now their largest bedroom has had a small cubicle built into a corner (the bathroom) and a sink installed next to it. This arrangement means that their kitchen and bathroom will be in one room — a room which does not have an outside door.

They claim they will not be able to fit all their furniture into the new arrangement. "Why didn't they put the sink in our existing kitchens. We have been told that if we want an outside door in the new kitchen-bathroom we will have to pay for it ourselves," said one resident.

The council's Director of Housing, Mr M P Wilsnach, said he could not allow the residents to knock out the doors themselves, and he would investigate the situation.

JOHANNESBURG BUDGET

Urban transport planning 'may grind to a halt'

STAR 18/6/80

(84)

By Lynda Loxton
Municipal Reporter

Urban transport planning is in danger of grinding to a halt because of the marked shortage of State subsidies, Mr Oberholzer warned today.

The chairman of the Johannesburg City Council management committee said: "There has been an unsatisfactorily low level of expenditure in providing urgently needed metropolitan transport facilities."

He pointed out that the subsidies recommended by the Driessen Report had been "considerably diluted" by the subsequent White Paper and "the total spent in practice thus far has been substantially less than even the reduced recommendations."

Turning to Jomet, he said that despite enthusiasm by the local authorities, it was "now in danger of grinding to a halt or at least losing much of its impetus because of the marked shortage of State subsidies."

It is expected that Jomet will have spent about R10-million during 1979/80, which will entitle it to a 30 percent subsidy of R3-million.

The subsidy for 1980/81 has been increased to 50 percent but despite representations to the Government the amount provided by the National Transport Commission is only R4,5-million.

"This means that the total Jomet expenditure for 1980/81 is envisaged as being only R9-million — a reduction of R1-million. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that now should have been the time for an expansion of the programme and not its curtailment," he said.

Jomet itself expected to spend R15-million in 1980/81, but the only way it could do this now was if the local authorities concerned financed the additional expenditure themselves.

This, said Mr Oberholzer, would be contrary to the "letter and spirit of the Driessen Report" and a "financial improbability in view of the already strained resources of these municipalities."

In 1979/80, the initial 67 projects were increased to 76 during the course of the year and Jomet had hoped to have the funds to undertake 112 projects in 1980/81. But the size of the NTC subsidy means there "will be scarcely enough money to carry on with existing projects. In fact, some 40 projects will be proceeded with. Of these 16 specifically relate to Johannesburg."

RATE

Mr Oberholzer said that while he welcomed the news that the subsidy rate would be increased to 60 percent from 1981/82, he hoped that the actual amounts made available would be substantially higher than in the past.

He also welcomed the R2-million subsidy for demonstration projects like the Johannesburg trolly-bus project and the acceptance of black representatives on the Johannesburg Metropolitan Advisory Board.

He said the participation of blacks in the future planning of the metropolitan areas was vital.

PROPOSED BUS FARE INCREASES

These are still to be approved by the local Road Transportation Board, but are likely to go into effect in September or October. Present fares are given in brackets.

Zone	Coupon	Cash	Monthly(Peak)	Monthly(Off-Peak)
1	20c(18c)	35c(30c)	R8,40 (R7,20)	R4,70 (R4)
2	30c(27c)	45c(40c)	R12,60(R10,80)	R7,10 (R6)
3	40c(36c)	55c(50c)	R16,80(R14,40)	R9,40 (R8)
4	50c(45c)	65c(60c)	R21,00(R18,00)	R11,80(R10)

Students' quarterly season ticket (all zones) will increase from R10 to R14. Pupils' coupons (all zones) will increase from 12c to 16c each. Pensioners' off-peak fares will remain at 3c per coupon and 5c cash.

BLACK SERVICE

Zone	Coupon	Cash
1	10c (9c)	20c(15c)
2	19c(17c)	30c(25c)
3	22c(17c)	35c(25c)

CHILDREN'S FARES

Zone	Coupon	Cash
1	10c(10c)	20c(15c)
2	15c(13c)	25c(20c)
3	20c(17c)	30c(25c)
4	25c(22c)	35c(30c)

Eviction crisis: Govt not prepared

STAR 30/6/80

84

About 700 coloured and Indian families may soon be evicted from white areas in Johannesburg.

And although there is an acute housing shortage in their areas, the Department of Community Development has no contingency plan to meet the crisis.

The 700 families are charged under the Group Areas Act with illegal tenancy in white areas.

Their cases have been postponed on several occasions pending two appeals against the Act, to be heard in September this year.

If the appeals fail, the State will almost certainly proceed against the tenants, say defence lawyers.

The regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr D Roussouw, said on Friday that no special provision would be made for the families.

"The State is not going to provide houses for people who deliberately break the law," he said.

CONVENIENT

He denied the families had moved into white Johannesburg because of a critical housing shortage in their own areas.

"Some of these people have settled in town simply because it is more convenient for them," he said.

The department is directly responsible for Indian housing, and also allocates funds to the Johannesburg City Council for coloured housing projects.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg City Council's Housing Department said in May there were 4 200 coloured applicants on the housing list.

According to Mrs Marie Phitides, co-ordinating secretary of the Action Committee to Stop All Evictions, some applicants have been waiting for housing for 10 years.

The abrupt apppearance of so many homeless people in an already saturated housing market will also mean that many coloureds and Indians who at present are inadequately housed will be passed over.

This was confirmed last week by Mr W du Toit, chairman of the city council's Housing Committee, who said that in a crisis "urgent cases will have to take priority."

A field-worker for the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association, Mrs Charlotte Eales, told The Star there were 100 Lenasia residents on her files who were sharing homes or living in tents, garages and wendy-houses.

Overcrowding was rife. In one case, two adults and 11 children aged between one and seven were sharing a two-roomed house, she said.

STAR 30/6/80 (84) -

Non-white buses go on: no fussing

Johannesburg today introduced a single bus service for white, coloured and Indian commuters — and everything went off "smoothly," reported Mr Tom Maisey, manager (operations). The Transport Department today also rationalised its black service — called the "non-white" service by the department because coloureds and Indians can also, if they want to pay lower fares, make use of their service—and inspectors were out in force early to make sure both operations went off as scheduled.

A survey early showed that coloured and Indian commuters were making full use of the white services after their Bertrams, Crown Mines, Mayfair and Newlands routes had been scrapped. Miss C van Schalkwyk of Newclare used the white Newlands bus for the first time. She thought the new scheme was a good idea because it allowed her to catch any bus on her route and she would be able to get to work on time more often.

80 Group Area cases delayed

(84) Star

More than 80 Group Areas Act cases were today postponed by a Johannesburg magistrate pending the outcome of two appeals which have been taken to the Appellate Division.

The prosecutor, Mr P A Lamprecht, asked for a postponement to February 17 1981. He explained that the Appeal Court is expected to start hearing appeals from September onwards, and that the verdicts were expected in December or January.

Those who appeared — coloureds, Indians and blacks — have been charged with illegally occupying a flat or a home in various areas in Johannesburg which have been reserved for whites.

A white estate company, whose employee appeared on the company's behalf, has been charged with permitting people of disqualified races to occupy premises under their control which are reserved for whites.

The men and women who appeared today were not asked to plead. A total of 18 warrants of arrest were authorised for those who failed to appear. But the warrants will be held over.

The charge against Miss Judith Mtirara (43) of Belgravia, was withdrawn after the court was told she was in possession of a legal permit to occupy the premises in a white area.

for new faiths, expressed satisfaction or dissatisfaction with old faiths, and so on). Thus the proposed scheme probably allows as close an approach to an 'unbiased' operational evaluation of the prospects for developing such welfare, as one can attain[34].

A second concern is that "the problem of behaviour is enormously complicated by the fact that behaviour units have a 'state', condition, or structure of their own at any moment of time, which is a result of all previous outputs and inputs and may be the princi- source of current outputs' ([30], p. 54); and this implies that of life' may depend on the past history of the group as well a present situation. Insofar as it may be considered to depend *d* on their history (e.g. through memories of events occurring whe of Orange was ruler), this is excluded by our present scheme, wh evaluates overall welfare on the basis of the present situation group. On the other hand, the scheme *does* take into account his influences on welfare, insofar as they determine current behavic patterns or role structures; for the effect of such behaviour pa on the welfare feedback system will be taken into account. Unle attempted to incorporate a specific evaluation of psychological being of the group, this is probably as far as one can go in inc these 'memory' effects in an operational scheme.

The suggestion, therefore, is that the scheme is not to based; one could extend it into these further areas only at the troducing value judgements that would prejudice the degree of ag on the scheme, and hence its possible useful application.

34: It is worth noting that the attitude to development implicit approach is in basic agreement with the attitude to spiritual development fundamental to certain approaches to religion (see, for example, [46]). Further, encouraging the availability of [illegible]

security of the income flow, i.e. the prospects that it will continue in the future. (a) Employment; because of the flexibility of use of personal cash income, this is one of the most important of group resources (includes income in cash and kind, but after tax). (b) Interest; i.e. income from investments, rentals, etc. rather than from a job. (c) Pension, grants, subsidies, gifts, insurance, etc. (d) Other income in kind (e.g. produce from farm). (ii) *Group income sources*. This is sources of income accruing to groups in the community, or the community

Post 84

Group Areas verdicts in '81

A TOTAL of 87 Group Areas cases were yesterday postponed by a Johannesburg magistrate for a lengthy period, pending the outcome of two appeals which had been taken to the Appellate Division.

The prosecutor, Mr A Lamprecht, asked for a postponement to February 17, 1981. He explained that the appeal court was expected to start hearing appeals from about September onwards and that the verdicts were expected about December or January 1981.

Those who appeared — coloureds, Indians and blacks — have been charged with illegally occupying flats or homes in various areas in Johannesburg which have been reserved for whites.

A white estate company has been charged with permitting people of disqualified races to occupy premises under their control which are reserved for whites.

Appeals have been taken up to the highest courts in the country, where the appellants will be contesting the validity of the section of the Group Areas Act under which they have been charged.

The men and women who appeared yesterday were not asked to plead. A total of 18 warrants of arrests were authorised for those who failed to appear. But the warrants will be held over until February 17, 1981.

The charge against Miss Judith Mtirara (43) of Belgravia, was withdrawn, after the court was told that she was in possession of a permit authorising her to occupy her abode, which is in a white area.

The magistrate, Mr C A Allcock, also withdrew the charge against Mr Babocal Singh (48), address given as flat 1, Square 6, Yeoville, after the court was told that Mr Singh had died recently.

natural resource) but is assigned to a particular individual, then becomes a resource for that individual which may be in productive use as a farm (and so is classified in economic resources). (a) Personal financial capital [illegible] including [illegible] sonal

Life in a backyard is the fate of hundreds

STAR 3/7/80

(84)

By Drew Forrest

For seven years Judy Chetty has lived in a tiny backyard room with her mother-in-law, husband and children. She has four, aged from four to 11.

Her "home" has a cold shower and a toilet. She shares a bed with her mother-in-law and daughter, while her husband, an arthritic, and two sons sleep on the floor.

This is not Thomsville, Lenasia's notorious pocket of Third World wretchedness, but the middle-class suburb of Rainbow Valley. Throughout Lenasia, in laundry-rooms, servants' quarters, garages and wendy-houses, hundreds of families are similarly squeezed. Says Mr A Choonara of the Lenasia Management Committee: "Every inch of the area is occupied by human beings."

Officials of the Department of Community Development, which is responsible for housing in the township, say that every effort is being made to ease the shortage. They point out that since the end of 1978 over a thousand units have been built and a 1 000 more are under construction.

What they do not say is that the number of applicants on the official housing list is growing — from 4 200 families in August 1979 to 4 952 in June this year — and supply shows no sign of outstripping demand.

Why, if the department is constructing so busily, has no real progress been made? In part, it is because the true housing problem in Lenasia is only now beginning to surface.

For 2½ years from January 1974, according to department reports, not a single unit was completed in Lenasia, and many residents simply stopped applying for houses. JISWA (the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association) estimates that 8 000 families — nearly twice the official figure — may be in need or rehousing.

ROOT

But at the root of the problem lies the Group Areas Act.

Pageview, once a Malay, coloured and Indian area in western Johannesburg, was de-proclaimed under the Act in the early fifties. Forced removals began in 1975, and since then, says the Pageview Residents' Association, about 1 000 Pageview families have been resettled in three extensions of Lenasia — 100 in the last eight months alone.

Of the 3 000 units planned by the department between August 1978 and June 1981, no fewer than 1 200 — that is 40 percent — will go to resettled residents of Pageview. At least 740 families have still to be resettled.

The new bus system is 'settling down well'

STAR 3/7/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's re-organised bus service for whites, coloureds and Indians has "settled down well," reports the Transport Department.

"There have been no problems. The few complaints we have had, strangely enough, have come from people whose buses have been 'integrated' for many years," Mr Tom Maisey, manager (operations), said yesterday.

On Monday, the coloured and Indian routes to the Testing Station, Mayfair, Crosby, Newlands and Claremont were scrapped. The drivers on these routes were transferred to the "white" routes.

Mr Maisey said it appeared that many people did not realise that, since the 1950s, Johannesburg has been slowly integrating its white, coloured and Indian routes.

"At first, we could carry only a limited number of coloureds who could only sit in certain places on buses — the top deck of a double-decker, for example," he said.

"That was gradually changed, and two years ago all restrictions were lifted on certain routes. On some, because we were competing with Putco, we would carry only a limited number of coloured people.

"On the Bertrams route, coloured people have always been able to use the white buses although there was a separate service for them on the route until Monday."

84) Rapport 6/7/80

KLEUR-SWAARD OOR 600

Appèlhof sal oor hul lot beslis

DIE uitwerking, betekenis, implikasies en verskeie fasette van die Groepsgebiedewet gaan binnekort in Johannesburg skerp onder die vergrootglas kom.

Berigte: THINUS PRINSLOO

In die gedrang is minstens seshonderd Indiërs en bruinmense wat leë woonstelle en huise in blanke dele van Johannesburg betrek het — 'n verskynsel wat in mindere mate in ander stede voorkom.

Dié mense sê hulle het geen ander heenkome nie — en statistiek gee hulle gelyk. Hulle wag gespanne op die uitslag van 'n toetssaak wat in September voor die Appèlhof sal dien. Dit gaan om die geldigheid van die oorspronklike groepsgebiedeproklamasie. Dit sal bepaal wat hul lot sal wees.

Die streekverteenwoordiger van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou in Johannesburg, mnr. D. Rossouw, se standpunt is onverbiddelik:

As die hof besluit die proklamasie is geldig, sal voortgegaan word om elkeen van die onwettige inwoners in blanke gebiede te vervolg.

As die hof dan 'n uitsettingsbevel gee, sal dié mense geen voorkeur geniet om ander huisvesting te kry nie. Die departement sal streng volgens die waglyste gaan — waarop honderde name reeds verskyn.

Die gekeurdes sê dit beteken hulle sit op straat en verloor straks hul werk ook.

Toe RAPPORT mnr. Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hieroor uitvra, het hy gesê: „Ons gaan nie mense holdersteBolder op straat sit nie. Ons sal hulle 'n redelike kans gee om alternatiewe huisvesting te kry.

„Hulle kan egter nie onbepaald daar bly nie, dis teen die wet.

„Ek is aangestel as minister om die wet uit te voer, nie om die wet te breek nie."

Mnr. Rossouw sê daar is 4 116 name op die waglys vir Indiërs wat 'n huis of erf wil koop. Op die waglys van mense wat 'n huis wil huur, is 852 name.

(In Mei was daar 4 200 name van bruinmense op die behuisingslys wat by die stadsraad gehou word.)

Mnr. Rossouw sê volgens sy departement se inligting het „heelparty" van die gekleurdes in Johannesburg ingetrek omdat dit hulle „pas" en nie omdat daar woningnood is nie.

„So 'n man kan nie vir my sê hy het 'n behuisingsnood as die hof sê hy moet trek nie." Hy voeg by party van dié mense verset hulle openlik teen regeringsbeleid.

Mnr. Rossouw het gesê daar is oorbewoning en dis iets wat „mens moet erken en aanvaar".

Gevra of die oorgrote meerderheid gekleurdes in Johannesburg nie hier woon weens die woningnood nie, het hy gesê: „Dit kan ek nie sê nie."

Gevra hoe die departement die mense gaan help wat waarskynlik sonder huisvesting gaan wees omdat hul eie woongebiede oorbevolk is, het mnr. Rossouw gesê die departement sal kyk waar hulle name op die waglyste staan, as hulle dit opgegee het.

„Dit is sover die staat hom kan bind om te gaan, omdat ons ook 'n verantwoordelikheid het teenoor ander mense wat elders in oorbewoningstoestande sit.

„Dit is onbillik om 'n man wat die wet wil omseil, voorkeur te gee net omdat hy die wet omseil het."

Gevra of hy meen die wet kan aangepas word by die besondere omstandighede in Johannesburg, het mnr. Rossouw gesê dis 'n saak vir die hoof van die departement.

Hy wou niks sê op die vraag of hy 'n aanbeveling hieroor aan sy hoofde gedoen het nie.

Gevra of hy nie dink dit sal onmenslik wees om iemand uit 'n huis te sit terwyl geen ander woonplek beskikbaar is nie, het mnr. Rossouw gesê:

Wat hy daarvan dink, maak eintlik nie saak nie. As daar uiteindelik sulke uitsettingsbevele is, „sal ek maar die taak moet uitvoer na die beste van my vermoë."

Mev. Mary Phitidis, sekretaresse van die Action Committee to Stop Evictions, sê 700 mense is aanvanklik ingevolge die Groepsgebiedwet in Johannesburg aangekla.

Nadat 38 mense aangekla en uit die woonstelle en huise gesit was, is die saak aanhangig gemaak wat in September voor die Appèlhof in Bloemfontein gaan dien.

Almal wag nou om te kyk wat daar gaan gebeur. Dit lyk of 'n nuwe patroon die laaste tyd gevolg word om gekleurdes uit hul woonplekke in blanke gebiede te dwing.

Mev. Phitidis sê aan haar is gesê druk word nou op woonsteleienaars uitgeoefen om van hul gekleurde huurders ontslae te raak.

In baie gevalle huur gekleurdes die woonstelle in ander mense se name. Die polisie is besig om na te gaan wie werklik in die woonstelle bly.

Mev. Phitidis sê sy weet van 600 mense wat aangekla gaan word. Dié Indiërs en bruinmense trek in die leë blanke woonstelle of huise in omdat daar eenvoudig nie ander woonplek vir hulle is nie. In hul eie woonbuurte word selfs motorhuise aan gesinne verhuur en ander mense moet oorvol kamers deel.

In 'n opname wat onder gekleurdes in blanke gebiede gedoen is, het net 10 persent gesê hulle het in die blanke gebied kom woon omdat dit „gerieflik" is.

Dis natuurlik geriefliker om naby jou werk te woon. As hulle in die woonbuurte buite Johannesburg woon, moet hulle minstens R50 se petrol per maand uitry net om by die werk te kom, sê mev Phitidis.

Ander syfers wat mev. Phitidis verstrek, is: 3,88 persent van die „onwettige" bewoners in Johannesburg is mense soos dokters en onderwysers, 22 persent is kantoorwerkers, 18 persent is verkoopmense en 10 persent is sekretaresses.

Hul salarisse wissel tussen R1 500 en R300 per maand. Van hulle wag al vyf jaar vir huise in hul eie gebiede.

Net 1,94 persent van die onwettige inwoners wat kan werk, is werkloos.

Vasklou al raad vir hulle

DIE verhaal van Melvyn Israel en sy vrou, Denise, wat in Joubertpark, Johannesburg, vasklou aan hul een-slaapkamerwoonstel, is die verhaal van honderde gekleurdes in die stad.

Op 'n maand na bly die egpaar met vier van hul vyf jong kinders al twee jaar in dié woonstel wat hulle R35 per maand kos. Hulle het pas vir die hoeveelste keer kennis gekry om te trek, maar hulle kry nêrens in hul eie woonbuurte plek nie.

Voordat die egpaar die woonstel in Joubertpark gekry het, moes hulle drie maande in 'n tent in die agterplaas van mev. Israel se moeder in Bosmont woon.

Op 16 Junie verlede jaar het die polisie die eerste keer by hul woonstel in Joubertpark aangeklop en sedertdien was hulle al twee keer in die hof. Elke keer is die saak uitgestel.

Mnr. Israel sê in 'n stadium het die agent van die woonstelgebou al die gekleurdes in die gebou in 'n omsendbrief aangesê om te trek.

Die meeste het dadelik padgegee, maar hy het gaan kers opsteek by die Action Committee to Stop All Evictions en toe besluit om te wag vir die Appèlhof-uitspraak in September.

Nou het die opsigter van die woonstel egter 'n briel gestuur waarin gekla word dat die kinders là waai. Die egpaar Israel byt moeilik hieraan, wan in die amper twee jaa was daar nog nooit so 'n klagte nie en net een kin is bedags in die woonstel

Mnr. Israel, 'n kabinet maker, en sy vrou, ' kleremaakster, is albe binne loopafstand van hu werk.

Saam verdien die e paar amper R200 pe week en die huur wor stiptelik betaal.

Hulle het nie 'n moto nie en vrees hulle sal hu werk verloor as hulle uit gesit word. Hul gesin s waarskynlik geskei wor omdat die kinders by f milielede sal mo inwoon.

Mnr. Israel sê hy h twee jaar gelede al om huis aansoek gedoen.

Nou lyk die toekor duister vir die Israels hul parkiet, Toon, hond, Titto.

Coloureds remain

SUN POST 6/7/80

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE majority of coloured families have not moved out of Alexandra in spite of the availability of houses in Klipspruit West.

So far, 102 families have moved to the new township, but 540 have remained in Alexandra.

"Some of the families still in Alexandra are waiting for economic housing to be provided, but those who want to remain in the township will not be forced out," said Mr Jan Bosman of the West Rand Admiinstration Board.

What's in store for us, traders want to know

STAR 9/7/80

(84)

Northern Transvaal Bureau

POTGIETERSRUS — Indian traders here say they are being kept in the dark about their future, despite promises that they would be consulted before any plans were formulated.

The Mayor of Potgietersrus, Mr P Fouche, said at a recent town council meeting that plans to settle the traders at a new Indian business complex were "well advanced."

But the chairman of the Indian Traders' Association (ITA) Mr A Ismail, says the council has not kept its undertaking to consult the traders before taking any further steps.

Now the ITA is to ask the council to have the existing Indian trading area declared a free trading zone, because the traders want to stay where they are.

Several town councillors support the traders' stand, and there were sharp differences of opinion during a debate on the matter at the last council meeting last week.

100 people evicted in rental disputes

Star 9/7/80 (84)

By Mike Overmeyer and Derrick Thema

About 100 residents from the Edenpark coloured township in Alberton have been evicted over the past two days because of rent disputes.

The evictions were effected by officials of the Alberton Town Council.

Many families, their furniture in the streets, have had to spend the past two nights in the cold.

The families say they are the victims of a rent dispute with the council. They moved into the houses 11 months ago.

Mr G V van Rensburg, head of the Alberton Town Council Community Services Department, said today he had given residents who were in arrears with their rent payments "several chances."

"First I called them in and allowed them to pay off arrears over a few months.

"If they did not abide by this, then I issued a summons giving them a second chance," Mr van Rensburg said.

According to Mr van Rensburg, the people who have now been evicted did not comply with the town council's demands on arrears.

"About 20 families have been affected, but I speak subject to correction.

"I know that some pensioners are suffering and I sympathise with them, but if people don't pay their rent, I will kick them out," Mr van Rensburg said.

Evicted residents, however, claimed that increases were never officially announced by the council.

Many claim the increases violated contracts they signed when they bought the houses.

Some of the residents — include pregnant women and toddlers — defied the council evictions by using spare keys to sleep in their homes last night.

Angry residents blamed faulty computers as one of the reasons why rent arrears were reflected in their payments.

In some cases, arrears had soared to more than R1 000 while others maintained that they were up-to-date with their payments.

Many of the evicted families were infuriated by the confiscation of household goods such as TV sets, fridges and complete lounge suites to account for the alleged arrears.

Mr Cornelius "Corrie" Bates, a father of three children and whose wife is nine months pregnant, said his payments of R106 a month had suddenly shot up to R123 without notices being circulated by the town council.

"We have constantly asked where the increase comes from, and nobody can help with an answer," he said.

Steyn's threat is 'in contempt of court'

STAR 10/7/80 (84)

Municipal Reporter

The Minister of Community Development's threat to take strong action against people living illegally in white areas is to be referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

Mr Marais Steyn yesterday told a residents' meeting in Jeppe, Johannesburg, that as soon as the two cases before the Appellate Division had been dealt with, the Government would act.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Wits University Centre for Applied Legal Studies, and Mr J Browde SC, who are involved in the cases, believe the Minister's statement to be in contempt of court and will refer the matter to the Attorney-General "for appropriate action."

Mr Steyn's statement: "After the case, we'll act," clearly assumed that the Appellate Division would rule against the appellants. This was a violation of the subjudice rule they said, and was clearly in contempt of court

FREE OF CHARGE

Mrs Marie Phitidis, co-ordinating secretary of They said today Mr Steyn's comments had been "quite outrageous" and his allegations about the illegal tenants suddenly getting "unlimited funds" to go to court was blatantly false.

Actstop — the organisation formed to help the tenants — said all the lawyers involved had offered their services free of charge.

"They were deeply concerned about the social and physical implications of overcrowding and believed the impecunity of illegal tenants did not deprive them of the right to a proper defence in the face of prosection," she said.

Professor Dugar said it was "a very serious matter when the Minister of State responsible for the administration of the Group Areas Act makes this kind of statement.

INEVITABLE

"It is inevitable that the public will interpret it as an attempt by the Minister to bring pressure to bear on the courts."

The two cases before the Appelate division, question the validity of the zoning of the central area of Johannesburg as a white area and argue the case for necessity.

Mrs Phitidis pointed out Mr Steyn's speech implicity confirmed the housing crisis in coloured and Indian areas.

Steyn promises prestige changes in Jeppe area

By Lynda Loxton
Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's Jeppe/Fairview/Troyeville complex will be a prestige area in four years, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, promised residents yesterday.

But this can only be done with the co-operation of the public, he said.

Mr Steyn was addressing residents at the invitation of the MP for the area, Mr Koos Steyn.

The area is one of the several urban renewal areas in the city, and residents complain that far too little has been done for too long.

Mr Steyn admitted that urban renewal was always a difficult process for the residents of an area to live through, but pointed out that three of the four phases had been completed in Jeppe/Fairview/Troyeville.

Before the final phase — redevelopment of the whole area — could be undertaken, 80 properties still had to be bought to consolidate land according to the new plans. This could be time-consuming, and he appealed to property owners to co-operate.

Mr Steyn also appealed to the 118 property owners who qualified for low interest home improvement loans from the Department to contact the Johannesburg City Council. Only 11 owners had responded to the offer so far.

He said it would be ideal if private enterprise took the lead in developing the area and bought land from the Department when stands had been consolidated.

Reacting to complaints that the renewal had forced many original residents out of the area because they could not afford the rents in the new housing schemes, Mr Steyn said this would change on October 1.

CAPE TIMES 11/7/80

Legal action on minister's threat

(84)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A threat by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, that coloured people and Indians living "illegally" in white areas would face the full power of the State has been referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

Mr Steyn told a meeting of residents in Jeppe, Johannesburg, this week that the State would clamp down on "illegal" residents in "white" Johannesburg as soon as two Group Areas eviction cases before the Appellate Division had been handled.

Yesterday, Professor John Dugard, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, and Mr J Browde, SC — both involved in the two cases — said the minister's statement was in contempt of court.

"We have laid a complaint with the Attorney-General for appropriate action," Professor Dugard said last night.

Asked to comment, Mr Steyn said: "It is a matter for the court to decide."

Describing the minister's statement as "very serious", Professor Dugard said Mr Steyn's words — "after the case, we'll act" — clearly assumed the Appellate Division would rule against the appellants.

The two cases before the Appellate Division question the validity of a proclamation issued in terms of the Group Areas Act, and the plight of thousands of coloured and Indian residents depend on their outcome.

Vrededorp is 'Operation Uplift' target

(84) RDM 14/7/80

By GRAHAM BROWN
City Editor

THE recently-launched campaign to offer low-interest home improvement loans to more than 100 home-owners in the Johannesburg suburb of Troyeville is to be extended to include Vrededorp.

And a senior Department of Community Development official said yesterday that home-owners in depressed areas throughout Johannesburg could apply to the city council for assistance under the scheme.

The deputy secretary for Community Development, Mr Patrick McEnery, said the low-interest loans would be made at interest rates varying from 5% to the normal National Housing Commission rate of 9%, on the following basis:

- A loan at 5% if the head of the household earned up to R350 a month;
- A loan at 7% if he earned up to R450;
- A loan at 9% for incomes above R450.

These income categories will also be applied from October to interest subsidies for residents buying Community Development houses, to bring their monthly repayments down to a maximum 25% of income.

The scheme was immediately welcomed as long overdue by the city councillor for Troyeville, Mr John Fossett, and Vrededorp's councillor, Mr Winston Herzenberg, who have both been pushing the idea for years.

Mr Herzenberg said about 183 Vrededorp houses had been earmarked as needing renovation as part of the present urban renewal scheme in the area.

Many of the residents were pensioners whose incomes would qualify them for the low-interest loans.

But others, including absentee landlords, would benefit from the plan, even at normal interest rates, because building societies were often unwilling to make long-term loans available in depressed areas, he said.

Mr McEnery's announcement follows a disappointing response from the owners of 118 houses in 12 residential Troyeville blocks bounded by Bezuidenhout, Appolonia, Op de Bergen and Beaufort streets.

The area was selected for a pilot scheme for the low-interest loan project, but only about 15 householders have so far responded to the city council's letters advising them of the scheme.

This prompted the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to say at a public meeting in Jeppe last week that the department could be forced to buy the houses and do the necessary renovations itself.

Mr McEnery said yesterday he would consider deserving applications received by the city council even after expiry of the extended July 31 deadline.

He said similar letters would be sent out to Vrededorp residents within the next two weeks.

The letters say the scheme allows for home-owners to bring their properties up to "at least the standard required by the building by-laws", including:

- Repairs to roofs, ceilings, windows, floors, plumbing, drainage and doors;
- The installation of baths, hand-basins, kitchen sinks with hot and cold running water, and inside toilets;
- The replacement of coal stoves by electric or gas stoves, "adequate electric wiring" and electric power points;
- Free advice on renovations, from a city council architect.

Mr Fossett emphasised that the council would make sure that no home-owner participating in the scheme, who was already paying off a bond on his house, would have to pay off more each month than he was doing at present.

If necessary, the council would take over the existing bond and extend its term from, say, 20 to 30 years, so that the repayments stayed the same.

Reacting to the disappointing response from Troyeville, he said: "Nobody wants to be a pioneer. But if we can get only six people involved, others will follow quickly."

Mr Herzenberg felt part of the reason for the poor response was the complicated officialese of the letters explaining the scheme.

He said he would try to get the council to write a simpler letter to Vrededorp residents, and if necessary would write an explanatory follow-up letter himself.

To the suggestions of Mr Fossett and Mr Herzenberg that Doornfontein, Albertsville, Claremont, South Hills and Moffat View were among areas that could profitably join the scheme, Mr McEnery said they would first have to be designated as "redevelopment areas" to become eligible for the loans.

But the department had so far approved every one of 50 applications from local authorities around the country for suburbs to be so designated.

Owners of Community Development-built houses — in coloured as well as white areas — could also apply for the cheap home improvement loans if they wanted to add extensions to their homes, he added.

The fate of more than 2 000 Indian and coloured people living illegally in central Johannesburg hangs on the outcome of two appeals against the Group Areas Act to be heard in September.

DREW FORREST reports.

Why the coloureds move to 'white' areas

STAR 14/7/80

84

"Some of these people have moved to white Johannesburg simply for convenience."

"We cannot give preference in the allocation of public housing to the lawbreaker over the law-abiding citizen."

These two statements, made last week by officials of the Department of Community Development, refer to the 570 Indian and coloured families who may soon be evicted from the "white" areas of Johannesburg where they live.

Have the families acted irresponsibly, and is their plight self-inflicted — as the Department suggests?

An analysis of the circumstances of the threatened tenants, conducted by Mrs Marie Phitidis, co-ordinating secretary of the Action Committee to Stop All Evictions (Actstop), gives a rather different picture.

Actstop, which advises and provides legal representation for those faced with Group Areas evictions, has kept detailed dossiers on each of the tenants.

The analysis, drawn from these dossiers shows that most are in central Johannesburg out of custom or necessity, and raises interesting questions about the meaning of the word "convenience" used by the Department.

Ninety percent of the families moved into the city-centre in search of the housing their areas cannot give them, the study shows. Many were on the official waiting-list, others, discouraged by the thousands of existing applications, tried to find boarding accommodation instead.

According to the report only 10 percent of all tenants failed to seek housing in the townships before breaking up the Group Areas Act. "If there were decent houses in Lenasia," said one Doornfontein tenant, "why am I living illegally in a slum?"

It is this 10 percent which could be said to have broken the law out of "convenience." The following points about them emerge from Mrs Phitidis' study:

- Some tenants were born and raised in areas like Doornfontein and Ferreirasdorp and know nothing of their own group areas. "I don't want to be dumped in Eldorado Park," said one woman, "these are my surroundings."

- One third of all families have come to Johannesburg in the past four years, mostly as workseekers from areas of high unemployment such as Durban and the Eastern Cape. They would go to the bottom of the housing-list.

- Others are poorly paid and cannot afford the R50 a month in bus fares needed to commute to their workplace from remote townships like Noordgesig, Lenasia and Eldorado Park.

Such families also take rent-controlled accommodation in the city because it is cheaper — private landlords in black areas exploit the chronic shortage of public housing by racking rents to astronomical levels.

- A fourth group — waiters, musicians and computer-workers — finish night-shifts in the small hours, when there is no public transport.

A number of young married couples have moved in search of privacy. Single rooms in the townships are at a premium, and must be shared with at least two other boarders.

A final group of coloured and Indian artisans — carpenters and boilermakers in the main — are accommodated on site and need temporary housing while between jobs or on leave. In the overcrowded townships, temporary rooms are not to be had.

RDM 16/7/80 (84) 258

Indians hope to get back their former suburbs

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, has agreed to put to the Cabinet a proposal that traditional Indian suburbs near the centre of Johannesburg be restored to the Indian community.

The proposal was made at a meeting between Mr Steyn and a delegation comprising officials of the Pageview Residents' Association and an executive member of the SA Indian Council, Mr I Mayet, in Pretoria this week.

The National Party MP for Johannesburg West, Mr Roelf Meyer, who met Pageview residents on Sunday, also attended the meeting.

Mr Mayet and Mr Rashid Dindar, chairman of the residents' association, said yesterday that the delegation had proposed that Pageview, Fordsburg, Burghersdorp and part of Newtown be given back to the Indian community.

"Mr Steyn was most receptive and sympathetic, and promised he would put our proposal to the Cabinet either next week or early next month," Mr Dindar said.

Mr Steyn and the delegation agreed that houses in good condition in Pageview would not be demolished.

Most of Pageview has already been demolished and an estimated 800 families are due to be resettled in Lenasia, Johannesburg's only Indian group area.

"Our proposal is for a viable community with Pageview as the focal point and extending to Fordsburg, with boundaries at Main Reef Road to the south and the municpal bus shelters to the east, and to the north, Burghersdorp and parts of Newtown behind the old market," Mr Dindar said.

Neither Mr Steyn nor Mr Meyer was available for comment yesterday.

STAR LINE

Coloured area, but coloured can't buy there

(84)

STAR 16/7/80

By June Bearzi

Coloured South Africans are permitted in terms of the Group Areas Act to buy property in prescribed areas only. Many have found their hopes of building their own homes dashed because they are being refused access even to these restricted areas.

The Department of Community Development is refusing to allow families who rent homes or board in Riverlea, Nooitgedacht and Coronationville to buy property in Ennerdale, a much sought-after suburb in Grasmere.

Mr Ralph Peffer, a member of the Johannesburg City Council's coloured management committee, told Star Line: "I think it is intolerable and disgraceful that the coloured community which is not allowed to live in the white community is not allowed to buy property in an area set aside for it.

"It is the responsibility of the State which enforces the Group Areas Act to ensure that at least these people can buy in their own area."

Mr William Cockrell, a maintenance supervisor who lives with his wife and young child in his parents-in-law's Riverlea home, came to Star Line when he felt he had been unfairly treated by the Department of Community Development.

Almost a year ago he had applied to the department to buy a piece of ground in Ennerdale.

He was told by a department official: "You live in Riverlea so you do not qualify to buy a stand in Ennerdale."

An angry Mr Cockrell demanded: "How can they do this to me?

"When I heard of the 450 stands available in the area I applied immediately. Now I find I cannot buy in an area created for me by the government. The system is an absolute farce."

The director of housing at the Coloured and Asian Affairs offices told Star Line he might be able to assist Mr Cockrell in obtaining a municipal subeconomic house in Eldorado Park.

"I'm not interested in a sub-economic home or in Eldorado Park. I want to build a home my wife and I planned in Ennerdale, but it seems that if I'm eventually able to buy there, the costs of building will have soared," Mr Cockrell said.

An official from the Department of Community Development told Star Line Mr Cockrell had no choice.

"He is not eligible at the moment. People living in mid-Ennerdale are being given priority."

Council told: no ban on mixed-sport

(84)

ROM 17/7/80

Staff Reporter

THE Diepmeadow Council has been told by the Government that no permits will be required in future to play in mixed sporting events in the area, according to a report in "Diepmeadow News", the council's official journal.

The autonomy of sports bodies was fully acknowledged and the onus for approval and refusal of the use of a venue would rest mainly with the venue owner and sports body, the journal said.

"In order to maintain good order, it will be expected of owners and the sports bodies to consult the Department of Sport and Recreation before sports facilities are opened as multinational venues.

"An admission ticket, obtained before the meeting, will serve as the spectator's permit for the specific meeting.

"A club membership card from the clubs involved will also be regarded as a permit for the specific match. It is important to know that no law exists which forbids mixed membership of a sports club," says the journal.

The decision regarding membership and admission to a club's facilities was, and remained, the prerogative of the club itself, the journal concludes.

In another article, the journal says the Diepmeadow Council had set aside three houses for kidney patients at Baragwanath Hospital.

It says the hospital authorities had decided their patients should continue to live in a community atmosphere while being treated.

The Diepmeadow Council had agreed to this request because of the shortage of beds in the hospital and because the arrangement had become essential for patients who stayed in hospital for a long time.

"However, it is not the council which is to take responsibility for the expenses involved. Another source of finance will have to be found to finance this arrangement," says the journal.

Estate agents allege pressure over coloureds

STAR 17/7/80 (84)

By Drew Forrest

In a bid to force the eviction of coloured and Indian residents of "white" Johannesburg, police are applying "increasingly intense pressure" on estate agents, says Mr Cassum Saloojee, chairman of the residents' rights association, Actstop.

Mr Saloojee said that landlords and white nominees of properties occupied by "disqualified" tenants were also feeling the squeeze.

According to Mr Saloojee, police began to pressurise estate agents after a spate of Group Areas prosecutions were held up in August last year by the noting of two appeals against the Group Areas Act.

This pressure had intensified recently as the September date of the appeal cases approached, he said.

If the September appeals succeeded, he said, hundreds of others might follow. If they were dismissed, the Department of Community Development would have the public embarrassment of putting nearly 600 families on to the streets.

Estate agents had complained to Actstop of the following pressures exerted by police, said Mr Saloojee:

- Particulars of all tenants living in buildings under their control were requested by the police. From identity numbers, "illegals" were sifted out and their names presented to the agents.
- Lease agreements were requested by the police presumably to check whether leaseholders were occupying premises let and to identify nominees of coloured and Indian tenants.
- Estate agents were told that unless they secured the eviction of "disqualified" tenants, they and the landlords of affected properties could be charged under the Group Areas Act and fined up to R2 000.

The allegations have been denied by Brigadier T Wium of the Johannesburg CID who said there had been no intensification of police activity.

He denied "absolutely" that estate agents had been threatened with prosecution.

A director of a Johannesburg estate agency said today that police had been "coming and going" in his offices for the past two months.

He said that although no direct threats of prosecution had been made, there were "frequent references" to possible prosecution of landlords.

GENERAL NEWS

Court upholds group areas plea

STAR 21/7/80 (84)

By Arnold Kirkby, Pretoria Bureau

A Johannesburg company director, who was fined R200 (or 100 days) because his company let a flat to an Indian couple in an area reserved for whites, has successfully appealed in the Pretoria Supreme Court against his conviction and sentence.

In April last year in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, L K Jacobs Co (Pty) Limited was fined R300. Mr Edward Francis Wilson, as a director of the company, was fined R200 (or 100 days) and Mr Zubeidu Padiachy was warned and discharged.

Charges against five other people, all Indians or coloured, were withdrawn by the prosecutor.

Mr Acting Justice S A Cilliers, sitting with Mr Justice Charl Theron, said Mr Wilson was the financial director of the company, responsible for the accounting side.

These duties did not include the administration or supervision of the letting of premises by L K Jacobs which was involved in letting about 13,5-million units.

Mrs Padiachy had told the court she had asked the person who served her at the counter when she got the keys to the flat if they were allowed to stay in the flat and was told application was being made for permits.

There were several people of different races staying in the block of flats, Redan Mansions, in Pritchard Street, she told the court.

Mr acting Justice Cilliers said Mr Wilson had made a statement to the Press that it was not his company's policy to do anything illegal or to let premises to people of other races in a white area.

He said Mr Wilson had been concerned in an incident where a coloured woman was granted a permit to stay in Doornfontein. He had also been consulted when a black American approached him for accommodation with a letter from the Minister of the Interior.

This, however, had only been because of the man's position, said Mr acting Justice Cilliers.

'Return to town' pleases Indians

RDM 27/7/80 (84)

By IRENE SILBER

MOST Lenasia and Pageview residents reacted favourably yesterday to the proposal that Indians be allowed to re-occupy their traditional suburbs in Johannesburg.

The proposal was made at a meeting in Pretoria this week between the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Styen, and a delegation made up of officials of the Pageview Residents' Association and Mr I Mayet, an executive member of the SA Indian Council.

Mr Steyn has agreed to put the proposal to the Cabinet.

The Rand Daily Mail yesterday interviewed some of the people living in the almost demolished suburb of Pageview.

Most said they would like to stay in their homes — or build new ones on the same sites.

A Pageview resident, who would not give his name, said: "Maybe this is a slum, but let them tear it down and give it to us. Indians have been living here since Paul Kruger's time. We belong here. There has never been any friction with the white people who live round here. Why can't we stay?"

But Mrs Rashida Babo is looking forward to moving. She said: "In Lenasia a child can play outside in the fresh air. What is left here? It's lonely with all the houses gone. When we move it will be better than living cramped in an old house."

Residents of Lenasia differed on whether they would like to move back to Johannesburg.

A businessman who did not want to be named said: "I like living in Lenasia. I'm already accommodated there and used to the driving. My family were pioneers in Lenasia, what do I need to move back for?"

Another man who did not want be named said: "To me, Lenasia is a glorified concentration camp. By moving people out of their homes in the city they are broken psychologically and mentally. Sure the houses are nicer, but to me and my people, the community is important. I'd give my life to move back."

PEOPLE

Family lacks privacy in a garage

Star 18/7/80

By Michael Crooks and Carlos Pais

Home for Mr Ronnie Pillay (34) and his family of three has been a dilapidated 8 x 3 m garage for the last 10 years. Now, even this is to be taken away from them.

The owner of the garage in Rainbow, Lenasia, has told Mr Pillay that he needs it for his car as thieves stole the tyres when the car was parked outside

The Pillays, who have been paying R65 a month rent, have had only a cold water tap for their ablutions and cooking, and have to share the outdoor toilet with the owner's domestic servant.

The children's double bunk bed is placed right next to their parents' bed.

PRIVACY

"Our children, Gonoseree (9) and Kumarie (7), are getting too big for the bunks and the lack of privacy is bad for all of us," said Mrs Lutchmi Pillay, who is three months' pregnant.

"It's terribly cold at night because the garage doors do not close properly and the ceiling is collapsing and lets a cold draught in. Kumarie is the worst affected, and she always gets bronchitis in winter," she said.

Mr Pillay said that he and his wife had been living in "outrooms, backrooms and garages" ever since they had met, because the Department of Community Development could not find accommodation for them.

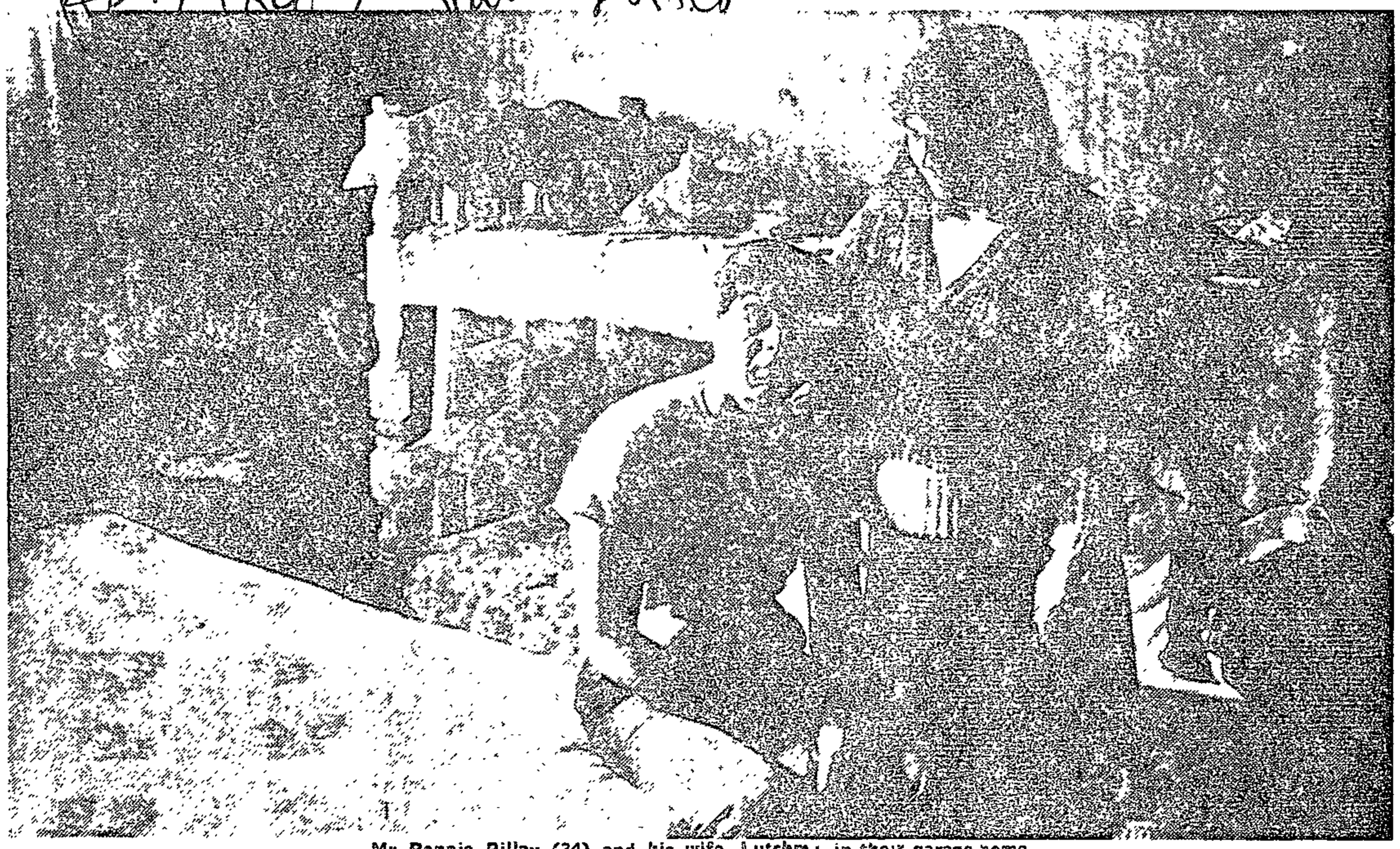
"It's terrible having to cook, eat, sleep and wash in the same room My daughters are getting too big to wash in a tub. We would like to be able to have something better for them." Mrs Pillay said

The Pillays have been on the Department of Community Development's housing waiting-list for the last eight years, and seem to be no nearer now to realising their dream of moving into their own home than they were in 1972.

Mr Pillay, who has worked as a waiter for years, says he has the money to pay the rent for a three-bedroomed house in Lenasia, but for him and his family there is "no room at the Inn. . . ."

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said 1 755 housing units were being built in Lenasia, and should be ready towards the end of the year.

"If Mr Pillay is on the waiting list his application will be considered and he may be fortunate and get one," he said.



