

GROUP AREAS - Transvaal

1-1-81 - 31-7-81

# Group Areas move raises racial friction in Pretoria

By David Breier,  
Pretoria Bureau

Communities in Pretoria are striving to expand their overcrowded group areas and because of this race relations are suffering.

Blacks are unhappy over the Government's decisions to grant the Dairy Farms area east of the city to the Indian community.

Indians in their turn are determined to cling to the Dairy Farms unless the Government gives them the white suburb of Erasmia next to Laudium, the Indian area. But Erasmia's whites have resisted

moves to oust them.

"This is a very good way of putting blacks against Indians," Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council warned.

He said black housing shortages in Atteridgeville were worse than those of Indians and whites in Pretoria. "People here feel the Indians are getting everything and we are getting nothing."

If Indian businessmen began trading on the Dairy Farms, 400 m from Atteridgeville, they would stifle black enterprise.

"Black children would

have to become hawkers to earn a living instead of making use of the newly-introduced compulsory educational system."

Mr Tshabalala said the group areas "mess" was created by the Government, so the Government should sort it out.

Dairy Farms should be opened for black occupation or declared an industrial area to give employment to Atteridgeville residents.

Mr Tshabalala warned that unless the Government agreed, the community council would end co-operation with the Government.

## WHITE VOTES

Mr Aboo Ebrahim, ex-member of the South African Indian Council and a prominent Laudium resident, accepted that blacks had a serious housing shortage but said Laudium had a tremendous housing shortage as well.

The Dairy Farms decision was not the result of Indian requests, but purely a Government decision. This was not at the expense of blacks, as the Dairy Farms were previously a white group area.

Mr Ebrahim said Indians would have preferred to expand into Erasmia, which is nearer Laudium, but the Government feared losing white votes.

The Pretoria City Council favoured permitting Erasmia to be declared Indian, but the Government overruled it last year by giving the Dairy Farms to the Indians.

members

members

14 unions : 22030 members

NEW LEGISLATION - NON-DISCRIMINATORY

TIONAL UNIONS.

RESERVATION - PROTECTION FOR WHITE

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17 unions : 137640 members

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UNIONS

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For some, colour  
bar means no  
window dressing

7/3/18 S.M.L

By Carolyn Dempster

Humiliation and bitterness cloud the future of a young coloured girl who has been refused entry to the whites-only Joubert Park Technical College.

Last year Charmaine Ryan (17) was dreaming of a career as a window-dresser.

"As soon as I left school I got a part-time job and started saving for a course."

The only courses she had heard of were private and expensive. When her mother saw the Joubert Park Tech advertisement, she decided to phone the college.

MOTHER TONGUES

"But before I had even finished asking about the course, the woman told me it was for whites only," said Mrs Ryan.

"It was very hurtful and humiliating. Why don't these people advertise that courses are open to whites only — by using something at the bottom of the ad?"

Charmaine was hurt.

"The course was much cheaper than the others I was thinking of applying for," she said.

Mr C J Beukes, the College's rector, said: "If we open our doors to coloureds we will have to open them for black students and Indians as well."

"We would have to offer the courses in their mother tongues, which would mean 11 or so languages — impracticable and impossible."

The final decision not to admit all races to the College lay with the Department of National Education.

"At the moment we may admit black students for examinations only."

Although Charmaine can attend coloured colleges, none offers a window-dressing course comparable to the Joubert Park course.

Similar criticism has been levelled at the Centre for Adult Education, run at recreation centres by the Johannesburg municipality.



Charmaine Ryan (17) gazes wistfully at an array of shoes in a shop window — her hopes of becoming a window-dresser dashed after she was refused admission to a whites-only college.

# Barriers go down

Four coloured children have been given permission to attend private schools this year by the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Cruywagen.

In Pretoria today a spokesman for the TPA's Education Department said permission had been

given after applications by the pupils in October last year.