Mr Ronnie Pillay (34) and his wife, Lutchmi, in their garage-home.

Group Areas Act hearings

(84) RDM 29/7/80.

Staff Reporter

THE cases against 90 of the more than 600 people charged under the Group Areas Act were yesterday postponed in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court pending two appeals.

More than 500 cases will be postponed to Feburary 17 next year, pending the Appeal Court's decision in September this year.

The men and women involved, who are alleged to have illegally occupied flats or houses in Berea, Hillbrow, Joubert Park and Yeoville, have not been asked to plead.

The Appeal Court will decide on the cases of Ahmed Adams and Irvine George Werner, who were convicted under the Act last August. Both were fined R100, or 50 days imprisonment.

Werner was illegally staying in Bree Street, Johannesburg, and Adams in Ellis Park.

The cases against two other people were withdrawn yesterday.

It was found that Miss Judith Mtirara, 43, of Belgravia, had a permit to live there, and Mr B Singh, 48, of Yeoville had died recently.

Mr C A Alcock was on the bench and Mr L Lamprecht prosecuted.

Dean case is dropped

Star 29/7/80 (84)

A charge of illegal occupation under the Group Areas Act against the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, was today withdrawn on the instructions of the Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

Fr Nkoane was charged on May 13 with illegally occupying an area set aside for whites. He lived in a church-owned buildings next to St Mary's Cathedral in Wanderers Street.

He was told the charges had been dropped when he appeared today in a Johannesburg Magistrate's Court with 113 other "disqualified" tenants of the city centre.

Father Nkoane later said he was very pleased the charges against him had been withdrawn but: "It was not at all clear why the authorities had moved against me in the first place

"No Dean of Johannesburg, except Bishop Tutu who wanted to make a point by living in Soweto, has ever lived away from the cathedral," he said.

The incident had been a distressing one, because charges had not been withdrawn in all cases

"So many fellow-South Africans who are obviously law-abiding people are still charged under the Group Areas Act when there is such a shortage of housing in black areas.

"It makes nonsense of Government claims that we are moving away from discrimination"

Charge against dean dropped

RDM 30/7/80

Staff Reporter

A CHARGE under the Group Areas Act against the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Simeon Nkoane, was withdrawn in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Nkoane, who appeared with 113 other people charged under the same Act, had the charge against him withdrawn on the instructions of the Attorney-General.

It had been alleged that he had occupied a flat in Darragh House, a church building next to St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg.

A charge under the same Act against a woman, Miss Bernadette George, 20, was also withdrawn on the Attorney-General's instructions. Miss George is presently living in Port Elizabeth.

The cases against the remaining 112 were postponed to February 18 next year, pending the decision of the Appeal Court on the cases of Ahmed Adams and Irvine George Werner, both of whom were convicted under the Act last August and each sentenced to a fine of R100 (or 50 days).

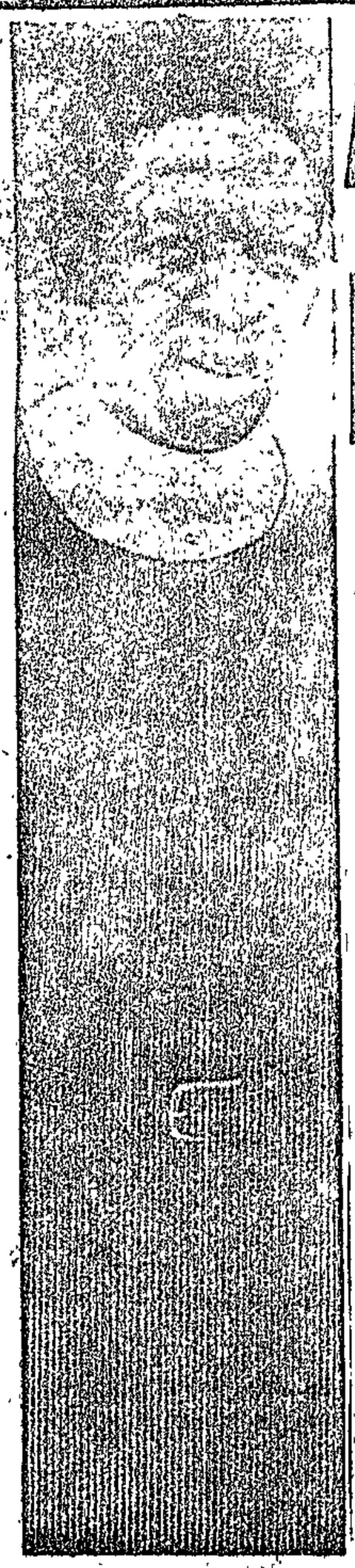
Werner was illegally staying in Bree Street, Johannesburg, and Adams in Ellis Park.

About 200 cases of the more than 600 cases under the Group Areas Act have already been postponed to February 17.

A-G drops Nkoane charge

Post 30/1/80

(84)



Dean Simeon Nkoane

A CHARGE of illegal occupation under the Group Areas Act against the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg has been withdrawn on the instructions of the Attorney General of the Transvaal.

The Very Rev Simeon Nkoane appeared yesterday before a Johannesburg magistrate when he was informed of the decision.

Mr A Lamprecht, the prosecutor, told Mr C A Allcock that he had been instructed by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal to withdraw the charge against Rev Nkoane.

The Rev was charged on May 13 for allegedly occupying a flat in Darragh House, a church-owned building alongside St Mary's Cathedral in Wanderers Street, illegally.

The Dean was among 114 coloured and Indian people who appeared on a charge of illegally occupying a flat or a home in various areas of Johannesburg which had been reserved for whites.

Mr Allcock postponed 112 cases to February 18, 1981, pending the outcome of two appeals in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The appellants are contesting the validity of the Group Areas Act they had been charged under.

The magistrate also authorised 21 warrants of arrest for those who failed to turn up in court yesterday.

About 200 coloured and Indian people charged with illegal tenancy in "white" Johannesburg appeared in court this week. Their future turns on two Group Areas appeals, to be heard in September. Who are the appellants? What do their circumstances reveal of the 560 "disqualified" families living in the city centre? DREW FORREST reports.

84

The homeless living in the white shadows

Star 30/7/80

On February 7 last year a 24-year-old coloured fitter, a husband and father of a small baby, opened the door of his flat in Bree Street, Johannesburg to the Group Areas police. After he had identified himself, Ivan George Werner was warned to appear in court on charges of "illegally occupying an area set aside for whites."

In the same month, Group Areas police served a summons on 28-year-old Ahmed Nazeer Adams, a coloured clerk living with his wife in the white area of New Doornfontein.

Why were they living there?

Mr Werner moved to central Johannesburg in October 1978 from the coloured township of Riverlea, on the city's western boundary. He and his wife of a few months had been forced to share a kitchen and one other room with his mother-in-law and five young children.

RAT-INFESTED

Mr Adams married a highly paid Indian saleswoman in 1977. With their combined income of R1 500 a month, they were confident of finding accommodation.

After applying unsuccessfully for stands in Krugersdorp and Lenasia, they moved into a "rat-infested, unhygienic and overcrowded" house in an old Indian area of Johannesburg, according to evidence later led in court.

In April 1977, they moved again — this time to a backyard room in the industrial area of Bezuidenhout Valley. The business premises on which they were living changed hands, and they were once more on the streets. Their final move was to a crumbling tenement in white Doornfontein.

Both men appeared in the Johannesburg magistrate's court in April 1979, were convicted, and served with a court order of eviction. Appeals have been noted, and until September this year, when their cases will be heard, 560 other families charged with illegal tenancy in white Johannesburg are immune from prosecution and eviction.

In his speech to the white residents of Jeppe last Wednesday, the Minister of Coloured Affairs and Indian relations, Mr Steyn, warned coloured and Indian "illegals" in central Johannesburg "to make provision for housing in their own areas, or face the full power of the State."

What precisely does he have in mind? When Ivan Werner moved from Riverlea, there were 3 800 coloured applicants for housing in Johannesburg. The backlog now stands at 4 100, and coloured social workers say the real figure may be twice that.

Lenasia, Johannesburg's grant Indian township, has a shortage of at least 5 000 houses and demand is systematically outstripping supply.

Mr Steyn says the tenants "must put their names on the waiting-list." But Ahmed Adams has been on the list for two years. Many township residents have been faithfully renewing their applications for a decade. Others — the "hidden backlog" — have simply given up.

Summing up in an earlier appeal by Mr Adams, Mr Justice King commented that "an Act of Parliament creates law, but not necessarily equity". He meant that the Group Areas Act, although enforceable in law was unreasonably harsh.

Mrs Marie Phitidis, co-ordinating secretary of the residents' rights association, Actstop, goes a step further. "In many cases, the Group Areas Act cannot be obeyed," she says, "and any law which demands infringement has no place on the statute book."

Pastor's kind act ends in court

Star 31/7/80

An act of mercy by a clergyman who provided a home for an Indian family evicted from their home clashed with the law and resulted in a charge against him.

The Rev Robert Robertson was yesterday charged under the Group Areas Act in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for illegally allowing an Indian family to occupy his home in a white area.

It is alleged that Mr Robertson of St Anthony's United Church rented a home at 28 Park Drive, Mayfair, under his name after the Naidu family was evicted from the same premises, and sub-let it to the family.

Mr Naidu and his wife were also charged for illegally occupying their former home after they were evicted by the Department of Community Development early last year.

They were among the 127 coloured, Indian and black people to be charged yesterday for living in a white area.

The magistrate postponed the hearings to [illegible]

Group Areas Act case is postponed

(84)

RDM 31/7/80

Staff Reporter

THE case against the Rev Robert Robertson, who allegedly allowed an evicted Indian couple to stay in an area reserved for whites, was postponed in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Robertson, of St Anthony's United Church, Vrededorp, is charged with contravening the Group Areas Act.

Charged along with him are 125 Indians, coloureds and blacks who, it is alleged, occupied flats or houses in Yeoville, Doornfontein, Hillbrow, Berea and Mayfair.

Nobody was asked to plead.

Among the those who appeared with Mr Robertson were Mr Raghubathy Naidoo and his wife, Dhana.

Allegations are that Mr Robertson had allowed them to occupy a house in Park Drive, Mayfair — a "white" area.

All the cases are postponed to February 18 next year, pending a decision by Appeal Court on the cases of Ahmed Adams and Irvine George Werner, who were convicted under the Act last August and each sentenced to a fine of R100 (or 50 days).

Mr C A Allcock was on the Bench.

500 who refuse to go back will be paid off today, say police

Strike easing, claims Obie

Star 31/7/80

Staff Reporters

Johannesburg City Council officials today claimed the number of striking municipal workers had dropped to 2 500.

Council officials said they had "broken the back" of the week-long strike, which threatened to bring municipal services to a standstill.

But a spokesman for the Black Municipality Workers Union (BMWU) said strikers were forced back to work, and warned that the number of strikers could rise again tomorrow.

Council officials said most of the 2 500 workers who had stayed away from work today had in fact wanted to work but had been threatened by strikers.

At the height of this week's stayaway, more than 10 000 workers had downed tools.

The council also announced today that the Union of Johannesburg Municipal Workers — rival of the BMWU, which has played a leading role in the strike — had been registered and could now negotiate with the council.

But another union leader warned that a policy of bypassing the BMWU, when it was playing an important role in the strike, could not be expected to help resolve the dispute.

Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, said that at noon today, 500 out of about 1400 workers gathered at the Selby compound were still refusing to go back to work.

He said they would be paid off this afternoon.

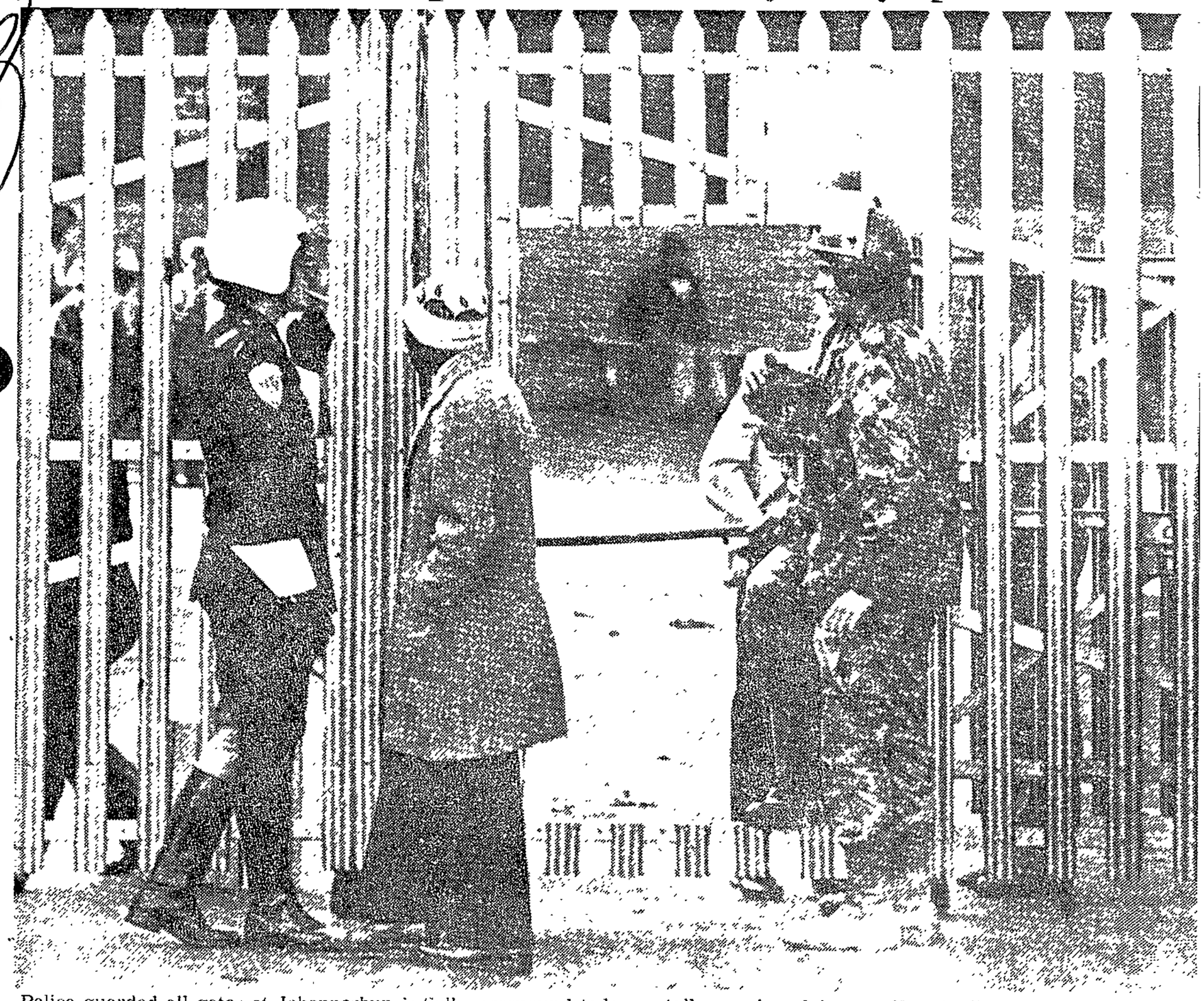
Council officials said the workers paid off would be provided with transport to take them to their homes.

It is believed that about 200 workers from the Orlando Power Station gathered at the Selby compound today. So did about 350 workers from compounds throughout the city.

But reporters from The Star saw at least 1 500 workers from other parts of Johannesburg arrive in

To Page 3, Col 8

● Page 27: Experts' views on causes of strikes — and the way to end them.



Police guarded all gates at Johannesburg's Selby compound today as talks continued in an effort to find an early settlement to the strike by the city's municipal workers.

Volunteers start drive to clean up Jo'burg

The Johannesburg Civil Defence Corps has joined the massive drive to clear the rubbish which is piling up in Johannesburg's streets.

Scores of volunteers, including women and schoolchildren, and municipal office workers have joined forces to clean up the city.

Civil Defence volunteers gathered at the Civic Centre today to plan a concerted clean-up drive.

Mr John Bates, liaison officer for the Johannesburg City Engineer's Department, said volunteer municipal workers were moving into the suburbs to clean up rubbish.

About 50 large bulk containers were being placed in strategic positions in the central business district, Hillbrow and Rosettenville and should be used by businesses.

Mr Bates said the hoppers would be placed in different parts of the city. He asked companies not to put unnecessary rubbish into the bins and to contact the container section of his department when the bins were full. The telephone number is 725-6370 extension 2673.

He added: "We have started working on the problem of nightsoil collections in coloured areas."

Three Johannesburg city councillors — Mr Simon Chilchik, Mr H Rudolph and Mr Max Neppe — inspected Hillbrow yesterday and found that conditions were "terrible."

● Opportunist private garbage collectors are charging 50c a bag or R100 a truckload to remove rubbish. Instant businesses are popping up in the city with private contractors pledging to "go anywhere to pick up your rubbish."

The back of the strike has been broken—Obie

from page 1

two groups at the Selby compound this morning.

The first group was confronted by police under the M2 motorway.

After an altercation, police allowed the strikers into the compound.

A second group arrived by train. They were also allowed into the compound.

Mr J F Oberholzer MPC, chairman of the city's management commitee, today reported: "The strike is over."

He said most of the workers at the city's nine major compounds had reported for work today.

He attributed the end of the strike to the drive by senior officials yesterday to address all workers in compounds to explain the situation to them.

He denied reports that those who refused to go back to work would be "deported" immediately to their homelands.

He hoped that many of the people still not at work today would still decide to return to work.

Mr Oberholzer said it was no longer necessary to ask the envoys of Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana to talk to the workers.

He admitted that approaches to one homeland so far — he would not name it — had been unsuccessful.

Mr Oberholzer said, that those who had reported for work, including cleansing workers, were "back on the road" again today.

The Market, Traffic Department and Gas Department reported that all their workers had reported for duty today.

In the Library, Transport Department, City Hall and Electricity Department, more than half of the striking workers went back to work today, said spokesmen.

About 100 of the 126 black bus drivers were back on duty today and policemen rode on the buses with them "for security."

Employers were meeting the workers today and those who wanted to return would be allowed to do so. Those who did not, would be paid off.

16 sites to dump perishable refuse

The Johannesburg City Council is permitting householders to dump perishable refuse at any of its 16 garden refuse sites.

But it has stressed that garden refuse should not, until further notice, be dumped at the sites.

Extra plastic refuse bags will be delivered to householders this week.

The garden refuse sites are at:

Bezuidenhout Valley in 5th Avenue; Norwood depot in Orchards, corner Pine and Short streets; Birdhaven in Edgewood Street; Fourmain in the Lombardy area — Drome Road just off Pretoria Road.

The main tipping site at Linbro Park, near the Linbro Park off-ramp from the Eastern Bypass; Greenside in Victory Road near Pirates Club; Crosby in Ashanti Road.

Fairlands in 5th Avenue off Smit Street; Mayfair West in Bellona Road; the old tipping site at Waterval in Johannes Road, Triomf, behind the Westpark Cemetery; Mondeor in Columbine Avenue corner Royal Oak Street.

Robertsham, cnr of Harry and Rifle Range roads; Robinson tipping site opposite the Wembley ice skating rink; Meredale Main Street near park; Kibler Park, corner Stanmore Crescent and Main Road, and Moffat Park East Road behind The Hill High.

Kliptown facing health hazard

City health officials today warned of serious health

garbage mounds near homes.

live there in appalling,

Charge is withdrawn after race confusion

A charge of illegal occupation was withdrawn after a woman thought to be coloured produced evidence that she was classified as a white.

This happened in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday where 130 coloured and Indian people appeared on the Group Areas Act charges of illegally living in a white area.

Mrs Edna Mavis George (43) of Darragh House, Johannesburg, told the magistrate, Mr C A Allcock, that she was white. She then handed Mr Allcock her identity document which stated her race as white.

The prosecutor then withdrew the charge against her.

On the charge sheet, Mrs George's race was given as coloured. She is living in the same church-owned building as the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, The Very Reverend Simeon Nkoane, who had a similar charge withdrawn against him this week.

The magistrate postponed the other cases to February 19 next year, pending the outcome of two appeals to the Appeal Court.

No. 143, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, TE DE DEUR, DISTRIK VEREENIGING, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Julie, Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

Die dorp "The De Deur Estates Ltd", soos aangedui op Algemene Plan LG A4345/04, in sy geheel.

No. 144, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, IN DIE DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 143, 1980

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, AT DE DEUR, DISTRICT OF VEREENIGING, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

The township "The De Deur Estates Ltd", as indicated on General Plan SG A4345/04, in its entirety.

No. 144, 1980

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, IN THE DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 145, 1980

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 242 VAN 1963, DIE VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE POTGIETERSRUS, DISTRIK POTGIETERSRUS, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en by artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 242 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (3) van die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat—

(a) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (1) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep; en

(b) die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (2) en (3) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, gebiede is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; en

C. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van die Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan van toepassing is—

(a) in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae van Proklamasie 109 van 1969; en

(b) in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (2) en (3) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Een-en-dertigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

(1) 'n Gedeelte van die plaas Piet Potgietersrust Town and Townlands 44 KS (Kaart LG A6436/79).

No. 145, 1980 66/187 84

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 242 OF 1963, THE DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT POTGIETERSRUS, DISTRICT OF POTGIETERSRUS, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and by section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 242 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (3) of the Schedule hereto;

B. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that—

(a) the area defined in paragraph (1) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group; and

(b) the areas defined in paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

C. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply—

(a) in the area defined in the Schedule of Proclamation 109 of 1969; and

(b) in the areas defined in paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirty-first day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

(1) A portion of the farm Piet Potgietersrust Town and Townlands 44 KS (Diagram SG A6436/79).

3/8/80 SON TRIB

(1452) (84)

My leap for freedom

A DESPERATE leap from a bus saved Vivian Mdutshana from being driven under armed guard to Transkei, a place the Johannesburg-born-and-bred Xhosa has never seen or considered visiting.

He was ordered to leave the city within 72 hours after he went on strike with 10 000 other municipal workers. But his home is in Johannesburg, where the Urban Areas Act entitles him to permanent residence. He has a stamp in his reference book to prove it.

Now he has another stamp, on the same page, ordering him to "leave the prescribed area of Johannesburg within 72 hours."

He says many other men who found themselves on that bus on Friday morning have families waiting at home in Johannesburg. They weren't given a chance to explain before armed riot squads bundled them into two rough groups: Those who agreed to return to work and those who would be transported to the homelands because they refused.

Mr Mdutshana, 25, was one of the estimated 1 000 who refused. A plumber at the Orlando power station, he was among the group of nearly 600 workers there who began the strike that eventually threatened to bring South Africa's largest and richest city to a garbage-strewn stadstill as black municipal busdrivers, cleaners, messengers and maintenance men joined them in sympathy.

The power station workers demanded equal pay for equal work, and a minimum unskilled pay rise of R25 a week, increasing their wages from R33 to R58 a week. Their demands were refused outright.

Mr Mdutshana, who has worked for the city council for five years, said when he tried to collect his wages on Monday, a policeman guarding the gates referred him to the municipality's Selby compound.

There he waited three days outside the locked gates for his wages. When he was allowed inside on Thursday afternoon a paymaster told him there was no money left "as it had all gone towards hiring buses to take striking workers to the homelands".

"Riot police first asked the assembled workers if we wanted to go back to work or be fired. I chose to leave rather than work for R33 a week.

"There was a lot of confusion as we were sorted into two groups by armed riot police. They herded our group into their heavy trucks and drove us to the City Deep compound where we had to spend the night sleeping on a cold cement floor. We were not fed or given blankets.

"On Friday morning we were forced on to buses and told we were going to Transkei. I jumped off the bus when it stopped at an intersection and while the police escort wasn't looking.

"Many men on that bus are not Transkei citizens, but they will be dumped there."

Mr Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the council's management committee, confirmed on Friday the municipality had provided transport to the homelands for about 1 000 strikers, but said they were all migrant workers from Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, "who wanted to go home."

Officials of the unregistered Black Municipal Workers union — which claims to have a membership of about 9 000 among the workers — on Friday asked the **Sunday Tribune** to publish a union request to everybody who had not yet returned to work to do so immediately.

This request follows the arrest on Thursday night of the union's president, Joe Mavi, in a corridor of the Rand Supreme Court minutes before his union brought an urgent application against the Johannesburg City Council and the Minister of Police.

The union asked for a **RULE NISI** calling upon the respondents to show cause why they should not be interdicted, restrained or prevented from:

- Wrongfully and unlawfully detaining, restraining and assaulting members of the union and several other applicants:
- Wrongfully and unlawfully depriving them of their possessions and personal effects contained in their lockers and in the dormitories of the hostels in which they presently reside.

The council's management committee has consistently refused to deal with Mr Mavi or other BMWU officials throughout the strike.

Mr Oberholzer explained: "The old liaison committee that used to speak on behalf of the black people formed the Union of Johannesburg Municipal Workers in January this year, and this is the only union the council recognises. It was given provisional registration by the Department of Manpower utilisation this week.

"We were not under any circumstance going to undermine the standing of that union or its authority by negotiating with Mr Mavi or the BMWU during what we regard as a wildcat strike. We don't recognise them as representing the workers. We don't even know what their constitution justify stipulates."

But BMWU officials ask how the council's union could be registered when, they claim, it has no offices, receipt books or record cards.

"When the BMWU called a meeting on June 23, we had to pay for the hall ourselves. Yet the support we got from the workers was overwhelming, and the council was really shocked.

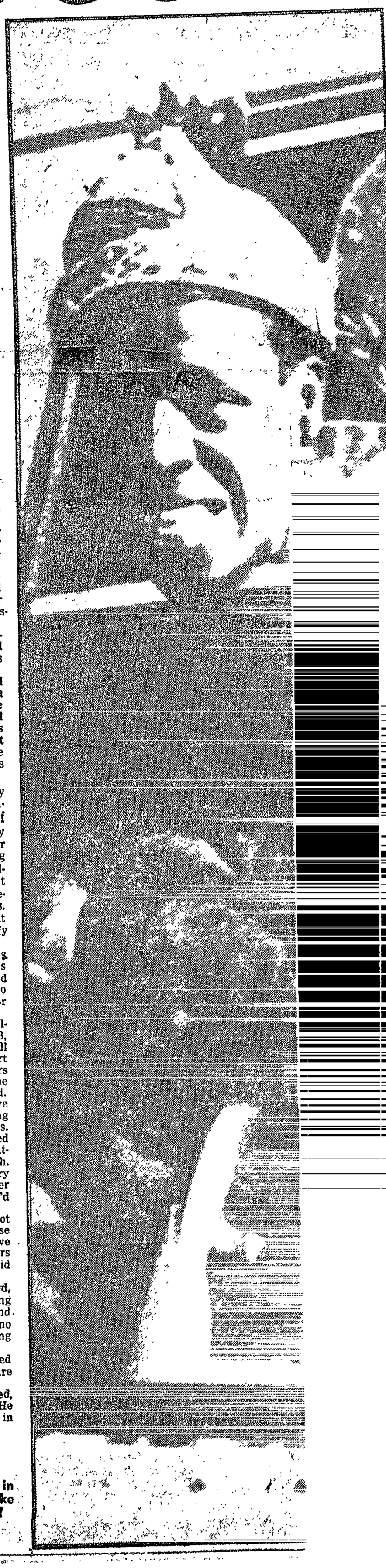
"To be registered we must have been operating for at least three months. When the strike started we had only been operating just over a month. How could we ask angry workers to wait another two months until we'd been registered?

"The council will not negotiate with us because we are effective, and have the majority of workers behind us. They are afraid of us.

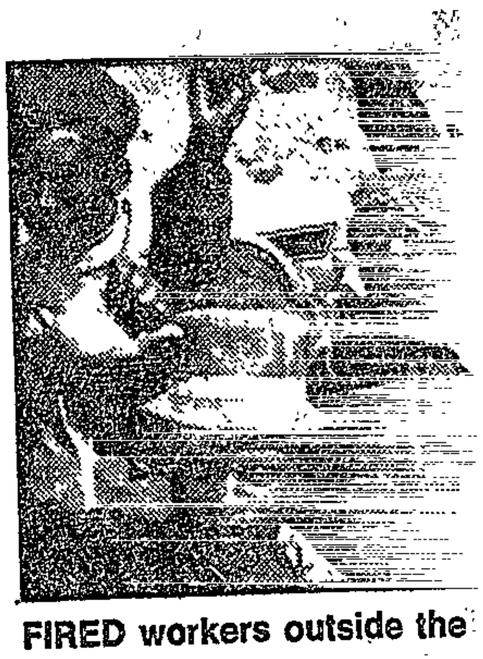
One worker remarked, "I wish tomorrow morning I could wake up and find myself white. I am no longer proud of being black."

An old man rebuked him, saying, "You are God's creation."

But another replied, "God has forsaken you. He has forsaken all blacks in South Africa."



A WORKER caged in a bus that will take *him to a homeland!*



FIRED workers outside the

Lenasia eyesore to get a facelift

(44)

ASW 18/8/80

By Yussuf Nazeer

The 20-year-old "Shame of Lenasia" — the Thomsville slum — will shortly undergo a drastic facelift by the Department of Community Development.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, has given the go-ahead to have the overcrowded two-roomed units altered into four-roomed cottages with inside toilets, bathrooms and electricity.

The present population is to be reduced.

Scores of families who can afford larger homes and flats will be moved out into extensions 9, 10 and 11 as part of Lenasia's "natural growth population."

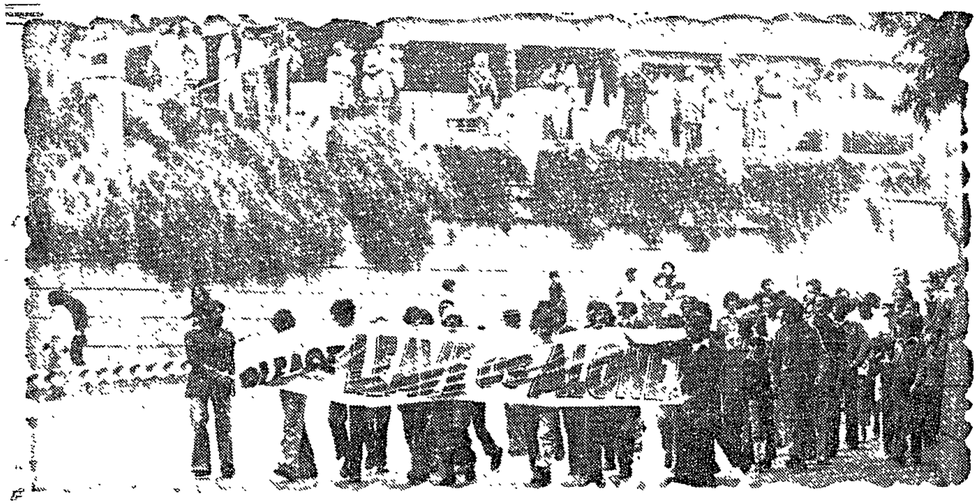
The chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr C D Pillay, produced a plan — after a meeting with planners of the Department — to show what the new Thomsville will look like.

Verandas, garden walls and garages will be added to the altered four-roomed units.

"All the rubbish there is going to be cleared away and trees planted in yards and gardens," Mr Pillay said.

After constant agitation by families who asked that Thomsville be demolished and better homes be built the authorities decided to rebuild the slum.

Mr Pillay said his committee wished to express its appreciation "for the sincere way in which the Minister has decided to solve Thomsville's problem."



1976 . . . a fighting spirit still prevails in Pageview.

Pageview lives on a thread of hope

Report by
CILLA DUFF

Star 5/8/80

1980 . . . fight-weary, Pageview today is a shell of its former self.

"Would you have spent money on alterations, or even a lick of paint if you knew the axe was going to fall? Twenty years in limbo is hard on the soul."

Yusuf Bhamjee of the shoe family, says: "We were prepared to raze the place to the ground ourselves. We have pride in our homes — look what people have done to make the best of Lenasia. We said we'd do it ourselves, with our own money.

"All we needed was the assurance that we could count on Pageview as home. But the Government had their own ideals. If there are slums today, if there is moral and social dislocation, you can blame it all on Nationalist ideology."

Bhamjee, in character with his heritage, is a passive man, a peace-loving man, but: "The day they chucked us out . . . if I had had weapons that day, I would have drawn blood."

The feeling is that even if Pageview is given back, the hurt and indignity will remain forever among a people who are bitterly disillusioned. What is more, they ask, how long will it take to rebuild the gutted area? And if there was overcrowded, albeit in white, westernised terms.

"But that is the way we live — as extended families, all contributing to the business, taking care of one another," says businessman Rashid Dindar. "These ties, which are so important in keeping up the moral code of a nation, are being broken by forces beyond our control. What you are witnessing is the destruction of a people."

In Krause Street, Pageview, a red brick wall carries a drunken slogan in huge, whitewash capitals: "Boycott the Ghettos Act . . ."

Many feel that it is too late for action, that the battle for Pageview is part of a war already lost.

NEW FLAME

But among others there is a new flame of hope, burning brightly as the town's fate lies in the hands of the Cabinet.

In a Pageview store, redolent with the smell of herbs and spices, curries and sweetbreads, the ageing, stooped proprietor mans his counter in a cloud of builders dust.

Outside, the bricks and mortar of his life's work have already been partly attacked by the demolition crew.

"They won't get me out," he grins, wrapping me a couple of complementary jalabees, sweet and sticky and brilliant yellow.

"Pageview will be the same old place again, *mevrem*, you'll see . . ."

PROMISE

This time, the Minister promised to put their case to the Cabinet.

The Pageview story is not a complicated one. It's just another tale of the bully Apartheid muscling in on people's lives, traditions and culture. Knee-shoving them into a corner and twisting their arms until they whimper in submission. "Yes! Yes! You are topdog — do with us what you will!"

The bully tramples on the collective spiritual core, leaving the emotionally broken, beaten, bloody mess to take care of itself as best it can.

The history of the place — ironically, "Vrededorp" to many, affectionately tagged "Fietas" by most — goes back over 80 years.

Towards the end of the last century, the railways reached the Rand, with the result that thousands of transport drivers — coloureds, Muslims, Indians and Christians — lost their jobs. As compensation, Paul Kruger gave them the area, with freehold rights.

And so the people lived, a happy, contented and thriving human potpourri, even when the area was declared "officially Indian" in 1943. The moral fibre of the community was tightly woven. Crime, violence, delinquency and godlessness were unknown until the lid was lifted off the Pandora's Box of Nationalism.

Twenty years ago, the Group Areas Act was born — torn from a cankerous womb, some would say — and the death knell for Fietas was sounded as clearly as the muezzin's cry.

Suddenly, Fourteenth Street, the casbah area, Johannesburg's Petticoat Lane which attracted curious tourists and white "merremis" in search of exotic curries and household bargains alike, was declared "white".

What followed was social and personal upheaval in Fietas. What had been their security, their grip on a country which had become home to the Indians, was being pulled from under them.

The claim by the authorities that Pageview is a slum and should be razed for redevelopment is true — latterly.

The town today is tumbledown, gaunt, rat-infested, stripped of its warmth, colour and its people.

Nearly 3 000 families have already vacated their third and fourth generation homes with many spacious rooms, for the "concentration camp" stands at Lenasia or the "Soweto Specials" — the houses in Thomsville where there is no electricity, no bathrooms, no municipal bus service, no hospital.

Pageview today is a ghost town, hollow-eyed from the demolition squad's battering ramp, skeletal and scabrous in the wake of the bulldozer — "die groot geel donner."

"But it wasn't always a slum," says Sylvia Naidoo, housewife, mother, businesswoman and former chairman of the Pageview Residents Association. "It's the system that has turned it into a slum.

"Can you imagine living in uncertainty for 20 years, knowing that they could kick you out any day of the week, the month, the year? Knowing that when they came, you would be given a choice of three or four homes in an area you hated, was inconveniently far from town and therefore would corrode your wage packet even further, but which you would have to put up with because the system said there was nowhere else for you to go?

The other day, Marais Steyn saw a man weep for his home, his people and his dignity as a human being.

In his community, this is a bole of a man, a member of the Minister's Indian Council, and one of the civic leaders who found themselves in the Minister's office, yet again, to plead for the retention of Pageview for the Indians.

It's moot whether the tears of one man of stature were enough to move another from a hardline stand to a position of sympathy, if not empathy.

Whatever, the Minister's surprise volte face on the Pageview issue has given a thread of hope to the Indians. The last time they met him, his words, in effect, were: "You are wasting your time and your money coming here. Pageview . . ."

Community leader Don Mateman says: "Greedy landlords are exploiting this evil village." Here he is talking to Kliptown's oldest resident, Tommy Homberg (85), right, who has lived there for 50 years.

Salima Fofokeng (11) prepares the night heat at dusk. It fights off the cold wind coming through wall cracks and crevices.

About 20 km from Johannesburg lies a massive, rotting slum called "Zombies' Hell." Poverty, disease, vice and death are the lot of an estimated 5 000 people — mostly children — trapped there in appalling living conditions.

Zombies' Hell is in Kliptown, a sprawling coloured township of several thousand people. Social workers and civic leaders say Kliptown "died" long ago of neglect and decay.

Spokesmen for the Department of Community Development and the Johannesburg City Council's Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs, said all slums there would be demolished within the next two years.

A total of 1 100 homes will be built in Eldorado Extension 9 for the housing of people living in landlord owned slums.

The Star went to Zombies' Hell and found humans living in clusters of hovels surrounded by mounds of filth.

The toilet system was wholly inadequate — 30 people used one overflowing latrine bucket where children played.

'Faceless'

The hovels were described by civic leader and member of Johannesburg Management Committee Mr Don Mateman as "depressing and disgusting ghettoes."

They are owned by white, Indian, coloured and African landlords.

The owners, according to the tenants, are a group of "faceless" men. They send out agents to collect the rents.

The landlords traced by The Star conceded that their Kliptown properties were slums.

Mr Sam Katz said: "It is pointless for me to pump money into improving the properties, because there would be no returns.

"Nor would it improve the whole district, which the Department of Community Development is going to demolish, in time, anyway."

He said he did not know when the authorities would buy out his property.

Rebuilt

Mr Molvi Fakhruddin, another property owner, also said it would be a waste of time and money to improve the hovels.

He wanted to sell his property to Community Development for R15 000, so that it could be demolished and rebuilt.

Other Indian and white landlords agreed with them. None of the black landlords could be traced.

The slums have been condemned by the health authorities. One-roomed hovels crowded with up to 12 people are falling apart.

Families try to hold their "homes" together with zinc, cardboard and hessian. Rain pours through rotted ceilings and wind whistles through holes in broken walls.

Residents told of children and adults suffering from gastro-enteritis, dysentery, festering sores, running noses, watering eyes and other ailments.

Furry

The rat menace, they said, was the most frightening. Large rodents came out of the dilapidated latrines and heaps of dirt in "Tamatievlei" (tomato swamps), "Paddavlei" (frog marsh), "Vark Hok" (pig sty) and other individually-named clusters of hovels.

Grandfather Tommy Homberg (85), who has been living there for almost 50 years, said that in "Tamatievlei" there was no peaceful sleep.

People often heard the cries of children and mothers awakened by "fat furry bodies and cold claws on our faces."

Mrs Rachel Leischen, who has been living there for 11 years and has nine children, said the biggest fear of mothers was the rats which savaged babies.

Shimane Kala (6) and Abdullah Ismail (4) said rodents bit their hair, ears and toes as they slept on the floor.

In the "Vark Hok" ghetto, a small girl, Feroza Sherief, was killed last month when a rotting toilet wall toppled on her while she was playing.

Unhealthy

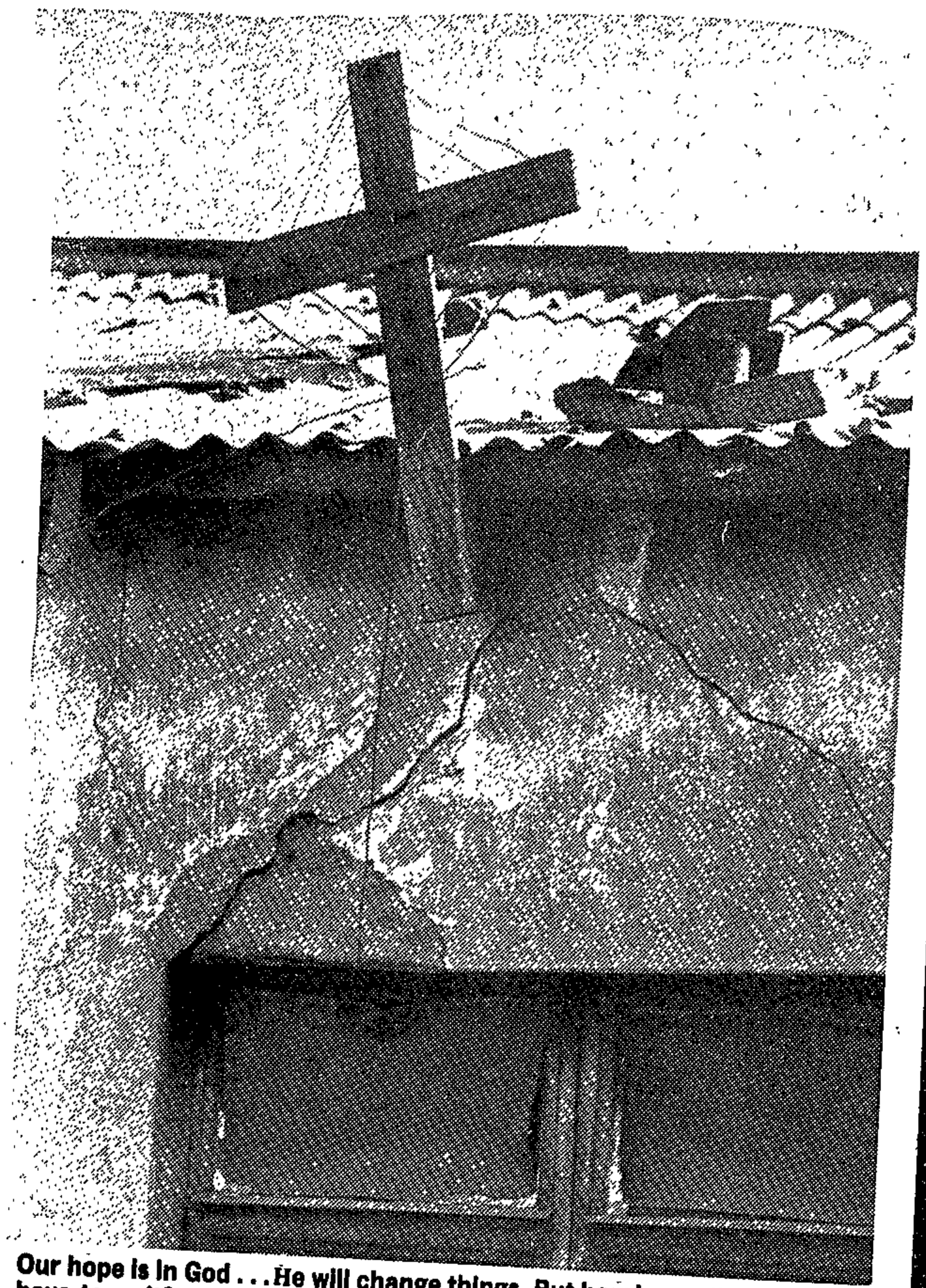
Her father, Mr B Sherief, said: "There is no future for our children in this accursed place."

Spokemen for the City Health Department said the slums were unhealthy but that inspectors went out regularly to keep control over unhygienic conditions.

Poverty, lack of education and hopelessness have, according to social workers, bred frustration, vice and crime — prostitution, rape and murder.

Mr Mateman commented: "It is criminal that humans could be allowed to live in these depraved and primitive conditions for so many years."

Other civic leaders also blamed the Group Areas Act. They said that because it stifled people's freedom to seek homes elsewhere it encouraged unscrupulous landlords to exploit them.



Our hope is in God . . . He will change things. But how long will the people have to wait?

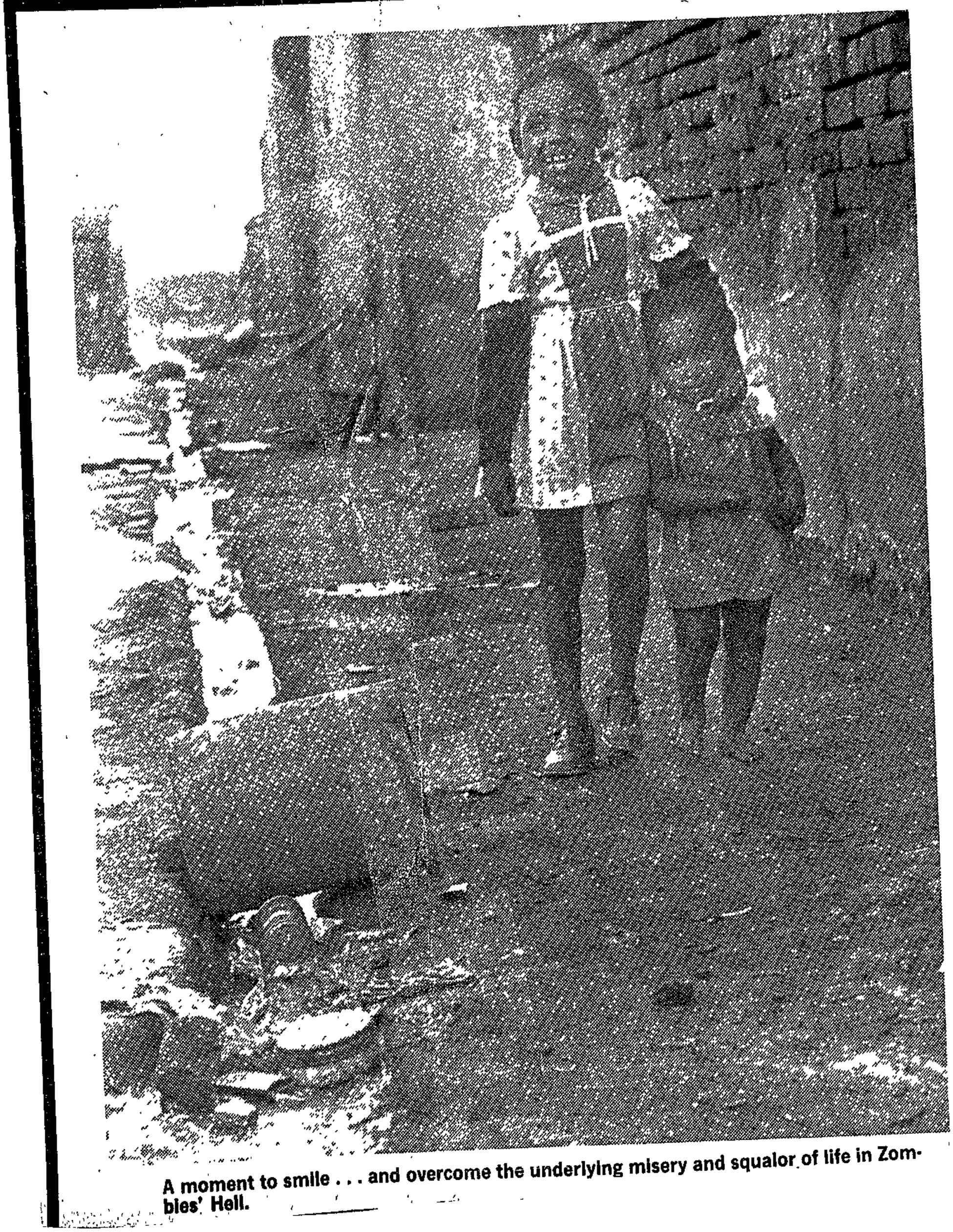
STAR 7/18/80 (84)

Children live in appalling conditions

Children play in the rubble . . . In the background a group of men sit and lean against a wall supporting a half-collapsed "dwelling."

[redacted]

RIGHT: Children play near an open latrine bucket.



A moment to smile . . . and overcome the underlying misery and squalor of life in Zombies' Hell.

A rotting slum called

Zombies' Hell

By Yussuf Nazeer and
Mike Overmeyer

Pictures: Clive Lloyd

STAR 9/8/80 (84)

Indian prayer protest

By Themba Khumalo

Scores of Pageview Indians held prayer meetings in Johannesburg and Pageview mosques last night in a bid to stop the authorities from removing them to Lenasia township south of Johannesburg.

Earlier this year the Government decided to remove Pageview residents to Lenasia and to demolish Pageview houses.

Residents expressed resentment at this decision and sent a delegation to the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

After meeting the delegation from the Pageview Residents' Association, Mr Steyn promised to put the matter before the Cabinet later this month.

"Our third and fourth generations have lived in this area for the past 80 years, and we would not like to be removed from this place," a spokesman for the residents' association said today.