The total number of black pupils at school in the Transvaal was not available at this stage, he said.

Neither was the total number of applications made last year.

R A van Rossum

third year.

For the best work in

John Perry Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

year.

For the best work in fourth

Osborn Prize

S A Read

For the best final year student.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

of Professional Practice.

Surveying) in the subject

Architecture (or Quantity

For the best student of

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

satisfactorily completed

For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-

of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

# Police unable to end gang war in township

By Mike Cehen,  
Crime Reporter

The police are unable to stop the escalating gang warfare in the Western Coloured Township, which has claimed scores of lives.

This is the opinion of Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, Acting Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand.

He said yesterday police were trying to stop the fighting, but murders, shootings and stabbings continued.

At the weekend, another gang member was shot and wounded by a "hit man" from a rival gang.

The Fast Guns and the Spaldings have lost several of their members in this manner.

On Saturday night, Mr Henry Ford, of the Fast Guns, was shot three times by a man who fired



BRIGADIER SWANEPOEL

several shots into a crowded party in a house of the Fast Guns.

Two women who were dancing were also hit — Miss Pamela Haynan (31), and Miss Margaret Foster (30).

Brigadier Swanepoel said that if one person was charged for attempted murder or murder, witnesses were sometimes killed before the case could come to court.

Asked where gang members got their guns, Brigadier Swanepoel said: "You must remember there are millions of firearms in South Africa."

"Hundreds are stolen in burglaries and find their way into the wrong hands."

In recent weeks a number of shootings had been reported, but many cases were not reported.

"If a man is able to get up after being shot or stabbed, then he goes to his fellow gang members and acts of revenge are carried out."

"These cases never reach the police," Brigadier Swanepoel said.

Police are investigating the latest incident in which the three people were wounded but no arrests have been made.

It is believed the "hit man" was a member of the Spalding gang.

work partly completed, but not yet certified for payment.

- (b) Claims - pending, which represents agreed increased cost claims which have not been paid yet.
- (c) Underclaims - work that has been under-measured represents a payment due to the company and is thus an asset.
- (d) Overclaims - a reduction will be made to future payments if work has been over-measured. This could be treated as a negative asset or a liability.

# Evicted coloured family gets a house

By Themba Khumalo

The Johannesburg City Council has allocated a house to a Western Township family which spent two nights on the pavement after it was evicted by the authorities for squatting.

The Barnett family moved into a house in Klipspruit West near Klip-town.

The family was last week evicted by the Department of Community Development, which accused it of illegal squatting.

A spokesman for the department said a letter had been sent to the Barnetts asking them to look for alternative accommodation.

"But when our request was ignored we had no option but to throw them out", he said.

The director of the city council's coloured housing division, Mr M P Wilsnach, said yesterday that on hearing of the plight of the family he immediately sent a social worker to investigate.

He had managed to allocate the family a house in Klipspruit West.

Mr Avob Barnett, whose wife and two children were soaked by heavy rain on the pavement, thanked Mr Wilsnach for his help.

"People like him are very scarce these days.

"When he sent a social worker to us I had already lost hope, but to my surprise I found he was an honest man.

"God bless him", said Mr Barnett.

Mr Barnett also criticised members of the local Coloured Management Committee for failing to assist him during the eviction.

STAR 26/1/81

# Residents publicise slum conditions

84

By Drew Forrest

Residents of Thomsville, Lenasia's notorious slum, are preparing a campaign to publicise the "appalling conditions" in which they live.

Through the Thomsville Residents' Association they have resolved to take "positive action" to force authorities to provide alternative housing.

As long-term residents of Lenasia they want housing preference over those moved to the giant Indian township under State resettlement schemes.

"They are also calling for the resignation of the chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr Dennis Pillay, whom they accuse of "ineffectiveness."

At a meeting held at the Jiswa Centre at the weekend, the TRA attacked the Department of Community Development for its "numerous empty promises" made in the 17 years since the establishment of Thomsville.