Sake Rapport 10/8/80

1980

Oosterse Plaza word verkoop aan huurders

Deur ALPHONS DU TOIT

JOHANNESBURG se omstrede Oosterse Plaza — dit is waarskynlik die grootste en bedrywigste winkelsentrum in sy soort in die land — gaan deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou ingevolge die Wet op Deeltitels aan die bykans 800 Indiërhuurders verkoop word.

Mnr. Dirk Rossouw, streekverteenwoordiger van Gemeenskapsbou in Johannesburg het aan Sake-Rapport gesê: „Die saak geniet aandag op die hoogste vlak. Die Oosterse Plaza is oorspronklik nie as 'n deeltitel-projek beplan nie. Gevolglik is daar heelwat probleme wat uit die weg geruim moet word.

„Alles moontlik word gedoen, om alles gereed te kry. Individuele transaksies sal dan so vinnig as wat kan afgehandel word. Opmetings word nou gedoen en sodra alles afgehandel is, sal die gebruiklike deeltitelregister geopen word."

En vir die Indiërhandelaars van die Oosterse Plaza is dit opwindende nuus. Die Plaza is sowat vyf jaar gelede begin bou. Destyds was daar 'n hewige storm omdat handelaars hul winkels in Veertiende Straat, Vrededorp, moes ontruim. Hulle het met lang tande na die Plaza gekyk.

Die Oosterse Plaza is drie jaar gelede voltooi en is nou stampvol. Die Plaza-sentrum het R16 miljoen gekos en staan op 8Ha — so veel soos sestien stadsblokke. Daar is 280 winkels en parkering vir 2 000 motors.

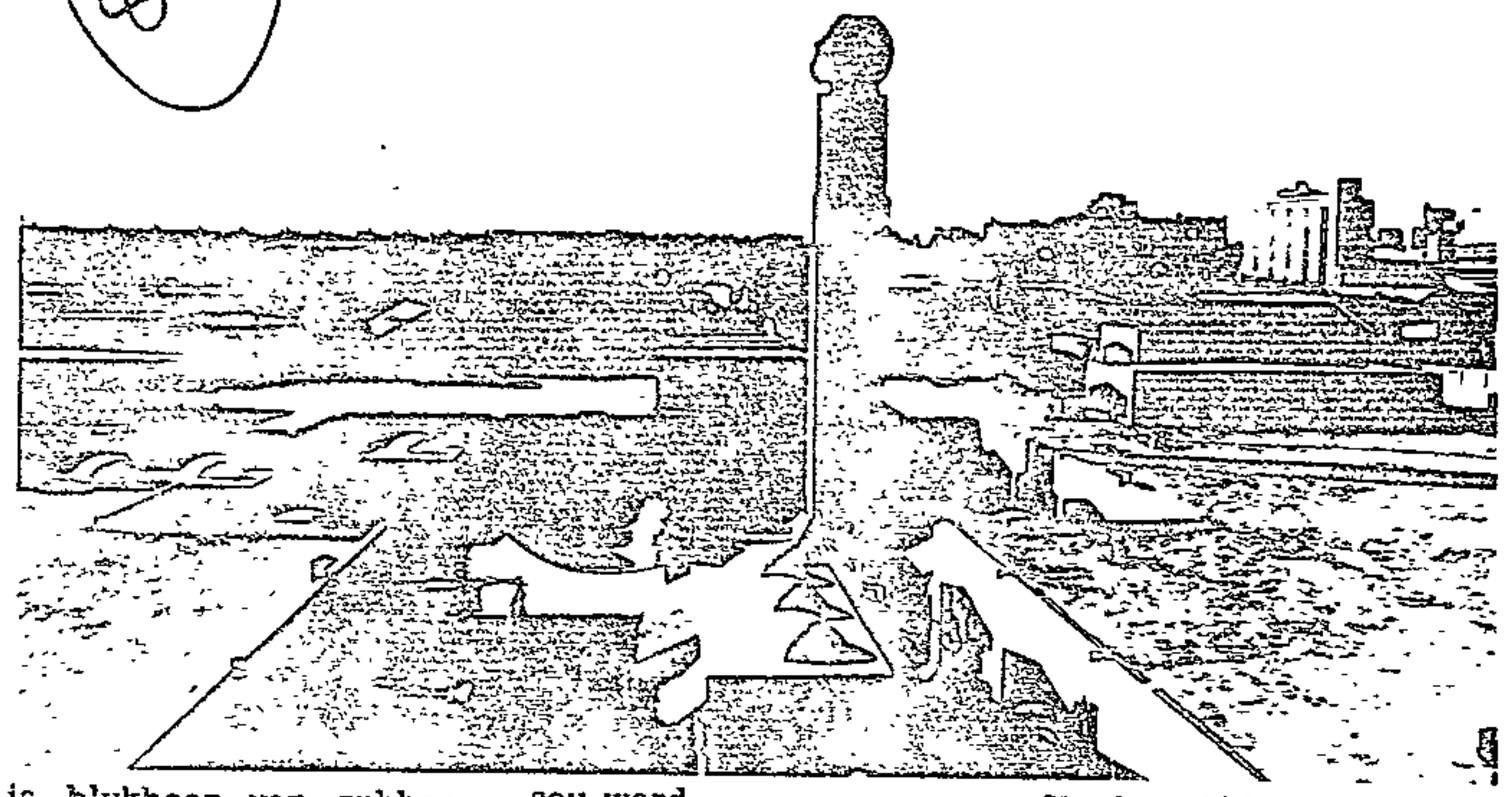
Die winkelsentrum is van die moderuste in die land en die Indiërhuurders is trots op hom. Mnr. Dennis Pillay, 'n lid van die uitvoerende komitee van die Vereniging van Oosterse Plaza-handelaars en -huurders sê: „Die Plaza is een van die mooiste sentrums in Johannesburg. Dit beskik oor geriewe soos hysers en roltrappe en het 'n ongeëwenaarde reeks van winkels en restaurante. Die Plaza bied iets aan elke besoeker en is landwyd bekend vir sy winskopies."

En van besoekers gepraat, die Oosterse Plaza is besonder bedrywig. Ondanks die feit dat hy nie oor 'n magneet (soos byvoorbeeld 'n supermark) beskik nie en ondanks die afwesigheid van banke of bougenootskappe, is die sentrum ongelooflik gewild.

Op 'n besige Saterdagoggend besoek meer as 34 000 mense die Sentrum en na raming besoek meer as 300 000 mense die sentrum elke maand. Dit beteken nagenoeg 4 miljoen mense in die loop van 'n jaar.

„En daar is bitter min besoekers wat die plek nie met 'n pakkie of twee verlaat nie," sê mnr. Pillay. Nog 'n lid van die uitvoerende komitee, mnr. Abdul-Haq Asvat, is een van die voorste gordynhandelaars in die sentrum. Wat die Plaza kort, sê hy, is takke van die handelsbanke en die bouverenigings en 'n magneetwinkel soos 'n supermark. Nog 'n klag is dat die sentrum te klein is. „Daar is beslis ruimte vir nog 'n Plaza," sê hy.

Mense wat nog nie die Oosterse Plaza besoek het nie, moet net weet: feitlik deur die bank weier die handelaars om tjeks te aanvaar. „Veels te veel



is blykbaar van rubber gemaak," sê mnr. Asvat.

Aan die ander kant is kredietkaarte baie welkom. Hulle word net soos kontant aanvaar en die tradisionele afslaggie ontbreek nooit. Gehnibbel is eintlik deel van die normale sakelewe van die Oosterse Plaza. Baie handelaars is teleurgesteld as 'n koper die eerste prys summier aanvaar. Dit is nie deel van die spel nie.

Voor die koms van die Plaza was Johannesburg se Indiër-handelsgebied Veertiende Straat in Vrededorp (later Pageview). Dit is gebore in die fuiflekker gouddorpdae van die ou blikkiesdorp wat later van tyd met betonwolkekrabbers vervang sou word.

Dit was 'n straat met 'n reputasie vir groot winskopies — maar slegs ná lang gehnibbel. Dit was 'n vuil straat sonder geriewe. Maar dit het ook oor 'n onvergeetlike atmosfeer beskik. Die uiteindelike ontruiming het gepaard gegaan met geweld, die stort van lang trane en 'n onnodige rondskoppery van 'n onsmaaklike politieke voetbal.

In skrille kontras met die ou Veertiende Straat is die Oosterse Plaza van vandag. Dit is 'n ultramoderne winkelsentrum wat in al die behoeftes van die kieskeurigste koper kan voorsien.

Maar dié reusewinkelsentrum kom elke Vrydagmiddag twee uur lank feitlik tot stilstand wanneer 90 persent van die Moslem-handelaars die Moskee besoek.

Die Oosterse Plaza het in vergelyking met Veertiende Straat — 'n ongelooflike gedaantewisseling ondergaan van krotstraat tot winkelsentrum met sy eie Oosterse karakter, 'n minaret, 'n pragtige poufontein, kleurryke stalletjies onder vrolike sonskerms, vrolike klere en prikkelende speserygeure.

Dit is 'n towertapyt wat die besoeker wegvoer na die Ooste. En dit in die hartjie van Johannesburg. Dis 'n winskoopjagter se paradys en 'n toeristemekka.

IN 'n transaksie van R12.4 konsolideerde persee

R250m removal of Indian traders fails

(84) RDM 11/8/80

MAIL EXCLUSIVE

By TONY STIRLING, CHRIS MARAIS and ROBERT FYSH

THE GOVERNMENT'S policy of moving Indian traders out of white areas — which has cost the South African taxpayer an estimated R250-million — has failed.

This emerges from a Rand Daily Mail survey of 17 platteland towns.

The implementation of the Group Areas Act has not succeeded in its basic aim: to keep Indian traders out of white business districts.

Indians are actively trading in white areas under the cover of white nominees.

The Government's policy has failed in two other important ways:

- In many cases the removal of Indian traders to complexes outside towns has caused them heavy financial grief;
- In many towns white businesses have suffered from the relocation of Indians and whites no longer want them out.

According to Mr Ismail Mayet, an executive member of the SA Indian Council, a survey

Govt's R250m failure

RDM 11/8/80

From Page 1

areas for more premises to accommodate new traders, or for the expansion of trade by individual businesses;

- At Vryburg, in the Northern Cape, the department has granted three licences for Indians to open small businesses in a light industrial area adjoining the town's business centre — and four more applications for Indians to trade in this area are awaiting a decision;
- In some areas, implementation of the broad policy of apartheid, such as the resettlement of blacks, conflicts directly with the relocation of Indian traders;
- White businesses were adversely affected by the removal of Indian traders in some towns, which has caused businessmen in other towns to adopt a more cautious attitude towards removals in their own areas.

● See Page 9

out.

According to Mr Ismail Mayet, an executive member of the SA Indian Council, a survey undertaken for the SAICC showed it had cost R55 000 to relocate each trader, and the overall cost was R250-million

The "Mail's" own survey shows that, because of the failure of the policy, platteland white attitudes towards Indian traders in white areas have undergone a radical change

In most towns organised [illegible] representing both [illegible] English-speaking busin[illegible] has no objection to opening white trading areas to Indians. Several town councils have opposed the removal of Indian traders from their central business districts (CBDs).

And in many towns local Indians are seeking permits to trade in white areas under Section 19 of the Group Areas Act. The survey shows organised commerce in most towns has no objection to this move.

Section 19 of the Group Areas Act empowers the Minister of Community Development to allow Indians to trade in a "white" group area under permit

Many of those now opposing the removal of Indians from CBDs said one reason for their opposition was that the removal of Indians in other towns had proved a disaster.

Combined with this was the fact that the Act had simply failed to achieve what it was designed to do — stop Indians trading in white areas.

In all the towns surveyed, Indians were running businesses in the white CBDs by using white nominees to acquire premises for them or [illegible] fronts in compan[illegible]

The Department of Community Development has persistently rejected requests by white traders to let their Indian counterparts remain in the town centres But in isolated cases, the department has granted the necessary permission to Indians

The Indian traders favoured the prospect of getting back into white areas, without having to resort to the use of white nominees — who in many cases are paid simply to act as a front for Indians unable to get premises in white business zones

In many cases, the manner in which Indians are using nominees lays them open to prosecution

The "Mail" investigation also showed

- Local authorities and businessmen are aware of "nominee" trading, but a blind eye is being turned to this practice and no action is being taken to stop it,
- With few exceptions, Indian traders removed from town centres allege disastrous business losses,
- The department has shown a tendency to locate new Indian trading complexes on the fringes of existing trading areas — not away from towns, as was formerly the case
- In one of the worst-affected towns, Rustenburg, according to an official memorandum, Indian traders have been moved to an area which the department's expert forecast would prove non-viable;
- In most cases the department has failed to make provision in the new Indian business

To Page 2

Family may be forced to leave

(84) (Rand) (Star) 12/8/80

By MARIKA SHOROS

A PAGEVIEW mother and her family will be forced to quit their flat prematurely — because the block is being demolished around them under Department of Community Development orders.

It has become too dangerous to stay there, said Mrs Shirley Thomas.

"The building is being demolished around us. We can't live here anymore. It is too dangerous," said a distraught Mrs Thomas, a 39-year-old divorcee.

The family lives in Kolmaba Mansions, 20th Street, Pageview.

On Friday, Mrs Thomas's youngest child, Prishna, 7, phoned her at work to say people were demolishing the flat next door.

"My daugher was frightened by all the noise.

"My children have to look after themselves when they get home from school. I was so worried about them all day," Mrs Thomas said.

When she came home that day she found the demolishers at work, carrying windows and bricks down the stairs.

"I asked them what they were doing, and they said they were acting under orders from the Department of Community Development.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Pretoria said yesterday that the matter would be investigated immediately.

He confirmed that the department was responsible for demolitions in Pageview.

"Pageview is an urban renewal area which has been proclaimed a white area.

"It is being re-planned, and in order to implement this plan, it is essential that the area be cleaned up," he said.

The spokesman said it was not the department's policy to demolish any structure until the tenants had been offered alternative accommodation, and had vacated the building.

"We never demolish when there are still people in a building. I shall have this matter investigated immediately," he said.

Mrs Thomas said: "I understand that the demolishing must be done. But I don't see why the department could not have waited for all the tenants to vacate the premises.

"That would have been the decent thing to do.

"All that is left of the flat next door is a lot of gaping holes which means a lot of danger for my children."

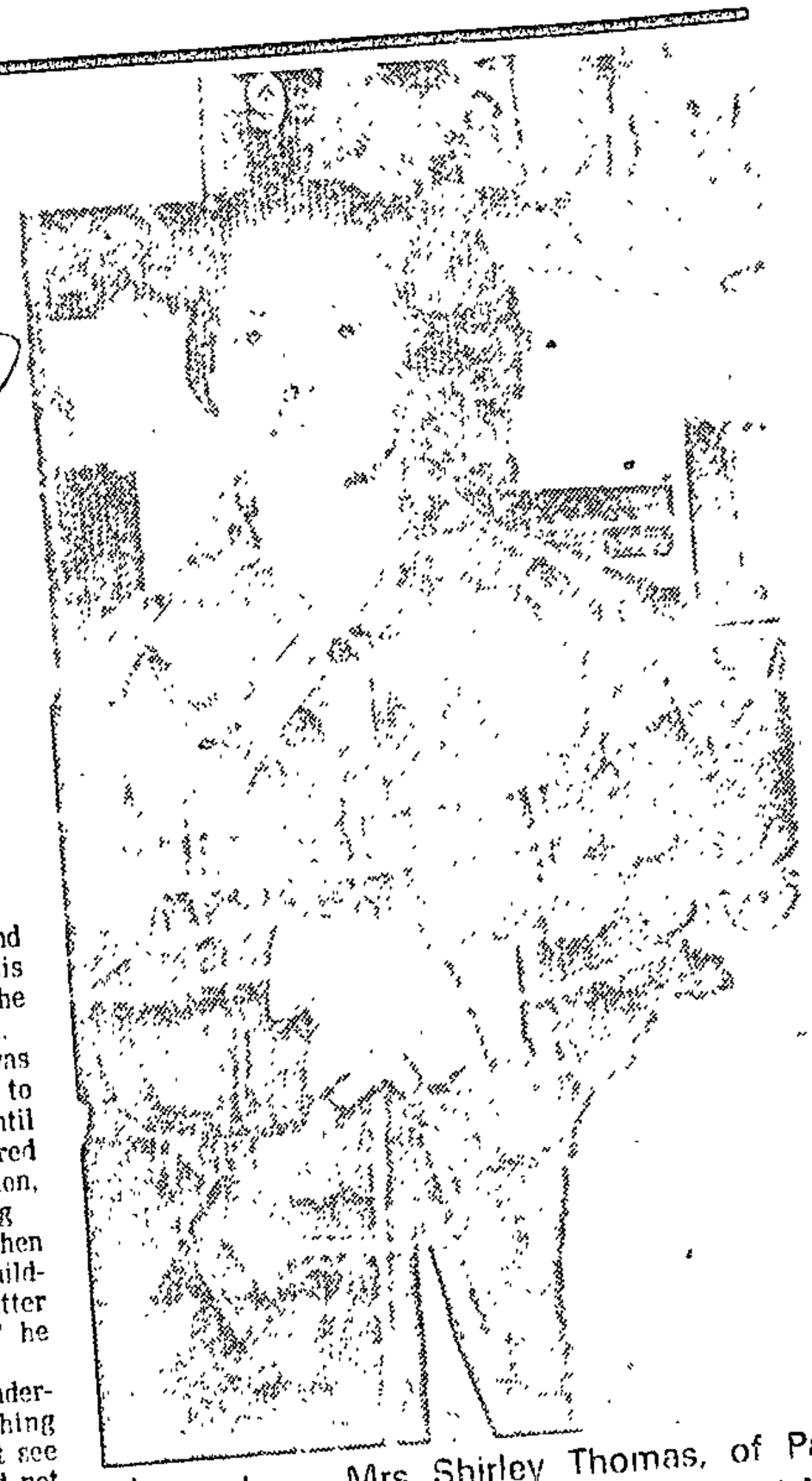
Mrs Thomas said that water from a pipe which burst in the next-door flat during the demolishing had seeped under her door.

"I have had to pile my furniture up on top of tables. My children had to put newspaper on the floor."

Mrs Thomas said she had paid her rent for August. She had been allocated a house in Lenasia, and intended moving there at the end of this month.

"But now I will have to move much sooner. It will be very inconvenient and expensive for me to do that, but we cannot continue to live like this."

A family friend, Mr Reggie Singh, said: "Perhaps if Mrs Thomas's plight is publicised, the department will stop doing it to others," he said.



Besieged ... Mrs Shirley Thomas, of Pa called Ebrahim, and N

'Sound' Pageview flat demolished

STAR 12/8/80 84

Department of Community Development demolishers last week wrecked another structurally-sound flat in the former Indian area of Pageview, Johannesburg — and left a neighbouring flat under 15cm of tap-water, it has been claimed.

The demolition, which started early on Friday morning, followed repeated assurances by the Minister of Community Development that no good housing would be destroyed in Pageview before the resettlement of its residents.

The flat demolished was one of eight in a modern block in Pageview's 20th Street. In a report prepared last year by Mr Duncan Brown, an experienced quantity surveyor, it was described as "structurally sound and in good repair."

According to a neighbour, 14-year-old Veena Thomas, the Community Development demolishers began smashing the doors and windows of the condemned flat at 7 am.

An ill-aimed blow with a sledge-hammer snapped a water-pipe, she said, and water began seeping under the Thomas's kitchen doors.

Since both Mr and Mrs Thomas were at work, she and her two younger sisters were forced to clean up the kitchen floor, which was submerged under 15 cm of water.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development refused to comment on official policy with regard to the demolition of houses in Pageview.

He said he would "look into" the matter of the broken water-pipe.

Further

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Every addition, whether it be an extra component, tolerance, hole, bend...should be examined against this question. The inverse

Can anything be removed without degrading the product?

can equally be useful.

Whilst the *new product* is being developed, the value analysis committee can undertake the final step.

12 *Ensure that the New Product is Accepted*

Conservatism, the principle of *worry-minimisation* and sheer inertia will all combine to resist new ideas. To forstall this, the V.A. team should consider the way in which the new idea can be *sold*. This will almost certainly require:

(a) A model

and statements of

(b) Anticipated savings

(c) Anticipated capital expenditure

(d) Improvements in value

and a proposed plan in terms of

(e) Critical Path Analysis Network.

Indians use white nominees

"They would become white elephants," he said

"The removal of the Indian traders into these complexes has created an artificial shortage of legal business accommodation for the Indian traders — that is why they hang on to the premises at all costs," he said.

This artificial shortage could also be seen in the unrealistically high prices Indians were prepared to pay for sites auctioned by the department in proclaimed Indian areas, where prices were being paid comparable to those for prime sites in city centres.

"Among Indians the right to trade has become a privilege because of Group Areas implementation. There is not a chance for anybody new to go into business, unless it is under a nominee," he said.

From Page 1

Mr Carim said that the failure of removals had in a sense been admitted when after the proroguing of the SAIC, the Minister of Community Development had agreed not to move more Indians, except where planning was too far advanced to call a halt "The department seems to be abiding by this undertaking," he said.

"I can only say that if there has been any single factor which alienated the Indian people from the whites, it is the removal of the Indian traders out into the bundu.

"It has created misery and bitterness. It has often been stated that the removals were to avoid friction They have in fact created friction," he said

"The removals were pointless and costly. They should have let the normal market forces operate and they should have let the Indians redevelop their existing shops

"Instead they created businesses that operated on racial lines, where the traders removed into separate areas are trying to take away business from the whites in the CBD's, rather than just competing with their white counterparts in the CBD in the ordinary way," he said.

Mr Carim congratulated the "Mail" on its article yesterday exposing the failure of implementation of the Group Areas Act."It has proved a total failure and it is time this was publicly admitted and something was done about it," he said.

Editorial comment — Page 10.

See Page 11

P. T. O

Indian nominee shops on increase

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

THE NUMBER of Indians trading in white areas at present was at least three times greater than 10 years ago — and the numbers were increasing daily through the use by Indians of white nominees.

This was stated yesterday by Mr Joe Carim, president of the Pretoria Indian Traders' Association and a former member of the SA Indian Council, who has extensive knowledge of the Indian trading situation throughout the Transvaal.

Mr Carim estimated that there were at least 1 000 nominee businesses operating in the Transvaal. He confirmed that by using nominees Indians ran businesses even in the most exclusive white shopping complexes in the heart of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

"Despite the vicious implementation of the Group Areas Act, I would say that there are now at least three times the number of Indian shops operating in white areas than there were 10 years ago," said Mr Carim.

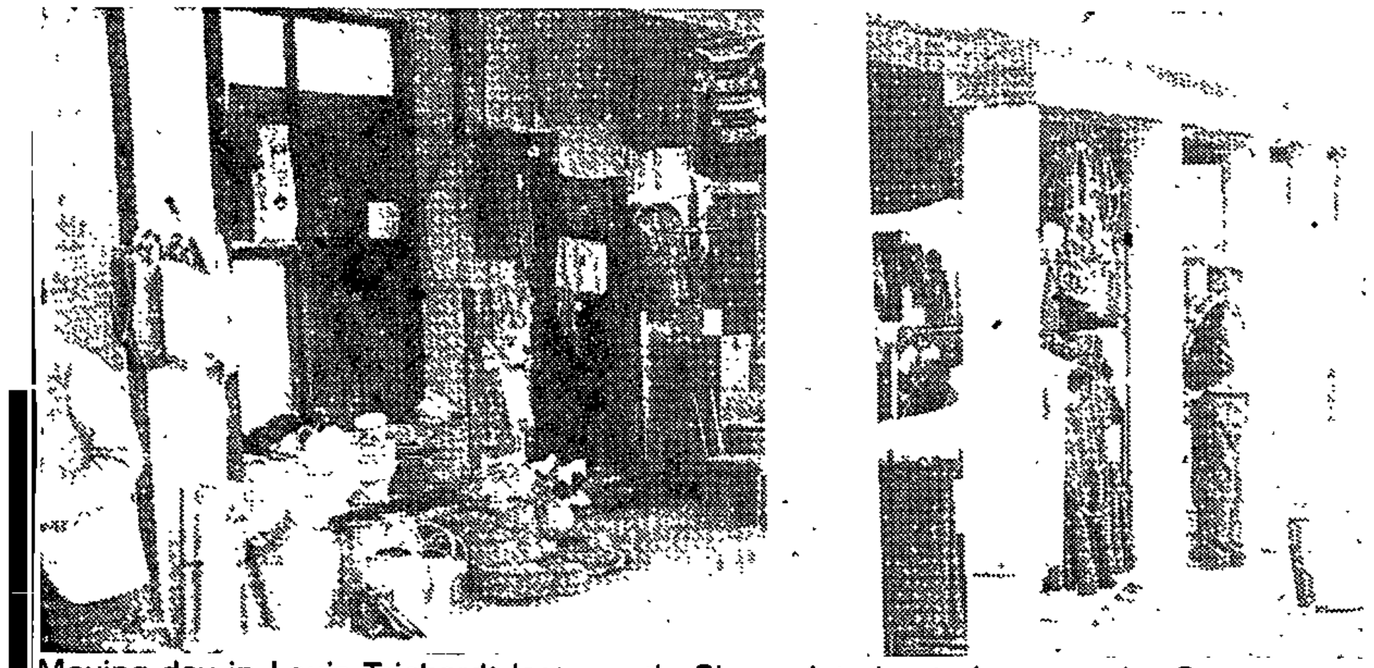
He blamed the existence of the large number of nominee concerns on the failure of the Government to provide room for traders to expand operations in the complexes built "at a cost of many millions of Rands" by the Department of Community Development and the fact that many of these complexes had proved disastrous from a business point of view.

He estimated that the number of Indian nominee shops operating in Pretoria at about 100.

In Rustenburg, one of the towns included in a Rand Daily Mail survey, it was estimated that there were up to 40 nominee shops in the town centre from among a trading community of only 58.

He predicted that if the restrictions barring Indians from trading in the town centres were lifted, many of the complexes "built at huge expense to the taxpayer" would empty.

To Page 2

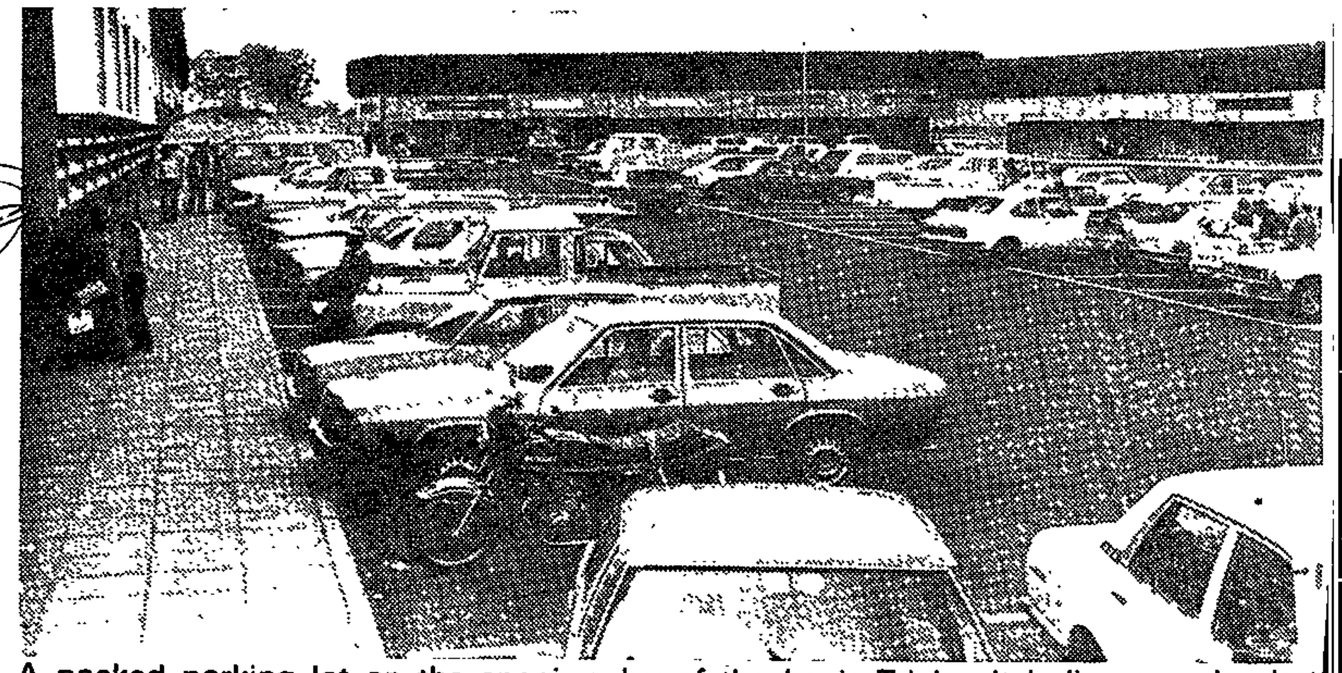


Moving day in Louis Trichardt last month. Shops deteriorated because the Government does not permit Indian owners to renovate or develop the properties.

Allow us back, say affected Indians

84

RDM 12/8/80



A packed parking lot on the opening day of the Louis Trichardt Indian complex last month. White buyers flocked to the complex.

This is the second part of a Rand Daily Mail investigation series on the removal of Indian traders from platteland town centres. Yesterday we looked into the changing attitudes of rural whites towards the presence of Indian traders in their towns. Today Indian traders voice their grievances at the Group Areas Act relocation to shopping "plazas" away from the centre of towns. TONY STIRLING, CHRIS MARAIS and ROBERT FYSH report.

INDIAN traders in 17 platteland towns covered by the Rand Daily Mail's Group Areas probe voiced overwhelming support for the idea of allowing them to trade in the white CBDs.

In the survey towns this feeling was particularly strong among trading communities who have suffered severe business losses because of removal under the Act. Several of the communities have made applications to local authorities for permission to trade in "white areas".

Rustenburg is one of the towns where the Indians were hardest hit by removal to a R750 000 trading complex in the area of Zinniaville, about 3,5km from the town centre.

Two memoranda were submitted to the town council asking for representations to be made to the Department of Community Development for the 58 traders to be allowed to open businesses in the "white area".

According to a spokesman no definite response has come from the department, but the Indians have been advised that the seven traders who are still running businesses in the white area — and who are locked in a legal battle with the department — must leave and trade in their own area for 12 months.

The traders must then submit their balance sheets to the department, who will then consider the merits of their case. But they have also been advised that permits are granted only in cases where traders are still running shops in a "white area", not where they have already been moved out, which has given rise to fears in some quarters that the department's move is a ruse to finally get rid of those traders who dug their heels in against the removals.

Nevertheless, the traders agreed to vacate their shops in town by the end of July.

The memoranda to the council carried an allegation that, in moving the traders to Zinniaville, the department went against the advice of its own expert.

"It is of interest to note that an economist engaged in 1970 by the Department of Community Development to investigate and assess the economic viability of Zinniaville concluded adversely on the possibility of its success," one memorandum said.

"Despite this, the department, presumably acting on the pressure brought by the town council, enforced the provisions of the Group Areas Act."

It went on to say the department had painted a rosy picture of the prospects, but a "cursory examination" would show this appraisal had been "unrealistic and overhasty".

"After two years the traders have nothing to show but losses and despondency . . ." the memorandum said.

This allegation is backed by figures given in the second memorandum, which revealed that in 1976 the monthly turnover of the Indian businesses — paying rentals totalling R132 000 — was R925 000.

According to the memorandum turnover dropped to R90 000 a month in 1978, while monthly rents totalled R80 000.

Indicative of the poor trading position are the measures taken by the traders to capture business. "Those businesses that are holding their head above water run up to four kombis taking black miners to and from the platinum mines to ensure trade," one businessman said.

Mention was made of this in the memoranda and it was noted that the BophuthaTswana Government had tried to stop this on the grounds that it was "piracy" but that the trips had started again after "high level" representations.

A number of the traders in Zinniaville cannot afford the 54c a m² rental paid in the department's complex there. Evidence of this is the fact that officials visit the complex every month to collect arrear rentals.

It is interesting to note that in the town centre, where business is reportedly booming, the Indian traders have no difficulty in meeting rents of up to R7,56 a m² in up to 40 shops where they are trading under white nominees.

The story of the Rustenburg removals does not end there. As in other towns, Indians were harassed in the Government's bid to remove them.

By the time a court found that the notices served on the Indians to vacate in 1977 were defective, the town council had been directed not to renew the trading licenes of those who remained in town. The Indians lost this leg of the battle before a full bench of Supreme Court Judges in Pretoria, but have taken the matter to the Appeal Court.

And while this was all taking place the department started on the third leg of its three-pronged attack. It served notices of expropriation on all the remaining Indian-owned properties in Rustenburg.

It is interesting to note that in one case notice of expropriation of a large property owned by the Mohammedan Congregation was withdrawn as soon as it was registered in the name of a white.

This property, on which a new business complex is housed, was offered as a site on which to locate Indian businesses, instead of moving them to Zinniaville. The offer was rejected, but ironically, according to the Indians, some of the shops there are now occupied by white nominees representing Indian interests.

The Department of Community Development's Indian complex 1,5km from Koster is a mixed bag of success. Three of the businesses are doing reasonably well. Two of them give extensive credit to carry farmers through the harvest and the third has the full agency for a well-known make of car.

But it is a different story for the other nine traders who cannot offer to treat six months as cash. These traders claim a drop in business of up to 40 %.

All except one of the traders — who himself fought removal but says it would be difficult for him now to relocate his large credit-based business back in the town — would welcome permission to trade in the "white area".

As in other towns, a bitter fight was put up against the move, and the bitterness lingers, the more so because no compensation was paid to Indians who erected buildings on white-owned land which was sold to a co-operative when the Indians were moved out.

The hasty way in which some Indians had to quit town after being given notice to vacate didn't do anything to improve relationships. One businessman was forced to operate out of a corrugated iron shed for two years before his shop in the new complex was ready.

According to Indian leaders two of the original traders failed to re-establish in the town and there have been some bankruptcies.

Concerning the relative merits of trading in the town or at the complex, one man is in a position to state precisely what the situation is. He runs a shop at the complex and one in town under a nominee. His verdict? "Oh, it's very much better in town."

And that is not to say that moving the Indians out of Koster didn't have its effect on white traders. For several years businesses in the town centre suffered when the Indians moved, and this prompted adjoining towns to take a harder look before deciding whether to recommend moving Indian businesses in their areas.

The R900 000 council-owned Indian business complex in Potchefstroom — which is about 5 km from the CBD and adjoins an industrial area — is another example of a centre where the Indian traders claim business has fallen off badly in comparison to the "white area".

Representations are soon to be made by the 61 traders for permits to trade in town.

Again the complex is not a natural mecca for business and the claims are that trade has dropped off by 40 to 50% in many instances.

The complex is council owned and the council has been unable to hold the low rents offered in the complexes owned by the department. The rents at Mohadin in Potchefsroom are R2,25 a m² compared to 54c a m² in most of the department-owned complexes visited.

The traders have complained that they are unable to meet these rents, which has prompted the Potchefstroom council to begin negotiations with the department to take over the complex.

As in other towns there was a bitter legal struggle against the removals, but in the end the department won and the Indians shifted, although under protest.

Ventersdorp and Swartruggens are worthy of mention because they are examples where implementation of another aspect of Government policy, the removal of blacks by the then Department of Bantu Adminsitration and Development, mitigated against any chances of success for the Department of Community Development complexes for Indians outside the two towns.

The Swartruggeens complex is sited on a road leading to BophuthaTswana, and along this road was a settlement of blacks from which the Indians were supposed to draw trade. This has since been shifted into the homeland.

Two black reserves were shifted from the Ventersdorp area, which has hit the Indian traders as well as the whites.

Asked if he would move back into town, one trader said: "What's the point? Business is bad anyway. Those of us who want to be there are there under nominees anyway. There are two nominee shops in town," he said.

But there was a time when the Indians believed that to stay in Ventersdorp was worth fighting for. When the Group Areas Act was being enforced there, one man, Dr Motara, chose to go to jail rather than move out.

That is not to say that the removals are not without their success stories.

In Louis Trichardt Indian traders claim their shops have deteriorated because the Government will not permit them to renovate or develop their properties.

The Louis Trichardt Indian traders were moved into their new complex last month. It seems they took a large chunk of local trade with them — white consumers are flocking to the new trade site.

In Vryburg, where the new complex is some 500m from the town centre, the Indian traders have in the main done well. Moving the Indians out was regarded as senseless by many whites and Indians.

Among the Vryburg successes is one giant undertaking, M C Ghoor and Sons, the biggest department store in the region, rivalling anything to be seen in Johannesburg or Pretoria.

The shop, about 6 000 m² in size, employs more than 200 coloureds and Indians, all in-house trained, and has a fully computerised accounts section as well as its own power plant for emergencies.

Ghoor's offers farmers around this cattle centre extensive credit and has built up a sizeable nucleus of clients.

The Ghoors were against removal and Mr Solly Ghoor, one of the senior partners, said a number of the traders would prefer to be in the "white area".

It is interesting to note that in Vryburg three Indians have succeeded in getting permits to operate small businesses in the light industrial area adjoining the CBD.

Another town where the Indians have found themselves in a good position since being shifted out is Standerton, where the white traders are feeling the pinch because the Free State farmers are supporting the shops in the Indian complex.

The Indians would move back into town, but only on their own terms — ownership of their premises in the "white area".

In Brits, where the existing Indian area was declared an Indian group area when the Act was enforced, the traders want shops in the CBD.

The traders, who are in an area separated from the CBD by a railway line, have asked the council to consider letting Indians trade under permit in the "white area". So far the council has not made up its mind on the issue.

One of the problems facing the Indian trading community is lack of provision for expansion.

The department's complexes, being permanent constructions, cannot offer room for businesses to expand. In many of the towns surveyed there is also a lack of provision for the creation of new Indian businesses.

This lack of provision for expansion and for the creation of new businesses has caused a situation in which the family businesses run by Indians are unable to absorb members of the family in the way they used to.

This in turn has led to greater job diversification among Indians — there are more doctors, lawyers and professional men, as well as clerks and factory workers, than there were before.

One of the justifications used by the former Minister of Community Development, Mr Blaar Coetzee, was that he was "sick and tired" of seeing young Indians lounging over shop counters. He announced this publicly.

It has been the repeated slogan of successive Ministers of Community Development that the removal of the Indian traders was a measure designed to avoid racial friction.

This is far from the truth: "The forced removal of the Indians is leading to a confrontation. In dealing with the Group Areas question you are dealing with dynamite," a leading Nationalist told me.

His view was backed by that of Senator Eric Winchester, who has studied the effects of the removals for 15 years. "The removals have alienated the Indian people. The damage done is irreparable," he said.

STAR 14/8/80 (84)

Indians may boycott celebrations

Political Staff

Pretoria's Indian community is expected to join the coloured boycott of the city's 125th anniversary celebrations.

Mr E Abramjee, chairman of the Laudium Management Committee, said today: "We have not had a chance to take a decision yet but I know a number of people here feel the same way as the coloureds about taking part in celebrations."

He said he and his vice-chairman, Mr Usman Ahmed, would today attend the municipality's meeting to plan the celebrations. "But only as observers."

They would report back to their committee which would then take a decision whether or not to boycott the celebrations.

The Eersterust Management Committee refused to accept an invitation to today's meeting earlier this week, and issued a statement saying it would boycott the celebrations because they were not prepared to celebrate 125 years of oppression.

Reacting to the coloured boycott, a city council spokesman today said: "It is a pity they have decided not to take part in the city's celebrations.

"They were invited in good faith by the City Council, which has invited other bodies and organisations."

(News by R Abbott, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

CBD body finds quiet approach pays off better

STAR 18/8/80

By Lynda Loxton

The Johannesburg CBD Association does not believe in rushing things or confronting the authorities unnecessarily — and it claims its approach has paid off.

Since 1977, the CBDA has been chipping away at petty apartheid in the city centre in its own way — representations, applications, letters and interviews with Cabinet members.

This year, the Government started granting permission to unlicensed restaurants to serve "non-white" customers.

Now the International Downtown Executive's Association, based in Washington DC, has awarded one of this year's four achievement awards to the CBDA for its efforts in the campaign to desegregate restaurants in the city.

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the CBDA, said he was satisfied with the outcome of the campaign and was hopeful that the Government would soon make a decision on the applications for "international" restaurant liquor licences.

MOCKERY

Not everyone in South Africa would agree with the CBDA's approach and some point out that the permit system, with all its rules and regulations, "makes a complete mockery of the so-called desegregated facilities."

"Any overseas visitor who is actually aware of the conditions that have to be met, would not be blamed for thinking this is the original Alice-in-Wonderland country," the regional secretary of the Southern Transvaal branch of the Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Ina Perlman, said.

The director of the Institute, Mr John Rees, said he appreciated the work the CBDA was doing, "but there is still a long way to go."

Low-wage employment policy is criticised

20/5/86 STAR 32 (84) 30

By Sieg Hannig

Employers must stop using unemployment as an excuse for sub-standard wages and conditions of employment, the labour symposium of the Golden City Jaycees heard yesterday.

It was a difficult decision whether to keep people employed or to pay higher wages to a smaller staff, said Mr R T Hofmeyr, a director of the giant Barlow Rand Group.

Mr Hofmeyr's other points were:

- Employers should stop putting the onus for productivity on employees because this was primarily a management responsibility.
- Managements should accept the workers' right to organise because "strong unions which fearlessly represent their members but at the same time have firm control over them are to be welcomed, not feared."
- Managements should abandon their apathy in allowing the entry of under-utilised groups into industry.
- White unions should accept equality of opportunity and rewards and stop protecting their members at the expense of other workers.
- Black unions should drop their in-fighting and competing for membership in the same companies and industries.
- Employees must accept that unreasonable wage demands without increased output can only jeopardise the living standards of all in the long run.
- South Africa has a pressing need for an organiser of self-help programmes in disadvantaged communities, such as the Rev Leon Sullivan in the United States.
- The Government must live up to its pledge to outlaw discrimination.

Nafcoc unable to get offices in Pretoria

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) cannot get an office in Pretoria, Nafcoc's president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, told a symposium in Johannesburg yesterday.

He thought the reason for this was the Pretoria City Council or the Group Areas Board — because a Cabinet Minister had been enthusiastic about Nafcoc's plans to set up a Pretoria office.

The situation could be easier in Johannesburg where the African Bank, initiated by Nafcoc, got Ministerial permission to get an office.

But Nafcoc needed the office in Pretoria because most of its staff lived there, Mr Motsuenyane said.

Speaking at a labour conference of the Golden City Jaycees, he complained that change in South Africa was not based on volition but came as a result of pressures.

- 46a -

PSYCHO-SOCIAL HISTORY

Collection Guide

Child

AGENCY CASE NO.:

NAME OF AGENCY:

I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Name of Client:

Date of Birth:
Sex:
Religion:
Ethnic Classification:
Identity Document No.(s):

Address:

Telephone (or nearest telephone contact):

Referred By:

Reasons for Referral

Family Composition (including client).

Name	*Relationship to Client*	*Date Of Birth (and Age)*	*School Std. and/or Occupation*	*Special Details*

II SOURCES OF INFORMATION

List of Sources.

Description of Informant(s):

'Glaring mistakes' made in Vrededorp renewal

STAR 20/8/80 (54)

A Johannesburg city councillor yesterday pinpointed some of the more glaring mistakes in the Vrededorp urban renewal programme.

Addressing the Interbou 80 conference in Johannesburg, Mr Winston Herzenberg said some of the lessons which could be learned from the scheme included:

- Mass demolition of houses did not contribute to urban renewal. It depopulated the area, emptying schools and churches and uprooting established families.
- Renovation and restoration was preferable to demolition. It cost less, and was more popular.
- The Slums Act should be the arbiter by which houses should be demolished.
- Expropriation should be confined to vacant stands until all are developed

Page 4: "Twice the buildings in SA by year 2000."

Indian mineral baths to close

STAR 20/8/80 (64)

Pretoria Bureau

The coloured and Indian mineral baths in Warmbaths have once again been given a temporary reprieve to stay open — but only until the whites-only pleasure resort is expanded.

But already the adjoining swimming pool has been closed permanently and the more than 20 private baths could well disappear within a year or so, according to Mr Fulman Bham, chairman of the Indian Consultative Committee.

Mr Kallie de Haas, MEC in charge of pleasure resorts in the Transvaal, said yesterday that the building in which the mineral bath facilities were housed, would be demolished in the foreseeable future.

They would make way for additions to the already spacious and ultra-modern all white resort in the town.

Since the Roodeplaat Dam resort for coloureds and Indians had opened, a 76,9 percent drop in attendance figures had been recorded at the mineral baths, Mr De Haas said.

In 1979-1980 there had only been 5 064 visitors to the baths. For these reasons he saw no need to spend large sums of money on the building for so short a period.

But Mr Bham said that even though the Roodeplaat dam resort did not attract many people, there was still a need for the mineral baths, for health reasons.

The non-white amenities had not been renovated or given a spring clean in many years, which might be another reason why people do not patronise them to the full any more.

In 1972-1973 a notice was put up at the non-white resort, stating that it would be closed down. But the local Indian community negotiated with the Department of Pleasure Resorts — via the Department of Indian Affairs — to have it remain open.

The section for blacks was however closed permanently.

Mr De Haas said that during the last number of years different projects had been investigated to find a solution, but without success. He gave the assurance that attempts would be made to provide alternative amenities.

Hendrina not in harmony over Indian choir visit

STAR 22/8/80 (84)

By Jaap Boekkooi

Hendrina, the Eastern Transvaal dorp which has successfully kept Indians out of its midst for 60 years, is preparing for the ultimate future shock tonight — a visiting Indian choir.

The Indians, from Durban, will be met officially in the Hendrina Ned Geref Church hall with prayers, hymns, speeches ... and a boycott.

Some of the town's "gatjieponders" (NG Church members) are refusing to go to church on Sunday, when the choir will sing at morning service, because they think this is the thin edge of the wedge that will destroy Western civilisation, or something like that.

One church member, Mrs J C van der Merwe, is quoted as saying there may be "fisticuffs" if the Indians are allowed into the church.

She is one of the boycotters who say they will stay home and listen to radio services.

The Indians, members of the NG daughter church, the Reformed Church in Africa, were invited by the parish's mission committee and the local dominee, the Rev Dawie Pypers, a former WP athlete who worked among Indians in Natal.

Mr Pypers said today: "Tonight the choir will sing in our church hall and give testimony. Then we will drink tea together, not as whites and Indians, but as Christians.

"They are better Christians than many of our whites."

'Treated in horrible fashion'

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's coloured leaders hit out yesterday at the way their people were treated by city council officials

"The council must get rid of people who cannot deal with people civilly," Mr Ralph Peffer (Riverlea) said at the Coloured Management Committee meeting.

He and Mr Don Mateman (Eldorado Park, Ward 2) said that on several occasions they had written letters for teachers, asking that they be given houses

But when they took them to the Housing Department, the officials made derogatory remarks and treated them "in a most horrible fashion"

Mr Ismail Richards, chairman of the CMC, said he appreciated that the council had a problem accommodating the coloured people and that the people in the Housing Department were under strain, "but I take great exception when things like this happen."

"Something will have to be done, even if it means radical changes in the department."

The CMC members also expressed concern about the long time it took to proclaim coloured townships such as Riverlea Extension 2 so that the houses could be sold.

They were also sceptical about a city council decision to allow coloured swimmers belonging to the Transvaal Amateur Swimming Association to use the Ellis Park swimming pool this summer.

'Press reports give one the impression that coloured' swimmers do no exist anymore — but this step means that swimmers who belong to international unions cannot go to Ellis Park," Mr Percy Peffer (Bosmont) said.

GENE

23/8/80

Hendrina's NGK gives lie to racists

(84)

STAR

The Hendrina NG church hall was packed when this small Eastern Transvaal town gave a rousing welcome to its first Indian visitors for 60 years.

A member of the congregation which welcomed the eight Indians — all members of the Reformed Church in Africa — with hymns and prayers, Mrs Tienie Louw said: "We have never had such a big crowd. There was no trouble. It was a victory for the Lord."

Previously a few members of the congregation had threatened violence and a boycott if the Indian visitors entered the church or the hall.

In the two-and-a-half-hour meeting the congregation and visitors sang for each other, the local churchgoers in Afrikaans and the Indian visitors from Durban in English.

Tomorrow, the Durban group will take part in the white congregation's communion service which will be boycotted by some members.

But, despite threats of "fisticuffs" if the Indians enter the church, no police will be there.

"Good Christians do not need the police," said the local minister who invited the Indians, the Rev Dawie Pypers.

The Indians, who are not allowed by Hendrina's town statutes to stay in the town," have found a temporary home on a nearby farm.

All smiles and goodwill . . . as Hendrina, a town free of Indians for 60 years, meets its first Indian visitors at yesterday's Ned Geref Church communion service. Here the Rev Dawie Pypers, who led the service, talks with Mrs "Mamma" Singh and young Ronel Sch midt after the service.
● Picture by Graham Grainsford.

STAR 25/8/80

'No-Indians' town hosts Indians

84

By Jaap Boekkooi

The Ned Geref Church in Hendrina held a packed communion service with eight Durban Indians as special guests yesterday. The threatened boycott of the service by members who objected to the Indians was a flop.

The Indians, all members of the Ned Geref daughter church, the Reformed Church in Africa, were the first in more than 60 years to visit Hendrina. The town statutes bar Indians.

In three meetings, culminating in the communion service, they prayed, gave testimony and sang to churchgoers in Hendrina and nearby Carolina.

Unrestrained goodwill marked yesterday's joint service which was attended by 262 people, about 20 more than the usual number who come to such services.

"I believe that some of our members stayed away," said the Rev Dawie Pypers who once used to work among Indians. "But, because of the Indians' visit, other people who used to regard the church as too narrow, now attended."

The Indians, who returned to Durban by car yesterday afternoon, were not allowed to stay in Hendrina itself because of the town's old laws. They were accommodated in a house on the nearby farm.

Indians refused offices in central Jo'burg

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Community Development has rejected an application by a black business financial institution to lease offices in the centre of Johannesburg.

The chairman of Financial and Investment Services Corporation, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, said the move was "disgusting".

Mr Kharsany said he received the department's reply last week, following the company's application on July 3 for "prestige" premises at Glen Cairn in Market Street

In a letter from an official of the department, he said: "I have to advise you that the issue of a permit has not been approved." No reasons were given.

Mr Kharsany said: "We applied for 2 000m² in the city. The easiest way out for me now is to find a nominee company controlled by white persons.

"However, our intention was to make a straightforward application and rent the premises in our own name."

301880 (84) STAR

Cemetery zoned for coloured homes

Pretoria Bureau

Hundreds of houses for coloured people are to be built on a site zoned for a cemetery near Johannesburg.

Mr Louis Fouche, the Director-General of the Department of Community Development, said this week that the cemetery had not been developed and no graves were on the 54 ha site.

He estimated that about 500 homes for coloured people would be built on the site.

The area has just been proclaimed a coloured group area, and is adjacent to Eldorado Park.

It is situated to the north-east of a site demarcated as a black cemetery and is near the national road to Potchefstroom where it passed north of Lenasia.

Mr Fouche said the new coloured group area was part of the scheme to eradicate the housing shortage for coloured people in the Johannesburg area.

He said about 3 000 houses were already under construction in Riverlea and Eldorado Park as well as at Ennerdale, the new coloured area south of Johannesburg.

This would mean that the coloured housing shortage in Johannesburg would be wiped out in the forseeable future, he said.

Mr Fouche said that 300 luxury houses had been sold by the department at Ennerdale, but hundreds of "self help" stands for coloured people who wanted to build their own homes were available.

He said people preferred to have their homes built for them rather than do it themselves.

GENERAL NEWS

Indian doctor to hang up his shingle in city

RDM 4/9/80

By SEAN O'CONNOR
City Editor

AN INDIAN doctor has been given permission by the Department of Community Development to open consulting rooms in Johannesburg's central business district.

The specialist from Lenasia is understood to be the first black doctor granted a permit to practise in the city's "white" central business area.

His application was submitted to the department at the end of July, accompanied by representations from the Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA) and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

The chairman of the CBDA, Mr Nigel Mandy, yesterday described the granting of the permit to the doctor as a breakthrough.

The ear, nose and throat specialist, who is highly qualified — he has attained degrees in England, India and South Africa — is to open his rooms in Lister Buildings, Jeppe Street.

He may not be named, in terms of Medical Council ethical rules on advertising.

In his application, he said his prospective patients came from all over the Transvaal and from even further afield.

Mr Mandy said he understood the specialist was the first black doctor to be given the go-ahead to practise in the city's CBD. He would be free to treat people of all races.

"There have been a few permits granted to black attorneys and advocates to practise in the CBD, so they can be close to the Supreme Court, nearer to their clients, and close to their professional colleagues," Mr Mandy said.

Last month, the Department of Community Development rejected an application by a black business financial institution to lease offices in the centre of Johannesburg.

At the time Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, chairman of the firm — Corporate Financial and Investment Services Ltd — described the department's decision as "disgusting".

The department gave no reasons for turning down the company's application, which was made on July 3, for prestige premises at Glen Cairn in Market Street.

However, Mr Mandy said yesterday the leasing agents for the premises had contacted the CBDA and he had asked the agents to send him the necessary documents to "see if we can improve the motivation".

Meanwhile, the association would be happy to help black people in business and industry with "well-motivated" applications to operate in the city's central business area, Mr Mandy said.

The CBDA and the Chamber of Commerce hoped the entire CBD, including Braamfontein, would be opened to businessmen of all races.

Outlining the background to mixed business and industry in specific group areas, Mr Mandy pointed out that the Riekert Commission had recommended that local municipal authorities be permitted to declare their CBDs open to mixed trade, industry and the professions, providing there was no residential mixing.

However, the Government said the matter should still be handled by the Group Areas boards, but that the wishes of the local municipality should be carefully considered," Mr Mandy said.

In terms of a Group Areas proclamation, a permit was necessary for black people to occupy premises, manage a business or conduct a profession in a "white" group area.

Expectant Indian mother told to quit 'white' flat

STAR 4/9/80 (84)

By Yussuf Nazeer

An Indian family has been told to vacate the "white" flat where they are living because the landlord objects to their having children.

The manager of the eight-storey block of flats, Nauren House, at Polly Street, Johannesburg, Mr F Tyrer, confirmed he had given notice to Mr K G Moodley and his wife, who is expecting a baby soon.

The couple have a five-year-old son, Rodney, staying with them and a daughter at boarding school.

OTHERS

Mr Tyrer said his flats which housed other Indian and coloured families, did not "cater for families with children."

When asked about other families with children in the block, including whites, he admitted he "made allowances for children in certain cases."

"I made an exception in the case of one Indian family hard-pressed for a home to live in my flats with their child," Mr Tyrer said.

NOTICE

He said sanitary facilities did not allow for families with children.

He had given the Moodley family notice a month ago.

"I'm sorry for them, but there's nothing I can do. They have children and Mrs Moodley is expecting another baby. I'm not going to bend the rules."

Mr Moodley said he had pleaded with Mr Tyrer not to evict him because of his wife's condition and until the Department of Community Development had provided a home for him.

"I have been on the waiting list for 10 years. There are no homes anywhere to be found in Indian group areas," Mr Moodley said.

"I just don't have a chance of finding another place."

A spokesman for Actstop, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said the case was "one more instance of hardship and victimisation" people who lived in white areas suffered under the Group Areas Act.

PENDING

He said Mr Moodley was one of 700 people whose cases were pending following their appearance in court earlier this year for allegedly living illegally in white houses and flats.

Actstop would do all in its power to persuade Mr Moodley's landlord not to evict him until he had found a home.

Two crucial Group Areas Act cases for Appeal Court

(54) Star 14/9/80

The first of two cases which will determine the future of coloured and Indian people living in "white" Johannesburg will be heard in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein tomorrow.

In both cases, defence teams will appeal against convictions under the Group Areas Act. The judgments will have a direct bearing on over 600 cases that have been postponed until February, pending the outcome of the appeals.

Tomorrow, the defence team, led by Mr Jules Browde, SC, will argue that Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams, because of the shortage of housing in his own group area, of necessity moved into a white area, and that this was a reasonable step in the circumstances.

Mr Adams was last year found guilty of illegal occupation in terms of the Act and fined R100 or 50 days, suspended for three years.

The case went on appeal to the Supreme Court but Mr Justice King, with Mr Justice Myburgh concurring, dismissed the appeal.

The second case, to be heard on Thursday next week, will appeal against the conviction last year of Mr Ivan George Werner. He was sentenced to R75 or three months suspended for five years.

The defence team will be led by Professor John Dugard.

Last year the case was referred to the Supreme Court because the defence challenged the validity of Proclamation 83 of 1962, defining white areas in central Johannesburg in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The judge ruled that the proclamation was valid.

Indians say they'll fight on for Pageview

STAR 4/9/84

By Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

Disappointed and embittered residents of Pageview say they will continue to fight for the area, in spite of the Cabinet's final decision that all Indians are to be removed from the area.

Mr Ismail Majot, executive member of the South African Indian Council (SAIC) and the man who has led several delegations to plead the Indians' case with the Minister of Community Development, said: "This is the rawest deal yet. I am one of those who will try even harder now to have Pageview returned to those who should rightfully be there."

Mr Rashid Dindar, prominent in the Indian community and a member of the Pageview Residents Association, said that the Government appeared to be committed to a policy of no change. "They're going to keep hitting us with the Group Areas Act forever. But we'll be hitting back. We have not yet formulated a strategy, but we're not giving up."

Former SAIC member and ardent campaigner for Pageview, Mr Joe Carrim, was one of the few who were not surprised by the decision.

"It is a pity, because a softening of attitude here could have done a lot to improve the Government's image and the credibility of the SAIC," he said.

Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, said yesterday that after serious discussion at Cabinet level, it had been decided that the area should be cleared and redeveloped.

Officials from the department had inspected the area, and Mr Steyn said that it would be too costly to save any of the buildings, because of decay and bad planning.

Indian MD in city 'a breakthrough'

STAR 4/9/80 (84)

Medical Correspondent

The granting of permission to an Indian doctor to open consulting rooms in Johannesburg's central business district is seen as accelerating a move towards an integrated economy in the city.

This was said today by Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA), and by Mr S I Matus, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

They were commenting on the granting of a permit to an Indian specialist from Lenasia to practise in the city's "white" CBD.

The specialist was granted permission by the Department of Community Development, following an application backed by the CBDA and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Mandy and Mr Matus view the success of the doctor as a breakthrough.

A spokesman for the Medical Association said the policy of the association was that there should be no racial discrimination in medical practice.

Sketchy Pageview plan is attacked as 'lunacy'

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE Government is adamant that Pageview's future must be white — but the sketchy development plans for the area have been attacked as "lunacy" by some community leaders.

This week the Minister of Community Development and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, gave Indian community leaders a slap in the face when he announced that Pageview would remain a white group area. He said a new plan providing for a residential suburb with parks and municipal facilities had been approved.

But this applies only to a small part of Pageview, north of 17th Street, which is included in Vrededorp's urban renewal project. No plans have been made for the future of the rest of the suburb, and its original zoning for commercial use is now under reconsideration.

Even the Vrededorp-Pageview project, planned by the city council and the Department of Community Development, has been stymied by the reluctance of building societies to lend money in low-income areas, according to town planning sources.

The plan, approved by the council in September, 1975, rested largely on the assumption that private developers would step in with loans for building and renovations.

"The participation of existing home-owners, future home-owners and other private developers is essential to the scheme," it said.

But one town planning official said yesterday that building societies had "red-lined" the area as an unfavourable investment, even after the council outlined its urban renewal plans to them at a presentation in 1978.

The report also recommended that previous proposals be scaled down to a "more modest" level. Now the main targets are the widening of Krause, Solomon, Eighth and 17th streets, the provision of homes and flats for the elderly,

To Page 2

The chairman of the Central Business District Association (CBDA), Mr Nigel Mandy, who is also executive director of Anglo American Property Services, said Mr Steyn's decision and the plans for the area did not make sense.

"I don't think there's a need for such a plan," he said. "It doesn't answer a real need and it seems as if it came into being because of the Government's decision to reclassify Pageview as a white area.

"We believe that in accordance with developing Government policy the Indian and coloured communities should also have the choice between suburban and inner-city living.

"The traditional Indian areas of West Newtown, Fordsburg and Pageview are suited for medium-density development, and the pressing demand is for Indian and coloured housing.

And in the town planning department itself, a handful of officials are unhappy at implementing a whites-only development plan.

They say that although the council had nothing to do with the decision to reclassify Pageview, it has accepted the principle of removals by working with the Department of Community Development.

See Page 10

Govt scheme is 'not needed'

a nursery school, two new church sites, a shopping centre and several parks.

Until the removal of Pageview's 600 remaining families, however, much of the planning is academic. No spokesman for the Department of Community Development was available yesterday to say how long this might take.

Community leaders are far from enthusiastic. The councillor for Ward 20, which includes Pageview, Mr Winston Herzenberg, said yesterday: "The Minister said the plan for Pageview had been finalised. That is not correct."

"The council has approved an urban renewal plan for the portion north of 17th Street. The rest has not been planned, and in any case, the plan for the northern part is not irrevocable.

"It will be a long time before that part of the plan will be implemented."

Referring to the "lunacy" of the scheme, Mr Herzenberg said: "It is also horrifying to read that many good dwellings in Pageview will be demolished. This indicates that the department is not concerned with slum clearance and urban renewal, but with uprooting people."

"It just doesn't make sense in town planning terms. The Pageview decision also raises the question of the future of Fordsburg, which will have to be clarified. Once Fordsburg has been cleared, the Oriental Plaza will become an island."

In reply, Mr Steyn said yesterday he was "not prepared to engage in dialogue" with Mr Herzenberg in the Press.

The chairman of the Central Business District Association (CBDA), Mr Nigel Mandy, who is also executive director of Anglo American Property Services, said Mr Steyn's decision and the plans for the area did not make sense.

"I don't think there's a need for such a plan," he said. "It doesn't answer a real need and it seems as if it came into being because of the Government's decision to reclassify Pageview as a white area.

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And in the town planning department itself, a handful of officials are unhappy at implementing a whites-only develop

Interaction towing to their larger mass)

We consider a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is in the energy and the typical of the same energy and the radiations path. The range many aspects medium and the detection of higher for a shielding a compare alpha; the alphas have a lower velocity. Therefore, in a larger for alphas than for protons

Interaction

As a representative case we consider the ionization of gamma photons by charged particles for the range to consider

(a) Charged particles: with the atomic nuclei are electrons and electron which can be incident particles absorber atoms processes and brought to rest thick enough (thickness) the range of that particle

The range at which it loses on the energy path. The medium and the higher for a compare alpha; the alphas have a lower velocity. Therefore, in a larger for alphas than for protons

Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{AZ} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{AZ}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~8 MeV nucleon^{-1} for "medium" nuclei ($A \simeq 40$–120). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

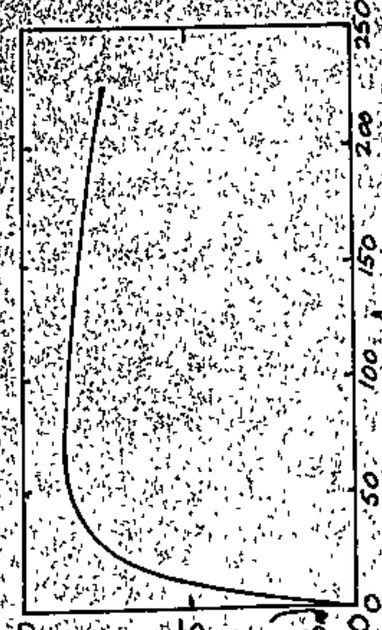

Fig. 22

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into *medium* nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into *medium* nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be *liberated* as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear

Fission occurs

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No. 164, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE KEMPTON PARK, DISTRIK KEMPTON PARK, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negentiende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

Vanaf die noorwestelike baken van Gedeelte 48 (Kaart LG A1365/37) van die plaas Klipfontein 12 IR, algemeen oos met die noordelike grense van die plase Klipfontein 12 IR en Mooifontein 14 IR langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike hoek van Gedeelte 9 (Kaart LG A1107/08) van die plaas Mooifontein 14 IR; dan suidoos en noordoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word:

No. 164, 1980

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT KEMPTON PARK, DISTRICT OF KEMPTON PARK, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Nineteenth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

From the north-western beacon of Portion 48 (Diagram SG A1365/37) of the farm Klipfontein 12 IR, generally eastwards along the northern boundaries of the farms Klipfontein 12 IR and Mooifontein 14 IR, so as to include them in this area, to the north-western corner of Portion 9 (Diagram SG A1107/08) of the farm Mooifontein 14 IR; thence south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 9, Portion 73 (Diagram SG A4921/72) and Portion 87 (Diagram SG A9559/73) all of the farm

GROUP AREAS ACT

Restricted trade

(84)

FM 5/9/80

There is still little indication that SA's racially grouped business areas are to be opened to black traders. In fact, some recent developments suggest that hopes for true free enterprise for all, raised by the Riekert recommendations on removing restrictions, have been stonewalled.

The major black business organisation, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, Nafcoc, has had its application for office space in Pretoria turned down, and an Indian corporate finance company, Finance and Investment Services Corporation, has been refused permission to operate from an office block in mid-Johannesburg.

Both have come up against the Group Areas Act, which is still used to stem the free flow of all-race business in the commercial and industrial hubs.

The Act has a provision, under Section 21, for permits to be issued to blacks to lease premises in the reserved areas. But red tape and the prospect of a veto from local authorities and the Group Areas Board have deterred many applicants.

Black entrepreneurs also suffer from the disadvantage that a permit can be withdrawn at any time without reasons given; and that even if they are permitted to be in a "white" business zone, they are confined to a particular building. In practice, this means confinement to the poorer parts of the CBDs.

Many have opted for a simpler route — the appointment of a white nominee who leases premises for other race groups. This has caused bitterness. "Why should a black need to go through a white person to operate a business or practise a profession where every race group is freely allowed to buy?" asks an Indian businessman. "The practice of nominees, encouraged by the law, is making us dishonest."

And Nigel Mandy, of the Johannesburg CBD Association, tells the *FM* that the practice holds "the possibility of corruption."

Though the CBDA is now acting as a sponsor of black business and professionals seeking permits, it has pledged itself to a total removal of racial barriers. Mandy says: "Let's have permits freely in the meantime," a move that could make it easier for the bars to fall and pave the way for the free trade areas accepted in principle by government.

17. Ibid., p.31.

18. Ibid., p.31.

Crucial Group Areas cases

5/9/80 RDM

(84)

By ALISON GILLWALD

THE Bloemfontein Appeal Court will today hear the first of two test cases against convictions under the Group Areas Act which could have a direct bearing on more than 600 people facing possible prosecution.

Hundreds of cases have been postponed until February pending the outcome of the appeals.

Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams' defence team will be led by Mr Jules Browde SC.

The basis of his defence will be that because of the shortage of housing in his own group area, Mr Adams of necessity moved into a white area and that this was a reasonable step under the circumstances.

Mr Adams was convicted of illegal occupation in terms of the Act and fined R100 or 50 days for three years last year.

It was found he had lived in Beit Street, Doornfontein, from April 1977 to April 1979 without a permit.

The case went on appeal to the Supreme Court but Justice M E King with Mr Justice A P Myburgh dismissed the appeal.

Dismissing Mr Adams' appeal in August last year, Mr Justice King said an Act of Parliament created a law but not necessarily equity.

"Speaking for myself and if I was sitting as a court of equity, I would have come to the assistance of the appellant," he said.

The second case to be heard, next Thursday, will appeal against the conviction in terms of the Act last year of Mr Ivan George Werner. He was sentenced to R75 or three months suspended for five years.

Leading his defence team will be legal expert Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Werner's case was referred to the Supreme Court in August last year. In a novel test case that challenged the validity of Proclamation 83 of 1962 defining white areas in central Johannesburg in terms of the Group Areas Act, Prof Dugard contested the order as a gratuitous interference in the rights of the individual.

Pageview: 'a black day for Indian community'

STAR 84 5/9/80

By Yussuf Nazeer

Members of the South African Indian Council and all Indian management and consultative committees will be called upon to resign en bloc following the decision to make Pageview white.

Despondent spokesmen for the Pageview Residents' Association will consult with their lawyers and other militant Indian leaders this weekend to draft letters calling for a cut-off of negotiations with the Government.

The Pageview association spokesman said in a statement that it "was a black day for the South African Indian people.

"The Government's stand on Pageview to continue with its apartheid policy by destroying all Indian homes and businesses there and turning this traditionally Indian area into a white area has broken forever the Indian people's trust in the Afrikaner," the statement added.

The association said the Government and the white electorate which supported its apartheid policies "would never be forgiven" over the Pageview "theft."

It added: "Nobody abroad can now believe this Government's plea that it was moving away from racial discrimination and apartheid."

The association then warned Forsburg's Indians "whose silence was deafening" that Fordsburg was next. It said it was now clear that the Government and its white-backed electorate did not want any Indian people living in or near its city.

Lenasia had now finally emerged as the "Indian tribal homeland."

When that axe falls . . .

84

RDM 5/9/86

The Cabinet has decided finally that Pageview in Johannesburg will not be returned to the Indian community. Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA bids farewell to a once bustling, thriving, multiracial community.

SO IT'S goodbye Pageview — or as it was better known, "Vietaas".

It was not unexpected that the Government axe would finally fall again on yet another black community.

Apart from the estimated 600 families still left in the ghost town of a formerly thriving, bustling, multiracial community, those who once lived in Vietaas will not shed too many tears for its inevitable demise.

People have become almost immune to the harsh realities of resettlement. Hardly a family among the three black groups in Johannesburg has remained unaffected by the Group Areas Act.

Vietaas has gone the way Johannesburg's Sophiatown, Cape Town's District Six and other colourful areas went — with excuses about slums, urban renewal and so forth.

Like District Six and Sophiatown, people of all races — but mainly the black groups — inhabited Vietaas.

Holy men, conmen, wealthy businessmen, unemployed people, hobos, gangsters, people on the make, on the break or on their way down, sari and jeans-clad women, all lived cheek by jowl.

Blacks, whites, coloureds, Indians, Malays and others not easily identifiable in terms of the Population Registration Act — as if anybody really cared what they were classified — jostled for a piece of the action.

For Vietaas, like District Six and Sophiatown, was a place where people sought — and invariably received — shelter, even if it meant a tiny backyard shanty.

Shebeens, church halls, mosques, little shops and cafes stood side-by-side with the small terrace houses, the fancy semi-detached houses and the occasional shanty.

There was 14th Street, certainly the most colourful shopping area in the Transvaal, where the shopkeeper or vendor would regard it as a failure if a customer went away empty-handed.

Such areas produced their own brand of black snobbery. Black people in central Johannesburg classified themselves according to their area, where, for example, the people of less slummy Fordsburg would look down on their counterparts from Vietaas or Malay Camp or Newclare or Sophiatown.

But the Government declared many years ago that Pageview must be for whites.

All the protests have fallen on deaf ears as the bulldozers and front-end loaders moved in to destroy settled, thriving communities in the name of apartheid, or so-called self-determination among the various race groups.

The apartheid excuse has always been that people should be placed in their little racial compartments so that there is no friction.

But whatever friction there was in the mixed communities seldom took on racial overtones. If anything, people became more aware of the divergent customs and traditions of their neighbours, and respected them.

Today, the younger people growing up in their uniracial group areas have little contact with their counterparts elsewhere, except ocassionally on the sports field.

They are the children of apartheid, who have shown their anger through the school boycotts. And the older people have not forgotten either.

What the Government mistakes for quiet acquiescence and acceptance by the black communities of their new homes is in fact a burning, seething anger at how apartheid has systematically destroyed old communities and dumped them in far-off places.

I remember an Indian family living in Newlands, on the western boundary of Johannesburg. The head of the family, helped by his wife, ran a small shop.

The man had a mild interest in politics, loved sport and his main ambition appeared to be to give his children a good education. His wife, semi-literate and religious, strove to give her children a good education.

Their neighbours on one side were Indian, and white on the other. There was little racial friction, with whites occasionally popping in to sample some samoosas.

The husband and the wife repeatedly told their children never to steal or indulge in any criminal or sinful activities.

Yet, in the early 1960s, they became criminals. Not because they stole anything or defrauded anyone, but because their skin happened to be a darker shade than white. They were hauled up before a Johannesburg magistrate for contravening the Group Areas Act.

They were "accused number 1" and "accused number 2". The magistrate agreed with the prosecutor that there was alternate housing available for them in Lenasia, 35 km away.

They had to move. Their children have never forgotten how their hard-working, God-fearing, law-abiding parents were made criminals.

It is just one example among countless thousands throughout the country.

And yet the Government talks about "changes", how coloureds and Indians will join whites in political decision-making, how blacks will have their own political institutions.

Today, executive members of the Government-created SA Indian Council will meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, and no doubt, as they have done before, will go cap-in-hand begging for various concessions.

And again their pleas will probably fall on ears deafened by similar appeals over the years. But they persist for reasons best known to themselves.

No doubt they will again be told what a secure future Indians have under this Government, how Indians will not go the way their counterparts did in other parts of Africa, and how Indians will have a say in the President's Council.

And while they will be told the same old unconvincing story, they will yet again emerge empty-handed, damaging their credibility even further.

All the while, the anger will continue to grow in the community and boost the process of radicalisation.

For it is now so obvious that when the authorities talk about "consultaion and dialogue" with the black groups, what they really mean is: "Come talk to us, and we will tell you why we are going ahead with what *we* think should be done."

So goodbye Pageview . . . and just as Sophiatown and District Six have passed into folklore and will be looked backed on with nostalgia by people who knew them, the scars, left by an authority bent on carrying out racial ideology, will remain for a long time to come.

R25m spent to move Pageview families

(84) ROM 6/9/80

By SEAN O'CONNOR
City Editor

THE Government is spending an estimated R25-million on moving Indian families out of Pageview — which the Government refused this week to return to the Indian community — although no re-development plans have been made for half the suburb.

A Department of Community Development spokesman said from Pretoria yesterday the department was spending an estimated R16,8-million on redeveloping Pageview and resettling Indian families in Lenasia.

The department bought the land in Pageview for R1,3-million, he said, and is spending R7,5-million on demolishing houses and structures in the suburb. The land was bought from the Johannesburg City Council, which in turn gave the money to the Indian community of Pageview.

The spokesman said the department was also spending an estimated R8-million on building new homes in Lenasia for 480 Indian families who have so far been moved from Pageview.

This figure would increase though, he said, because there were a number of families still to be moved.

It is estimated that there are 600 Indian families still living in Pageview and according to calculations on the figures released yesterday, the new houses being built in Lenasia are costing about R16 000. This means that an estimated R9-million will still have to be spent on building homes for the remaining 600 families in Pageview.

The spokesman emphasised that families were being resettled in Lenasia in larger and more comfortable homes, that the land was more expensive in Lenasia than in Pageview and that the R8-million included services to the new homes.

Mr Winston Herzenberg, city councillor for Pageview, said yesterday that the Government need not have spent a cent on redeveloping Pageview if Indian families had been allowed to remain in the suburb and buy land.

Mr Herzenberg said that if Indians had been allowed to take out freehold rights in Pageview — which would have entitled them to buy their properties — they could have redeveloped the suburb themselves.

"This illustrates the idiocy of this whole project," he said.

This view was supported yesterday by Mr Rashid Dinder, chairman of Pageview's Residents Association, who said that the Indian community would have been prepared to redeveloped Pageview "under our own steam to make it a suburb Johannesburg could have been proud of".

"But people do not have unlimited capital where there is no security," Mr Dinder said.

In recent years, Indians have only been entitled to leasehold rights in Pageview, which has enabled them to own their houses but not land.

Earlier this week, the Minister of Community Development and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, announced that Pageview would remain a white group area.

Mr Steyn said a new development plan providing for a residential suburb with parks and municipal facilities had been approved.

But this applies only to half of Pageview, north of 17th Street, which is included in the urban renewal project for the white community of Vrededorp. The project does not make provision for Indians.

However, Mr Herzenberg, who serves on the city council's Housing and Utilities Committee, was adamant yesterday that no plans had been made for the future of the rest of the suburb — south of 17th Street.

☐ To Page 2

Indian move costs R25m

(84) 6/9/80

From Page 1

Mr Herzenberg said that the new homes being built in Lenasia were in greater demand for other Indian families, many of whom were living in overcrowded conditions in Lenasia.

He said the department would also have to finance the building of new houses in Pageview for whites and he estimated that it could cost in the region of R3-million to erect about 200 new homes.

He added that it was not too late for the Government to change its mind and return Pageview to the Indian community.

Some council officials believe that the portion of Pageview north of 17th Street which is included in the urban renewal project, could still be occupied by Indians without a changes being made to the plan, he said.

He added that he and Lenasia residents would continue to urge the Government to reverse it decision, in spite of Mr Steyn's announcement this week.

○ However Mr Steyn told the executive of the SA Indian Council yesterday he and the Cabinet were prepared to consider other areas within Johannesburg's city limits which would be suitable as an Indian residential group area, an SA Indian Council executive mem-

5. *Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations*

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few × 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

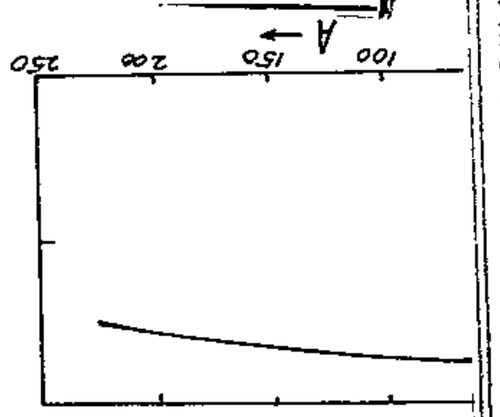
5.1 *Interaction of radiation with matter*

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

4.8 *Fission and Fusion*

In the stable nuclei as the nucleon number we plot the ratio (B_A versus A in fig. 22. approximately constan maximum of ~8 MeV nuc "medium" nuclei (A = The lower values for can be attributed to nuclear surface tens The lower values for (A ≳ 120) can be attr the enhanced Coulomb the protons in these

If we fuse light (A ≲ (fission) heavy (A ≳ system will therefore system (fig.22). In of energy (like latent kinetic energy of the fusion one or both of energy to overcome the the nuclear separation fission occurs spontan a form of radioactivit a nuclear reaction, fo as ^{235}U with neutrons fragments) produced ex are initially highly e ground states and their are also released in t in the production of s Most of the energy rel as the kinetic energy



y B_A increases
he rate of increase

Fig.23 Example of

Waarom?

Rapport 14/9/80 (84)

IN die naam van stadsvernuwing moet 'n stuk of ses-, sewehonderd oorblywende Indiër-gesinne die Johannesburgse buurt Pageview verlaat; mense wat al geslagte lank daar woon. Al taal wat in dié stadium oorbly, blykbaar, is dié van die „geel bulldozer" wat moet platstoot en opruim.

Die buurt, wat al sedert Paul Kruger se dae deur gekleurdes bewoon word, is blank verklaar. Verset teen die omwenteling loop al geruime tyd. Maar die antwoord bly: Nee, die groepsgebiedbesluit word nie omgekeer nie.

Aangrensend lê Vrededorp, ook blank verklaar, wat vir vernuwinge geoormerk is wanneer die geld daarvoor beskikbaar is. Vir 'n ieder om te sien, lê Vrededorp daar: bouvalle, enkel bewoonde huise, kaal kolle. Ook dié buurt had 'n aansienlike Indiër-bevolking.

Digby lê die Oosterse Plaza, waar die Indiër-handelaars van daardie wyke nou sake doen. Maar die vinger bly wys: daar sal ver buite die stad gewoon word.

As daar blyke was dat 'n agteruitgegane gebied gehelp word om homself te vernuwe, met behoud van sy inwoners, sou 'n mens wat tot lof daarvan kon sê.

Dié dinge, dié verskuiwings, vind plaas in 'n tyd dat die Eerste Minister sê ook die Groepsgebiedewet is geen heilige koei nie (dit kan gewysig, aangepas word); en terwyl daar sprake is dat gesamentlike sakegebiede tot stand sal kom. Dit gebeur in 'n tyd dat Suid-Afrikaners van verskillende kleure om 'n tafel sal moet aansit om oor die toekoms te besin en beding.

In die lig hiervan wil ons vra: Waarom 'n Pageview-gedoe? Het die Kaapse Distrik Ses — steeds 'n rou, emosievolle simbool — dan geen les geleer nie? Móét onverbiddelikheid, strakke kompartimentisering seëvier en welwillendheid, en die kanse om dit te skep, sommerso in die put beland?

'Govt created a housing hailstorm'

8/9/80 (84)

The housing shortage created by the Group Areas Act has been described in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein as a "hailstorm that had not yet stopped".

Mr Jules Browde SC said the "hailstorm" had been created by the Government and was "getting worse all the time".

Mr Browde, assisted by Mr C R Mailer and Mr M Basslian, was arguing an appeal by Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams, of Johannesburg, against his conviction last year under the Group Areas Act.

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotzé, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice van Heerden (Acting Judge of Appeal).

Judgment was reserved.

Mr Justice Rumpff suggested that perhaps Mr Adams, who had been fined R100 (or 50 days) had "run into the hailstorm" and that the only reason he had gone from Durban to Johannesburg was for economic reasons.

Mr Justice Rumpff and Mr Browde spent some time arguing this point — mainly because Mr Browde based the appeal on the law of necessity, and the courts have consistently refused to accept appeals based on economic necessity.

Mr Browde conceded that Mr Adams had gone to Johannesburg to get work, but stressed that he had been convicted because of a social problem — the lack of housing in his own group area.

What the court had to deal with therefore was a social, not an economic, problem.

Mr Browde's argument rested on the fact that there was a chronic housing shortage for Indians in their group area in Johannesburg, and in the face of the need to find accommodation for his family and his inability to get any "legal" accommodation, Mr Adams took a reasonable step in moving into a flat in Doornfontein.

Mr Justice Rumpff asked whether Mr Adams had not perhaps created the necessity himself by moving to Johannesburg where there was a hou-

Town proposes to resettle Indians

(84) RDM 19/9/80

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE town of Ogies in the Eastern Transvaal plans to move its Indian community of about 50 families to a residential site 3km from the town centre.

At a general meeting with the Group Areas Board and white residents yesterday, Indian community leaders accepted the proposed resettlement.

They said they realised their accommodation situation in the town had become critical. In many cases, housing for Indians in Ogies was of a very poor standard.

However, they hoped to keep trading in the Ogies town centre under the auspices of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act. Section 19 makes provision for the Minister of Community Development to allow Indians to trade in white group areas under permit.

The Ogies expansion problem arose yesterday when various representatives explained that most of the land around the town was owned by mining concerns.

"If the Indian community does not want to move to the new site, I can assure them the whites in the town will move there," said one white representative

A legal spokesman for the Indian petitioners, Mr David Dyson, said his clients did not want to sell out their potential right to trade in the town itself.

"It is just possible that in future there will be open trading areas in the centre of towns," he said.

Members of the Indian community warned that the establishment of two trading centres in Ogies would be detrimental for all concerned.

Mr Salaam Mayet, observer and member of the SA Indian Council, said that future trends would make it important for towns to ignore the colour of their entrepreneurs and look at their potential.

"In a small town like Ogies, it would affect trading badly to establish two trading centres," he said "Here in Ogies we can set an example if whites received Indian traders in their midst."

Mr Mayet said it was important that the Department of Community Development step in to organise the building of the proposed Indian sector outside Ogies.

The chairman of the Group Areas Board, Mr S W van Wyk, told the meeting that the trading situation was not one of the specific points of discussion yesterday.

He added, however, that the possibility of considering the application of Section 19 would be discussed.

Indian's move to white area 'a necessity' court told

(84) STAR 5/9/80

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — It could not have been the intention of the Group Areas Act that people should go homeless, the Appeal Court was told here today.

In the first of the two test cases on appeal against convictions under the Act, Mr Jules Browde, SC, submitted that if no accommodation was available in a person's group area he was, because of necessity, no longer bound by the provisions of the Act.

Mr Browde, assisted by Mr C R Mailer and Mr M Basslian, was appealing against the conviction and sentence in Johannesburg last year of Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams who was fined R100 (or 50 days) for illegally living in a white group area.

The Transvaal Supreme Court dismissed his appeal in August.

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice van Heerden (Acting Judge of Appeal).

Mr Browde said that Mr Adams, an Indian, and his family had been forced to move from a hotel in Bosmont to "rat-infested, unhygienic and overcrowded" accommodation in Ophirton and Vrededorp before moving into back rooms owned by his employers in Bezuidenhout Valley.

When Mr Adams was forced to leave Bez Valley he moved into the Ellis Park Flats in Doornfontein, a white area.

He was not looking for "better accommodation" — as the magistrate had found — but accommodation at a time when there was none in the Johannesburg area to allocate to Indians.

The move to Doornfontein was therefore an act of necessity.

It was Mr Adams's legal duty to protect his wife and child from physical harm in a situation (lack of housing) not of his own making.

It was, therefore, not unreasonable for him to have occupied the premises in question.

Mr Adams had applied to the Department of Community Development for accommodation.

Mr Browde said it was irrelevant that he had failed to apply for a permit to live in a white area.

The defence of necessity had placed the onus on the State to prove that such a permit would probably have been granted.

Dr J A van S D'Oliveira, for the State, said it was clearly the intention of the legislature that the Group Areas Act was to be seen as a fundamental Act regulating the ownership and occupation of land in South Africa.

It contained comprehensive and definite regulations and consistently and regularly contained the phrase "except under the authority of a permit."

Mr Adams had not applied for a permit.

The Act did not countenance a reliance on necessity in the present type of situation as it had provided remedies for it — the application for a permit, a possible appeal to the Minister and a Supreme Court review of the Minister's decision.

(Proceeding)

Koornhof accused of Alex let-down

Political Reporter

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has been criticised for not fulfilling a pledge to visit Sandton and investigate the future of coloured people living in Alexandra.

Mr David Dalling, Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton, said at a report-back meeting in his constituency last night that the position of the 5 000 coloured people in Alexandra was still unresolved.

It had been accepted by virtually everyone in the region that they were part of the community, he said. He had invited Dr Koornhof earlier this year to visit Sandton to consult with people in the area about the future of the coloured people.

Dr Koornhof had accepted the invitation and said he would enlist the aid of the Minister of Community Development.

It was now September, said Mr Dalling, and Dr Koornhof had not fulfilled his promise. The uncertainty about the future of the coloured people continued.

"Have you lost interest in our community?" he asked of Dr Koornhof.

Mr Dalling who spoke to a multiracial audience which included black, coloured and Indian community leaders in Sandton, listed two other issues affecting the area:

- Alexandra's viability as a town. The Government had said it would get municipal status and this meant there would be the responsibility for providing adminnistration and services

FOOLISH

But the township had hardly any shops, no industries or rates from privately owned homes. It was foolish to talk of municipal status if there was no rate base, said Mr Dalling. Proper home ownership was needed.

- The need for more ground for the township. Its population was about the same as that of Sandton, yet it had about one fiftieth of the space. No good would follow from Alexandra being rebuilt without more space being provided.

'Never-never' home still a dream after 4 years

Star 10/9/80

By Carolyn Dempster

Waking up, peering through the misted windows of his combi, and "borrowing" a bucket of water to wash in from a friendly flat dweller has become a way of life for Solly Human (29), his pregnant wife, Ursula, and their three children.

For the past four years, the Human family has been using its combi as a home, moving from one coloured township to another, storing the furniture with friends and relatives, waiting for the "never-never" house the Johannesburg City Council has promised.

So far, they have progressed to S592 on the list, which is quite far considering there are 4 000 other families waiting for accommodation of some sort.

Getting ready to go to sleep for the night in their "home-combi" are the Human family. From left Zelda (12), Rolan (10), Sandri (3), Mrs Ursula Human, and Solly.

HAD TO MOVE

"We used to have a house in Noordgesig," said Solly wistfully, "but we were only sub tenants, and when I got a job with an engineering firm in Booysens, they said we couldn't stay there anymore."

That was in 1976. Since then Solly has tried to find accommodation in Protea, Newclare, Kliptown, and has now parked his combi in Extension 6, Eldorado Park.

"We were very lucky because there was an old abandoned car when we arrived here, and the kids slept there, and then there was more room in the combi," Solly said.

NO CHOICE

Unfortunately, this second "bedroom" was destroyed a couple of months ago when a group of tsotsis set the car alight and reduced it to a burnt-out zebra-striped wreck.

"Now the children have to sleep with our friends in these flats here," said Solly, "but you know what it's like. The people have a party, they get drunk and then they say 'get out, go and sleep in your combi,' and we don't have much choice.

"My wife is expecting her baby in November, which will only be more worry."

According to Mr M P Wilsnach, director of Housing for the Johannesburg City Council, there is little the council can do, although he says they are concerned.

The critical housing shortage has been aggravated by the Group Areas Act and the influx of families from other areas in search of work.

In August, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said his department would be taking a close look at the Group Areas Act in terms of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, but the process will inevitably be slow.

Kliptown's 'illegal' blacks ordered to quit township

10/9/80 (84) STAR

By Lynda Loxton

Over 100 "illegal" black people living in the coloured slum of Kliptown, outside Johannesburg, could soon be homeless.

This week, 21 families were issued with warnings by officials of the West Rand Administration Board that, in terms of the Housing Act, they were living illegally in a coloured area and were to get out immediately.

WRAB officials, however, claim that the families were given a fortnight's notice.

The blacks are being evicted at the request of the Department of Community Development, which wants to clear the area for the new coloured township of Eldorado Park Extension 9.

Mr Mohammed Dangor, the Coloured Management Committee representative for the area, said today the families had been told to get out immediately and that one house had been demolished by officials after the residents had moved out.

Mr Dangor and Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the CMC, today expressed concern about the move. They believe it would "destroy the last multi-racial area in the city."

"Why don't the officials move all the people, black and coloured, to the houses set aside in Klipspruit West?" said Mr Dangor.

According to the two leaders, most of the black people in Kliptown, some of whom have lived there for over 20 years, do not have any documents allowing them to stay in Johannesburg.

If they are evicted from their homes, it is unlikely that WRAB will allocate any alternative accommodation for them and they will have to leave the Johannesburg area.

"That basically means that they will have to go to homelands they have most probably never seen," Mr Richards said.

The residents have decided to seek legal advice about the WRAB warnings.

Strong backing for an Indian Pageview

STAR B4 11/9/80

By Yussuf Nazeer

Support for Indian claims to Pageview-Fordsburg has come from the influential Johannesburg Central Business District Association.

The CBDA is to undertake a study of the feasibility of establishing an Indian residential community — "preferably in the Pageview-Fordsburg area — close to the centre of the city."

This was disclosed today by the chairman of the CBDA, Mr Nigel Mandy.

"The Association is appointing, at its own expense, a consortium of expert planners, architects and economists for this purpose, and we expect a preliminary report before the end of this year," he said.

"We will ask our planners to make an urgent and objective study of the feasibility of establishing this Indian residential community near the city," Mr Mandy said.

One of the Association's functions, according to Mr Mandy, is to investigate and encourage the establishment of medium-density housing near the central city.

Advantages include the saving of commuting time and of fuel, the strengthening of public transportation services, the utilisation of existing infrastructure, and the strengthening of "downtown fabric," Mr Mandy pointed out.

PRESSING

"A particularly pressing need is to provide housing for members of the Indian group close to the central city," Mr Mandy said.

"And this should preferably be in their traditionally historic Pageview-Fordsburg area.

"The Indian community should also be able to choose between suburban living in Lenasia, some 30 km out of town, and living close to the city," said Mr Mandy.

He said the government view that Pageview and Fordsburg were not large enough for the development of all desirable community facilities, needed to be tested in the light of "the latest developments in medium density urban renewal" construction.

Group Areas restrictions invalid, court is told

(94)

STAR 11/9/80

By Lynda Loxton

BLOEMFONTEIN — The individual rights of coloureds and Indians in Johannesburg were threatened by a proclamation under the Group Areas Act, the Appeal Court was told here today.

Professor John Dugard, of Wits University, said Proclamation 83 of 1962 was invalid because it did not take into account the shortage of housing for coloureds and Indians. It also violated the human rights provisions of the United Nations charter, to which South Africa was a signatory.

Proclamation 83 defines white areas in central Johannesburg in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Prof Dugard, assisted by Mr Jonathen Burchell, was representing Ivan George Werner, who was last year fined R75 or three months (suspended for five years) for living illegally in Orion Court, Bree Street — a white area in central Johannesburg.

This is the second Group Areas Act test case to go before the Appeal Court in a week. More than 600 cases have been held over pending the outcome of the appeals.

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, sitting with Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Heerden.

Professor Dugard argued that the proclamation was being applied in a way that discriminated against coloureds and Indians. It was unreasonable in the circumstances and constituted an "oppressive and gratuitous interference with individual rights."

He said public statements by the Prime Minister and Government members had indicated a determination to move away from discrimination on the grounds of race or colour.

But evidence showed that the conditions under which the coloured community in Johannesburg (and the Witwatersrand) lived, particularly as a result of Proclamation 83, were substantially inferior and unequal to those under which whites live.

About 25 percent of the Johannesburg coloured community had no suitable accommodation and they could not get accommodation in other group areas. Yet at the time Mr Werner was charged there was a surplus of accommodation in white areas which was within Mr Werner's means, and the means of many others.

NO SUBSTANCE

"There is no substance to the argument that the present crisis in housing is the result of expanding industrialiation and urbanisation and simply reflects a world-wide phenomenon. Here the accommodation was available but because of Proclamation 83 Werner and others could not get it," he said.

Professor Dugard said the overcrowding in coloured group areas, because of the shortage of housing, was having a serious effect on the quality of life, health and welfare of the community.

"It is true that most coloured persons have some form of shelter in the sense that they are not living on streets or pavements. But from the evidence it appears that the shelter is often appalling. Many people live in garages, storerooms, wendyhouses and cars," he said.

Before Mr Werner moved to Bree Street he had lived with seven people in a two-roomed unit in Riverlea Extension. The proclamation, by restricting coloured people to certain areas, was therefore creating living conditions that contravened the Slums Act.

UNREASONABLE

The situation had been partly caused by the failure of the authorities to take the necessary steps provided in the Group Areas Act to prevent "undue hardship."

Instead, the authorities had been unreasonable in bringing several hundred prosecutions against coloured people when they knew there was no reasonable alternative accommodation for them.

The proclamation was unreasonable when it was introduced 17 years ago but the legislature had allowed for a reasonable period of time to allow the "colossal social experiment" of the Group Areas Act to be implemented.

Parliament had not envisaged long-term indefinite discrimination and the proclamation should be declared invalid while the present housing shortage continued.

(Proceeding)

STAR 12/9/80 (84)

Act blamed for housing shortage

By Linda Loxton

BLOEMFONTEIN — The restriction of people to certain group areas and inaction by the authorities was yesterday blamed for the chronic shortage of houses for coloured people in Johannesburg.

Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand told the Appeal Court here that Proclamation 83 of 1962 was discriminatory, and should be declared invalid. The proclamation defines white group areas in central Johannesburg.

Assisted by Mr Jonathan Burhell, Professor Dugard was presenting the appeal of Mr Ivan George Werner of Johannesburg against his conviction and sentencing last year for a contravention of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Werner was fined R75 or three months suspended for five years for living in a white group area in the city centre.

UNREASONABLE

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice van Heerden (Acting Judge of Appeal). Judgment was reserved.

Professor Dugard said he was not suggesting bad faith on the part of the authorities: just that the proclamation had been applied in an unreasonable manner and was therefore, he believed, invalid.

It had been unreasonable at the time it was published because the areas set aside for coloured people were unequal in terms of facilities and size, but its validity had not been challenged because of a court ruling that the "colossal social experiment" inherent in the Group Areas Act would result in discrimination for a "reasonable" time.

After 17 years, this argument no longer held. The way the proclamation was now being implemented was grossly unreasonable, discriminatory and was a threat to human rights.

DISCRIMINATION

It did not take into account the shortage of housing or the Government's apparent attempt to move away from discrimination on the grounds of race or colour.

It was unreasonable to restrict people to one group area when there was surplus of accommodation in another group area. At the time Mr Werner moved into the city there was a surplus of white accommodation and a shortage of accommodation for coloured people.

The Group Areas Act contained certain provisions aimed at preventing "undue hardship." The authorities had not implemented these provisions. Not enough houses had been built to cater for the population growth and influx of people from other areas.

In an unusual move, Professor Dugard reminded the court of South Africa's international obligation, as a signatory of the United Nations Charter, to "promote respectable human rights without distinction made on race."

OBLIGATION

This obligation should be kept in mind when interpreting the Group Areas Act, he said. Discrimination could not, therefore, be "clearly implied," as determined in a previous case before the Appeal Court and the proclamation should be declared invalid.

Professor Dugard also argued that Mr Werner had moved into the city centre out of necessity, and that this was a reasonable step in the circumstances.

Mr Etienne du Toit, for the State, argued that the proclamation had nothing to do with the housing shortage. All it had done was, in terms of the Group Areas Act, set aside parcels of land for the different racial groups. A proclamation was either valid or invalid in terms of an Act, the day it was published. It could not be declared "dead" after a certain period of time.