Living conditions there were "appalling," with an average of four families sharing outside toilets and 16 households sharing communal taps.

There was no electricity and many houses were rotten from damp.

The area had been set up to provide temporary shelter in 1963.

It had been condemned by the Medical Officer of Health five years later.

The meeting was attended by representatives of a number of community organisations, including the Residents' Rights Association, Actstop, the Transport Action Committee and the students' representative councils of the four Lenasia high schools.

In a joint statement released later, support was pledged for the residents of Thomsville.

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LTA  
R W

George Strachan Prize  
For the best final year student of the degree

R W Kohne  
Fourth Year

B de Jong  
Third Year

C S Jones  
Second Year

J A L Chapman  
First Year

Book Prizes  
For the best student year of study of the course.

National Development  
For the Building Indu

R Stubbs Award  
For the best project structure and design.  
M R I Ness

J G Kirkman  
design work.

S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made best use of bricks in

Miss M F J Sandilands  
first year.

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in

BUILDING

ARCHITECTURE  
(Continued)

Marchers <sup>SMK 27/1/89</sup>  
 slam slum <sup>(84)</sup>  
 conditions

By Drew Forrest

About 100 residents of Thomsville and other areas of Lenasia protested outside the Johannesburg regional offices of the Department of Community Development today against the slum conditions in which they live.

The marchers were dispersed by the police after they had waited an hour to present a memorandum on housing conditions in Thomsville, to the regional director of the department, Mr D H Rousseau. The department has now agreed to meet a delegation of residents on their grievances.

Waving placards reading "20 years of transit camps" and "No more broken promises," they demanded that the doors of the department offices be unlocked, so that they could present the memorandum.

General J B M Hertzog Prize  
 for the best student in final year.

Ze  
 for the best student in fourth year.

Lewis  
 Prize  
 for the best student in st work in

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 for the best student in st work in

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student in third year.

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
 of Architects' Prize  
 Cape Provincial Institute



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S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

Thomsville  
 residents <sup>(84)</sup>  
 5 MAR 28/1/81  
 speak out  
 against slum

By Drew Forrest

"All we ask is to live like human beings," are the words of Mrs V Vengedasamy of BA 38, Geranium Avenue in Thomsville.

She is one of the scores of Thomsville residents who gathered yesterday outside the Johannesburg regional office of the Department of Community Development to protest against the slum conditions in which they live.

A depressed and overcrowded suburb of the Indian township of Lenasia, Thomsville is a product of the Group Areas resettlements of the early 60s.

**CONDEMNED**

It was condemned as a slum 13 years ago, by the Medical Officer of Health.

Mrs Vengedasamy shares her four-roomed house with 16 others.

The houses are filled with smoke from coal-stoves and they have no electricity.

Rainwater seeps through the roof and under doors. The living conditions are a breeding ground for disease.

**BROKEN PROMISES**

Mrs Vengedasamy has had her name on the Department of Community Development housing-list for seven years.

She and other residents are angry at the "countless broken promises" of department officials and the Lenasia Management Committee.

In a memorandum presented today to the regional director of the Department of Community Development Mr D P Rousseau, they demanded the recognition of the Thomsville Residents' Association "as the legitimate representative of the people."

ARCHITECTURE

# Evaton replanning RDM 28/1/81 (84) may go to court

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE Evaton Ratepayers' Association is threatening to seek a court order restraining the Orange-Vaal Administration Board and the Evaton Community Council from replanning the area because they fear they may lose their freehold rights.

Evaton came into existence in 1905 and is not affected by the provisions of the 1913 Land Act. It is the only area, apart from a few freehold properties in Alexandra, where blacks have freehold rights.

A spokesman for the association said yesterday that the replanning of the township will mean the imposition of the 99-year leasehold scheme, loss of freehold titles, the sub-division

of properties and the expropriation of people's land.