Mr du Toit rejected the appeal of necessity and said Mr Werner had not taken all the steps open to him to get alternative accommodation.

Saga of the homeless

In 1975 a young coloured man left Cape Town and came up to Johannesburg.

He managed to get work and bachelor accommodation as a lodger.

His problems started when he decided to get married.

His wife had lived in Johannesburg all her life, and as they both worked here they decided to stay on.

At first they lived rent-free with her family — mother, three brothers and a sister — in a two-roomed house in Riverlea Extension.

The young couple had to sleep in the kitchen and they often suffered from headaches and dizziness because of the smoke from the coal stove.

He did not get on with wife's mother and soon a hostile atmosphere developed in the house.

Then his wife became pregnant and he knew he had to get somewhere else to live.

He had heard that it took years on a waiting list before one could get a council house, and that it was highly unlikely that he would be given a permit to live in a white area.

He was desperate. He wanted to get his wife out of the unhealthy conditions they were living in before she had their child; he wanted a place of their own away from the hostilities in the house.

So he moved into a flat in Bree Street in the city centre. He could afford it, but he put his name down on a waiting list because what he really wanted was a home of his own in a coloured area.

Last year, the young man — Ivan George Werner — was charged with living illegally in a white area.

His case was referred to the Supreme Court because the defence challenged the validity of the proclamation which defines white areas in central Johannesburg.

He was found guilty and an appeal was lodged.

Because of his case, and that of Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams, which was heard by the Appeal Court last week, more than 600 other Group Areas cases have been held over until February.

'Cabinet Pageview rule not irrevocable'

STAR 12/9/80

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Cabinet's ruling that Pageview cannot be given back to the Indian community to whom it "morally belonged" was not irrevocable, a city councillor for the area today said.

Mr Winston Herzenberg, Johannesburg city councillor for the Vrededorp, Pageview, Braamfontein complex said he did not agree with statements that the decision to take Pageview from the Indians "was irrevocable" because the planning had gone "too far."

NO PLANS

He pointed out that there were no plans for the area as yet, south of 17th Street, where Indians had owned property and had been living all their lives.

Also, the land which the Indians were forced to sell to the Department of Community Development under the Group Areas Act, has not been sold to private white entrepreneurs or speculators.

"The Department still owns all of this land, which once rightfully belonged to the Indian people. It can still be given back to them," Mr Herzenberg said.

REJECTED

He also rejected the argument that Pageview was "too small" for Indian re-development. The adjoining white area of Vrededorp is about the same size as Pageview.

The chairman of the Central Business District Association, Mr Nigel Mandy, said it was inconceivable the Government was asking Indians to join in a new political dispensation with it while it took away their land and an area where they had traditionally lived for generations.

Ruling reserved in living rights appeal

Staff Reporter

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Judgment was reserved yesterday in the appeal of a man against his conviction and sentence in a "test case" under the Group Areas Act, involving what a Supreme Court judge called a "novel attack" on the Act by defence counsel.

The outcome of the appeal of Mr Ivan George Werner, heard in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday, is crucial to the fate of about 600 people facing prosecution under the Act in Johannesburg alone.

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Van Heerden (acting Judge of Appeal).

Mr Werner was convicted in the Witwatersrand Supreme Court by Mr Justice Le Roux in August last year and fined R75 or three months' jail, conditionally suspended for five years.

The Supreme Court found Mr Werner, a coloured, contravened Section 26 (1) of the Group Areas Act by living illegally in a flat in Bree Street, Johannesburg.

Mr Justice Le Roux ruled that the question of necessity had not been proved, and found Mr Werner and his family had occupied premises demarcated for exclusive occupation by whites without being in possession of a valid permit.

Sapa reports that Professor John Dugard, for Mr Werner, said he had been granted leave to appeal against conviction on the grounds that:

- The trial judge erred in finding that Proclamation 83 of 1962 (which set aside the area for white occupation) was valid. It was submitted that the proclamation was invalid on the grounds that it was unreasonable in its application and was therefore ultra vires;
- The trial judge ought to have found that Mr Werner had acted out of necessity in taking up occupation of premises in an area proclaimed for the exclusive occupation of whites, and that he therefore did not act unlawfully.

Prof Dugard submitted that the unreasonableness of a proclamation must be judged by the manner in which it was implemented, and at the time its validity was questioned.

The Appeal Court was told that the judge had found the unreasonable application of a proclamation should be foreseeable at the time of its issue.

Instead, Prof Dugard submitted, a court should examine the circumstances which existed at the time of the proceedings.

If they provided evidence of unreasonable application, the court should set aside the proclamation on the ground that it was inherently and latently unreasonable, as evidenced by its present application.

Prof Dugard submitted that a court could only pronounce on the standard of reasonableness in the light of prevailing circumstances and public policy.

It could not make a finding on reasonableness on the basis of what was seen as reasonable 18 years ago.

The onus was on Mr Werner to prove on a balance of probabilities that there was substantial inequality of treatment of the coloured group, and that this had been caused by the implementation of Proclamation 83.

The Indian group found itself in much the same position as the coloured group in Johannesburg in respect of accommodation, Prof Dugard said.

However, the evidence in the present case focused attention mainly on inequalities between the coloured and white groups.

Prof Dugard submitted that the court might take judicial notice of present public policy on race relations.

In assessing the attitude of the average right-thinking member of the community, he said, the court might have regard to the public statements of the present Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, his predecessor, and members of the Government, which indicated a determination to "move away" from discrimination on the grounds of race or colour.

Prof Dugard submitted that the evidence supported a finding of partial and unequal treatment which disregarded the reasonable requirements of the coloured community.

The conditions under which the coloured community of Johannesburg (and the Witwatersrand) lived as a result of proclamations under the Act — particularly the one in contention — were substantially inferior and unequal to those under which whites lived.

Prof Dugard submitted that:

- Whites had a surplus of accommodation available to them in the group area set aside for their exclusive occupation, while coloureds often had no accommodation whatever available in areas set aside for their exclusive occupation;
- But for the restrictions Proclamation 83 placed on coloured residential occupation, it would be possible for coloureds to find accommodation in central Johannesburg;
- The inequality of treatment was substantial and gross — figures quoted showed that about a quarter of Johannesburg's coloured population was without proper accommodation;
- The overcrowding resulting from this situation had serious consequences on the quality of life, health and welfare of the coloured community.

Prof Dugard submitted that the present situation was partly caused by the failure of the administration to take the necessary steps envisaged by the Group Areas Act to ensure equality of treatment.

In the course of the trial there was evidence that steps were being taken which might, in the future, remove the present substantial inequality.

This provided no relief for the present or the immediate future for many thousands of people, and there was no certainty that the required funds would be provided.

Prof Dugard said the present accommodation crisis was not an unforeseen phenomenon. The evidence showed housing had been a major problem for many years in the coloured community.

This had been brought to the attention of the authorities in a variety of ways.

It was submitted that the present implementation of Proclamation 83 seriously undermined secure family life — a fundamental common law right.

As such an interference with a basic right was not expressly or implicitly envisaged by the Group Areas Act, it followed that the proclamation was ultra vires, Prof Dugard said.

Prof Dugard said courts should adopt a vigilant attitude towards proclamations which interfered with individual rights.

It was also submitted that the trial judge had incorrectly placed the onus on Mr Werner to prove the defence of necessity.

The court was told the conditions under which Mr Werner and his wife had lived in 768b Riverlea Extension constituted a threat to their health and that of their unborn child and led to a serious invasion of their privacy.

They did not leave Riverlea Extension purely out of convenience.

In addition, the size of their Riverlea accommodation did not meet requirements under the Slums Act.

The Werners therefore faced the choice of contravening the Group Areas Act or the Slums Act.

Prof Dugard said Mr Werner's act of necessity did not affect the property interests of a third party. He paid his monthly rent at the Bree Street flat and got on well with the white occupants of the block.

The Werners were therefore not in the position of "squatters".

Mr E Du Toit, for the State, submitted that Mr Werner could not succeed in showing that Proclamation 83 resulted in an actual and considerable partial and unequal discrimination between the coloured and white groups.

The State contended that Proclamation 83, seen against the background of surrounding facts — and also other proclamations under which members of the coloured group had been allotted large tracts of ground — did not substantially discriminate in a partial and unequal manner against the coloured group, and consequently, not against Mr Werner.

An alternative contention was that if the court should find that such discrimination was shown on the facts, then the Group Areas Act made provision for such discrimination and the proclamation was therefore not ultra vires.

Mr Du Toit said the proclamation had not been applied or implemented by the relevant authorities in a *mala fide* or unreasonable manner.

On the contrary, all relevant State organisations were bona fide in implementing the proclamation and the Group Areas Act.

Mr Du Toit submitted it was not the task of a court to express a view on the moral justification or otherwise of the Group Areas Act and the proclamations issued in terms of it.

A limited responsibility for a local authority to provide accommodation had no influence on the intentions of the legislator with the Group Areas Act and the interpretation of such intentions by the Appellate Division.

Public opinion was totally irrelevant in determining the legality or otherwise of the proclamation in question, Mr Du Toit contended.

He said Proclamation 83 had often been investigated and discussed by South African courts, without its validity being questioned in any way.

The proclamation had been in effect for 17 years.

He submitted that the Appeal Court would be conscious of its limited power to declare the proclamation ultra vires.

Mr Du Toit submitted that Mr Werner had not acted out of necessity, in that:

- He had not attempted to apply for housing in his own area;
- He had not applied to the Department of Community Development for housing or for a permit to live in a white area;
- He had not found out whether he could obtain legitimate housing in surrounding Witwatersrand towns.

In the circumstances Mr Werner's unlawful step was by no means forced, but clearly an act of convenience, not of necessity, Mr Du Toit said.

Pageview mosques may spark problems

Star 13/9/85

By Yussuf Nazeer

Two mosques in Pageview which will prevent the area from becoming "wholly white" could trigger serious future religious problems for Muslims and Christians, Indian spokesmen said today.

They drew attention to the fact that all mosques were built on consecrated ground. Mosque property is never sold by Muslims. And the demolishing of the mosques would be regarded by the country's 500 000 Muslims as a desecration.

Muslim spokesmen on the Pageview Residents Association, backed by other respected Transvaal Muslim leaders, foresee problems arising in the area — particularly on Fridays (the Islamic sabbath), and during Ramadhan and on Muslim holy days.

These are the times when thousands of Muslims congregate in mosques.

"The Muslims do not expect white residents who may be living in Pageview to bar Islamic worshippers from their two traditional mosques — even if they stood in a white area," a spkesman for the Pageview Residents Association said.

Every Friday, hundreds of Muslims of all races jampack the two Pageview mosques, also causing traffic jams and parking problems, it was pointed out.

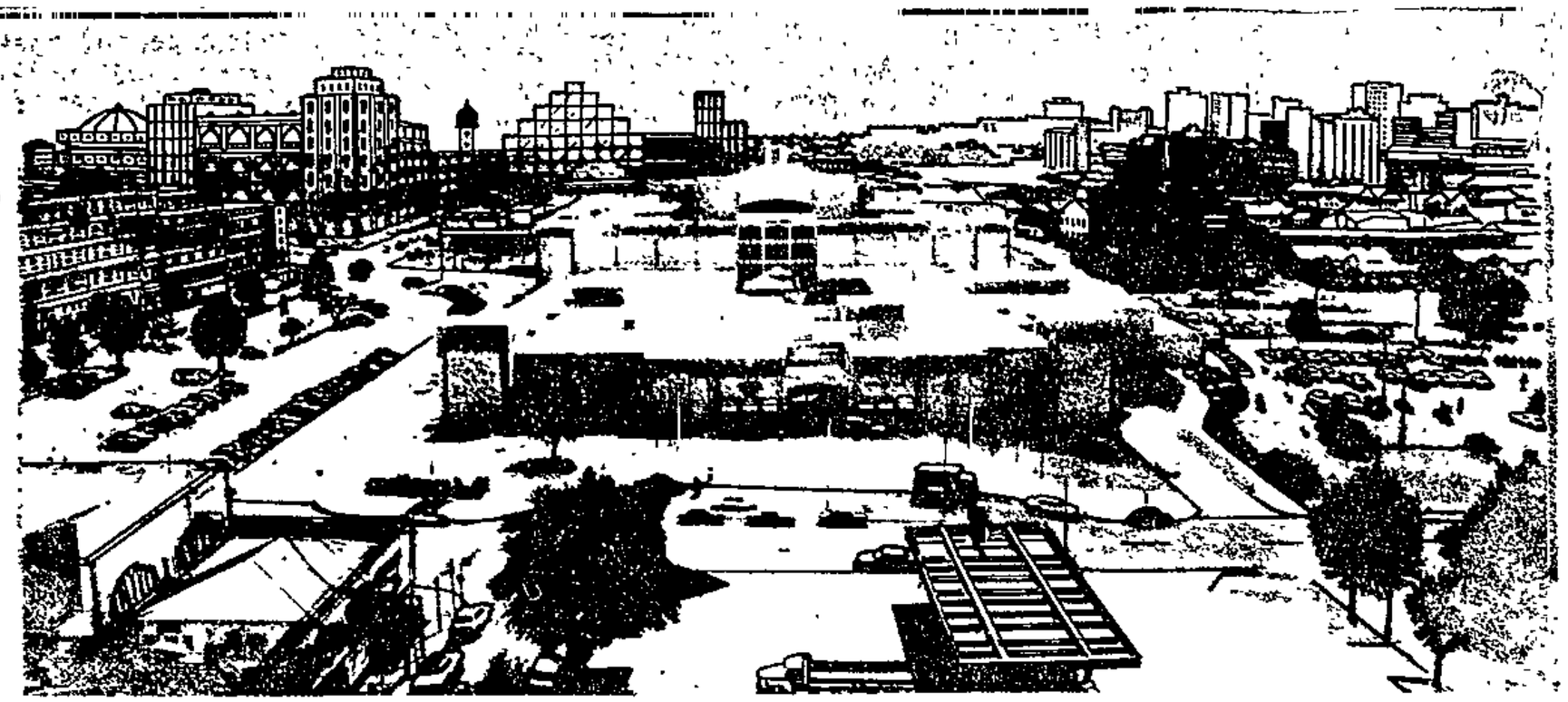
"If white residents tolerate this, then we foresee no problems," a spokesman for a large Johannesburg Muslim body said.

"And if there was a move to bar Muslims from these houses of worship or demolish the mosques, then it would definitely trigger trouble," he added.

A bold plan by the Johannesburg Central Business District Association to initiate at its own expense a new investigation into the feasibility of creating medium-density housing and other facilities in the Pageview-Fordsburg-Newtown complex for the Asian community, could open the way for the Government to review its decision to push all Indians out of the city. YUSSUF NAZEER reports on CBDA's arguments along with the sort of plan envisaged for the area.

Bold plan to avert expulsion from city

(84) 16/9/80 STAR



An artist's concept of an eastern suburb stretching between Pageview, Fordsburg and Newtown, built around the Oriental Plaza.

'Keep the Indians'

The CBDA argues that the retention of an "Eastern quarter" as part of Johannesburg city, is in keeping with the cosmopolitan flavour and pattern of the world's great cities.

It also argues that Asian South Africans are an integral part of Johannesburg and, as such, have as much right to city facilities along with business and residential opportunities as other Suth Africans.

It also pointed out that Asian South Africans played a major and significant role in strengthening Johannesburg's commercial fabric.

PROPOSALS

The decision by the CBDA to appoint a panel of experts in urban planning, including economists and architects, to investigate the feasibility of creating an "Eastern mini-city within the city" was inspired, according to the CBDA's chairman, Mr Nigel Mandy, by the outgoing Minister of Indian Affairs and Community Development, Mr Steyn.

Mr Mandy said that, although the Minister had announced the Government's ruling against giving Pageview back to the Asian community, he nevertheless stated that he would entertain proposals for the establishment of a group area for Asians near Johannesburg.

"This appears to indicate that there is no objection in principle to an Asian settlement close to the central city," said Mr Mandy.

He said that the CBDA's view was that the Asian community should also have the right to choose between suburban living in Lenasia — more than 30 km out of the city — and living close to it.

People who knew about town planning and city development had expressed the need and significance of retaining an urban Asian settlement, he said.

"The Afrikaans Press has also joined the English in criticising the Government's decision to push the Asian community out of their traditional and historic areas such as Pageview," Mr Mandy added.

This strong criticism, Mr Mandy said, had to be seen in the light of the Government's commitment to removing unjust and unnecessary discrimination while seeking the co-operation of Indian people to help evolve a new political dispensation.

It was therefore felt that the CBDA's investigations into plans for a medium-density housing complex in the Pageview-Fordsburg circle, with the Oriental Plaza as the central point or nucleus, could open the way for a Government reappraisal of the whole matter.

City councillor for the Pageview, Vrededorp and Braamfontein area Mr Winston Herzenberg, who had been compaigning for many years for the re-development of Pageview and Fordsburg, including Newtown, for urban Indian settlement, is in full agreement with the CBDA plan.

"The argument that Pageview is too small for Indian urban settlement must be rejected," Mr Herzenberg maintains.

"The adjoining white area of Vrededorp is no larger than Pageview, yet it is good enough for whites without any argument that it is too small for them."

Mr Hertzenberg said that an Oriental "mini-city" as part of the city was imperative as a tourist attraction and to liven up Johannesburg which was dead after dark.

Indian leaders who were asked during their negotiations with Mr Steyn on the retention of Pageview and Fordsburg to submit what they had in mind for these two traditional Eastern complexes, proposed medium-de[illegible] housing and low-rise [illegible] with schools, recre[illegible] centres, cinemas, a [illegible] nightclubs, and [illegible] amenities around [illegible] Plaza, and stretching [illegible] tween Newtown, F[illegible] burg and Pageview.

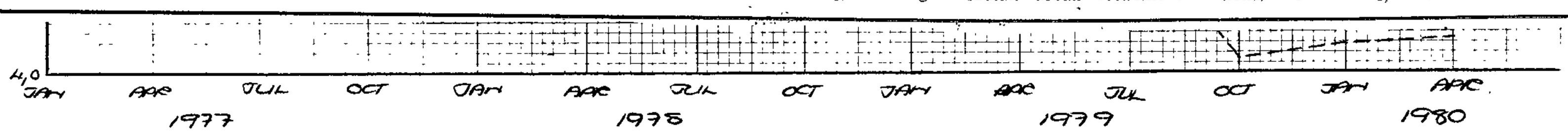
They pointed out [illegible] many of the amen[illegible] already existed in [illegible] areas.

Fordsburg already [illegible] four large luxury [illegible] mas.

There were also three [illegible] ques there (two in P[illegible] view which would h[illegible] to remain open to [illegible] lim worshippers [illegible] "white" Pageview).

There were three schoo[illegible] teachers' training colle[illegible] temples, churches, co[illegible] shops, solid blocks [illegible] flats and homes.

A significant aspect of [illegible] traditional Indian area [illegible] was pointed out, was [illegible] fact that it was "alre[illegible] cordoned off by natur[illegible] railway and bridge bou[illegible] daries."



17/1/80 STAR (84)

Mayfair homes sold to Indians

By Yussuf Nazeer

White property owners are selling their homes in Mayfair to wealthy and middle-class Indians by transactions through white nominees The Star has learnt from reliable sources.

Most of the buyers, it was said, are from Pageview. This was confirmed by Pageview Residents Association spokesmen, members of the South African Indian Council and other informed sources.

Indians are living in these properties without opposition from whites, or Government interference.

And there is nothing that can be done about it because the white homeowners are willingly selling their houses at double the prices to legitimate white "buyers" acting for Indian owners who pay cash for them.

Besides wealthy individuals, Indian business consortiums are also buying white property under registered companies with white "friends" as majority shareholders.

One agent in Hillbrow, had placed a large advertisement in a small Lenasia newspaper that circulates only to Indians in Johannesburg. The ad offered Indian buyers property in Mayfair.

Indian consortiums are reported to have bought blocks of flats and shops in Hillbrow under company formations.

White estate agencies in Mayfair denied they had sold property to Indians but some salesmen admitted that there was an upsurge in white homeowners in the area who were looking for Indian buyers through nominees.

An Indian councillor, Mr I F H Mayet, who has asked the Government to give Pageview back to the Indian people for redevelopment with Fordsburg and Newtown, said the Indian people would never suggest that the Government push the whites out of Mayfair.

"The solution," suggested Mr Mayet, "could come out of Mayfair with the help of the white electorate there. They appear to be willing to sell property to Indian people quite naturally of their own accord and move elsewhere."

18/9/80 STAR (84)

Help for families

Actstop, the organisation formed to fight Group Areas Act evictions, last night decided to aid black families ordered to leave Kliptown.

Recently, 25 black families (111 people) in the multiracial slum outside Johannesburg were told by WRAB they were in a coloured area illegally and had to go.

Mr Mohammed Dangor, Coloured Management Committee representative for Kliptown, told Actstop's monthly meeting last night that the people were first told to go immediately.

He managed to extend the period to next Monday, but the families had still not been offered other housing.

Some families have been waiting for Soweto houses since 1970. Many have lived in Kliptown for over 20 years.

● See today's Briefing.

STAR 18/9/80 (84)

Bitter taste has lingered 30 years

Flashback to the Fifties . . . white officials inspecting an overcrowded Sophiatown property.

different backgrounds, had been "dumped" together in areas they did not want to be in.

Friends and neighbours were split up, black landowners lost their rights to freehold tenure and — to many the bitterest of all — Sophiatown was renamed Triomf, signifying to many the triumph of the Government in destroying what it regarded as a hot-bed of black radicalism.

families are still trying to recover from the financial losses they suffered.

The coloured people were restricted to Bosmont, Coronationville, Newclare (formerly a multiracial area), Western (or Westbury and formerly Western Native Township), and later to Eldorado Park and Riverlea.

The black people were moved to Soweto and the

families are still found today.

Ironically, the perennial lack of housing led, in the 1970s, to coloured and Indian people moving back into the very areas — including Hillbrow and Doornfontein — they had been forced out of in the 1950s.

After Press reports on this development in 1979, the authorities started clamping down on people living illegally in white areas, mostly in flatland. Hundreds of people have been charged over the last year.

The authorities today claim that everything possible is being done to provide as many houses as quickly as possible, for coloureds and Indians.

But community leaders believe the problem is insurmountable and the only solution would be to scrap the Act and allow people to live where they want to and where they can afford to.

Newspaper files are crammed with clippings that record the devastating effect that the Group Areas Act, and associated legislation aimed at enforcing residential segregation, has had on black, coloured and Indian South Africans.

In articles today and tomorrow, LYNDA LOXTON traces the effect of the legislation on Johannesburg since the Government started introducing Act after Act in the 1950s, and speaks to people who can remember what it meant to their communities.

The Group Areas Act — one of the most complicated, hated and hurtful statutes ever enacted in South Africa — was passed by Parliament 30 years ago.

It was not the only legislation introduced by the newly elected National Party in its drive to extend residential segregation.

But in the minds of the urban people uprooted and resettled at "convenient" distances from the cities, the "group areas" epitomised the Government's radical social engineering in the 1950s.

In Johannesburg, the Act and associated legislation has drastically changed the city described in Alan Paton's "Cry, The Beloved Country" and in the legendary stage musical of the late 1950s, "King Kong."

Exclusion

The bitterness about the removal of thousands of people from the city centre still runs deep. Community leaders believe that this bitterness and the socio-economic effects of the removals helped set the scene for the 1976 Soweto riots and this year's school boycott by coloured pupils.

In 1950, residential regregation was nothing new, but with the Group Areas Act and other legislation came a new and rigid exclusion of black, coloured and Indian people from areas they had lived in for decades near the city centre.

They could no longer live near their places of work, their transport costs increased, they no longer enjoyed the same shopping and recreational facilities, their choice of where they would stay was even further restricted, and black people were deprived of freehold rights

To make matters worse, housing — long neglected by the local authorities before the Act was passed — became even more of a problem after it became law, fulfilling the dire predictions of critics.

Multiracial

Not that conditions in places like Sophiatown, Pageview, Newclare and Fordsburg had been ideal. But at least the residents had chosen to live there, could own property, were near their places of work and shopping facilities, and had access to reasonable public transport.

A big plus factor was the multiracial character of the areas in and around the city centre, stretching out towards the west.

This was where, as Johannesburg underwent its rapid industrialisation, people of all races settled. The city council fell in with this trend and established a black township, Western Native Township, next to Newclare.

But the shortage of housing soon led to overcrowding and slum conditions in most of these areas, shanty towns sprang up and families crowded into one or two rooms.

As the city grew, white, predominantly Afrikaans, suburbs were established around the "black spots" in the west and public representatives started clamouring for the removal of the "non-whites."

Removal

Until the National Party came to power in 1948, the city council did nothing about these calls because there was nowhere else to house the people.

But then the Group Areas Act was passed in 1950 and in 1954 the Native Resettlement Act resulted in the "Western Areas Removal Scheme."

Slum clearance was touted as the main reason for the scheme, which cleared Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Pageview of its black residents.

Community leaders believed at the time that the situation had been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that it could be used as an excuse to get their people out.

Protest meetings were held, the African National Congress organised a resistance campaign in Sophiatown and the people vowed never to move. But, in the end, they had no choice.

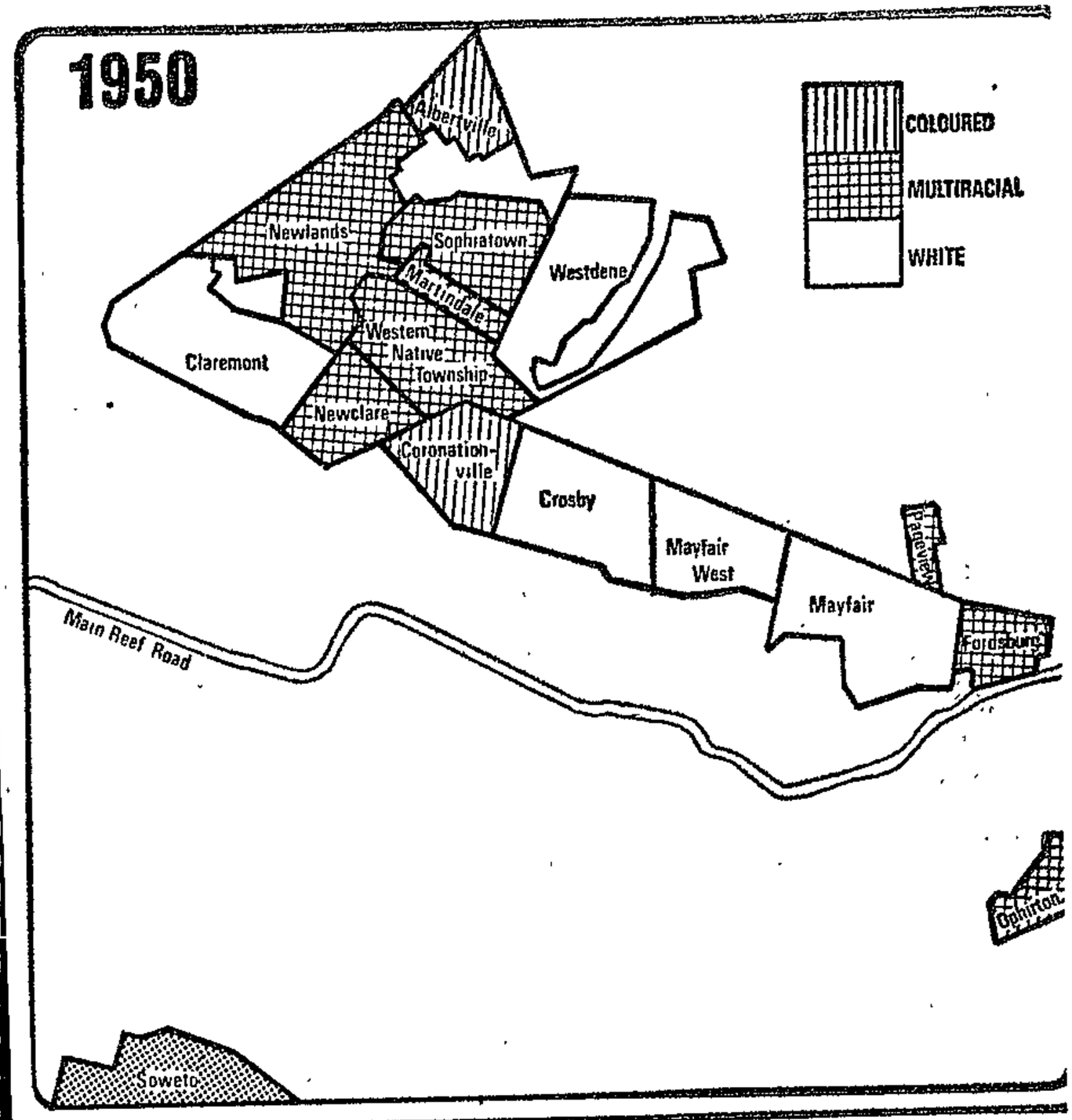
This was brought home most forcibly on a rainy day in 1955 when policemen and soldiers arrived in Sophiatown to oversee the removal of the black residents.

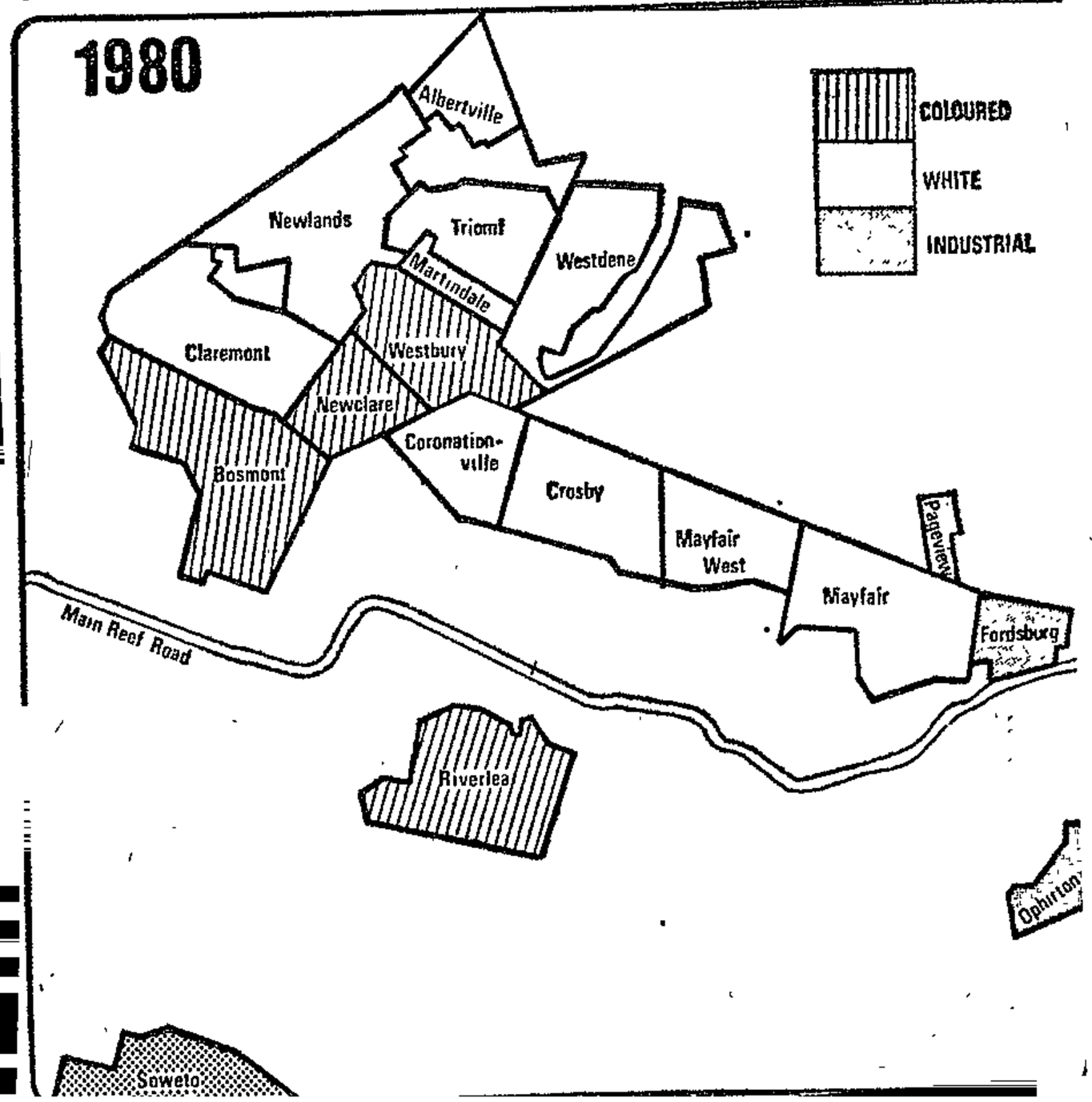
Overcrowding

By 1956, Johannesburg had been divided into various group areas. The coloured and Indian residents of, among others, Pageview (Vrededorp), Fordsburg, Doornfontein, Ophirton, Burgersdorp, Marshalltown (which includes Ferreirstown or the Malay Camp), Albertsville, Claremont and Jeppe, had to start, however unwillingly, new lives in their separate group areas.

It was not long before community leaders slammed conditions in these newly proclaimed group areas as "slum-like."

There was not enough housing, there was overcrowding and facilities were poor. The situation was aggravated by the social problems — juvenile delinquency, crime and the breakdown of marriages, to name a few that arose because so many people, of vastly


1950
COLOURED
MULTIRACIAL
WHITE
Albertville
Newlands
Sophiatown
Westdene
Martindale
Western Native Township
Claremont
Newclare
Coronation-ville
Crosby
Mayfair West
Mayfair
Pageview
Fordsburg
Main Reef Road
Ophirton
Soweto


1980
COLOURED
WHITE
INDUSTRIAL
Albertville
Newlands
Triomf
Westdene
Martindale
Claremont
Westbury
Newclare
Bosmont
Coronation-ville
Crosby
Mayfair West
Mayfair
Pageview
Fordsburg
Main Reef Road
Riverlea
Ophirton
Soweto

SUGGESTED SOLUTION TO:
QUESTION: 2 Cont'd:

	MARKS	
	POSS	OBT

NOTES

1. Share Capital

Authorised

150 000 Ordinary sh
50 000 10% Redeem
of R1 ea

Issued

45 000 Ordinary sh — R45 000 — 1

The directors of the anted a general authority to issue 1 s (or ordinary share capital amount e authority is valid until the next ng of the company. — 2

2. Long Term Loan

The long-term loan mortgage bond over land and buildings st is 12% per annum. The loan is repayal instalments as from 31 December 1

R50 000

less: instalments bilities 5 000
year, trans

R45 000

— 2

3. Fixed Assets

	mulated eciation	Net book Value
Land and Buildings	–	90 000
Fixtures and Fitti	1 200	10 800
	1 200	100 800

— 1

4. Stock

Stock is valued a n-first-out cost and net realisabl p as follows:

Finished Goods	22 000
Raw Materials	10 000
Work-in-Progres	5 000
	R37 000

— 1 — 1

TOTAL POSS:	33	
LESS: PENALTIES		( )
TOTAL:	33	

Reporter called in Marais Steyn contempt charge

18/9/80 (84)

There is a possibility of South Africa's next ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, being charged in Johannesburg with contempt of court.

Today The Star's municipal reporter, Miss Lynda Loxton, was, after refusing to make a statement to the police, subpoenaed before a magistrate to give information about the allegation.

If Mr Steyn, as Minister of Community Development, were to be found guilty of any offence, it might affect his new role as ambassador.

Miss Loxton reported a speech by Mr Marais Steyn at Jeppe in July when the outgoing Minister for Community Affairs, told a residents' action meeting about the steps he intended to take against coloured people living in white areas, as soon as two Appeal Court cases, relating to the Group Areas Act, had been finalised.

It has been alleged by two top counsel that the Minister's threat is contempt of court, because of the two key cases currently on appeal.

About 600 cases under the Group Areas Act are awaiting the outcome of the appeals.

However, The Star has objected on principle to giving envidence voluntarily against the Minister.

The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said today:

"Miss Loxton has refused, correctly, to make a statement to the police on the matter unless subpoenaed. This has nothing to do with our sympathies, or our views on the issue — which are strong.

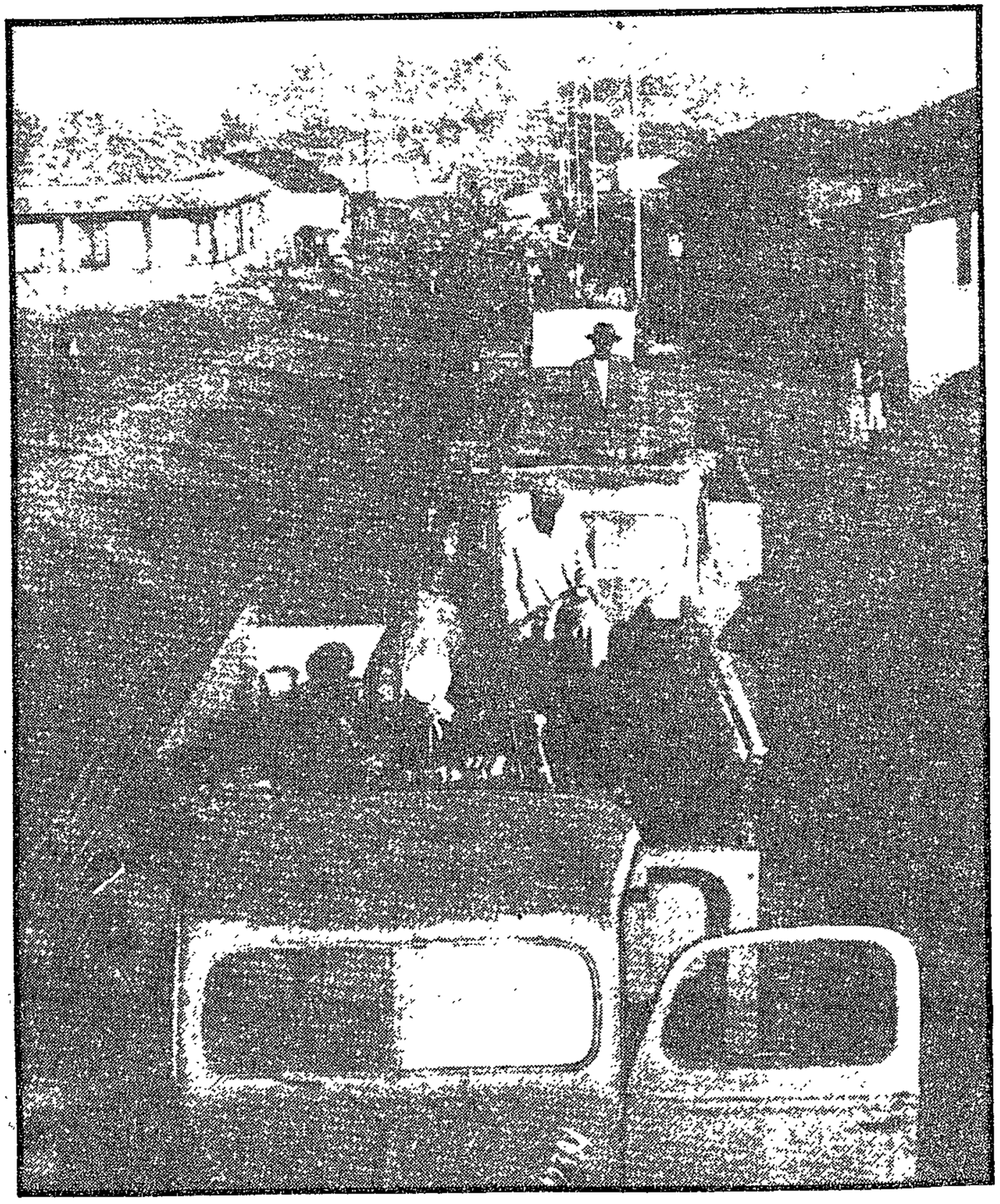
"The danger is, however, that this is the third time in as many months that reporters of The Star have been compelled to give information for the prosecution simply because they happen to be reporting on public affairs.

"While all members of our editorial staff are willing to uphold the law and fulfil their duties as lawful citizens, the growing practice of relying on reporters to be State informers is a major threat to free and objective reporting.

"Our task is being made increasingly difficult by this method of gathering evidence.

"The Star's views on a particular court case are irrelevant. We happen to be campaigning on the issue of Group Areas policy, and we would certainly not be heartbroken if the Minister were found guilty of an offence in this regard. But the principle remains. That is why Miss Loxton has declined to provide information to the State except under protest and in terms of a subpoena.

Memories of the way it used to be



The fateful day in 1955 when army trucks conveyed Sophiatown's black dwellers to Meadowlands

removals scattered them all over the city. This has made it difficult to keep in touch with them.

He blames the Group Areas Act for the "drama" of Western Township — the gang wars that terrorised the area for about 17 years. People had been "dumped here from all over the place, and clans began to form."

Eventually, a community spirit emerged and concerned parents managed to persuade the gangs to declare a truce.

At first, he remembers, the removals created tensions between coloureds and blacks. The blacks moved out of Newclare thought they were being deprived of their tenancy for the benefit of the coloured people.

As time went on, they found out that the coloureds had had no choice in the matter and that they, in turn, had been forced to move from other areas as well.

Speedy is not happy about the housing situation in Western at the moment. Overcrowding has led to friction in households and the housing shortage had destroyed many marriages because young couples cannot get homes of their own.

to a smaller house, which caused tension in the family."

MR MILEY RICHARDS, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, lived in Vrededorp for most of his life and remembers it as a closely knit, completely mixed community.

It was overcrowded and people lived in small, compact units. But the residents were proud of Vrededorp and it produced a large number of leading sportsmen, academics, politicians and lawyers.

Religion

He was schooled at the European-African Training Centre in Krause Street (the students thought the name was derogatory and called it the ETC), at the time the only coloured high school in the Transvaal.

Social life revolved around parties in people's homes and weddings. The importance of religion is attested by the plethora of churches and mosques that still stand today.

"There was a great deal of interdenominational respect and, for example, a major Islamic festival would be celebrated by the whole community.

med up his feelings about the Act when he said: "I have lost respect for those who govern us."

He believes that the waiting list for houses in coloured areas is at least double the official 4 000 figure, since many people did not apply for homes because they believed their chances were minimal. Some people have been on the waiting list for more than five years.

Mr Richards claims that while the plans for housing sound promising, he finds, at the end of each year, that nowhere near the promised number of houses have been built.

Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, lived in Sophiatown for five years while he was a medical student at Wits University.

"Those were the times of the defiance campaign and the building up of the African National Congress.

Excuse

"Sophiatown had tarred streets, electricity, telephones and stormwater drains.

"But then they came with their saracens and army trucks and the people had to get out.

R97 000 house in Lenasia who said to me that if he could get one room in the city, he would go. He was, and still is, a city man and feels lost out there now that he has retired," he said.

"This whole obsession with group areas is getting people worked up. All over the world, without these laws, you find people of like minds and customs living together — why not here?"

The move out to Lenasia has not improved the housing situation. Mr Mayet reports that about 4 500 extra houses are needed (the officials say 3 293) and people are doubling up, living in backrooms and wendyhouses.

"The young people want a choice and would prefer to start married life in the city and move out later on," he said.

Indian traders also suffered under the Act and Mr Mayet remembers that many were forced out of Sophiatown.

Protests

"They lost their licences and could not re-establish themselves elsewhere. They were used to a certain type of trade and were ordinary, simple people," he said.

(Indian traders in Pageview stayed on until alternative accommodation was provided for them in the Oriental Plaza, despite protests that they did not want to move. In other areas, they lost their licences and were not provided with alternative accommodation. Indians still living in and around the city centre are in the so-called "grey" areas, or areas with industrial zoning, where the provisions of the Act do not apply.)

Phillip "Speedy" Bandes of Western gets quite nostalgic when he talks about Sophiatown.

Social

The Transvaal welterweight champ in 1954 and a former Coloured Management Committee member, Speedy most of all misses the "buddies" who shared the hurly-burly days of his youth in and around the colourful multiracial suburb.

He went to a Catholic school in Sophiatown and remembers that "we had a TED syllabus — there was no such thing as Bantu or Coloured Education".

To him, Sophiatown was a metropolitan place, with an interesting social life, where people cared about each other.

Of course, "Kofifi", as it was called, had its problems too and Speedy remembers the veteran gangsters, the "Orange and Blacks" and the "Black Caps" — two gangs that used to roam the streets.

Sophiatown was originally set aside as a white area by a private developer. But it was then too far from the city centre and sales were sluggish. So the land was sold to anyone who had money.

"But then Johannesburg expanded and Sophiatown was soon next to the new white areas — and it had to go. The people protested, but when the first morning of the removals came and you came up Toby Street, it was like being on the fringe of a battlefront.

Blame

"There were police and soldiers all over the place. It was a sore point that the black people had to go against their will.

"The coloureds, Indians and Chinese remained, but they knew that they would soon fall prey to the same fate as their black neighbours."

Speedy's friends are important to him, and the

Vigilante

Mohammed Dangor, a Coloured Management Committee member, was born and brought up in Newclare and still lives there.

He remembers the "Russians", the Basotho gang that began as an anti-crime vigilante group against the tsotsis (anyone who wore stovepipe jeans and tackies) but then became "the biggest racket as they extorted protection money from the frightened people."

Newclare housed the very rich and the poverty-stricken of all races and Mr Dangor still tries to keep in touch with the black family that lived next door.

"We lived in a large house, but because of group areas, it had to make way for flat development. We moved

"Vrededorp developed its own customs and traditions, and even its own language," he said.

"We learnt the lesson that non-racialism can work. If one had been brought up in Fietas, as Vrededorp was called, one could not foresee racial friction."

Minimal

When he got married, he moved to Albertsville with his family. But when the "group areas came", the family lost out heavily. It was paid minimal sums for property it owned in Sophiatown and Albertsville and "we are still trying to recover".

A bitter Mr Richards, who is now living in a rented semi-detached house in Newclare, sum-

"Under the official excuse of slum clearance, the people were moved to places like Diepkloof, where there were no tarred roads, telephones, stormwater drains and electricity.

"Of course Sophiatown was overcrowded. But it was near to work, we could own land there and it had everything we wanted."

Mr Sam Moss MPC, leader of the PFP in the Johannesburg City Council, remembers the overwhelming apathy of the whites of Johannesburg when the Government decided to raze Sophiatown.

The white Press (to a limited extent) and the Institute of Race Relations supported the protests of the residents, but, in the end, "the whites didn't care."

The Star

Friday September 19 1980

84

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

They remember a different Johannesburg, writes LYNDA LOXTON. And with their memories come bitter reminders of how the Government's decision to enforce residential segregation — at the cost of uprooting thousands of people — has changed their lives.

At random, The Star spoke to a number of people who lived through the clampdown in the 1950s and asked them to describe what it had been like living in a multiracial area and what had happened to them over the last 30 years.

Ralph and Percy Peffer, both members of the Coloured Management Committee, have particularly bitter memories of the 1950s. Both grew up in Newclare, the first multiracial area to be declared a coloured group area.

But their father moved his family to Albertsville because he was concerned about the unruly element in Newclare.

Albertsville was nothing more than a village, with no tarred roads, electricity, waterborne sewerage or public transport.

By 1951, it was completely built up, a bastion of the middle-class coloured people and increasingly overcrowded because of the shortage of housing.

"Then came the Group Areas Act. We tried every avenue to stay where we were, but no dice," Percy Peffer said.

The community organised itself and objected to the valuations of their properties.

Nothing

"The saddest thing was that the older people, who did not want to object because they were scared of being called agitators, [illegible] no more than what the valuators originally set down. Those who protested got a little more, but the old people had the most to lose," Percy said.

Ralph said their father had been one of those who had refused to protest and "he got a song for his property. When he died, he had nothing."

Percy had owned a stand and a house in Albertsville, Ralph had owned a stand and was just about to start building when "we were told to get out."

Percy was lucky and had enough money to buy a stand in Bosmont (an elite but also overcrowded suburb) and build a house. Ralph was ill at the time and didn't have the ready cash to buy in Bosmont.

"So I said, take my stand in Albertsville as a deposit and give me a house. They refused," Ralph said.

Choice

"I had not put my stand up for sale and over my dead body would I sell it to the State. It had cost me £450 and they offered me £300. So they just took it.

"Then we had a choice between a slum in Western and a house in Riverlea. I was opposed to being uprooted and eventually my wife made the application for a house in Riverlea. But we had no choice about the kind of house we would live in.

"We have been here for 17 years now. The house has two bedrooms — our old house had three. That had been a dwelling house, not a cubicle like this one. I had to get rid of half my furniture when we came here.

"There was no way we could separate the sexes — we had my mother-in-law, daughter and two sons with us — and it affected our family life. Fortunately, we did not disintegrate.