A spokesman for the Orange-Vaal Administration Board said proposals for replanning Evaton have already been prepared and accepted by the council.

Mr Petros Mokoena, a member of the local community council who is opposed to the move by the board, said the introduction of the 99-year leasehold scheme would also mean that stand owners or heirs who lost the title of their property by expropriation or sale of the land would be made to re-purchase the property.

"In March last year, the chief director of the Orange-Vaal Board, Mr D C Ganz, explained that freehold titles will continue as long as the

property remains in the possession of the present owner.

"They will only be affected if the stand is sub-divided and sold. The buyer would then be compelled to obtain the property under the leasehold system.

"If the property is affected by the new plan, the stand owner or heir will be forced to buy the land presently owned by the administration board," he said.

Properties, he added, would be sub-divided because of a claim by the board that they were too big and un-economic.

Mr Mokoena said that the board had expropriated about 500 properties in the past three years.

Mr Thomas Nhlapo, assistant

secretary of the association, yesterday attacked the board and the community council.

"We vehemently reject the proposals made by these two bodies and we will fight to the bitter end to keep what is rightfully ours. We will bring a court action against the board and the council to restrain them from replanning Evaton because we can foresee the dangers of the move.

"When the council was finally elected it pleaded for the support of the residents after it had promised to recover all properties bought or expropriated by the board.

"It also promised to request Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, to consider making Evaton Small Farms, which lies south of the township, a freehold area. But this was never done.

"We in Evaton regard freehold titles as a precious right. It gives complete security of tenure and the authority to bequeath property to children.

A residents' meeting to discuss the association's move will be held in Evaton on Sunday.

# Restored

RDM 29/1/81

# village:

# residents

# go to law

By SUE ROBERTSON

RESIDENTS of doomed Edwardian Village have taken legal action in an attempt to stop the Department of Community Development from bulldozing their carefully restored homes.

Yesterday a letter was served on the regional representative of the Community Development Board by the villagers' attorney, Mr Bernard Hertenberg.

He said Mr Paul Kendrick, chairman of the village's action committee and official town-crier, had approached him this week to bring an application to the Supreme Court to "review the proceedings of the board".

"This is in order to set aside the expropriations by the board of the properties throughout the whole of the area of Germiston West, including Edwardian Village," Mr Hertenberg said.

A letter to this effect had been served on the board.

"We asked the board to give a written undertaking that no steps whatsoever will be taken by them, pursuant to the expropriation — including steps to demolish any building in Edwardian Village, whether occupied or not."

The board was given seven

days to give the undertaking, "failing which we will have to bring an urgent application for an interdict".

Villagers have been trying to fight for their homes since the department announced they were to make way for a police complex.

The residents of Edwardian Village had worked for 18 months, painstakingly restoring the slum to its turn-of-the-century charm, when the expropriation was ordered.

Mr Hertenberg said the necessary documents for Supreme Court action were being formulated and would be served on the board soon.

Meanwhile the ever-optimistic villagers are continuing to renovate and restore their homes, despite a letter from the department saying the expropriation order was irreversible — and the negative reaction of their MP, Mr Steve van Eden.

"He wants the police station," said Mr Kendrick, "but we will continue to fight. These houses will deteriorate unless we keep them to a standard."

"There are alternative sites where they can build the police station if they want to."

# Call for Lenasia slum to be bulldozed

By Charlene Beltramo

Slum-dwellers in a temporary resettlement area in Lenasia are calling for it to be bulldozed.

But the Department of Community Development is refusing to oblige.

It is also ignoring requests from residents for their rents to be increased, so that site services to their 600 two and four roomed homes can be improved.

The Thomsville Residents Association (TRA) says it wants priority housing in Lenasia — over and above other Group Areas Act removals such as Pageview.

They have accused the Department of Community Development of being oblivious to or disinterested in the pleas of Thomsville residents for better housing.

They have slammed the Lenasia Management Committee for making "countless promises over the years which never materialised" and alleged irregularities in the allocation of houses.

The TRA says a survey has shown that more than 40 percent of residents could afford better housing. Yesterday they took journalists, doctors and health workers, lawyers and members of the Black Sash on a tour of Thomsville, which started in 1960 with 200 people and now has a population of 3,000.

The residents are largely people evicted from other slums or areas rezoned for whites.

The houses have no electricity, no drainage, no ablution facilities, no ceilings and no internal doors. As many as 24 families share two taps for all their water requirements, cold water only, and drains are invariably blocked.

Professor J. Gear, professor of community medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the area was a "clear health hazard." "All toilets visited were blocked. In a time when cholera is epidemic it adds another dimension to the problems of this slum," Professor Gear said.

BUILDING

(Continued)

ARCHITECT

Mrs. Thornton White Prize  
For the best work in first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize  
For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award  
For the best project in structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund  
For the Building Industry  
Book Prizes

For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize  
For the best final year student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

LTA Prize  
For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson

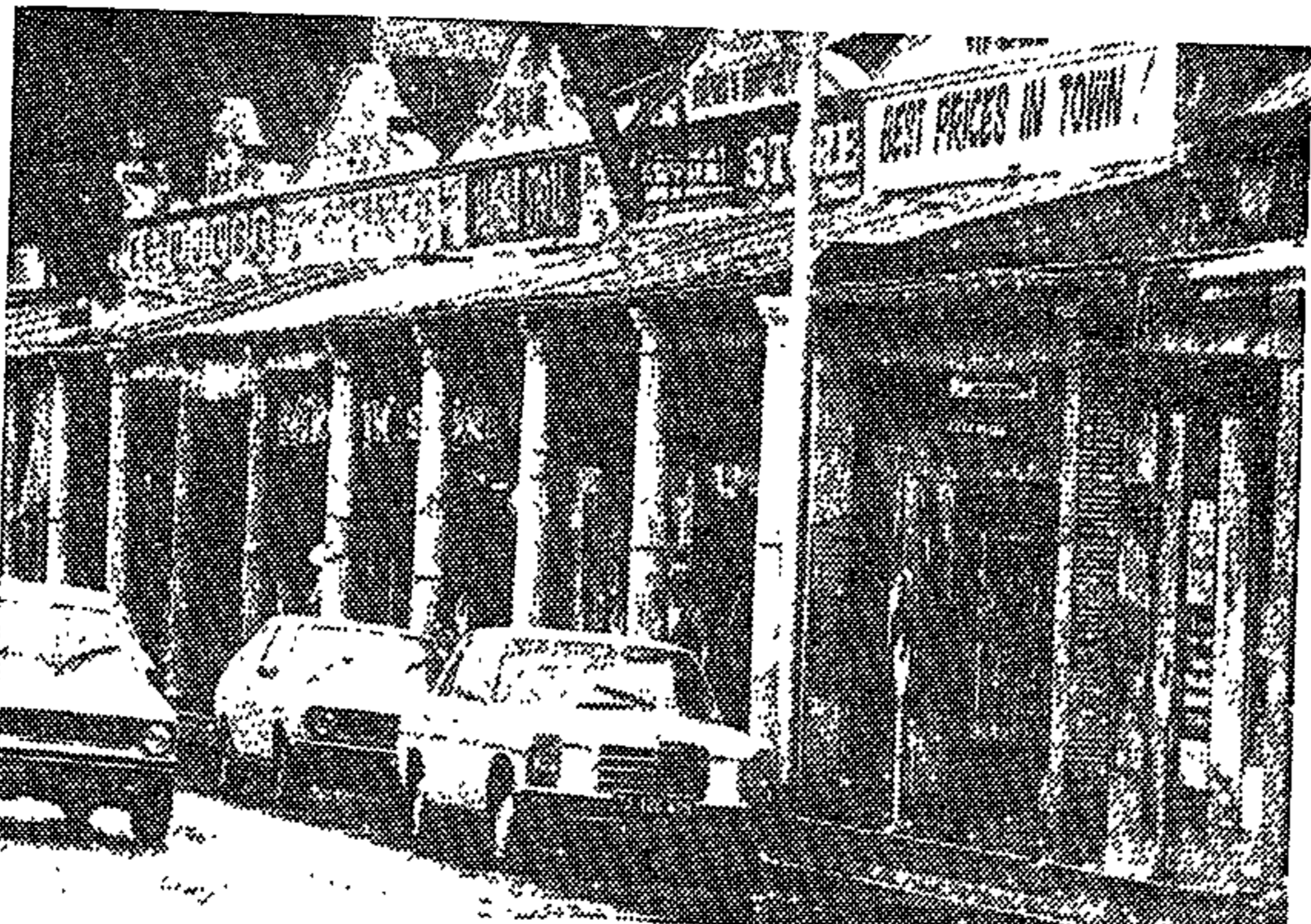
THEY DON'T WANT TO GO, WHITES DON'T WANT THEM TO — BUT THEY MUST