"This is a pre-planned slum and the only improvements are those I do myself. When the city council want to paint your house, they want to do it in their colour scheme, never mind what you want.

Heartless

"I saw people disintegrating in this area. Some took to liquor because of frustration. Everyone was just dumped, the kids were more in the street than anywhere else, and there were no facilities — the park only came later.

"I can't forgive them for what they did. They said they would apply the Act humanely, but they have been heartless, souless.

"That's why Riverlea looks like it does. We are just temporary sojourners. The area has not yet been proclaimed (a township so that residents can take transfer of their houses), there is no sense of security and people do not want to spend money on their houses until they can own them."

The Peffers are angry that their people have no real choice about where they live and the fact that home-ownership is being delayed by the long, bureaucratic procedures involved in proclaiming townships.

But, most of all, they are concerned about the effects of overcrowding on the community.

"Think of the social evils of a situation where three families live in one house or where a young married couple have to continue to live (separately) with their parents because they cannot get a place of their own," Percy said.

Business

Mr Ismail Mayet, an executive member of the South African Indian Council, was born and bred in the city centre.

His whole family lived in Nugget Street, off Market Street, near the family business.

A city man at heart, he baulked at moving 32 km away to Lenasia and now lives in a modest house in the heart of the industrial area of Ophirton.

Mr Mayet explained that Lenasia was originally planned by private developers as an elite Indian township. When the time came to set aside a group area for the Indian community, the authorities took the easy way out and declared Lenasia the one and only group area for Indians.

This was a bitter blow to the community. Lenasia's distance from the city centre increased their transport costs and the time they would have to spend travelling to and from work.

Obsession

The facilities in Lenasia — which is unique in that housing is provided by the Department of Community Development and not the city council — could also not match up to those provided in the city.

"I know an old man who lives in a palatial

GROUP AREAS

A different shade of black

(84) FM 19/9/80

Group Areas removals are cruel enough at the best of times. But there's a curious inconsistency about government's latest onslaught on urban blacks in the name of urban renewal that borders on the insane.

Based on the Riekert recommendations, new legislation is being drafted to accommodate trade across the colour line. Part of the concept includes "free trade" areas in the city centres.

Yet only months before the whole matter goes before Parliament, Community Development's front-end loaders are busy again in places like the largely Indian area of Pageview in Johannesburg.

Organised commerce is backing "free trade" for the entire central city. But even if the concessions are eventually confined to the kind of multi-racial trading ghettoes that some people fear, Pageview must surely feature in the new dispensation.

Indian traders and homeowners have dug in their heels. And they have been granted several extensions already. But to move against the remaining owners now is breathtaking stupidity. In 12 months Indians may well enjoy the legal right to operate in the suburb again. And to write it all off as "urban renewal" is naive. There are still many serviceable buildings in Pageview, but they are going the same way as all the others.

Government's new look at the problem of black trading rights doesn't include residential aspects, it's true. But surely commonsense dictates that the bulldozing should stop while the politicians talk?

Yet Pageview is no more than a symptom of the confusion that exists in many minds over multi-racial business rights. Ostensibly, at least, government is supposed to be looking more favourably at applications from all shades of blacks who want to set up business in the white cities.

Thus the Johannesburg CBD Association over the past couple of years has wrung one concession after another for restaurants wanting to serve all races. But even then it involves more than a reasonably straightforward exemption under Section 19 of the Group Areas Act.

Instead there are legal semantics about what constitutes "occupation" of premises. Government's view is that a black lunching in a restaurant is in "occupation," but a court disagreed. So out comes a special proclamation to say that eating in a restaurant is indeed "occupation." So now exemptions are needed not from the Group Areas Act but from the proclamation.

Black businesses wanting to open offices in the CBDs have a less tortuous route to follow. But just how do they motivate their applications? In recent weeks an Indian medical man is given the right to set up practice in central Johannesburg; an Indian-owned finance company is turned down. No-one knows why.

Hundreds of flats in low-demand white areas stood empty during the recession. At the same time there was — and still is — a chronic shortage of accommodation for Indians and Coloureds. So blacks moved in, and the white landlords were

Indian trader, African customer . . . let's have really free trade

happy to have them. Now there are wholesale prosecutions against both for breaking the law.

On the platteland, removal of black business from the trading cores has brought criticism even from white merchants. The removals, they found, dissipated the retailing punch of the town centres and everyone suffered.

Over 30 years this sorry removals mess has cost the country some R250m in cash and God knows how much in international opprobrium. That's bad enough, but to continue with more of the same at a time when there's supposed to be a new deal in the wind is as senseless as it is cruel and costly.

And as if black/white differentiation hadn't complicated things enough, there's also a minefield of laws dividing black and black. As part of the new deal, for example, industrial areas have been effectively opened to coloured and Indian manufacturers as 'controlled' zones.

But Africans fall into a different category. Theoretically they can rent — but not buy — in such controlled areas. But first there's an additional rigmarole to go through with Chief Commissioners and the Black Affairs Administration Act.

Developers complain that the information they have to supply is neither pertinent nor necessary. So there is little business being done with the Africans.

Yet black rights in white areas is only half the story. What about white firms who want to move into black areas? One look at the contorted process involved has sent even hardened developers running for cover. Several have tried to get a foothold in the black dormitories, but the *FM* has yet to track down anyone of note who has made it.

The difference is that African areas are generally not proclaimed under the Group Areas Act. Main control comes through yet another racist statute — the Black

Minister Koornhof . . . does that 51% make sense?

(Urban Areas) Act. Better known as the vehicle for the pass laws, the Act controls not only who operates in black areas but how blacks themselves have to run their businesses.

The Verwoerdian pipedream of turning black entrepreneurial skills towards the homelands has finally been accepted for the nonsense it always was. Some restrictions on black businessmen in their own areas has consequently been relaxed. But whites wanting part of the action are having no easy ride.

Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, is empowered under Section 42 to grant exemptions and allow whites in. He says operating companies will have to be 51% African-owned. Just one major group which has tried to get in on that basis is Pick 'n Pay. It went further, offering an 80% shareholding in a supermarket venture to members of the National African Chambers of Commerce (Natcoc). The offer included a 20% holding for Natcoc in a similar scheme in a white area.

Natcoc said no dice. For one thing it wanted parallel rights guaranteed for blacks in white areas. For another, it saw a good deal of uphill for its own members who have neither the experience nor the financial firepower to compete with the likes of Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay.

There were obvious benefits for shoppers who usually have to pay more for consumer goods in the townships than in the white hypers. Yet Natcoc's argument enjoys a good deal of support among white businessmen. Both the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the CBD Association accept that blacks should be allowed free trading access to the city centre while white rights remain restricted in the townships.

That discriminatory backhander will leave the capitalist lobby breathless. But the argument is that black business has never had the facility to serve an apprenticeship in the monied areas where most of the action is.

It's part of the price commerce is paying for a life misspent in racial compartments. Now there are painful adjustments to be made and some indication that government is prepared to help them along. There's still a long way to go, but for heaven's sake let's see the back of the front-end loaders. As things stand the discredit we are bringing to free enterprise couldn't be bettered by the KGB.

Desperate Indians being asked inflated home prices

STAR 23/9/80

84

Estate agents are offering houses in white areas to Indians who are desperate for accommodation and willing to pay the inflated prices asked.

The biggest property transactions — with white nominees generally acting on behalf of Indian buyers — appear to be taking place in Mayfair, Johannesburg, on the borders of the Pageview area.

Some homeowners in Mayfair, aware of the shortage of housing for Indians who would prefer to live nearer to town, are asking highly inflated prices.

Estate agents confirmed that the prices being asked were often double the municipal valuation and were far above what the sellers could normally expect.

Indian leaders condemned the estate agents and sellers for exploiting a situation that had been created by the Group Areas Act.

"Many of the Indians buying in Mayfair work in the city and want to be nearer their place of work," one member of the Pageview Residents' Committee said.

"Others are under orders to get out of Pageview and cannot face the move to Lenasia, 30 km away, or are unable to get the home they want there."

Estate agents who spoke to The Star claimed to "know" that the part of Mayfair between Park Road and Hanover Street will be declared an Indian area in the future.

ILLEGAL

But Mr Louis Fouche, director general of the Department of Community Development, said today he had no comment on this except to say that Indians who bought homes in white areas without the necessary permits knew it

ILLEGAL

But Mr Louis Fouche, director general of the Department of Community Development, said today he had no comment on this except to say that Indians who bought homes in white areas without the necessary permits knew it was illegal.

Properties in Mayfair shown to an Indian "buyer" from The Star varied in price from R32 000 to R45 000. Two of the three properties viewed were rundown and in need of major renovations.

Only one property — two semi-detached houses on one stand — was anywhere near worth the asking price.

While the Indian "buyer" was viewing one of the houses a white man who passed by shouted that he would make sure "no coolies" moved into the area.

Indian leaders today pointed out it was "unscrupulous" of estate agents to sell these houses to Indians with the prosecutions against about 600 Indians for living in white areas still pending.

Group Areas Act is tested again

84

STAR 24/9/80

Another important case testing the validity of Government action in terms of the Group Areas Act was heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein this week.

The appeal was brought by a group of Indian businessmen in Rustenburg against decisions by the Minister of Community Development to evict them from a white group area and withdraw their trading licences.

Some of the traders have had their busnesses in the now "white" part of Rustenburg since the 1930s. In 1968, the area they traded in was declared a white group area and traders were told to leave their premises by January 1970.

Most were given permits to continue trading on their old sites until a shopping complex in Zinniaville had been completed. In 1977 these permits lapsed and the municipality, at the request of the Minister, refused to renew the businessmen's trading licences.

Most of the traders have since moved to the new complex, but one has not been able to find suitable accommodation and is still on his old site.

The appeal was submitted by Mr J Unterhalter SC assisted by Mr P Stipp, and was heard by the Chief Justice Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Miller, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Galgut (Acting Judge of Appeal). Judgment was reserved.

Mr Unterhalter argued that the notices sent to the traders in 1968 were invalid because the Minister had not taken into account the fact that there was, at that time, no alternative accommodation available for the traders.

He said it was implicit in the Group Areas Act that the Minister should consider the availability of alternative accommodation before giving notice and therefore the traders' presence in the white group areas continued to be lawful.

Mr Unterhalter also submitted that the Minister's order to the Rustenburg Municipality not to renew the traders' licences was not permitted in terms of the Community Development Act because the licences had originally been issued as far back as 1930 and were not affected by the provisions of the Act.

● The outcome of the case will have a direct bearing on the future of Indian traders throughout the country who have their businesses in white group areas, as well as on individuals who live in the "wrong" group area.

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium . The density of energy deposited ($-dE/dx$) is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. [illegible]). Incident electrons, however [illegible]

New test case against the Group Areas Act

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TRADERS

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[illegible] slab and depends on neutron energy and on the species and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E/(m_n+m_N)^2 \qquad \ldots\ldots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

[illegible]

[illegible]ortant effects in the interaction of gamma [illegible]e the photoelectric effect (described in [illegible]ompton effect (section 2.1,p.5) and [illegible]ction 2.3,p.8). Energy is transferred [illegible]amma photon to a photoelectron, a [illegible] an electron-positron pair respectively. [illegible]dary particles then interact with the [illegible] in (a). As in the case of neutrons, [illegible]gammas with matter is a statistical process [illegible]n exponential absorption law of the form [illegible] with α representing the gamma ray [illegible]nt. This coefficient can, in turn be [illegible]m of components α_{PE}, α_C and α_{PP}, [illegible] photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

[illegible] + α_{PP} . . . . . (35)

[illegible]cients are largest for the heaviest [illegible] and α_{PE} usually dominates for gamma [illegible]V, α_{PP} for energies above ∿ 10 MeV and [illegible]d 1 MeV.

[illegible]sure for gamma interaction calculations [illegible], analogous to the half-life in radio-[illegible]efined as the thickness $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the [illegible]ired to reduce the fraction N/N_o (eq.(33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

Thus $N/N_o = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{\frac{1}{2}})$ . . . . . .(36)

Some values of $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

STAR 26/9/80

Mayfair whites will fight 'illegal influx' of Indians

84

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

Residents in Johannesburg's Mayfair have formed an action committee to fight "the illegal influx" of coloured and Indian people into their suburb.

The chairman of the committee, Ds Johan Krige of the NG Kerk (Fordsburg), said the residents objected strongly to the "unhappy development."

Representations were being made through the right channels to stop the influx, and the committee hoped to see the new Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje, soon.

Ds Krige said the committee was aware of the fact that there was a shortage of coloured and Indian housing and appealed to the authorities to give the problem its urgent attention.

But Mayfair had always been a white area and it was illegal for coloureds and Indians to live there.

He said there could be no harmony if the races mixed and hinted that there had already been clashes between white residents and their new neighbours, particularly at the bottom part of Mayfair. He would not elaborate.

The committee was concerned that Indians were being sold houses (as reported earlier this month in The Star) in Mayfair by a "small group of whites, many of whom are not even residents." It was investigating this and would submit a report to the Department of Community Development soon.

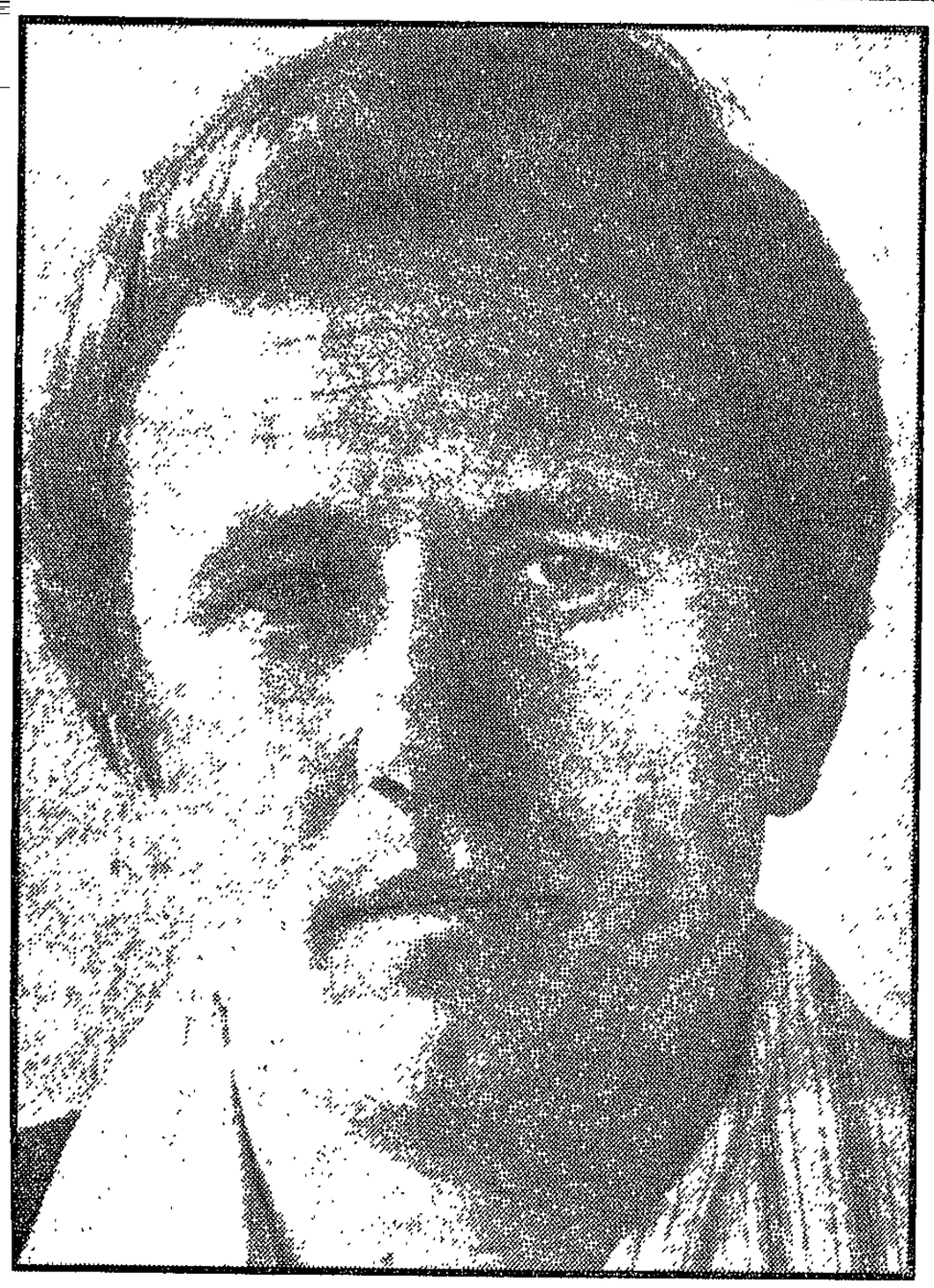
Ds Krige said a number of individuals had petitioned the Group Areas Police and the department about the issue for the last three years, "but not enough has been done."

In August, school principals, church ministers and community leaders formed a seven-member action committee.

The MP for the area, Mr Roelf Meyer (NP) is helping the committee make its representations.

● It is believed that most of the Indian families moving into Mayfair have been offered homes in Lenasia, their own group area, but are reluctant to live 32 km from the city. Some are subletting their homes in Lenasia and instead moving into Mayfair.

Time to keep Mayfair pure



ne Rev Johan Krige . . . my people are my priority

TROUBLE BREWS AS NGK DOMINEE LEADS ACTION COMMITTEE FIGHT TO BAR INDIAN AND COLOURED FAMILIES FROM WHITE SUBURB

A RACE row is on the point of erupting in Johannesburg's whites-only suburb of Mayfair where a young Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk dominee is leading the fight to reverse coloured and Indian "infiltration".

The Rev Johan Krige of the Fordsburg/Mayfair congregation of the NGK is heading an action committee set up to lobby the Government for the removal of about 50 coloured and Indian families now in the white working class suburb.

Mr Krige this week put his signature to an action committee statement saying: "If the impression is being created that the residents of Mayfair accept this unhappy development the committee wants to reject it in the strongest terms."

The committee will be sending details of the "infiltration" to the Department of Community Development within the month, said Mr Krige.

This information will include the addresses of houses occupied by Indian and coloured families, he added.

Mr Krige said: "We aren't racists, but there have been cases of friction and these people are disobeying the laws of the country."

Another white Mayfair resident who did not want to be identified, made the same claim: "I am not a racist, but this infiltration is affecting our prestige."

Feeling among white residents of the suburb were running "very high," she added.

Mr Krige's activities coincited with a crisis of conscience among verligtes in the white NGK about the church's alignment with Government policy.

Several radical black churchmen from churches within the NG family have called on verligte whites to leave the white NGK and several have recently done so.

When I called at two houses reportedly occupied by coloureds or Indians, faces peered at me from inside but nobody answered the doors.

Mr Krige said he did not anticipate intimidation of coloured and Indian residents as a result of his action committee. Instead, he referred to incidents of "friction" which he would not specify.

Told that the housing backlog for Indian people in the Johannesburg area was estimated at about 3 000 units by the Department of Community Development, Mr Krige responded: "It's not our job to find out if these people haven't got houses — it's a Government matter. There's also a housing shortage for whites.

"My first priority is to look after my own people's interests," he added.

Justifying his stand in Christian terms, Mr Krige said: "Domans 13 says we must obey our authorities, that we must accept the laws they make. These people are breaking the law. There are separate residential areas for different race groups. Our approach is correct.

"I accept that God made man in his image and that He made different races. On these grounds, I believe it is an orderly idea to have different races living in different areas. In this way we can achieve the greatest harmony.

"The Indians and coloureds are children of God. What I want for myself I also want for them. That, for me, is Christian thinking," added Mr Krige as we sat in the wall-to-wall carpeted study of his Cape Dutch styled home.

The Secretary for Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, said he had not yet received any organised complaint from white Mayfair residents. He could not comment on the matter as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had been called upon to rule on aspects of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Fouche said the housing backlog for Indians in the Johannesburg area was about 3 000 units. Contracts for 1 875 houses in various areas of Lenasia had been signed, of which 611 had been completed.

Houses were presently being completed at the rate of 140 a month.

He expected the backlog to be eliminated in about 18 months.

The families who live in fear

THE HEARTBREAK OF THE HOMES SCANDAL OF MAYFAIR

Sun Express 28/9/80

(84)

By PETA THORNYCROFT and DAVID COHEN

THE Sunday Express has unearthed the shocking facts, heartbreak and harrowing stories behind the Scandal of Mayfair.

□ Respectable Coloured and Indian families have moved into this poor, but White, area of Johannesburg because they simply cannot find anywhere else to live.

□ Most of them are there because of the connivance of Whites.

□ Some White landlords are exploiting the desperate need of the familes for a place to live. One Indian had to pay R800 "key money" before he could move his family into a house in the suburb.

□ Even when they have found a home, the families live in terror of every knock on the door because it could herald the arrival of a Group Areas inspector — and the end of their home life.

And Dominee Johan Krige, 27, a clergyman of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk who is heading a campaign to kick the familes out of the area belives he is acting according to the Word of God!

But, he says, his role as chairman of the committee created to make Mayfair White again has nothing to do with the NGK.

"This is a White area," he says. "In February there were only about 40 houses which were occupied by Indians and Coloureds but since then there has been more infiltration.

"The numbers are growing all the time.

"Everyone must have a house — but in his own area."

"We are not going to kick these people out in the middle of the night. We have asked the Government to find alternative accommodation for them. We are not going to act in an un-Christian way."

Ds Krige does not propose to do anything about the Chinese in the suburb "at this stage". But he wants the White people of Mayfair to know that if a Chinese person moves in next door to them they can complain to the authorities.

This week the Sunday Express visited some of the families and told them of the new threat to their lives. They were anguished. The stories they had to tell were harrowing.

Some said they had been waiting up to eight years for the Department of Community Development to provide them with housing.

Mr Pual Kahn, who came to Johannesburg a few months ago, said he left Durban and his wife and children because he could not find work there.

"I went to the Department of Community Development," he said, "but they told me no houses were available and I might have to wait up to eight years for a house in (the Indian area of) Lenasia."

Mr Kahn, who has moved in with cousins in Mayfair, cannot bring his wife and children to Johannesburg because he cannot find them a place to live.

The greatest frustration for Mr Kahn is to see vacant flats advertised in newspapers and to know that he cannot move into them.

"I really do not know what I would do if I was evicted," he said.

The threat of eviction is very real for Mr Kahn and the Moses family he lives with They discuss it often.

"We are scared every time there is a knock on the door because it might be someone to serve an eviction notice on us," said Mrs Lilian Moses.

Her family had to pay R800 "goodwill" to the former tenant of the flat they now occupy when they moved in — and last month they received an account for R361 in respect of electricity used by the tenant which they had to pay themselves because they could not trace him!

But she is very grateful for her home, however temporary it may be. Before she moved in she and her family lived in a back room in Lenasia The family has two children.

"We had two bedrooms and shared the bathroom and toilet with other families. There was no hot water," she told us.

"For eight years we went from one place to another and, despite continuous representations to the Department of Community Development, we were told we would have to wait.

"I do not know what we would do if we were evicted."

The Moolla family spent eight months looking for a house after the Department of Community Development was unable to help them when the owners of the rooms they were renting in Lenasia asked them to move out.

They were paying R140 a month for two bedrooms and a kitchen — the same as they pay now for their house in Mayfair.

• Mayfair Indians live in fear that an eviction campaign might be successful — from left: Mr Paul Kahn, Dean Govender, Donovan Moses, Mrs Lilian Moses and Mary-Ann Moses.

Evictions 'are God's will'

By PETA THORNYCROFT

THE dominee spearheading a move to kick Indian and Coloured families out of Mayfair, Johannesburg, has no doubts about what he's doing:

"It is the will of God. I am not a racist. I am just obeying the laws of God."

Dominee Johan Krige, who this week announced he was the head of the action committee which wants the Blacks, Indians and Coloureds evicted from Mayfair, told me his involvement in the move to evict about 300 people from the area was not connected with the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.

Community leaders made up the committee.

Dominee Krige said he thought that apart from the growing numbers of Blacks in the area being against the laws of the country, "which every Christian must obey according to Romans 13," people were worried that perhaps the value of their properties would drop if the situation continued.

But for the moment, the Chinese in the area are safe.

"There are not so many of them. They are not trouble-makers, and they are White now. I don't think there is going to be anything done to them at this stage."

Dominee Krige agreed that most of the civilised world does not accept his interpretation of Christianity nor his belief that he is not a racist.

"We are not going to just kick these people out in the middle of the night. We have asked the Government to find alternative accommodation. We are not going to act in an un-Christianlike way.

"I have nothing against Blacks.

"But they don't want to come to our church, or behave as we do. They like singing and clapping a lot in church, and we must admire them for that, but it's not our way."

Dominee Krige, a supporter of Dr Andries Treurnicht, is a pleasant, married man, with a 15-month-old baby, and a foster child of 17.

His sincerity shines through.

"But make sure you don't misinterpret what I say. Please make sure you write in your story that I am not a racist."

Shock over group areas judgment

11/6/80 ARGUS

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of Johannesburg families face an uncertain future after the dismissal yesterday by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein of two Group Areas Act test cases.

The judgments were handed down yesterday.

Shocked members of Actstop, the organisation formed two years ago to help people faced with group areas evictions, gathered in their Braamfontein office last night to assess the implications of the judgment.

The appeals had been argued by Mr Jules Browde SC and Professor John Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Earlier this month, Mr Browde argued the appeal of Mr Ahmed Nazir Adams, an Indian from Durban, against his conviction under the Group Areas Act for living illegally in a white area. He had been fined R100 (or 50 days conditionally suspended.

Mr Browde argued that because of a lack of accommodation in his own group area, Mr Adam had moved into a flat in Doornfontein after living in 'rat-infested, unhygienic and overcrowded' accommodation in Ophirton and Vrededorp.

Necessity had therefore, he argued, made this a reasonable act in the circumstances.

FELL PREGNANT

A week later Professor Dugard argued the appeal of Mr Ivan George Werner, a coloured man from Cape Town, who had been fined R75 (or three months), conditionally suspended, for living in a white group area.

This appeal was partly based on necessity as Mr Werner had lived with his wife's family in a two-roomed house and had slept in the kitchen. When his wife fell pregnant he 'in desperation' moved into a flat in the city centre.

But the main thrust of the appeal rests on the contention that Proclamation 83 of 1962, which defined white group areas in central Johannesburg, was invalid because it was discriminatory.

'UNREASONABLE'

It was submitted that the proclamation had, in view of the shortage of housing, been applied in an 'unreasonable' manner, and was therefore invalid.

In their arguments, both counsel pointed out that although the Group Areas Act contained certain provisions to prevent 'undue hardship,' the authorities had not implemented these.

For example, Professor Dugard said, no attempt has been made to alleviate the situation by the granting of permits to live in a 'white' group area.

Actstop estimates that about 10 000 people in Johannesburg will be affected by the judgments.

Two Group Areas appeals dismissed

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Two appeals under the Group Areas Act were dismissed by the Appeal Court in Boemfontein yesterday.

The first appeal was that of Ahmed Nazir Adams, of Johannesburg, against the dismissal by the Transvaal Supreme Court of an appeal by him on the merits of his conviction

A Johannesburg Magistrate had fined Mr Adams R100 (or 50 days) conditionally suspended An order was made for the eviction of him and all occupants from a flat (in Doornfontein) which he, as an Indian, was disqualified from occupying.

The Transvaal Supreme Court dismissed his appeal against conviction on August 29, 1979.

The second appeal was that of Ivan George Werner, of Johannesburg, against his conviction and sentence. He was convicted in the Witwatersrand Supreme Court by Mr Justice D J H le Roux on August 6, 1979 and sentenced to a fine of R75 (or three months) conditionally suspended

In both cases the men were convicted of a contravention of Section 26 (1) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966 (as amended), read with Sections 1, 12, 23, 45, 46 and 49 of that Act and read with Proclamation No 83 of 1962.

In a composite judgment, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, concurring with Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice van Heerden (Acting Judge of Appeal) said it appeared from evidence that on April 13, 1962, Proclamation 83 proclaimed certain areas in Johannesburg for occupation and ownership by members of the coloured group

The appropriate areas, together with a so-called "border region", were fully described in the proclamation. The Chief Justice said that in Adams' case a defence of necessity was submitted.

In Werner's case it had been submitted that the proclamation was invalid and alternatively, that he had acted out of necessity.

Mr Justice Rumpff said that necessity in criminal law was regarded as a factual condition where an immediate threat arose to an interest worthy of protection. The call upon necessity in Adams' case could be accepted as being a call on legitimacy of his action

The judge said that no-one was forced by the Group Areas Act to live in a stipulated group area Members of a particular group were declared by the Act to be "disqualified" and forbidden to occupy the group area of another group

Mr Justice Rumpff said that in Adams' case there was no evidence of an absolute housing scarcity. There was indeed evidence of highly inconvenient and unhygienic accommodation. In the circumstances there could be no call upon necessity.

In dismissing Adams' appeal, the order for evacuation of the premises was suspended until December 31, 1980.

It appeared from the evidence in Werner's case that there was a scarcity of housing in the coloured areas of Johannesburg. This was aggravated by the continual emigration of coloureds to urban areas, particularly Johannesburg.

Mr Justice Rumpff said that in Werner's case, he had voluntarily gone from the Cape to Johannesburg to work in an area which suffered a serious housing shortage. He was not compelled by the Group Areas Act to go and live in Johannesburg

Werner's complaint was substantially that he, as an immigrant from the Cape, was entitled to live in Johannesburg, to marry, be entitled to decent accommodation and family life and that the State was not keeping pace with the provision of houses

Mr Justice Rumpff said that, in his view, the Legislature had patently foreseen that group areas would grow and extend and had made provision for a community development fund, permits in the case of "too much hardship" and for the alteration of proclamations.

Growth in the population of group areas by birth and influx, and provision of erven and housing by the State or private initiative was a process which would continue over an indefinite period. In that process there might in any group area be a temporary housing shortage or no shortage.

In regard to a defence of necessity, Werner's position did not differ from that of Adams and for the same reason the appeal could not succeed — Sapa.

Group areas appeals are dismissed

STAR 1/10/80

(P4)

BLOEMFONTEIN — Two appeals under the Group Areas Act were dismissed by the Appeal Court yesterday.

The first appeal was that of Ahmed Nazir Adam, of Johannesburg, against the dismissal by the Transvaal Supreme Court of an appeal by him on the merits of his conviction. A Johannesburg magistrate last year fined Mr Adam R100 (or 50 days) conditionally suspended.

The second appeal was that of Ivan George Werner, of Johannesburg against his conviction and sentence. He was convicted in the Witwatersrand Supreme Court by Mr Justice Roux on August 6 last year and sentenced to a fine of R75 or 3 months' imprisonment (conditionally suspended).

COMPOSITE

In a composite judgment, the Chief Justice Mr Justice Rumpff, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice van Heerden (acting Judge of Appeal), said it appeared from the evidence that on April 13, 1962, Proclamation 83 proclaimed certain areas in Johannesburg for occupation and ownership by members of the coloured group.

The appropriate areas, together with a so-called "border region," were fully described in the proclamation. The Chief Justice said that in Adam's case a defence of necessity was submitted.

PROCLAMATION

In Werner's case it had been submitted that the proclamation was invalid and alternatively that he had acted out of necessity.

Mr Justice Rumpff said necessity in criminal law was regarded as a factual condition where an immediate threat arose to an interest worthy of protection. The call upon necessity in Adam's case could be accepted as being a call on legitimacy of his action. In other words, that an otherwise unlawful deed must be regarded as lawful because of the facts of the case.

ZONED

The Judge said no-one was forced by the Group Areas Act to live in a stipulated group area. Members of a particular group were declared by the Act to be "disqualified" and forbidden to occupy the group area of another group. The position, was, in the view of the Judge, the same as when a city was zoned by legislation into various areas, with penal sanctions against prohibited occupation of particular zones. If a person could not get accommodation in a zone for residential purposes, he would not be entitled to occupy an unused building on an erf in a business zone, even if he had the permission of the owner.

NO EVIDENCE

Mr Justice Rumpff said that in Adam's case there was no evidence of an absolute housing scarcity. There was indeed evidence of highly inconvenient and unhygienic accommodation. In the circumstances there could be no call upon necessity and the questions of a possible permit or whether Mr Adam had accepted the risk of a housing scarcity need not be discussed.

It appeared from the evidence in Werner's case there was a scarcity of housing in the coloured areas of Johannesburg. This was aggravated by the continual migration of coloured people to urban areas, particularly Johannesburg. — Sapa.

Archbishop appeals on 'illegals'

STAR 2/10/80

(84)

Religion Reporter

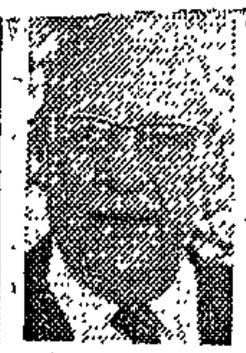
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, the Most Rev Joseph Fitzgerald, today appealed to the city's white citizens to allow "illegal" coloured and Indian residents to live in peace.

Urging people not to report "illegal" residents to the police, he said that "we members of the public bear a terrible responsibility for dislodging our neighbours from their rightful homes."

Archbishop Fitzgerald said people could become "statutory criminals" by trying to meet tehir basic needs for housing.

The law allowing this was a "terrible weapon of inhuman disaster" which had been placed in the hands of the public.

Archbishop Fitzgerald welcomed the news that more than 800 laws which "over-governed" people's lives would be scrapped.



Mr Marais Steyn

Steyn urges people to quit homes

STAR 2/10/80

84

Staff Reporters

Indian and coloured people living in white group areas should now move out voluntarily rather than face eviction, the outgoing Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

Mr Steyn, who becomes ambassador to the United Kingdom next week, was commenting on the dismissal by the Appeal Court of two Group Areas test cases.

He said he has previously stated that if the case went against the tenants, they should move out.

"We do not like to evict people and put them out on the street." But, said Mr Steyn, "only a few hundred such tenants existed in Johannesburg. Other estimates put the figure as high as 10 000."

Asked where the affected tenants should move, he replied: "They must make a plan. We Afrikaners came here after the Anglo-Boer war and we made plans."

He added that housing was being built. If any person could not obtain a house of his own, he should approach the regional office of the Department of Community Development.

Johannesburg police have received no complaints from members of the public since the Appeal Court rulings.

Brigadier Tertius Wium, Divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand, outlined the police procedure in such cases.

He said that when a member of the public laid a complaint, it was immediately investigated, statements were taken and the docket was then handed to the senior public prosecutor for his decision.

Reactions among threatened tenants in Johannesburg ranged from "shock" to "panic" and "disgust."

Six hundred Coloured and Indian families already face charges under the Group Areas Act for illegal occupation of flats and houses in central Johannesburg, and many others live in fear.

The failure of the appeals has cleared the way for their prosecution and eviction.

"Utter shock" was the reaction of Mrs Brenda Osman, who lives in a one-roomed Hillbrow flat with her husband and two young children.

"I really thought the judge would take pity on us," she said.

● Page 3: Archbishop appeal on illegals.

I'll live on city hall steps says mother facing eviction

(84) DD 3/10/80

JOHANNESBURG — A Doornfontein mother has threatened to live on the steps of the City Hall until she is given decent accommodation if she and her family are evicted under the Group Areas Act.

"I will take my daily bath in the fountains outside the City Hall, and I will demand a decent home from the mayor, if we are evicted from here," said an angry Mrs Julie Matfield, 49, who has nine children, two of whom are still unmarried and live with her.

The Matfield family's plight is only one of similar problems facing thousands of people throughout the country who now face homelessness as a result of Tuesday's ruling by the Appellate Division which dismissed two appeals against prosecution under the Group Areas Act.

Mrs Matfield's husband, Harry, a builder, slated the government's hypocrisy in evicting people under the Act.

"The government wants black people to fight for the country, but it won't give us equal rights.

"We have the right to die together, but not to live together," he said.

"I am very very distressed by the judgment," Mrs Matfield said.

Mrs Matfield and her family have been living in Doornfontein for the last three years, because they have nowhere else to go.

They have been prosecuted under the Group Areas Act. Their case was postponed to February next year pending the outcome of the appeals.

"We used to live in Newclare for many years, then we moved to Cape Town.

"We couldn't settle there, so we returned to Johannesburg but we could not find a place to live. Eventually, in desperation, we moved into this house in Doornfontein," she said.

Mrs Matfield said she and her family had not had any trouble from neighbours or their landlord.

"We have been living here in peace and harmony for so many years.

"The appeal court ruling has dashed our hopes to the ground," she said. "I don't know what will become of us now. We have no place to go to."

Mrs Matfield said she knew of many families in her area who were in the same situation. Her son, Mr Moosa Dangor, who lives next door with his wife, Jane, and two children, also faces prosecution.

Informed legal sources said that, on the face of it, the Appellate Division ruling gave the green light to over 500 prosecutions which had been postponed pending Tuesday's rulings.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand law faculty, declined to comment on the rulings as he had acted for one of the men who appealed against his conviction.

He pointed out that there was still one unresolved issue in the matter — Mr Marais Steyn, the outgoing Minister of Community Development, is facing possible prosecution by the Attorney-General for contempt of court.

Mr Steyn made a comment on the two cases in which he is alleged to have prejudged the outcome of the appeals.

"As Mr Steyn will soon be leaving to take up his ambassadorial position in Lone, one assumes that this matter will be attended to as soon as possible," Prof Dugard said.

Brigadier Tertius Wium, divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand, said the police were not going to start an operation to evict Indian and coloured tenants on the strength of the Appeal Court decision. — DDC.

GROUP AREAS

'Informal' influx control feared

STAR 3/10/80 (84)

'Court showed no sympathy'

By Lynda Loxton

Community leaders and legal experts fear that the Group Areas Act is to be used to impose an informal form of influx control on Indian and coloured people.

This follows the dismissal this week by the Appeal Court of the two Group Areas test cases.

They say a close study of the judgment shows that the court has no sympathy with coloured and Indian people who move to Johannesburg to get work without first making sure that accommodation was available for them.

Both the appellants did not come from Johannesburg, but had moved there to get work.

Lawyers and community leaders regard this as an "alarming" feature of the judgment and contrary to what the Government has claimed to be a "new look" at hurtful legislation.

It also comes at a time of increasing pressure to drop influx control for black people and denies individuals the right to better themselves, they say.

UNFORTUNATE

Some regard it as unfortunate that both appellants came from other areas as "there are hundreds of people living "illegally" in white areas who were born and bred in Johannesburg, but could not get homes in their own group areas."

A "voluntary" influx control to avoid prosecution has also been implicit in recent statements by the outgoing Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, and his senior officials.

Despite the acknowledged shortage of coloured and Indian housing, they have appealed to "illegal" tenants to "make a plan," "rectify the situation" and "find accommodation in their own areas."

They have stressed that they will not act "unduly harshly" but pointed out that "illegal" tenants could not be expected to be given preference on waiting lists for houses in their own areas.

HOUSES BUILT

Mr Louis Fouche, secretarry of fthe Departement of Community Development said 3 000 houses each would be built in the coloured and Indian areas of Johannesburg over the next two years. Once the current backlog was wiped out, accommodation would be built for the "illegal" tenants who still needed houses.

It is also feared that the growing squeeze on available white accommodation would provide an "excuse" for tougher action against coloured and Indian people.

Estate agents report that the surplus of flats to rent of a few years ago has been eliminated, but that there was still "a fair amount of less desirable accommodation available."

Some community leaders believe that the shortage of white accommodation is not as bad as has been made out.

HOUSING CRISIS

Mr Alf Widman, PFP MP for Hillbrow, believes there is a housing crisis for all population groups and would like to see the Fouche Commission re-appointed to look into the problem.

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Central Business District Association, said it was obviously Government policy not to allow reside

problem.

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Central Business District Association, said it was obviously Government policy not to allow residential mixing under any circumstances.

But more housing was needed and the CBDA had therefore commissioned an urgent investigation into the posibility of a crash housing programme for Indians in the Pageview/Fordsburg area.

Hundreds condemn Steyn outrage

STAR 3/10/80

By Lynda Loxton

Hundreds of people last night condemned yet another "Marais Steyn outrageous statement."

The people, mostly "illegal" tenants in Johannesburg's flatland and students, were attending a concert at Wits University. It had been arranged to raise funds for Actstop, the organisation formed to help tenants faced with Group Areas evictions.

At the start of the concert, two members of Actstop's executive, Mr Cassim Saloojee and Mr Mohammed Dangor, expressed their disappointment to the audience at the dismissal by the Appeal Court of the two Group Areas test cases and deplored a statement made yesterday by the outgoing Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn.

Mr Steyn urged Indian and coloured people living in white areas to move out voluntarily now rather than face eviction.

He made similar remarks before the Appeal Court judgments, and lawyers and community leaders are still waiting to see whether or not he will be charged with contempt of court before he leaves to take up the post of ambassador to the United Kingdom.

Mr Saloojee said last night Mr Steyn had "left a trail of insult and affront among those communities on whom he was imposed.

"We can only hope that his successor handles his office with greater respect and compassion for people who the Government has driven into a corner.

He says: "Vacate your homes voluntarily." He knows very well you can only move out freely if you moved in freely in the first place and if you have somewhere to go.

● Page 7: "Informal" influx control feared.

Group Areas appeal verdict too technical, say experts

STAR 3/10/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton

The Appeal Court's dismissal of the two test Group Areas cases revealed an absence of sensitivity to the issue of race discrimination and the protection of human rights, claim legal experts.

The Star this week approached several experts to comment on the judgment given by the court.

All expressed disappointment that the Appellate Division had not taken a juridical lead in the movement away from discrimination.

They pointed out that neither of the cases involved an application of clear and unambiguous legal rules. In both cases the court was asked to find that the housing emergency for coloured and Indian people in Johannesburg justified a violation of the Group Areas Act where people had acted out of necessity.

LAST RESORT

Necessity, they said, only succeeds as a last resort but was an important escape route for the courts where the law became too oppressive. In short, necessity allowed a court determined to do justice to moderate the inequity of the letter of the law.

In the Werner case, the court was also asked to find that Proclamation 83 of 1962, which defines white group areas in central Johannesburg, allowed racial inequality and injustice and was invalid on the grounds that the Group Areas Act does not expressly permit such inequalities and injustices.

To succeed in this argument, it would have been necessary for the court to overrule one of its own previous decisions, handed down in 1961 in the Lockhat case which held that the Group Areas Act implicitly permitted unequal treatment.

DIFFERENT

The experts however pointed out that it should be borne in mind that the attitude towards racial discrimination and the law was very different in 1961 from what it is today.

In addition, judicial decisions were not mechanical. In many different cases, they said, such as the Group Areas cases, the court had a choice as to how to interpret the law.

When it does this, it exercises a choice in accordance with legal principles, rules, values and judical policy. In these two cases, the court had been faced with a choice between a generous interpretation in favour of racial equality and human rights or a strict interpretation that paid no attention to these values.

The Appellate Division could in law have upheld the defence of necessity and acquitted the appellants on the grounds that, in the circumstances, they had no alternative but to live in a white group area.

Similarly, the court could in law have held that the proclamation resulted in injustice and inequality which was not permitted by the Group Areas Act.

But instead the court adopted a strictly technical approach. It paid no regard to human suffering and to the situation in which coloured and Indian people found themselves in Johannesburg.

It attempted to minimise the discriminatory nature of the Group Areas Act by likening it to a law rezoning business and residential areas — one could not legally live in the former and trade in the latter.

The experts said the court had refused to follow a trend of cases in English law whereby ambiguous statutes have been interpreted in terms of Britain's obligations under the Human Rights Convention. It summarily dismissed the suggestion that it should interpret the Group Areas Act in the light of South Africa's commitment to promote racial equality under the United Nations Charter.

RIGHTS

The experts agreed that the insensitivity of the judgment to the issue of race discrimination and human rights could lead persons who looked to the highest court for protection of individual liberty and racial equality to question whether it was able to do this.

Another alarming feature of the judgment was the suggestion that the Group Areas Act may be used to impose a type of informal influx control on coloured and Indian people — at a time when demands were being made to abolish influx control for black people.

Packery convicted

STAR 6/10/80 (84)

Own Correspondent

Mr Mutusamy Packery (54), the Indian businessman who has been living in Pretoria's Hatfield suburb was today convicted in a Pretoria regional court and fined R200 (or one year's imprisonment) under the Group Areas Act and ordered to evacuate the premises by January 31 1981.

A company, Ivger (Pty), Ltd and Mr Gerald Brenner, in his capacity as director of a company which owns the property Mr Packery occupies, were also fined. Ivger (Pty) Ltd was fined R300 and Mr Brenner R200 (or one year's imprisonment).

All three fines were suspended conditionally for five years.

Mr E Bertelsmann, appearing for the three accused, told the court that until October 1978 Mr Packery, who had been one of the first residents in Pretoria's Indian township, was a very successful businessman. He then ran into difficulties and was sequestrated. The trustee evicted him from his home.

Mr Bertelsmann said Mr Packery could not find alternative accommodation and was told by someone at the Asian and Coloured Affairs Department at the Pretoria City Council that 1 300 families were on the waiting lists for housing in Laudium and that a three-year waiting period was envisaged.

Mr Bertelsmann said that Mr Packery and his family stayed in a Pretoria hotel for a month and then had to move again because it was sold. He then entered into a lease with Ivger (Pty) Ltd, represented by Mr Brenner for the premises in Arcadia. One of the conditions of lease was that he apply for a permit to stay there.

His application was rejected in January last year and an appeal against the decision was also rejected. Mr Packery also applied for a review of the Minister's decision, but this application in the Supreme Court failed as well.

Indian in white area fined

DD 7/10/80

(84)

PRETORIA — An Indian businessman, Mr Mutusamy Packery, who has been living in Hatfield, was convicted in the regional court here yesterday and fined R200, or one year's imprisonment, and ordered to evacuate the premises by not later than January 31, next year.

His appearance is a sequel to allegations that he was occupying a house in a white area.

A company, Ivger (Pty) Ltd, and Mr Gerald Brenner, in his capacity as director of a company, which owns the property Mr Packery occupies, were also fined.

The company was fined R300 and Mr Brenner R200 (or one year's imprisonment).

All three fines were suspended conditionally for five years.

Mr E. Bertelsmann, appearing for the three accused, told the court that until October 1978, Mr Packery, a resident in Laudium, was a successful businessman. He ran into difficulties and was sequestrated. The trustees evicted him from his home.

Mr Bertelsmann said Mr Packery could not find alternative accommodation and he entered into a lease for the premises in Hatfield. One of the conditions of lease was that he apply for a permit to stay there but Mr Packery's application was turned down.

An appeal against the decision was rejected as was an application for a review of the Minister's decision. During the course of 1980 a second application for a permit was made to the Department of Community Development which was turned down on the grounds that the Act provided for one application for a permit only.

Passing sentence, Mr C. J. Strydom said there had been negligence involved because it should have been stipulated that Mr Packery should have got the necessary permission before moving in or within a certain time period. — SAPA.

Packery fined on Group Areas charge

(84)

EDM 7/10/80

AN INDIAN businessman, Mutusamy Packery, was convicted yesterday in the Pretoria Regional Court on a charge under the Group Areas Act.

Packery, who has been living in a house in Arcadia Street, Hatfield, Pretoria, a white area, was fined R200, or one year's imprisonment, and ordered to evacuate the premises by not later than January 31 next year.

A company, Ivger (Pty) Ltd, and Gerald Brenner, in his capacity as director of the company which owns the property Packery occupies, were also fined.

Ivger (Pty) Ltd was fined R300 and Brenner R200 (or one year's imprisonment).

All three fines were suspended conditionally for five years.

Mr E Bertelsmann, appearing for the three accused, told the court that until October 1978 Packery, one of Laudium's first residents, was a very succesful businessman. He ran into difficulties and was sequestrated. The trustees evicted him from his home.

He said Packery could not find alternative accommodation and was told by someone at the Asian and Coloured Affairs Department at the City Council that 1 300 families were on the waiting lists for housing in Laudium and that housing would become available only after about three years.

Packery and his family stayed in the Union Hotel for a month, but had to move because it was sold. He entered into a lease with Ivger (Pty) Ltd, represented by Brenner, for the premises in Arcadia. One of the conditions of lease was that he apply for a permit to stay there.

His application was rejected in January last year. His appeal against the decision was also rejected.

Mr Bertelsmann said Packery applied for a review of the Minister's decision but his Supreme Court application also failed. During 1980, a second application for a permit was made to the Department of Community Development which was turned down.

The court heard that Packery, who suffers from ill health because of a heart ailment, lived on the premises with his wife and six children and paid R500 a month rent.

Mr Bertelsmann said Packery enjoyed a cordial relationship with his neighbours.

Passing sentence, Mr C J Strydom, said that Ivger (Pty) Ltd and Brenner had not been faced with the same dilemma as Packery and it had been purely a business relationship.