# After 55 years, given just 90 days to get out

S. Express 1/2/81 (84)



● Trader Mr Abdul Huque-Saley stands in front of the shop his father established in 1927.



● The row of busy shops the Indian traders in Vereeniging are reluctant to leave for the new plaza. Pictures: GREG ENGLISH

## 'YOU KNOW THEM — THEY ARE NEVER SATISFIED'

By BARRY LEVY

posed to the removal of their Indian counterparts says Mr Meyer Weitzmann, president of the Vereeniging Chamber of Commerce.

He told the Sunday Express: "About eight years ago, when a commission from the Department of Community Development came to hear the views of White businessmen and the public in the area, they all expressed the view that they did not want to see the Indians removed."

"In the past the Indian businesses, because of their traditionally offering goods at cheaper prices, attracted a lot of business to the area."

"IF YOU know an Indian trader, you'll know he will never be satisfied — you'll never satisfy them."

That was the reply Mr D H Rossouw, of the Department of Community Development, gave to the Sunday Express when he was asked why the Indian traders of Vereeniging had been given less than 90 days to move out of the shops in the central area of the town, where they had traded for more than half a century.

Pleas by the traders for an extension of the ultimatum forcing them out and into the new Oriental Plaza at the edge of the town have been rejected. Mr Rossouw, who is the Department's regional representative, said he would stand firm on evicting the traders by the end of this month.

But the traders — about 50 of them — are now threatening to take the department to court unless they get at least a six month reprieve.

Their decision was taken after a final meeting with the department on Tuesday had ended in failure.

One of the remarkable aspects of the enforced move is that neither the traders nor their fellow White businessmen in Vereeniging are in favour of the action. The Whites — like the Indian traders — fear that they will lose business as a result of the evictions.

Although the Indian traders have resisted the removals from the start, their big complaint now is that the majority of them are being given too short notice, which they say leaves them too little time to fit out their new shops.

They also claim that the bigger, Indian businesses — about 12 of them — and who are major drawcards for their shopping area, will remain behind in the town centre for many months while the "smaller fry" will have to struggle alone in the new plaza.

Mr Rossouw assured the Sunday Express it was "nonsense" that the traders would not be able to move into the centre "en masse".

But inquiries revealed that at least one major Indian-run business in the area has not been given an ultimatum to move by the end of the month.

The Indian traders first learnt of the plans to move them in 1973, and have been fighting ever since.

But now that they know they will have to get out, the least they want is a six month reprieve during which time they can carry on trade in their magnetic position in the town centre as well as in the new plaza — and direct customers to the plaza.

Says secretary of the Vereeniging Indian Traders Association, Mr M Baba: "For the past 18 months the Department of Community Development has been saying that the plaza will be ready soon."