There had been negligence involved, because it should have been stipulated that Packery should have got the necessary permission before moving in. — Sapa

No place to live, but families must move out

STAR 9/10/80 (84)

By Kerry Clarke

Many coloured families living illegally in Hillbrow in terms of the Group Areas Act, are facing eviction despite the fact that they have no other place to stay.

Since the failure of appeals against Group Areas evictions, about 600 families living in flats and houses in central Johannesburg face prosecution and eviction.

The possibility of many of these people finding alternative accommodation is slight, considering the heavily overcrowded coloured and Indian townships

In the most recent incident reflecting the dilemma these illegal residents now face, coloured residents staying in a block of flats in Hillbrow, will soon be evicted by the landlord, on instructions from the Department of Community Development.

In a letter sent to one of the residents, Mr A Frank, the landlord informed him of his imminent eviction, saying that although he had been a good tenant he was forced to ask him to leave at the earliest possible time.

A visit to the City Council housing department proved fruitless and Mr Frank came away, not with a promise of a house, but with a letter stating that he had visited the offices but that the department was unable to assist with accommodation.

Other families staying in the same flats face a similar fate.

Mrs A Diplock lives in a flat with a view of the base of the J G Strijdom tower, together with her husband and four-year-old daughter.

She has been in the flat only a month and a half and has already received an eviction notice. She was one of a deputation of four who went to the Housing Department on Tuesday to see if there were houses available.

They were all put on a four-year waiting list and given a note stating that they had visited the offices.

"We've been warned that inspectors are going to come around and prosecute us, but Actstop (the Action Committee to Stop All Evictions) has told us to sit tight.

"We're going to try to find accommodation in Bosmont or Eldorado Park. In fact we are getting so desperate we are even thinking of going to live in a caravan," said Mrs Diplock.

She said all of the eight families living in the block had received eviction notices.

These families included a woman with her daughter and granddaughter, and a husband and wife with three children.

"The owner of the building is not happy with the evictions — he would like us to continue living here. The caretaker said he would be fined R400 a family if we were found living here.

STAR 10/10/80

Dugard has hope for Steyn-style leniency

By Mike Cohen

Newspapers and law professors should be treated in the same way as Mr Marais Steyn over comments on legal proceedings, Professor John Dugard said today.

Professor Dugard, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, was commenting on the decision by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, not to prosecute the former Minister of Community Development on contempt of court charges.

Mr Steyn is South Africa's new Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

The charges arose from a speech by Mr Steyn in July this year when he warned that the State would act against coloured and Indian people living illegally in "white" Johannesburg.

MORE WEIGHT

Professor Dugard and Mr Jules Browde SC were involved in two Appeal Court cases under the Group Areas Act at the time of the speech. They immediately laid charges.

Professor Dugard said today: "A statement by a Cabinet Minister inevitably carries more weight than that of an ordinary citizen and the public will justifiably fear that statements of this kind will tend consciously or subconsciously to influence judges.

"If a generous attitude is now to be shown towards comments on legal proceedings, one hopes that newspapers and law professors will be treated in the same way as Mr Marais Steyn," Professor Dugard said.

Act's victims still lack homes

Two Johannesburg men who lost their appeals in September against conviction under the Group Areas Act for living in a "white area," have been unable to find suitable alternative accommodation.

Ivan George Werner lost his appeal against his fine of R75 (or three months) suspended for five years, for living illegally in Orion Court, Bree Street.

The chairman of Act-stop (Action Committee to Stop All Evictions), Mr Cassim Saloojee, said Werner was now staying in an outbuilding in Eldorado Park.

"I believe they are even trying to push him out of there," said Mr Saloojee.

Ahmed Nazir Adams was fined R100 (or 50 days) for staying in a flat in Doornfontein, and also lost his case in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

He recently said he "couldn't stand the whole business," gave up his Johannesburg job and returned to Durban.

Adams originally moved into the Ellis Park flats in Doornfontein when he could find no accommodation in the area allocated to Indians in Johannesburg.

Estimated 10 000 illegals in flatland

STAR 13/10/80

84

By Kerry Clarke

An estimated 10 000 coloured and Indian people are living in Johannesburg's white areas illegally, and the waiting list for houses in Lenasia and Eldorado Park runs into thousands.

Already hundreds of these people, living in flats in Hillbrow, Doornfontein and Mayfair, have received eviction notices and some have been charged under the Group Areas Act.

However, when they apply to the Department of Community Development for houses in the approved areas, their names are merely added to a four, five and even six-year waiting list.

"It's not that we want to live in Hillbrow particularly," said Mr A M Mohammed of the Hillbrow Tenants' Action Committee. "If we could find a place elsewhere, we would go there but there [illegible] an out-house available.

We've phoned estate agents, and they are very interested until they find we are not white."

Mr Mohammed formed the action committee to protect the illegal residents in two blocks of flats in Hillbrow. The number of tenants in these blocks totals about 300.

"It is important for us to stand together and see that accommodation is found for everyone.

"We were shocked when Mr Marais Steyn (former Minister of Community Development) just told us that we must "make a plan." He, more than anyone, should know our plight and know we don't have enough housing.

"The shortage of housing will be a life-long problem unless they leave us where we are. The problem is getting worse all the time, as every day more and more people want houses.

"Another point is that if all the illegal residents were evicted, most of the flats in Hillbrow would be half empty."

Mr Mohammed also objected to the fact that the Department of Community Development will only allow married people to apply for houses. He said that single people were simply turned away.

CBDA starts probe on a mixed municipality

STAR 14/10/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's Central Business District Association has come out in favour of integrated municipalities and would like to see Pageview become an Indian area under the control of the Johannesburg City Council.

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the CBDA, said today that his association had briefed private consultants to investigate the feasibility of establishing a residential area for Indians in Pageview.

The Government decided last month that Pageview should remain a white area.

The first report is expected by the end of December.

Mr Mandy said that the consultants had been told to base their study on the fact that it was Government policy to have separate residential areas and schools, but that it was not necessarily Government policy to have separate municipal areas for the different race groups.

He said the CBDA disagreed strongly with the view expressed in Nelspruit last week by Mr J J S van der Spuy, the outgoing president of the Transvaal Municipal Association, that integrated municipalities would have a negative effect on black, coloured and Indian residential areas.

"The report of the Browne Committee has highlighted the serious administrative problems economic burdens and wastage that would result from trying to create ethnically separate local authorities. The metropolitan area of greater Johannesburg is a single economic unit, and efforts should be directed towards metropolitan co-ordination rather than towards fragmentation," said Mr Mandy.

The CBDA points out that the Pageview area has historically been occupied mainly by Indians. Although most of the houses have been demolished, the area still contains many commercial, civic, religious, educational, recreational and cultural facilities for the Indian community.

If the feasibility study is positive, the CBDA plans to publish it and make representations to the Department of Community Development and the President's Council to allow private re-development of Pageview for the Indian Community.

Indian firm still fighting for city base

(84)

RDM 15/10/80

By SEAN O'CONNOR
City Editor

A GROWING Indian financial and business institution which was refused permission to open offices in Johannesburg's "white" central business district, has moved into a small community hall in Fordsburg.

The hall, a popular venue for Indian community functions, has been converted into neat, modern offices by the institution, Corporate Financial and Investment Services Ltd.

The company is continuing its fight to obtain central city premises.

At the beginning of July, it applied to the Department of Community Development to lease the 10th floor of the Glen Cairn building on the corner of Market and Eloff streets.

The managing director of the company, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, said yesterday the letting agents, acting on behalf of the owners of the building, had approved his company's application.

But in August his company received a reply from the Department of Community Development, turning down the application.

The department gave no reasons for refusing the application.

At the time, Mr Kharsany described the decision as "disgusting".

Yesterday Mr Kharsany, the first black in South Africa to obtain a Master of Business Administration degree, said that renewed efforts to obtain central city premises had been launched "at Cabinet level".

Mr Kharsany declined to give details of the "Cabinet level" representations until the matter had been finalised.

He said his efforts were also aimed at trying to open the central business district to black businesses.

"These new moves are not just for ourselves but are aimed at free enterprise as a whole.

"I believe the central city and all other group areas should be opened, in the true sense of the word, to all races," Mr Kharsany said.

"If white clientele can make use of the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg, it does not make sense that Indian businesses cannot operate from the central city," he said.

In the past, subsidiaries of his company had conducted their businesses from premises dotted around the Witwatersrand, but it had become necessary now to bring the entire operation under one roof, to reduce overheads, Mr Kharsany said.

The Indian community had come to his company's rescue by agreeing that it could take over the small Fordsburg community hall on the 8th floor of one of the few office blocks in Fordsburg.

On October 1, Mr Kharsany's company started moving in to the premises.

Ceiling-high partitions have been erected to form offices and Mr Kharsany believes the move will be completed in about two weeks.

He said his company had also applied to take over additional floors in the same building in case his attempts to acquire central city offices failed.

There is a staff of 20, including the subsidiary firms, and the company as a whole deals in finance, property management, leasing and has recently entered the travel business.

STAR 16/10/80

(84)

Actstop will see Minister

Mr Kotze . . . will get "facts."

By Lynda Loxton

Members of Actstop, the organisation formed to stop Group Areas evictions, are to make direct representations to the new Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, about the plight of hundreds of Johannesburg families.

At its monthly meeting last night, Actstop decided to "present the facts" to the Minister personally.

The executive committee will draw up a memorandum on the housing situation for coloureds and Indians and ask Mr Kotze to allow those in white areas to stay where they are without fear of prosecution.

This action comes after the recent dismissal by the Appellate Division of two Group Areas test cases.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said the housing situation for coloured and Indian people was "as desperate as it ever was."

Actstop was determined that new houses being built should not be given to people in white group areas "just to get them out," while people still lived in backrooms and overcrowded conditions in the group areas.

Mr Ismail Richards, an Actstop executive member and chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, said it was impossible for people "to go back where they came from."

Mr Saloojee said that although the two test cases had been lost this did not mean that the end of the road had been reached in the fight to keep people where they were.

He stressed landlords could not now summarily evict tenants. Court orders had to be obtained.

Some tenants had reported that landlords were sending them eviction letters based on the two Appellate Division cases.

About 600 tenants are due to appear in court early next year on charges of living illegally in white group areas.

Mr Saloojee said legal representatives were being consulted to help all the tenants and reminded members that "each case will have to be treated on its merits, and will not necessarily be affected by the Appeal Court's decision."

Anger at coloured township delays

STAR 17/10/80

84

Mr Wilsnach

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's coloured leaders have taken up the call for greater autonomy for the Johannesburg City Council.

This, they believe, would help solve one of the most irritating and persistent problems facing their community — the delay in the proclamation of coloured townships.

Mr Ralph Peffer (Riverlea) pointed out at yesterday's monthly Coloured Management Committee meeting that the Fouche Commission had recommended that larger local authorities should be able to proclaim their own townships.

In Natal, for example, municipalities could proclaim townships within six months. In the Transvaal, it could take up to seven years before the Province approved proclamations.

Several coloured townships in Johannesburg are not yet proclaimed and residents cannot take transfer of the title deeds of their homes and make use of loans from their employees to buy their own homes.

Mr Ismail Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Commitee, said Johannesburg's budget was one of the largest in the country and the council should have more responsibility.

Mr Richards added that while the Department of Community Development and the city council were encouraging home ownership, the council's housing department officials were, by asking "stupid and personal questions" when people applied for houses, dissuading people from buying houses.

Mr M P Wilsnach, director of the Housing Department, promised to "read the Riot Act" to his staff.

Coloured leaders hit at 'monopoly' for corporation

Municipal Reporter

The Development and Finance Corporation came under fire from Johannesburg's coloured community leaders yesterday for trying to monopolise business in coloured areas.

Formerly known as the Coloured Development Corporation, the DFC tended to provide premises for only "one businessman and a few of his friends" in the Transvaal, the leaders said.

They were objecting to a proposal in the agenda of their monthly Coloured Management Committee meeting that the DFC be sold three business sites in Klipspruit West.

Mr Les du Preez (Eldorado Park Ward 3) said real entrepreneurs were not being given a chance and it was unfair that the DFC always had first preference on business sites.

Mr Ismail Richards, chairman of the CMC, pointed out that because the DFC had not made up its mind about business sites in Newclare, there had been no business development in the area.

He also objected to the fact that because the central business district in Eldorado Park Extension 5 was under the control of the Department of Community Development, the DFC had a "total monopoly over development while there are other entrepreneurs anxious and prepared to go into the area."

The CMC recommended that the Johannesburg City Council should overcome this "monopoly situation" by developing the three business sites itself and letting them to businessmen "in the normal way."

Litter gives CMC headaches

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg's coloured areas are in a mess — literally.

That's the view of the Coloured Management Committee, and at its monthly meeting yesterday it took the city's cleansing department to task for failing to do its job properly.

Mr Ralph Reffer (Riverlea) felt so strongly about the issue that he suggested that the CMC should confront the city council's management committee about the way its resolutions were being ignored.

He said that complaints and resolutions about refuse removal and street cleaning in the coloured areas had been a standard item at the CMC meetings for several years.

Council officials at the meeting claimed that everything possible was done to keep the coloured areas clean, but pointed out "that we cannot clean up every day and we are not responsible for littering."

2 fined under Group Areas

(84)

RDM 17/10/80

Staff Reporter

A WHITE maintenance supervisor was fined R400, or six months' jail, by the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday for allowing his 19-year-old domestic servant to stay in his flat.

Tessa Janson, a black, was fined R300 or six months jail, but R200 or three months jail was conditionally suspended for five years. She was warned against contravening the Act again.

Both Janson and Patrick Hassett, 58, of Stresa Court, Joubert Park, had pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal occupation under the Group Areas Act 36 of 1966.

Janson said she had worked for Hassett for the past two years. On the night of the incident she was very drunk and slept in his flat.

Hassett told the court he, Janson and friends had been drinking. He said he was unaware that she had stayed the night.

In sentencing them, the magistrate, Mr C A Allcock, said the situation for committing the offence was created by Hassett, who had offered Janson drinks. The magistrate imposed the maximum fine on Hassett.

The prosecutor, Mr C Lamprecht, had asked the court to impose the maximum fine, saying the offence was a serious one as a clear line of demarcation between racial groups existed in South Africa.

He also said it was not the duty of the lawyer to deal with the merits of the policy underlying the Act.

Chinese children barred from pool

DD 20/10/80 (84)

JOHANNESBURG — Two Chinese children from Mayfair were forbidden to swim in the suburb's municipal pool yesterday.

Avril, 11, and Kingung, 6, had twice been barred from entering the pool so their father, Mr Mawing Manning, went with them to the pool yesterday morning.

The superintendent, a Mr Lambrecht, apparently told Mr Manning he was "not interested" in his identity document classifying him as a Chinese person.

"I don't mind them not actually being able to swim there — I can take them to swim at my brother's place — it's the principle of it," Mr Manning said.

"It is natural for children to want to play with other children," he said.

When approached by reporters, Mr Lambrecht ordered them off the swimming pool premises.

"Get off these premises, and don't you dare take any shots," he said.

Mr Alex Jaffe, a Progressive Federal Party city councillor who is a member of the culture and recreation committee, said with the laws declaring separate areas and amenities, Chinese children might legally be prevented from swimming in "white" pools.

But, he said, Chinese people allowed to live in "white areas" would surely be allowed to swim in municipal pools in those areas.

"I have always believed that Chinese people were allowed to use "white amenities" and subsequent to the Prime Minister's visit to Taiwan, I am somewhat convinced this is so," Mr Jaffe said yesterday.

Mr Paul Laubscher, director of the department of parks and recreation, said yesterday he would look into the legality of the matter.

"We have not been specifically confronted with the problem of Chinese people before," he said. — DDC.

Legal aid offered for Group Areas prosecutions

STAR 20/10/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton

Actstop, the group formed to fight Group Areas evictions, has put out an urgent call to all tenants facing prosecution to contact it for legal advice.

This had become particularly important, it believes, because of what appears to be a renewed police crackdown on "illegal" tenants and a new policy by magistrates to impose heavy fines.

Last week, for example, a young coloured woman was fined R300 (or six months) for staying in a white area. Her white "landlord" was fined R400. Neither had a lawyer.

Fines under the Group Areas Act used to average around R100.

Mr Cassim Salojee, chairman of Actstop, said his group was determined to fight all Group Areas cases and had briefed a team of lawyers.

About 600 cases have been held over until early next year because of the two test cases recently heard, and dismissed, by the Appellate Division.

Although the test cases had lost the appeal, Actstop believes that the pending cases should all be defended on merit as the circumstances of the accused differed.

Actstop can be contacted at 39-7233/6 during the day and at 23-6480 at night.

'Govt should intervene on parks issue'

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

BLACK leaders yesterday called on the Government to intervene in moves to bar blacks from Pretoria's parks.

They were reacting to a campaign led by a Pretoria City Councillor, Mr A P Denyschen, to have the parks declared exclusively for whites.

On a basis of a limited survey he carried out in central Pretoria on Saturday, he said 99% of whites were "opposed to blacks in our parks".

Pretoria's 32 councillors have been asked by the management committee to carry out surveys in their wards to determine the attitudes of ratepayers.

Most have submitted their findings to the town clerk. These findings will not be released until they are submitted to the management committee.

Black leaders said yesterday that if the Government could tolerate racially segregated parks and continue to go along with incidents like banning Chinese children from swimming pools which, through rates, they helped pay for, then "how can we believe it is sincere in its so called policy of removing hurtful discrimination".

The chairman of the Pretoria Indian Association, Mr Joe Carrim, said "If the Prime Minister allows Pretoria verkramptes to close the parks to blacks, what hope is there of real reforms and real relief from the oppressive policies the National Party has followed for 32 years."

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the Pretoria controversy showed the absolute farce of Government policies.

There was much talk of moving away from discrimination yet the Government stood by while a fuss was made over whether blacks should be allowed to share parks with whites.

The refusal to allow two Chinese children to use a municipal swimming bath in Johannesburg recently was another incident highlighting the farcical situation in this country.

"If they cannot tolerate the sharing of parks, how is it possible for them to make the big power-sharing decision which will obviously have to be made in the future," Bishop Tutu said.

The deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Norman Middleton, said if the Government wanted to retain what remained of its credibility among a section of the black population, it should intervene to discipline the Pretoria City Council.

"We have waited in vain for meaningful demonstrations that the Government is sincere in its stated intention of removing hurtful discrimination. Here is another opportunity to show its sincerity," he said.

(84) RDM 23/10/80

'Games could suffer if parks refuse blacks'

Pretoria Bureau

THE success of next year's South African Games could be prejudiced if the Pretoria City Council submits to Rightwing pressure to close the city parks to blacks.

A senior official of the Department of Sport, involved in the planning of next year's multiracial games in Pretoria, said the organising committee was confident the city council would keep the parks open to all races.

Not to do so could prejudice the success of the multiracial games.

In this day and age it would be inexplicable if the parks were closed to blacks, he said.

Leaders of the black community — the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Labour Party deputy leader, Mr Norman Middleton and Mr Joe Carrim, chairman of the Pretoria Indian Traders Association — have called for immediate Government intervention to block any move to have the parks closed to blacks.

And their call was supported yesterday by the leader of the PFP, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert.

The chairman of the SA Olympic and National Games Association, Mr Rudolph Opperman, said one of the lasting benefits of the 1973 SA Games was the decision to open parks to all races.

This had made a significant contribution in doing away with hurtful discriminatory practices.

"I would personally be very sorry if the decision to open the parks is rescinded," Mr Opperman said.

The games are due to take place in May next year. No overseas competitors will take part, but between 50 and 60 entries have been received in each of 98 sports categories — a total of about 5 000 sportsmen — among them many blacks.

Invited, too, are prominent overseas sports administrators and a number of internationally known sports journalists.

It was clear, therefore, Mr Middleton said yesterday, that South Africa would get one of its worst ever doses of adverse overseas publicity if the parks were closed to blacks.

Dr Slabbert said the PFP had argued that local authorities should have greater powers to deal with purely local issues.

However the question of opening parks to all races was clearly something more than a local issue.

There were laws which had a direct bearing on local government issues, and which placed a responsibility on the central Government.

"On the issue of open parks the Government has a clear responsibility to give strong guidance to the local authority."

The Government, he said, would have to "bite the bullet" if it was sincere in its stated commitment to change, and to removing hurtful discrimination.

The closing of the parks to blacks was obviously a hurtful discriminatory action.

"If the Government is unable to lean on the Pretoria City Council to open its parks to all races what confidence can the country have that in fact the vitally necessary changes will be made?" Dr Slabbert asked.

Meanwhile some of Pretoria's Nationalist MP's have reacted to the controversy. They say the opening or closing of parks to blacks is clearly the sole responsibility of the council.

The Government, they claim, should not be involved.

Housing promise to the 'illegals'

STAR 23/10/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton

Coloured and Indian people living in Johannesburg's Doornfontein have a double-edged "Sword of Damocles" hanging over their heads.

Most of the 10 or so families living in the area have been charged under the Group Areas Act for living illegally in a white area and are due to appear in court early next year.

In addition, the tenants face the prospect of being given notice to quit their homes as the multi-million rand Ellis Park development gets under way.

NOTHING

There is little or nothing the tenants can do about the development of Doornfontein into what the developers call "the in-town answer to out-of-town offices" or the prestige business area of Ellis Park.

The Doornfontein Development Corporation has promised that people will only be given notice if their blocks of flats are in the way of immediate development programmes and that alternative accommodation will be provided for the tenants.

But tenants in two blocks of flats have already been given six months notice with no indication that alternative accommodation will be provided for them.

Actstop, the organisation formed to stop Group Areas convictions last night, met some of the tenants and agreed to approach the DDC about its promise to provide alternative accommodation. Another meeting will be held next week.

DRIVE

The meeting was part of Actstop's drive to inform "illegal" tenants about their rights and get them in touch with the team of lawyers that has agreed to defend their cases.

Following the dismissal by the Appeal Court of the two test cases appealing against convictions under the Group Areas Act, prosecutions have become a hard reality again for the thousands of coloured and Indian people living in white areas.

But Actstop is determined that everyone of the 600 people whose cases have been held over until February, as well as all the people who are now being prosecuted, will get full legal representation.

Actstop can be contacted at 39-7233/36.

Pretoria under pressure over parks?

(34)

RDM 24/10/80

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Pretoria City Council is expected to come under strong but indirect pressure from the Government to keep its parks open to all races.

The issue, however, is expected to simmer on until the council has vetted the ward surveys made by individual councillors to determine the attitudes of their voters.

This could delay a decision until early next year.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and Pretoria's full house of Nationalist MPs, one source said, are aware of the fact that to close the city's parks to blacks would make the Prime Minister's stated commitment to moving away from hurtful discrimination look ludicrous.

This is why Government pressure is expected.

The chairman of the Pretoria council of the NP, Mr Thomas Langley, said a meeting had been arranged for Monday with black community leaders from Atteridgeville and Mamelodi.

"We have no jurisdiction and no authority on the parks issue, but it could crop up during our discussions. The idea is to keep open channels of communication."

Mr Langley's view is that open or closed parks is a decision which can only be taken by the city council.

Meanwhile, Dr Koornhof, recently made an early morning tour of the city's white suburbs accompanied by members of the Central Transvaal Administration Board.

Some Pretoria MPs, it is claimed, favour more parks and recreational facilities in black townships.

However, it is pointed out that the problem is in the white suburbs where thousands of black domestic servants, many of them living on their employers' premises, have to be catered for.

No. 207, 1980

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, AT NANCEFIELD, DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Bloemfontein on this Fifteenth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

From the point where the eastern boundary of the Remainder of Portion 33 (Diagram SG A1374/04) of the farm Olifantsvlei 316 IQ is intersected by the prolongation westwards of the southern boundary of Lot 503 in Nancefield Township (General Plan SG A36/04), eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of the said Lot 503, so as to exclude from this area, to the north-eastern beacon thereof; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 742 in the said Nancefield Township; thence generally eastwards along the southern boundaries of the following lots in the said Nancefield Township so as to exclude them from this area: the said Lot 742 and Lots 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 758 and 895 to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence generally southwards and eastwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of the said Township, so as to include it in this area, to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 401 in the said Nancefield Township; thence westwards along the northern boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: the said Lot 401 and Lots 400 and 399, all in Nancefield Township, to the point where the northern boundary of the last-mentioned lot is intersected by the prolongation southwards of the eastern boundary of the said Remainder of Portion 33 of the farm Olifantsvlei 316 IQ; thence southwards along the said eastern boundary of the Remainder of Portion 33 of the farm Olifantsvlei 316 IQ to the point first-mentioned.

No. 207, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, TE NANCEFIELD, DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Bloemfontein, op hede die Vyftiende dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

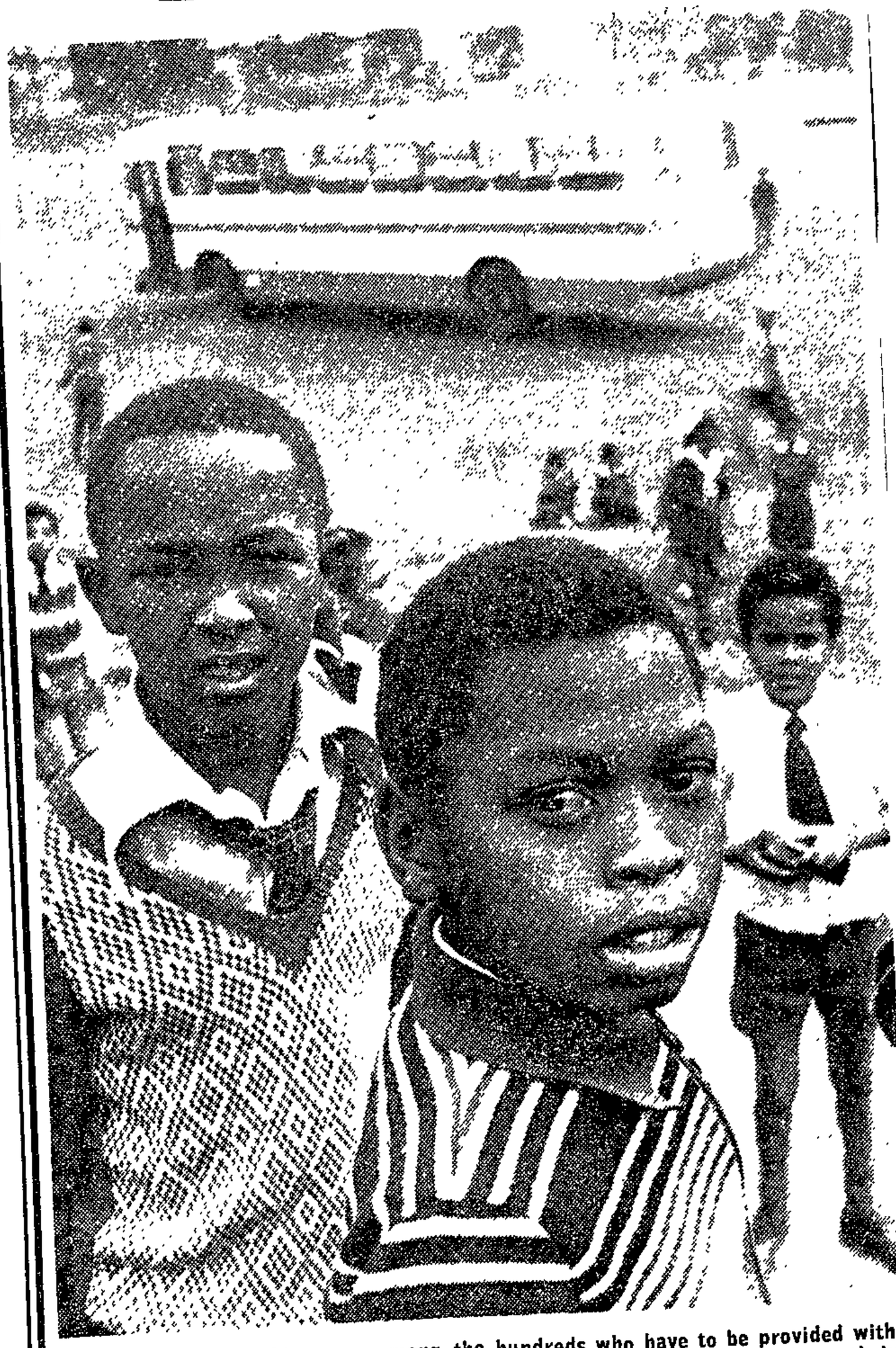
S. J. M. STEYN

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Vanaf die punt waar die oostelike grens van die Restant van Gedeelte 33 (Kaart LG A1374/04) van die plaas Olifantsvlei 316 IQ gekruis word deur die weswaartse verlenging van die suidelike grens van Lot 503 in die dorp Nancefield (Algemene Plan LG A36/04), oos en noord met die suidelike en oostelike grense van genoemde Lot 503 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken daarvan; dan noordoos reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 742 in genoemde dorp Nancefield; dan algemeen oos met die suidelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Nancefield langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: genoemde Lot 742, en Lotte 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 758 en 895 tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan algemeen suid en wes met die oostelike en suidelike grense van genoemde dorp langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 401 in genoemde dorp Nancefield; dan wes met die noordelike grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: genoemde Lot 401 en Lotte 400 en 399, almal in die dorp Nancefield, tot by die punt waar die noordelike grens van laasgenoemde lot gekruis word deur die suidwaartse verlenging van die oostelike grens van genoemde Restant van Gedeelte 33 van die plaas Olifantsvlei 316 IQ; dan noord met genoemde oostelike grens van die Restant van Gedeelte 33 van die plaas Olifantsvlei 316 IQ langs tot by eersgenoemde punt.

See full text see Gly 7267



These coloured children are among the hundreds who have to be provided with bus transport by the Brakpan municipality to attend school 36 km from their homes. The cost of transporting coloured children to schools within their allocated group area on the East Rand runs into thousands of rands a year.

What the buses of apartheid cost

STAR 24/10/80 (84)

By Sheryl Raine
Education Reporter

Hundreds of coloured schoolchildren on the East Rand travel 70 km daily by bus to attend schools within their allocated group area at a cost of about R2 500 a week.

Assuming that the average school year is 190 days, this means that transport for coloured children on the East Rand alone costs about R95 000 a year.

Similar schemes are in operation throughout the country, in keeping with the Group Areas Act, at a cost of millions of rands.

Most of the transport costs are met by the Government but coloured community leaders question whether taxpayers can continue to pay the ever-increasing price of apartheid.

An investigation by The Star on the East Rand has revealed that coloured families recently moved from slum conditions at Payneville township near Springs to the new Geluksdal township near Brakpan have no nearby school or clinic facilities.

Makeshift doctors' rooms and a clinic have been set up in houses until facilities can be provided. Children have to travel by bus to and from schools 72 km away despite the presence of "white" schools nearby.

"The moving of people from Payneville to Geluksdal took place before proper facilities were constructed," Mrs Ellen Lambert, a former member of the Coloured Representative Council who lives on the East Rand, told The Star.

"Money which could have been used for schools is being wasted every day on buses."

Information from the Department of Coloured Affairs revealed that bus schemes on the East Rand included:

- 498 children from Geluksdal (Brakpan) to Payneville (Springs).
- 230 children from Eden Park township (Alberton) to the Oos Rand Hoërskool (Boksburg).
- 28 children from Nigel to the Oos Rand Hoërskool.
- 40 children from Geluksdal to the Oos Rand Hoërskool.

The Star also has evidence that coloured schoolchildren in the Eastern Transvaal are forced to attend boarding school in Middelburg because they are barred from conveniently-situated schools for children of other race groups.

STAR 24/10/80

Coloured housing figures disputed

84

By Lynda Loxton, Municipal Reporter

Community leaders have released figures to show that the number of houses needed in Johannesburg's coloured areas is double the official waiting list.

The waiting list currently stands at 4 349 applications, but the leaders claim that about 8 100 new houses are needed.

About 5 300 houses are in the pipeline. Most will be completed only in three to five years when another 3 000 will be needed to meet natural population growth and influx from other areas.

"The only way to solve this problem is to remove the Group Areas Act and allow people to stay where they want to, can afford to and can find accommodation," said Mr Ismail Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee.

"At the rate houses are being built now, we will never make an impact on the shortage."

Mr Mohammed Dangor, the CMC representative for the Kliptown/Kliptriviersoog complex, said the official waiting list reflected only half of the families in need of homes.

He said another 800 houses were needed to rehouse residents in Kliptown, which is slowly being re-devoloped, and 500 were needed for the people living in Newclare slum conditions.

He and Mr Richards estimated that about 2 500 families have not applied for houses "out of sheer frustration at the long delays," and many were living illegally in white group areas.

Mr M P Wilsnach, the city council's housing director, disputed the figures. He said he was satisfied that the waiting list was an accurate reflection. An appeal last year to "illegal" tenants in white group areas to put their names on the waiting list had elicited only 94 applicatons.

Whole class of students designs new Islamic area

STAR 28/10/80

84

Sixteen different preliminary plans for a R3-million Islamic complex — said to be the biggest in Africa — have been designed by a class of Wits University architectural students.

The massive complex is to be built in Lenasia on a 7,305 ha of land bought by the Central Islamic Trust from the Department of Community Development for R100 000. The current market value of the site is R201 000.

The Islamic Trust then asked Professor Ad'Am Guedes in the department of architecture at Wits to commission his final-year students to put up preliminary plans.

The Muslim body will award all the students with prizes. Professional architects will then take the best ideas from the students' designs for incorporation in the final blueprint.

The secretary of the Islamic Trust planning committee, Mr Yusuf Dinath, said the students were asked to first investigate the concepts of Islamic architecture and Muslim requirements and to come up with "new, exciting ideas."

It took them six months to do this and they met the requirements.

The trust believed the university was an important body that had to be firmly involved with the communities it served.

"The students now have a rich Islamic architectural background," said their studio master, Mr Gerald Gordon.

Residents allege housing bribery racket

STAR 29/10/80 (84)

By Yussuf Nazeer

More than 100 Lenasia families who are on the long waiting list for homes — some have been on it for 10 years — have formed themselves into an action committee to investigate alleged corruption in housing allocations.

A group of angry people confronted some members of the Lenasia Management Committee and accused them of being involved in a bribery racket in which people who had paid up to R1 000 in bribes were getting homes in Lenasia's extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Management committee members rejected these claims.

Several irate families also accused the Department of Community Development of not giving serious consideration to families who had been applying for homes since 1969.

Families complained that the numerous applications they had made for homes through community development's Johannesburg offices had all ended in frustration.

Some claimed that application forms they had completed had been mysteriously lost by community development clerks.

But the homes they applied for, identified by numbers, were given to other people.

Community development spokesmen refuted these claims.

Several people told The Star that they had proof that people who did not qualify had been given homes whereas those on the long waiting list who did qualify, were still living in garages and backyard slum quarters.

Mr Ismail Bagus who is living with his wife and two children in a small room and kitchen said he had made numerous applications since 1969 but without success.

Mr Salim Moola, who has a wife and three children, is paying R230 for a rented dwelling. He has been moving from backyard to backyard with his family.

"Seven years ago I applied for a home but my application forms have always disappeared," he said. "I know of a Lenasia principal's son who recently got a home. How did he jump the queue when he got married after me?" Mr Moola asked.

Mr. Iqbal Patel, said he applied five years ago for a home.

"I know of people who got homes in Lenasia who were not from Pageview or Lenasia," he said.

Mr V Maharaj who pays R100 for a backyard dwelling in which he lives with his wife and two children, has been applying for a home since 1972.

There are many other families with the same complaint.

The families who formed the action committee said they were going to go from house to house in the new extensions to find out who lived there and where they came from.

"We will check their credentials to find out if they were on waiting list and if they qualified for a home," a spokesman said.

"Where we find discrepancies we will confront the department of community development and the Lenasia Management Committee with our findings," he added.

Other spokesmen claimed that "outsiders" (people from Natal and areas other than Pageview and Fordsburg) who did not qualify for homes in Lenasia's extensions 8, 9, 10 and 11 had succeeded in getting houses in these extensions by paying bribes.

They were not prepared to commit themselves as to who received the bribes.

But they warned that their house-to-house investigations would end "allocation corruption."

They also accused some members of the management committee of nepotism, in ensuring that the families of these members were given homes.

Management committee members denied this and said they would welcome proof of these claims.

The action committee is planning a mass meeting in Lenasia's civic centre tomorrow evening to outline plans to resolve the housing crisis.

340 homes ready soon in Lenasia housing push

STAR 29/10/80 (84)

To speed up the rehousing of Lenasia families living in garages and backyards, the Department of Community Development will be releasing 340 homes in the next two weeks for occupation.

The houses are the first of a batch of 1 964 in extensions 10 and 11.

While some of the homes will be going to Pageview families, the majority, according to the Johannesburg regional representative of the department, Mr D H Rossouw, will be allocated to Lenasia's "natural population" — some on the waiting list for as long as 10 years.

"We will continue with this sort of arrangement as houses become ready for occupation," Mr Rossouw added.

A total of 609 dwellings — including 114 flats — was built in extension 9 for Pageview families.

Residents on the long waiting list have complained that wealthy Pageview people have re-rented these homes out to an influx of people from Natal and elsewhere who do not qualify for homes.

At a meeting of the Lenasia Management Committee last week, the chairman, Mr Dennis Pillay, called on the Department of Community Development to give priority allocation of homes to Lenasia people who earned between R200 and R450 a month.

The regional representative of the department agreed to this.

Mr Pillay said the majority of people in this income bracket, according to a survey. by the committee were in need of homes.

Included in this group were those families already living in sub-economic dwellings in Thomsville who needed larger homes.

Priority was also being given to families with incomes between R100 and R150 a month. Mr Pillay said 50 homes had already been allocated to such families.

He said the survey list, completed in February this year, covered 1 500 applicants in Lenasia.

People who earned more than R450 would have to wait for larger homes and plots.

A total of 62 plots will be available in extension 9, according to Mr Rossouw.

Extension 11 will be the last of the housing development in Lenasia proper.

A new area called Lenasia South — separated by a dolomite hill from Lenasia proper — was presently being developed for Indian housing.

Services are already being laid down in extension 1, Lenasia South, and should be completed by the end of the year, with home-building starting early next year.

The housing plan is made up as follows:

Extension 9: 350 economic homes, 114 flats 76 semi-detached group houses, 69 semi-luxury.

Extension 10: 308 economic, 397 lower economic, 133 semi-detached group dwellings, 50 semi-luxuries and 189 luxury units.

Extension 11: 89 economic, 184 sub-economic, 34 semi-detached, 354 semi-luxury and 226 luxury units.

The total number of homes in all three extensions is 2 573.

No coloureds on Jo'burg's Council

STAR 27/10/80 (84) (266)

By Lynda Loxton
Municipal Reporter

The chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's management committee yesterday rejected demands that the city's coloured community should be represented on the council.

Amid scathing interjections by PFP councillors, Mr J F Oberholzer MPC said: "The salvation of this country is embodied in local government and it must be each to his own or we will not survive."

He added that he did not want to see a white on the Coloured Management Committee or the Soweto Council.

INQUIRY

Mr Oberholzer admitted that a commission of inquiry was investigating the constitutional position of the coloured people and that it still had to make its recommendations to the Government.

He said that after complaints by the Coloured Management Committee that it was impotent, the necessary ordinance had been changed so that more powers could be delegated to it.

These powers would allow it to do everything but pass budgets, draw up by-laws and impose tariffs.

"But the CMC does not want that and has demanded to sit on this council. It is not in my power to grant that and I don't agree with it," he said, amid heckling from the PFP.

Mr Oberholzer's stand came after Mrs Janet Levine (PFP, Orchards/Oaklands/Norwood) had objected to the fact that the new allowances for coloured and Indian councillors were less than those for white councillors.

She said that the number of people represented by coloured and Indian councillors was just under the average for the white councillors although, through no fault of their own, they did not have the same powers.

LEADERS

If the city council sincerely had the interests of the coloured and Indian people within the city's area of jurisdiction at heart, it should involve their leaders to a greater extent in decision making and ask the Administrator to equalise the allowances.

● Despite objections by the CMC, the Council approved a recommendation that three business sites in Klipspruit West be sold to the Development and Finance Corporation (formerly the Coloured Development Corporation).

The CMC had objected to the sale because it believed the DFC was trying to monopolise businesses in coloured areas.

● **More City Council reports on Page 4.**

30

Bus fares go up 10 percent Sat

POST 30/10/80 84

BUS fares for the Johannesburg Transport Department go up by 10 percent on Saturday — and commuters yesterday reacted sharply to the news.

The fare hikes, which will affect most people working in the white suburbs far from the city and central business district, come at a time when anger is mounting among black people as regards rent increases.

Several people interviewed this week came out strongly against the bus fare increase.

Mrs Roseline Maitla, a shop assistant in Rosebank, said the travelling costs were getting higher by the day.

"This continuous rise in traveling costs is hard-hitting. But it appears our employers are least concerned about our welfare as nothing is being done regarding our salaries."

Miss Lydia Chiloane, a cashier of a supermarket in Melville, catches a bus near the Johannesburg Station on her way to work. She says since she started working at the supermarket three years ago the fares have tripled and her salary remains the same.

"And I blame the Government for all this," she said. "If we were living in the city as the whites do there would not have been all this nonsense about bus fares going up."

Security guard Mr Ezekiel Mothei lives with his employer in Bellevue, but he reacted sharply at learning about the increase.

"We are finished," he said, "and I think we should join other people in boycotting the buses."

Ageing Mr Nathaniel Cebekulu from Chiawelo, Soweto, believes something more concrete could be done to stop the hikes.

"Let's walk to work," he said confidently, "I think that is the language these bus companies will understand And if we are late for work, then that will knock a little bit of sense into our employers' heads as well. It is then that they (the employers) will take action."

One of JTD's bus drivers, who refused to be identified for fear of victimisation, said: "Anything people do to stop the hikes I will support, despite the fact that I might eventually lose my job. But losing a job for a good cause is the path I will follow."

The last increase of fares by JTD was in 1978 — a few months before their drivers downed tools in demand for more pay.

Meanwhile, Mr G Tighy, JTD manager, said yesterday that several transport factors had forced the department to increase its fares. These, he said, included the rise in the fuel cost and extension of routes.

Mr Tighy advised people travelling on their buses to purchase coupons which, he said, were far cheaper than boarding a bus on cash basis.

He said the coupons were advantageous in the sense that if one failed to use it on a particular day, may still use it on the same day the following week.

Tenants form new group to halt evictions

STAR 31/10/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton

A new approach to fighting group areas evictions was formulated in Johannesburg last night amid growing pressure on coloured and Indian tenants in white areas.

The Tenants' Co-ordinating Congress was launched by Actstop, an organisation formed to fight group areas convictions, to involve all tenants in "the crisis facing us."

In February, more than 600 cases, held over pending the outcome of the two recent appeals against convictions under the Group Areas Act, will come up for trial.

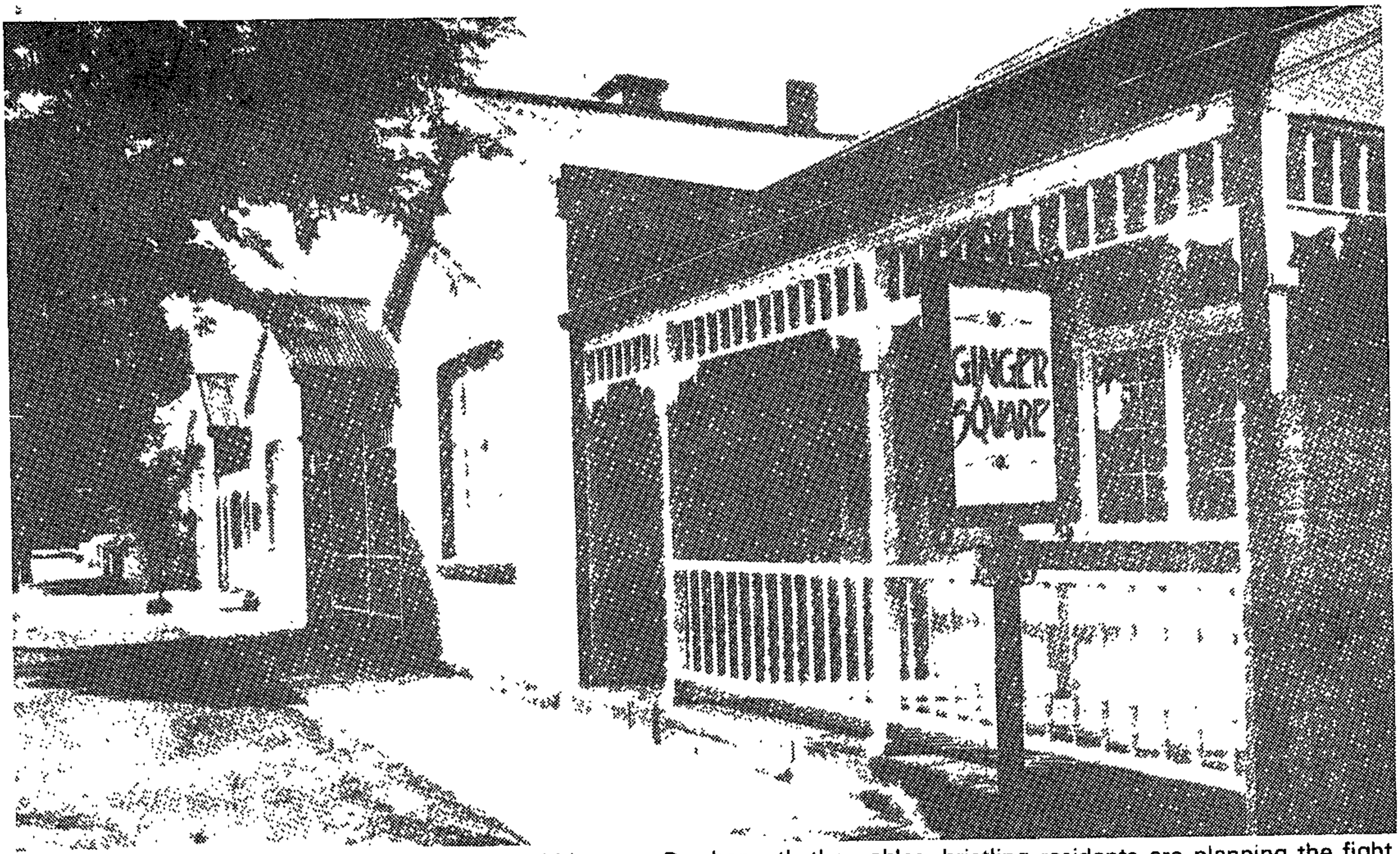
In addition, as the test cases were dismissed by the Appeal Court, many tenants have been charged and some even evicted.

To make sure that all affected tenants know about the team of legal people who are prepared to defend Group Areas Act cases, and that they know what their common law rights are, Actstop has decided to get the tenants to play a more active role.

The Tenants' Co-ordinating Congress will ensure that regular meetings are held in each of the eight affected areas, that tenants give (in confidence) details of their cases to Actstop lawyers, and that tenants know who to contact when they face problems.

Members of the new congress come from the support groups that have been established and they decided to:

- Hold at least one meeting in their area before the end of the year and start a membership drive.
- Educate tenants about their legal rights.
- Start a Press campaign by sending letters explaining the situation to newspapers.
- Help tenants who are being exploited or intimidated by their landlords.



Restored houses exude sleepy charm in the midday sun. But beneath the gables, bristling residents are planning the fight to beat an expropriation order and keep their homes safe from the demolition squad. Picture: NOEL WATSON

RDM 31/10/80 (84)

Village prepares to fight off demolition

By SUE ROBERTSON

RESIDENTS of a 4ha area in western Germiston, who have worked for 18 months to restore the slum to its turn-of-the century charm, are to fight the Department of Community Development's "below-the-belt" expropriation of the land last week.

The 52 homes of Edwardian Village, carefully restored to their original splendour, are scheduled to be bulldozed into the ground to make way for a new police station, mortuary and high-rise quarters.

The developer and owner of the four blocks near the Germiston city centre, Mr Charlie Davidoff, said he had received a letter on Monday saying the Minister of Community Development had signed a notice of expropriation.

The letter, dated October 22, [illegible]med that transfer of the [illegible]ship would take [illegible] 24.

"The upsetting thing is that I had previously made several offers of the land to the department, and they turned it down."

Mr Davidoff bought the land from the Germiston City Council in 1964 for possible commercial and industrial development.

In 1968 the area was "frozen" in terms of the Slum Clearance Act. According to Mr Davidoff, the Department of Community Development had a pre-emptive right and he had to offer the land to them.

"They said they did not need the land, so I offered it back to the city council. They never replied."

Mr Davidoff said the "freeze" lapsed in May last year.

He embarked on an ambitious restoration project because the land had not proved commercially or industrially viable

Then in September last year the land was "frozen" for a further five years, and he went through the same procedure of offering it to Community Development and the council. Both again turned down the offers.

"I can proudly say that I have cleared a slum and moved in high-calibre residents.

"I have been complimented on the project by overseas people, I was invited by Interbou to give talks on the village. It has been featured on television."

Meanwhile residents in the area have formed an action committee after learning of the Government's plans.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Richard Deidrichs, said that during the past year several Government and Provincial officials had visited Edwardian Village.

All the officials he met "gave us the green light to go ahead with what we were doing to restore the village", he said.

"The expropriation was totally under the belt. And we will fight until we can fight no longer to keep this historically interesting area ours," he added.

"We forced the city council to have the roads and streets re-tarred after we discovered that the last time money had been spent on the area was in 1948."

Residents have taken pains to ensure the authenticity of the village. Fancy street lamps, an antique fire-pump, a horse-tethering rail, brass knockers and other Edwardian features grace the oak-lined blocks.

The Director-General of the Department of Community Affairs and Development, Mr Louis Fouche, said he was "withholding comment until we have studied the up-to-date position".

STAR 1/11/80 (84)

Reprieve for 5000 Coloureds of Alexandra

A five-year reprieve has been granted to the 5 000 coloured people of Alexandra Township, who have been facing removal. This was announced yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, after talks with the Save Alexandra Coloured Party, the Alexandra Liaison Committee and other groups concerned with the township's future.

Dr Koornhof said the coloured residents of Alex would be able to remain there for a further five years while their ultimate position was investigated. He said they would be consulted throughout.

The coloured families have been facing removal to a site about 30 km from Alex and about 100 families have already agreed to move. The majority have said they want to remain as part of the Alex community and near their work places.

Dr Koornhof has also called on local authorities and private enterprise to give immediate aid to the Alexandra Liaison Committee for the development of the township

After a meeting with the Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Liaison Committee, officials from the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) and representatives of the Sandton Town Council, Dr Koornhof suggested ways in which this could be done, including direct financial grants. loan of engineering equipment and staff and assistance with design and construction.

Dr Koornhof also said he hoped that next year Alex would have municipal status, which is provided for in proposed legislation announced on Thursday.

He said permission had been given for negotiations to begin between Wrab and the Johannesburg City Council for Alex to acquire 102 ha of land owned by the council just north of the township.

This would play an important part in the Alex redevelopment plan.

The land question is vital to Alex as there are about 6 031 black families that qualify for residence and only 233 ha available for family housing development.

Dr Koornhof said normally an area of 402 ha would be required to house this number of people at 15 families a hectare.

Mr Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton who took part in yesterday's talks, said to grant Alex municipal status was meaningless without a rates base. This should be introduced through the establishment of industry, business, and home ownership instead of leasehold.

STAR 4/11/80 (84)

Lawyers join group areas fight

By Lynda Loxton

The recently formed Lawyers for Human Rights group has come out in support of the organisation formed to fight group area evictions, Actstop.

At its weekend meeting in Johannesburg, the group resolved to urge members to support Actstop wherever possible.

About 50 lawyers are already offering free legal assistance to Actstop and tenants facing charges under the Group Areas Act in the city.

Now Actstop will have the added assistance of the hundreds of Lawyers for Human Rights.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said this was the first time the group had called on its members to support a cause in this way.

"This indicates that Lawyers for Human Rights is to go beyond making Press statements on matters affecting human rights and is determined to use its special skills to assist people affected by human rights violations."

Mr Cassim Soloojee, chairman of Actstop, said the move was an exciting development. He welcomed the fact that the lawyers had decided to concern themselves with community issues and provide their services.

He hoped that this "genuine social concern" would catch on with other lawyers.

Actstop is intensifying its drive to contact all "illegal" tenants living in white group areas in Johannesburg and facing charges under the Group Areas Act.

It believes that, despite the recent dismissal by the Appellate Division of the two test cases under the Group Areas Act, each case should be defended on its merits.

Last week, Actstop formed the Tenants' Co-ordinating Congress to help contact all affected tenants and make sure that they receive legal advice before going to court.

Actstop can be contacted at 39-7233/6.

Free trade plan threatens homes

STAR 6/11/80

(84)

By Lynda Loxton and Tom Dutt

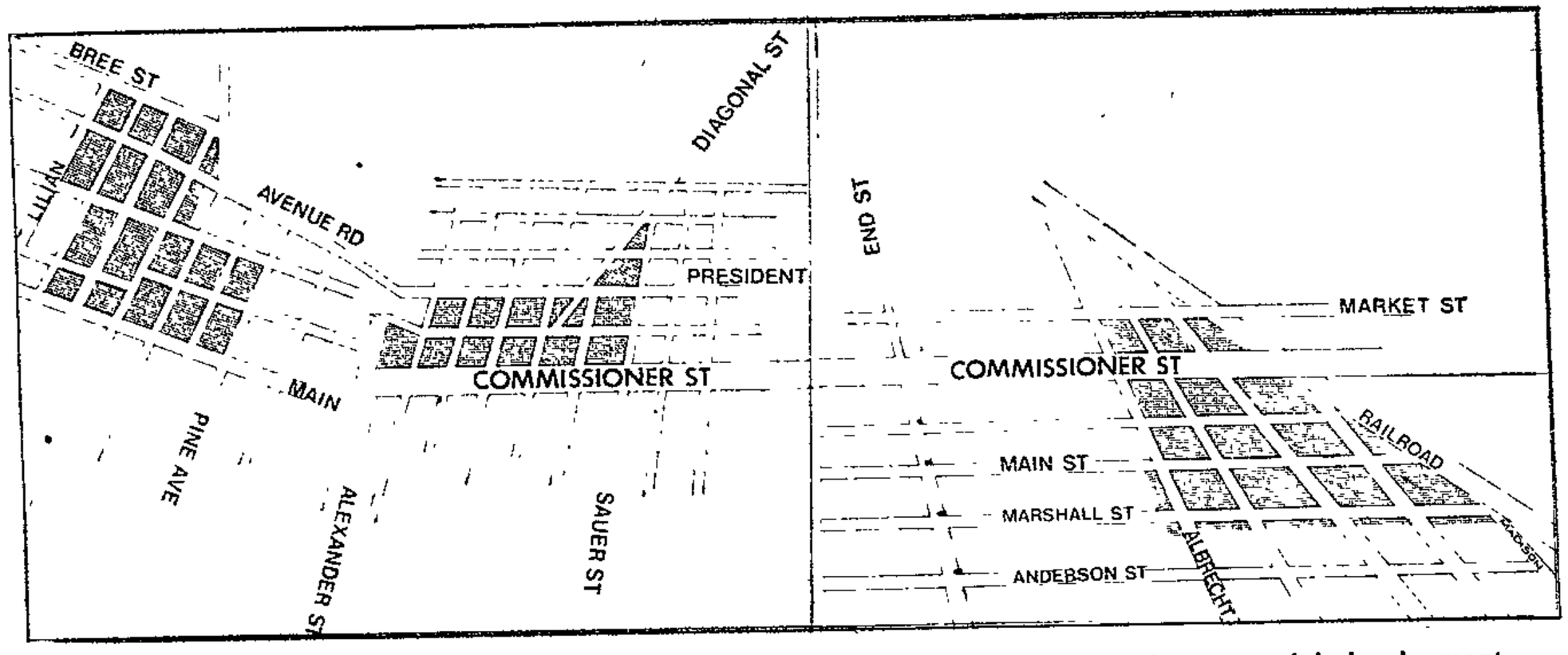
The Government has taken the first step towards establishing free trade areas in the central area of Johannesburg and this could speed up the eviction of thousands of Indian people living in these areas.

One area in Jeppe and two areas west of the city centre have been demarcated by the Department of Community Development as possible free trade areas — areas in which people of all race can trade — and a public hearing about them will be held next month.

In the three areas thousands of Indian people have lived and traded for generations. They see this move by the department as a new tactic to make them quit their homes in a white group area.

"This is another trick. The Government talks about concessions and moving away from discrimination but if these areas are declared Section 19 or free trading areas, the people will no longer be able to live there," said Mr Cassim Salojee, chairman of Actston, the group formed to fight group areas evictions.

Mr Louis Fouche, [illegible] the de[illegible] areas were the first phase of the new Government policy of opening up areas in which all races can trade. Other areas for Johannesburg were still being investigated.



The map shows the three city areas that have been opened up for non-racial commercial development.

Planning

He said it could be inferred that the three areas concerned had been dealt with first because they were easier to deal with as they already had Indian traders.

Reacting to fears that the declaration of free trade zones would result in large-scale evictions, Mr Fouche said this was something that would have to be decided when and if the areas were proclaimed.

However he pointed out that "free trade areas are not normally residential areas as well" and asked whether it was "good town planning to have residential and business areas together."

Mr Saloojee said Indian families in the areas already faced eviction. There was now the fear that eviction efforts would increase when the free trade zones were implemented.

Mr J F Oberholzer MPC, chairman of the city council's management committee, said he could not comment until the proposed areas had been considered by his committee. Council officials are conducting their own study into free trade areas in the centre of Johannesburg.

Mr Sam Moss MPC, leader of the opposition in the council, expressed strong opposition to any efforts to evict people and said urgent representations needed to be made.

Four copies

Announcements earlier this year about the free trade areas built up expectations of a new era in the Government's relationships with the coloured and Indian communities.

However some observers point out that the way in which this first phase is being implemented in Johannesburg could severely damage the credibility of the entire scheme.

● Maps detailing the areas can be inspected at the offices of the regional representative of the department at Room 617, Armadale Place, Bree Street, and at Room 311, Old Licensing Office, 271 Main Street, Newtown.

Written representations (four copies) should be made before November 26 and posted to the regional representative at Private Bag X18, Johannesburg.

The public hearing will begin at 9 am on December 10 in the boardroom, third floor, Old Licensing Office, 271 Main Street.

STAR 6/11/80

Delay over new Group Areas cases

The first Group Areas prosecution to come up since the recent Supreme Court rejection of a challenge to the Act has been postponed to next year.

Remi Naicki, Clarence Henry, Kenneth Linburg, Bull Manivassan and Sharon Jeffries, appeared to hear the postponement. Connie Moodley was unbable to appear, having just given birth.

Their case will come up again in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on February 19, the same week that more than 700 other Group Areas cases filed before the appeal are to be heard.

Actstop, a community service group, had feared a wave of prosecutions in the wake of the Supreme Court decision, according to a spokesman.

Today defence attorney Mr W Jones asked for a postponement. Appearing for the State, Mr K Lamprecht, opposed the application, saying some of the cases had been pending for more than two years.

The request was granted by the presiding magistrate Mr C A Allcock.

More Group Areas cases are to be heard in the court tomorrow.

Kliptown residents want to move as a unit

STAR 12/11/80 (84)

By Lynda Loxton
Municipal Reporter

More than 1 000 people gathered in Kliptown outside Johannesburg last night to show their support for a campaign to move them out of their slum.

But, stressed their leaders, the community must not be split and should be moved from the slum conditions in Kliptown and re-settled as a whole elsewhere.

The crowd obviously approved, and stood up to indicate that they would "stand united" in the fight for better housing.

Slum clearance has been in progress in Kliptown since 1962 but, to date, there are still about 750 families living north of North Street in appalling and overcrowded conditions.

Mr Mohammed Dangor, the Coloured Management Committee representative for the area, said the people had been forced to move to Kliptown because of the Group Areas Act and had seen it deteriorate around them after the land was "frozen" as part of a redevelopment scheme that had not yet materialised.

A Kliptown Committee has been formed to negotiate with the Department of Community Development and the Johannesburg City Council to ensure that the whole community is moved together.

"We must not leave some behind and see others sent to a homeland they have never heard of," Mr Dangor said, referring to the fact that both black and coloured people live in Kliptown. Some black residents have already been ordered to leave.

He said the high crime rate in Kliptown was not the community's fault, but the result of the circumstances it found itself in.

Mr Don Mateman, the CMC representative for Eldorado Park Ward 2, said that in Kliptown the residents had proved that the different races could "live together and love one another."

The residents queried the fact that people from other areas were moving into new houses in nearby townships while they had to "wait and wait" to be rehoused.

The sordid slum people just don't want to live in

STAR 12/11/80 (84)

Municipal Reporter

Kliptown north of North Street is a slum. It is overcrowded, unhygienic and depressing. The houses are crumbling and an eight-year-old girl died in June after a toilet wall collapsed on her.

This year, a unique community effort merged amid the squalid houses and empty, garbage-laden stands to, in the short term, improve living conditions, and, in the long term, speed up the rehousing of the community.

Since May, concerned members of the community and their elected representatives have been lobbying the authorities for some kind of action.

Surveys have been undertaken to pinpoint the exact number of people in the slum, the immediate problems facing the community and ways in which the community could, most importantly, be rehoused as a single entity.

PROUD

Kliptown's residents include black and coloured people and they are proud of the fact that they live peacefully and happily together.

Apart from poor living conditions, the residents have been spurred into action by the growing awareness of the fact that their environment is creating vast social problems in the area.

For example, although it has a far smaller population, Kliptown had more criminal offenders (47 percent) than nearby Eldorado Park (43 percent) in June and July this year, and a higher crime rate (44 percent compared with 39 percent).

NO GUARANTEE

But Mr D H Rossouw, regional director of the Department of Community Development, said today he could not guarantee that the residents would be moved as a group.

He said it was unlikely the department would be able to help the residents financially to repair their houses, as most were in private possession and were in too poor a condition.

He believed the residents would probably be resettled "in a year to 18 months." Kliptown is slowly being cleared to make way for the new Eldorado Park Extension 9.

Traders move to block complex

(84)

STAR 18/11/80

Lenasia traders are making a bid to stop the building of a giant white-owned chain store and Oriental Indian market in the township.

A Lenasia Management Committee spokesman said the massive multi-million rand business complex was expected to be built by a white consortium in partnership with Indian businessmen.

The idea was mooted by the Indian committee after years of complaints from shopkeepers about a "dust bowl" — an untidy, sandy stretch of ground — in front of their shops at Concord Place.

Shopkeepers and residents of flats overlooking the "dust bowl" called on the Johannesburg City Council to turn the "wasteland" into a park.

Some businessmen wanted a block of offices built.

But the management committee, who took up the issue with the council, said it had received numerous suggestions that a massive supermarket-cum-departmental store and Oriental market with bazaar-stalls he erected on the site.

Irate traders said such a huge business complex would force them out of business and threatened to take a firm stand against plans to build the supermarket.

A committee spokesman said Lenasia was heavily patronised by white and black shoppers and the area needed such a complex to generate more business for all traders.

He said it would save Lenasia residents time and money.

It would also stimulate healthy price competition between traders.

He claimed a survey showed that prices in many Lenasia shops were extremely high.

But shopkeepers rejected this cleam.

● Public relations spokesman for the council, Mr John Bates, said the undeveloped ground belongs to the Department of Community Development and had initially been zoned for a park. But it would now be handed over to the city council who would sell it by auction to a business consortium for the development of a chain store.

All names to be released

STAR 19/11/80 (84)

A watchdog committee, formed to root out malpractices in the allocation of Lenasia homes, has forced the Lenasia Management Committee to release the names of all applicants it recommends for homes.

The body, known as the Lenasia Action Committee, is gathering evidence of alleged malpractices in which, it claims, homes have been obtained through the payment of bribes of up to R1 000.

A spokesman for the body said it had come to an agreement with the management committee that all home recommendations made to the Department of Community Development, also be made known to the Action Committee.

"In this way we can keep a tab on who genuinely qualifies for a home," the spokesman said.

He added: "We have evidence of people from other parts of the country simply jumping the long waiting list and obtaining homes here in Lenasia.

"We also have evidence of wealthy Pageview and other businessmen who have acquired more than one home which they are renting out at exorbitant rents."

The management committee has refuted earlier reports that some of its members were involved in a "housing racket" in which they recommended homes for their families and relations.

STAR 20/11/80 (84)

Actstop takes tenants' case to Deputy Minister

By Lynda Loxton

Amid growing pressure on Johannesburg's "illegal" tenants, Actstop has put its case to the Deputy Minister of Community Development, M. Cronje.

Last night, at the monthly meeting of the organisation formed to fight group areas evictions, the chairman, Mr Cassim Saloojee, reported that two tenants and Actstop executive committee members met Mr Cronje last week.

They had explained the problems facing coloured and Indian families unable to get housing in their own group areas and asked that prosecutions under the Group Areas Act be halted.

Mr Saloojee said Actstop hoped to receive a reply from Mr Cronje within the next month.

Since the Appeal Court dismissed two test cases appealing against convictions under the Act, hundreds of coloured and Indian families have had to face the fact that they could soon be homeless, statutory criminals.

Most Group Areas Act cases have been held over until early next year and Actstop is trying to make sure that all tenants have legal representation when their cases come up.

HARASSMENT

At last night's meeting, Mr Saloojee reported that for a while after the test cases were dismissed there had been "downright nasty and uncouth" Group Areas police harassment of tenants, particularly in Hillbrow.

He asked tenants to report all cases of harassment to Actstop. They should also fill in the Actstop questionnaires as they were needed by legal teams to prepare for next year's cases.

Actstop also plans to conduct comprehensive surveys in the coloured and Indian group areas to determine the exact extent of overcrowding.

Coloured and Indian families have moved into white group areas because of the shortage of housing — and resultant overcrowding — in their own group areas.

Gg 7301. GOVERNMENT NOTICES 21/11/80. GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES

No. 2352 (84) 21 November 1980

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966

PROVISION THAT THE ISSUE OF TRADING LICENCES IN THE INDIAN GROUP AREA, OF STANDERTON, DISTRICT OF STANDERTON, BE CONTROLLED

Under the powers vested in me by section 43A (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), as amended, I, Stephanus Francois Kotzé, Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, hereby direct that no licence contemplated in section 43A (1) of the said Act may be issued for the first time in respect of premises or land situate in the undermentioned group area as defined in the undermentioned Proclamation, or if such licence has already been issued to a person in respect of such premises or land no licence of a similar nature may be issued to any other person for the first time in respect thereof unless such person produces a certificate which has been issued by me or any person authorised thereto by me stating that the licence applied for may be issued to the applicant concerned.

Group area	*Proclamation*
Standerton, District of Standerton, Province of the Transvaal	No. 203, dated 1/10/76, as published in *Government Gazette* 5300 of 1/10/76.

S. F. KOTZÉ, Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSONT WIKKELING EN OWERHEIDSHULPDIENS

No. 2352 21 November 1

WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1

BEPALINGS DAT DIE UITREIKING VAN HA DELSLISENSIES IN DIE INDIËRGROEPSGEBI VAN STANDERTON, DISTRIK STANDERTO BEHEER WORD

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 4 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 19 (Wet 3 van 1966), soos gewysig, bepaal ek, Step Francois Kotzé, Minister van Gemeenskapsontwikk ling en Owerheidshulpdienste, hierby dat geen lisens in artikel 43A (1) van genoemde Wet bedoel vir d eerste maal uitgereik mag word nie ten opsigte van perseel op grond geleë in die ondergemelde groepsg bied soos omskryf in die ondergemelde Proklamasie indien so 'n lisensie reeds ten opsigte van so 'n pers of grond aan iemand uitgereik is, dat geen lisensie v dieselfde aard vir die eerste maal aan iemand ande ten opsigte daarvan uitgereik mag word nie, tensy iemand 'n sertifikaat voorlê wat deur my of iema deur my daartoe gemagtig, uitgereik is en waarin v klaar word dat die lisensie waarom aansoek gedo word aan die betrokke aansoeker uitgereik mag wor

Groepgebied	*Proklamasie*
Standerton, distrik Standerton, Provinsie Transvaal	No. 203, gedateer 1/10/76, so verskyn in *Staatskoerant* 5 van 1/10/76.

S. F. KOTZÉ, Minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeli en Owerheidshulpdienste.

salt works employment. The 'series B' construction figures are an allowance to try and decrease the large discrepancies between Population Census and S A Statistics employment estimates. Private sector components of the transport, storage and communication estimates had to be obtained from Industrial Census figures for 1960 and 1970, but new series have made their appearance in the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics and can be used for 1979. Some components of finance and private sector services employment have to be estimated from the 1969 & 1970 Population Censuses.

ii) 1979B

1979 averages taken from Current Population Survey - Blacks - January 1979 to January 1980, Statistical News Release, P27.3 of 14 May 1980.

No. 3, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 243 EN 244 VAN 1972, OMSKRYWING VAN 'N GEBIED TE DELMAS, DISTRIK DELMAS, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL, VERKLARING VAN DIE DOEL WAARVOOR GROND, GEBOUE OF PERSELE IN DIE GEBIED GEOKKUPEER OF GEBRUIK MAG WORD INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 243 van 1972 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 244 van 1972 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

C. artikel 18 (3) (a) van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, omskryf ek hierby vir die doeleindes van artikel 18 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet, die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

D. artikel 19 (1) van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat al die geboue, grond of persele in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, geokkupeer of gebruik mag word slegs vir enige van die volgende handelsbesighede en beroepe:

Afslaer, algemene handelaar, apteker, bakker, barbier of haarkapper, begrafnisondernemer, eethuishouer, eiendomsagent, fietshandelaar, handelaar in huishoudelike, patent- en eiendomsmedisyne, handelaar in motorvoertuie, handelaar in spuit- of mineraalwater, handelaar in vuurwerk, handelsreisiger, kafeehouer, liggaamsontwikkeling-, gesondheids- of skoonheidssentrum, melkwinkel, motorgarage, motorvoertuigoppasser, ontsmetter of beroker, pakhuis, pandjieshouer, parkade, passasiersvervoeronderneming, pos- of ander bestellingsonderneming, restauranthouer, skoenmaker, skuldinvorderaar en opspoorder, slagter, smous, spysenier, straatfotograaf, verhuurdiens, verkoopsman, verkoopsoutomaathouer, vermaaklikheidsplek, vishandelaar en -bakker, vrugte-, groente- en plantehandelaar, wasser of droogskoonmaker, wassery- of droogskoonmakery-ontvangsdepot, finansiële instelling, professie, spreekkamers, kantoor, kleremaker, slotmaker en hersteller van televisie-, elektriese en huishoudelike toestelle en apparate; en

E. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

No. 3, 1981 Gg N07355

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 243 AND 244 OF 1972, DEFINING OF AN AREA AT DELMAS, DISTRICT OF DELMAS, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL, DECLARATION OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH LAND, BUILDINGS AND PREMISES MAY BE OCCUPIED OR USED IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966

84

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 243 of 1972 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

B. section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 244 of 1972 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

C. section 18 (3) (a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby define for the purposes of section 18 (3) (b) of the said Act, the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

D. section 19 (1) of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that all the buildings, land or premises in the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be occupied or used only for the purpose of any of the following trades or occupations:

Auctioneer, general dealer, chemist and druggist, baker, barber or hairdresser, funeral undertaker, eating-house keeper, estate agent, cycle dealer, dealer in household, patent and proprietary medicines, dealer in motor vehicles, dealer in aerated or mineral waters, dealer in fireworks, commercial traveller, café keeper, physical culture centre, health or beauty centre, milk shop, motorgarage, motor vehicle attendant, disinfector or fumigator, warehouse, pawnbroker, parkade, passenger transport undertaking, mail-order or other order undertaking, restaurant keeper, cobbler, debt collector and trader, butcher, hawker, caterer, street photographer, hiring service, salesman, vending machine keeper, place of entertainment, fishmonger and fishfrier, fruit, vegetable and plant dealer, launderer or dry-cleaner, laundry or dry-cleaning receiving depot, financial institution, profession, consulting rooms, office, tailor, locksmith and repairer of television, electrical or domestic appliances and apparatus; and

for full text see GG

E. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Fifteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 236, 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROCLAMATION 144 OF 1980 IN REGARD TO THE DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN THE DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation 144 of 1980 by the substitution for the expressions "Klipriviersoog 229 IQ" and "Klipriviersoog" where they occur therein, by the expression "Klipriviersoog 299 IQ".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZE.

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 236, 1980

GG 7311 (84)

WYSIGING VAN DIE BYLAE VAN PROKLAMASIE 144 VAN 1980 INSAKE DIE VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED IN DIE DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby die Bylae van Proklamasie 144 van 1980 deur die uitdrukkings "Klipriviersoog 229 IQ" en "Klipriviersoog" waar dit daarin voorkom te vervang deur die uitdrukking "Klipriviersoog 299 IQ".

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Elfde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZE.

28/11/80

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In this section then, the different ARD's have been discussed. The history of the association between these diseases and asbestos exposure has been presented along with the main arguments pertinent to this association. Some theoretical comments have been made about quantitative as opposed to semiquantitative or qualitative analysis. Where good quantitative data is hard to come by the sorts of arguments used to conceal the true relation between asbestos and disease have been mentioned. In well documented situations another set of arguments pertinent to this association, in particular some epidemiological ones, has been presented.

Packery to move out of white home next week

(84) STAR 4/12/80

The Packery family's two-year stay in white Pretoria will end next week after which the Indian family may seek a temporary haven in Johannesburg.

The head of the family, Mr Muthsamy Packery, today came to an agreement out of court in Pretoria to vacate his rented double-storey house in Hatfield next Monday.

The Packerys moved into their present home in December, 1978. Earlier this year Mr Packery was fined R200 under the Group Areas Act for living in a white area.

The house has since been sold to a new owner, Mr H F Heyneke, who applied for the eviction of Mr Packery.

The application was settled out of court in chambers before Mr Justice van der Walt and each side will pay its own costs.

Packery moving after living among whites

AN INDIAN businessman and his family, who have been the centre of a controversy for nearly two years because they have been living in a white area of Pretoria, are to vacate their home on Monday.

Mr Mutusamy Packery and his family moved into Intermezzo, Arcadia Street, Hatfield, in January 1979 because they could not find accommodation in Laudium.

Mr Packery's possessions were sequestrated in October, 1978 and he was evicted from his Laudium home. He was convicted under the Group Areas Act in October this year and the magistrate ordered that he vacate the premises not later than January 31 next year.

Mr H F Heyneke, new owner of the house which once belonged to opera singer Gé Korsten, brought an urgent application in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday, but the matter was settled out of court when Mr Packery agreed to vacate the premises by 4pm on Monday. — Sapa.

Sammy Packery . . . nowhere to go

84

S. Tribune 7/12/80

PACKERY LEAVES KORSTEN'S HOUSE—WITH NOWHERE TO GO

Tribune Reporter

ALL packed up, but nowhere to go, that's the plight of Pretoria Indian businessman Muthusammy Packery.

The Packery family caused a furore when two years ago they moved into a luxury house in the so-called white suburb of Hatfield. Mr Packery tried every possible legal dodge to retain a roof over his head and stave off eviction under the Group Areas Act.

What offended Pretorians most, may have been that the house he moved into was Intermezzo, the home of singing hero Gé Korsten.

In October Mr Packery was convicted under the Group Areas Act and given until January 31, 1981 to move out.

Now the house has been sold out from underneath the family. In a deal with the new tenant, they have agreed to vacate by tomorrow.

"We still don't know where we are going," says Mr Packery. "There is a waiting list of 2 000 people for houses in the Indian suburb of Laudium. Although there was one house available and the Pretoria City Council thought we should get it, the Laudium Management Committee and the Department of Community Development refused."

Although Mr Packery is a bankrupt and does not work "because no South African company could afford to pay me what I am worth," he said the family could afford to move to a house in the luxury white suburb of Waterkloof.

Mr Packery said that Ivger, the company which bought the house and to whom he pays rental, had agreed to resettle the family and pay compensation for evicting him before his lease period had expired, but would not give details.

His son is one of the directors of Ivger. Mr Packery is cagey on how much profit the company made on the sale. It was bought for R80 000 and is believed to have been sold for in excess of R150 000.

Packery threat to go to second white area

Pretoria Bureau

MR MUTHUSAMY Packery, an Indian businessman from Pretoria, and his family of 11, have to vacate their Hatfield home at 4pm today — and yesterday Mr Packery said he may have "no option" but to move into another white group area.

The victim of several official measures under the Group Areas Act, Mr Packery last week agreed to vacate the house he had been renting for two years.

Yesterday he was still uncertain about where he and his family would go to.

The company which owned the house, Ivger Properties (Pty) Limited, sold the house to Mr H F Heyneke after a conviction against them earlier this year, under the Group Areas Act, for having leased the house to Mr Packery.

Yesterday Mr Packery said he and his family would probably go to Durban to visit friends. He had shelved plans to move into a private hotel in Johannesburg because it would be too costly and inconvenient.

Whereas he was currently paying a monthly rent of R500 for the house in Arcadia Street, a move to a residential hotel in Johannesburg would push up the Packery family's monthly rent bill to R1 800

"It would also mean that my wife and I would have to share a bedroom with one or two of our married children. This is unacceptable," Mr Packery said.

Mr Packery reiterated yesterday that the Department of Community Development was thwarting his attempts to buy a house in the Pretoria Indian suburb of Laudium.

"I know there are about 2 000 people waiting for houses in Laudium and I do not expect preferential treatment. However, the authorities want me to move from Hatfield and therefore they have to supply me with a place to move to," he said.

While there were no houses available in the black, coloured or Indian areas, there were many empty houses in the white group areas, Mr Packery said, and added he had no other option but to move into another white area.

He said he would move to the prestige all-white suburb of Waterkloof if he was unable to obtain a house in Laudium. He would do that because "there were apparently no objections to black diplomats living there".

As a last resort, Mr Packery said he would appeal to the United States Government to allow him to emigrate to that country. "I would also consider moving to a country like Nigeria," Mr Packery said.

TABLE 14: U S DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1969 - 1978

BOOK VALUE AT YEAR END

(millions of dollars)

Date	All industries	Mining and Smelting	Petroleum	Total manufacturing	Food products	Chemicals & allied products	Primary & fabricated metals	Machinery	Transportation equipment
1969	755	84	158	373					
1970	864	90	172	438					
1971	965	108	189	488					
1972	1027	137	215	482					
1973	1167	(D)	(D)	501	69	85	35	91	(D)
1974	1457	(D)	(D)	624	81	111	38	122	(D)
1975	1582	(D)	407	700	88	118	44	153	103
1976	1665	(D)	(D)	705	102	95	48	167	85
1977	1792	(D)	(D)	714	115	103	53	186	(D)
1978	1994	(D)	(D)	743	(D)	123	54	176	(D)
Percentage distribution by sector									
1969	100,0	11,1	20,9	49,5	6,4	5,7	3,0	10,4	1
1977	100,0	45,6		39,8					

Source: U S Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business

Note: (D) denotes suppression to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

STAR 84
11/2/80

Warrant for woman's arrest

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs Michelle Smith of Mayfair, charged under the Group Areas Act when she failed to appear in a Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today for the postponement of her case.

Charges against Mrs Gladys Govender, also of Mayfair, were postponed to February 20. This is the second time she has been charged under the Act.

It should be noted that p ed in the Population Censuses by place r than by place of work. The existence s of commuters (people who live in homel very day to work in 'white' areas) suggest ts reflect not so much a displacement of th c activity as the transformation of the Du burg, Pretoria and East London African residential patterns.

Despite these sectoral shifts, the distribution of total employment between 'white' areas and homelands was virtually the same in 1970 as in 1960. Within the 'white' areas there was a shift away from the rural areas to the small towns. This is because the fastest growing sectors in employment terms also have the greater proportion of employment in the metropolitan and urban areas. Were the 1970 sectoral distributions of employment applied to the series A employment totals from Table 3, one would find in 1979, 36,9% of employment in metropolitan areas, 17,0% in urban areas, 22,2% in rural areas and 24,0% in homelands. This tendency to urban concentration of employment runs counter to the demographic movements already discussed, creating a discrepancy between where people want to be and where the South African state would have them live. Maintenance of this discrepancy requires continuous state intervention to control the movement and employment of Africans. It is to a brief examination of this intervention that we now proceed.

Group areas Act 'unsuited' to free trade

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

Serious questions about the desirability of using the Group Areas Act to create free trade areas in Johannesburg have been raised at a Group Areas Board hearing in the city.

The Act was ill-fitted to be the vehicle by which the State hoped to move away from geographical segregation, said Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop).

His organisation and several others which made representations at a Group Areas Board hearing in the city yesterday are in favour of free trade areas — regions in which people of all races can trade — being created in Johannesburg.

However, the Department of Community Development plans to create three such areas in terms of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act and Indians living in these areas believe that this will lead to renewed attempts to eject them from their homes.

In the three proposed free trade areas there are thousands of Indian people who have lived and traded for generations. One area is in Jeppe, while the other two are west of the city centre.

RIGHTS

Mr Ismail Mohammed, SC, who appeared for a committee of traders and residents, told the board that the use of Section 19 did not give Indians anything they did not have already, while it would take away something they already had, namely residential rights.

Mr Nigel Mandy, who appeared for the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the Central Business District Association, referred to a statement in the Press by the director general of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, in which he said that "free trade areas are not normally residential areas as well."

Mr Mandy disagreed with this view and said the old ideas of segregated land uses had been largely discredited.

BOLD

Mr Saloojee said a considerably more bold and progressive legislative framework was needed to begin to repair a heritage of harmful segregation.

The size of the proposed free trade areas was inadequate, he said.

"The inadequate supply of premises in these areas is likely to inflate rentals and prices and effectively exclude the least wealthy and established section of the mercantile group.

He said there were important reasons why Indian families living in these areas should not be moved.

"It can be estimated that between 350 and 480 housing units would be required if tenants of these areas were to be disqualified in terms of Section 19 proclamations," he said.

Baganda and matrious Nubi soldiers. The South African Tribe arrived in Mozambiqu

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Coloured cabbie good enough for Lennon . . . but not Pretoria

S. Tribune (84) 14/12/80

Oh, no John!

Taxidriver John Parker with friend John Lennon in Cape Town in May this year

By INGRID STEWART

JOHN LENNON would have turned in his grave if he knew his Cape Town friend John Parker had been banned from the Lennon memorial concert held in Pretoria last night.

"If John Lennon found me good enough to put his arms around, I don't know why the Pretoria people don't want me," a confused Mr Parker told the **Sunday Tribune**. "John Lennon would have felt very bad about this He would have been absolutely shocked."

The Muslim Cape Town taxi driver who escorted Lennon round the city during his secret four-day visit in May, accepted an all-expenses paid invitation to the concert to read some of his poetry about Lennon and talk about his time with the former Beatle.

But the Pretoria City Council ruled that no blacks would be allowed to attend the tribute in terms of a Pretoria City Council resolution barring blacks from the Skulpad Hall where the concert was held.

Lennon said it all

Asked whether he and Lennon had discussed South Africa's race laws, Mr Parker said he did not want to comment on that.

"He said it himself by marrying Yoko Ono."

"I don't like to discuss politics," he said. "I am a law-abiding citizen. I am not a wealthy man so I cannot afford to go and sit in jail."

Mr Parker is upset by the way he was treated by the organisers. When he got the invitation on Friday morning, he cancelled his business commitments and spent most of the day working on his speech.

By yesterday morning his air ticket had not arrived and he phoned the organiser of the show, Robert Fysh, to find out what had happened to it. He was told then that he would not be allowed to attend the concert.

"He could have let me know before," Mr Parker said.

Mr Fysh told the **Sunday Tribune** he took full responsibility for the error and was deeply distressed about it.

He said he had done everything he could to try to reverse the city council's decision — taking his request as far as the Minister of Community Development, Mr S. F. Kotze, the only person who could overrule the council's decision. But Mr Fysh was told the Minister was in Taiwan and could not be contacted.

"I am deeply offended by the incident," Mr Fysh said. "If blacks do arrive at the concert, I am not going to turn them away and any incident that may occur will be the Government's responsibility."

He plans to hold a separate concert for blacks in Pretoria on Wednesday and has invited Mr Parker to attend.

Mr Parker refuses to have anything to do with a segregated concert.

"That's just not right. Surely a black person feels the same as anyone else about John Lennon. A segregated concert for him would go against his spirit."

And at 2pm today, when the world bows its head in silent prayer for the soul of Lennon, as requested by his widow, Yoko Ono, Mr Parker will visit the Muslim shrine on Signal Hill — where seven months ago he and his friend talked and meditated — to pay his last respects.

Black council opposes plan for Indians

RDM 15/12/80

(84)

Pretoria Bureau

THE Atteridgeville/Saulsville community council is determined to stop the Department of Community Development going ahead with a plan to resettle Indians from Laudium at Dairy Farms, near Atteridgeville.

Council chairman Mr Joe Tshabalala said yesterday his council had recently sent a memorandum protesting against the resettlement plan to the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze.

And, he said, he would despatch a telegram to the Minister today to emphasise the seriousness of the issue.

He warned: "If the department presses ahead with its intention, it is looking for a direct confrontation with my community council — and it will get it."

He said he would see the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, if the department did not reply to the memorandum or went ahead with its plan.

Earlier this year, the department announced it intended resettling Indians at Dairy Farms, near Atteridgeville, to ease overcrowding in Laudium.

At the same time the Pretoria City Council said it wanted to develop Dairy Farms into an industrial area for a white suburb.

Mr Tshabalala said: "We don't mind if the city council develops the area into an industrial area, because that would open job opportunities for our people, but we can't have Indians settling 400 metres from us.

"We shall do everything in our power to stop the resettlement of Indian residents at Dairy Farms, because it would have an adverse influence on our community."

Mr Tshablala said the Atteridgeville/Saulsville community was prepared to buy tents and squat on Dairy Farms to prevent any resettlement there.

He said if Indians were allowed to settle in the area, their businessmen would compete with those of the township, and black children would leave school to work for Indian traders.

Resort for Indians is reopened

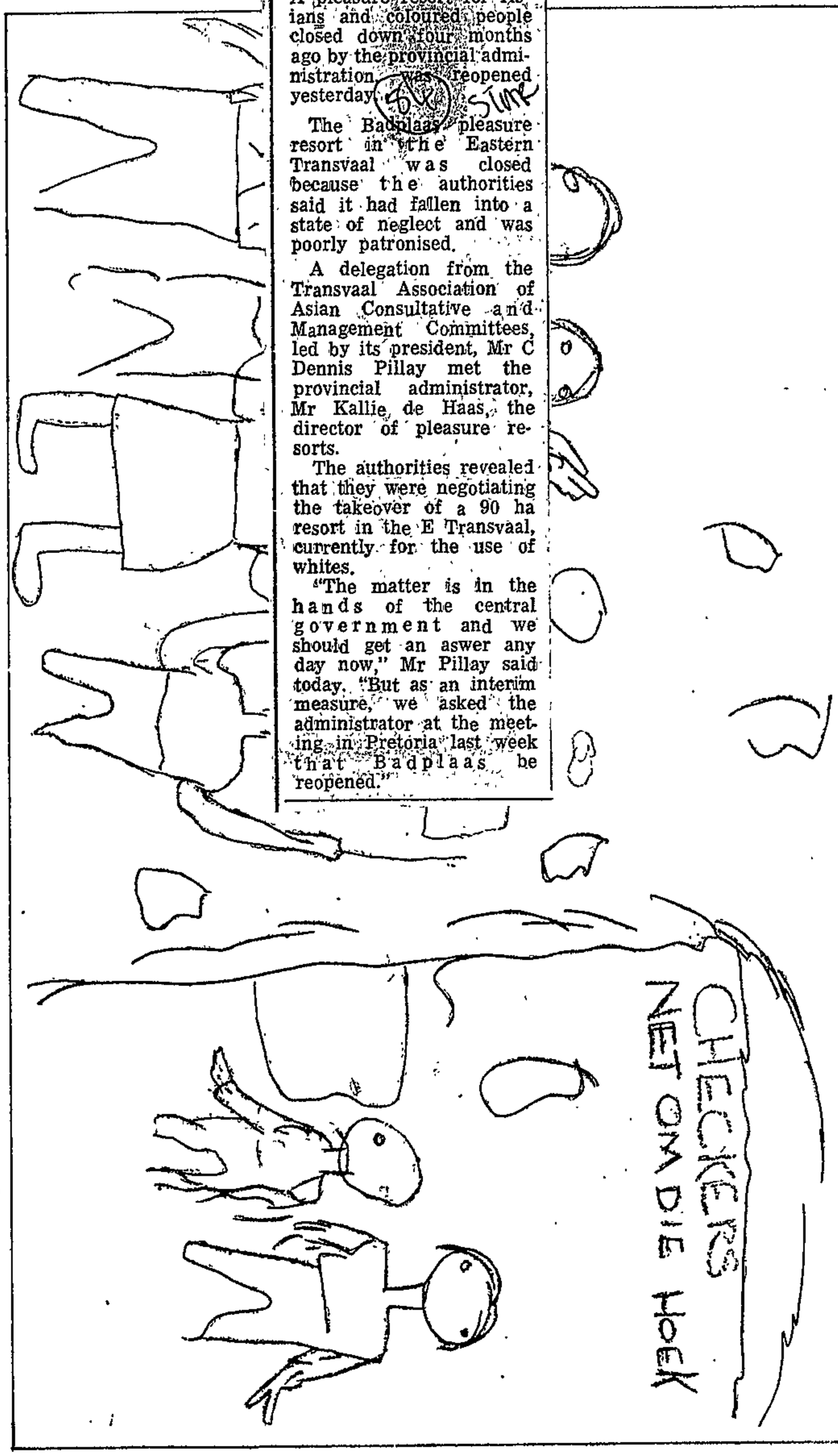
A pleasure resort for Asians and coloured people closed down four months ago by the provincial administration was reopened yesterday.

The Badplaas pleasure resort in the Eastern Transvaal was closed because the authorities said it had fallen into a state of neglect and was poorly patronised.

A delegation from the Transvaal Association of Asian Consultative and Management Committees, led by its president, Mr C Dennis Pillay met the provincial administrator, Mr Kallie de Haas, the director of pleasure resorts.

The authorities revealed that they were negotiating the takeover of a 90 ha resort in the E Transvaal, currently for the use of whites.

"The matter is in the hands of the central government and we should get an aswer any day now," Mr Pillay said today. "But as an interim measure, we asked the administrator at the meeting in Pretoria last week that Badplaas be reopened."



BY RENE (STAR 4)

SOCCER (84)

In a corner FM 26/12/80

Universally, in spectator and money terms, soccer is the mass sport of the age — and SA is no exception. But in SA most fans are black — over 2,5m watch it every year — so politics has served to make it a very curious game indeed.

Primarily, soccer is recognised as big business. The main sponsors — including SAB, Mainstay and BP — spend some R500 000 a year on its promotion. In addition, individual clubs receive sponsorship from various companies: Highlands Park has been associated with Dion, Kaizer Chiefs with Iwisa, the maize meal producers, and Pretoria's Arcadia keeps afloat with Pepsi. The scramble to have popular soccer clubs bear the standards of the companies is a recognition of the advertising mileage to be got from the game.

The mass audience makes it a telling vehicle for advertising in a restricted market. But to be seen it needs facilities, and this is the beginning of the paradox. Soccer is among the most integrated local sports. According to George Thabe, president of the South African National Football Association: "It has made more progress in eliminating apartheid and normalising its affairs than any other sport."

Though all the teams in the premier National Professional Soccer League (NPSL) retain a specific racial composition, many of the top clubs, including Highlands Park, Kaizer Chiefs and Orlando Pirates, have both black and white players. So far so good.

Yet two major city councils, Johannesburg and Pretoria, have booted soccer out of their municipal grounds. The roar of the predominantly black crowds and their spirited behaviour (common around the world) are apparently the main reasons why mixed soccer has been barred from the large Rand and Caledonian stadiums — each with a capacity of 50 000 compared with Orlando's 35 000 in Soweto.

So professional soccer has been relegated to black townships and the fans (white as well as black) have been angered. At least (though the intention is basically a sop to white racialism) there have been marked efforts lately to upgrade facilities in black areas. Over R250 000 has been earmarked to improve and enlarge Orlando Stadium.

But while this accords with Minister of National Education and Sport Dr Gerrit Viljoen's comment that soccer is popular among blacks, it serves to endorse the actions of Pretoria and Johannesburg in barring the influx of blacks to white areas to see their favourite game.

A recent announcement by the sports committee of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) has also provoked mixed feelings. The HSRC has said that race barriers — including the misuse of club facilities to impede normal sporting activity — should fall.

But in those sports with far less popular appeal than soccer, the sprinkle of blacks in white areas seems designed, at best, not to offend the racist minority. And, in this light, the recommendation that permits for whites to enter black areas be scrapped is not all that heartening. The trickle of those able to make it to black areas without red tape does not ameliorate the virtual exclusion of blacks from the major stadiums controlled by white local authorities.

It has affected player and spectator morale alike. While the standard of SA soccer has soared since the game was integrated, many players have joined overseas sides, especially in the US where their participation has helped get soccer into the big financial leagues. Transfer fees for top players are reported to have reached R750 000 — the price a US side put on the nifty boot of Orlando Pirates' star Jomo Sono.

The background to this kind of trading has done the local game a disservice and means that SA is still excluded from the mainstream of world soccer because of the visible apartheid barriers to the sport's advance; though, at administrative level, black initiative has won the day. The black-dominated NPSL overtook the former white-controlled National Professional League in the Seventies and continues to eclipse the white Football Association of SA.

Notwithstanding the many hurdles still to be overcome, George Thabe is optimistic that SA will be participating in the 1982 World Cup. If vigour and talent count for anything, it deserves to.

Gang warfare rife in townships

STAR 30/12/80

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Gang warfare in which dozens have been killed has brought a reign of terror to residents of Johannesburg Coloured Western Township.

Police have been unable to cope with the numerous shootings and killings over the past few weeks and special squads of undercover policemen have been brought in to control the fighting.

Top South African boxer Cameron "Kangaroo" Adams, survived after being gunned down a month ago after a training session.

Other incidents in the trail of gang terror have been

- Neville Waterson, another well-known boxer was found shot and butchered next to a railway line in Riverlea. He did not belong to a gang but commanded the respect of the gangs.
- Viccie Fly, a member of the Spaldings, said to have been a witness in the Waterson killing, was murdered and his body dumped in a yard where the Fast Guns, another gang, were holding a party.
- Three days later, shots were fired at the Fast Guns. No one was injured.
- Two days after that, shots were fired at Mr Clive Jansen and other members of the Fast Guns. Again, no one was injured.
- Then Clive Jansen, believed to have been involved in the shooting of Cameron Adams, was shot and killed and his body hacked in front of several children at the weekend.
- Another boxer, Vincent van Rensburg, was also shot dead.
- On Sunday night Lemmy "Caution" Trenton, alias Phillip Wennaar was gunned down in a Westdene garage. Four bullets were pumped into his chest.

The war is said to have started as far back as 1962 when a gang called the Vikings was born.

The Vikings used to rule the old Western Township, Newclare and Coronationville, and patrolled the streets as a battalion.

Then three Viking bosses were butchered and the war began. It then cooled until people from the ghettos were moved together in the new Western Township. They came from different backgrounds and formed clans to protect themselves. These clans mushroomed into gangs like the Fighting Guardsmen, the Buccaneers, the Mechanics and the Bowry Boys.

Community leaders and politicians were able to keep the peace and things were quiet until 1970 when the Fast Guns were born.

Their main weapon was the "Butterfly" — a light, thin and sharp double-edged axe.

Then came the Spaldings who were golfers and took their name from a make of golf club.

SPORTSMEN

All the gang members have excelled in sports like football, golf, karate, judo and boxing.

The Spaldings rule the southern end of Western Township and the Fast Guns the northern end.

The Spaldings are believed to have connections in Pretoria where they receive their arms.

Since 1972 the war has escalated, and several assassinations have taken place in which innocent people have been killed.

After six months of peace, initiated by a group of peacemakers in September 1972, the war began again when the alleged leader of the Spaldings, Desmond "Twackie" Stuurman, was brutally murdered in a ward in the Coronation hospital by members of the Vultures. Then the Vultures teamed up with the Spaldings to wage war against the growing Fast Guns gang.

31/12/80 Star

Gang warfare: bid to stop killings

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Residents of the war-torn Western Coloured Township are desperately trying to pull the two warring factions, the Fast Guns and The Spaldings together to put an end to the spate of gang killings.

Even family members of those gunned down in recent weeks would like to see the end of the war which has been raging for several years.

Two funerals of gang members from different sides take place at the weekend and although the township is quiet, with many people away on holiday, a large turnout is expected.

On Saturday, the funeral of Clive Jansen, a member of the Fast Guns takes place. On Sunday, at the same cemetery, Lemmy "Caution" Trenton will be buried.

Both were gunned down last weekend in revenge killings.

Jansen was shot three times in the chest while walking with a friend and Trenton was gunned down as he got out of his car at a garage in Westdene, Johannesburg. Four bullets were pumped into his chest by an unknown gunman.

Family members of Clive Jansen are trying to trace his mother before the funeral of her son. She is believed to be "somewhere in the Cape."

Police, working undercover, have moved into Western and for the past few days, gangs have kept a low profile.