"Now suddenly they say it will be ready at the end of February and they have

slapped these eviction order on us without any regard to compensation or the time it will take to consolidate our businesses over there."

The chairman of the Indian Traders Association, Mr M Dassoo, said other complaints the Indian business community have about the new plaza included the lack of compensation from the Government for the costs — up to a R1-million — which they claim they will incur in fitting out new shops they never wanted to move to in the first place.

They also want more space at the plaza.

Many of the businessmen fear that if the plaza does not "take off" by the time they have to pay for last year's Christmas stock, they won't be able to pay off their debts.

But Mr Rossouw says all the complaints have been heard by the department before and the traders have accepted the conditions.

"They have all been given 50% more space in the plaza than indicated when we did a survey of their shops years ago," he said.

"We're satisfied that we have provided them with all the facilities they need. The plaza

was planned according to the businesses they conducted at the time and changed according to changes they made in their own trades.

"If they're now crying about having no bottlestore or restaurant or supermarket there, it's their own problem."

"If they want compensation from the department for moving then why don't they approach us?"

A few White-run shops squeezed in between the Indian businesses have also been expropriated.

Of this, Mr Rossouw says, with a laugh: "The Whites have also felt the blows we have dealt out, so it's not only the Indians."

Asked about the fears of these Indian businessmen about the future of their businesses in the new plaza, Mr Rossouw retorted: "I can't comment on their fears, it's not in my scope or knowledge."

"They raise all sorts of fears and all sorts of problems because they don't want to change, but as we re-develop and renovate the slum shops near the plaza their business will pick up."

Vereeniging's White-owned businesses have also been op-

Malan Chemical Engineering

CHEMICAL

# Gangs make peace after 10 years of killings



Mr Richard "Fellas" Timmerman, leader of the Fast Guns (left) and Mr Vincent Stuurman, leader of the Spaldings, at last night's peace meeting.

By Kathi Peacock  
Crime Staff

A handshake and pledge between two bitter rivals last night, promised peace in Western Coloured Towns, is plagued by bitter gang warfare for the past 18 years. About 20 people have been killed in the skirmishes.

Mr Vincent "Vivie" Stuurman (27), leader of the Spaldings, and Mr Richard "Fellas" Timmerman (26), leader of the Fast Guns, were brought together by Colonel A S Venter, Station Commander at Newlands police station, last night.

The peace meeting began with prayers and Bible readings by the Rev Cecil Begbie, the minister who recently buried two young men — members of rival gangs.

He described the gathering as a miracle. The community had been troubled for a long

time about the escalating war in the township, and at the funeral of Victor Felix, a member of the Spalding gang, he had appealed to the gang leaders to get together and bring peace to the area, he said.

In his address to the gang members, Brigadier Theuns "Roi Rus" Swane-poel, head of the Crime Prevention Unit in Johannesburg, told the gangs they were to lay down their arms and not take the law into their own hands.

The gang members, ranging in age from 17 to 26, were asked to help control the young children of the community who showed early signs of aggression by stoning passing cars.

Mr Stuurman said the war had been instigated by territorial instincts and vengeance. There was no material gain.

# Relief at last for Lenasia slum dwellers

STAM  
84  
127

By Yussuf Nazeer

One hundred homes are to be given immediately to residents living in the acutely overcrowded Lenasia slum, Thomsville, say city housing authorities.

A further 100 homes will be given to Pageview residents this week. Pageview still has 350 families to be resettled.

This surprise decision comes in the wake of intensive criticism from various action committees, against the Lenasia Management Committee and the Department of Community Development, over the housing crisis.

The decision to allocate the homes immediately to people on the priority list was taken at a meeting on Wednesday between the regional representative of the Department of Community Development, the director of Asian and coloured affairs in the Johannesburg City Council's housing department, and the Lenasia Management Committee.

The director, Mr M P

Wilsnach, and the Lenasia management committee chairman, Mr C D Pillay, said in a joint Press statement yesterday that the committee and the housing authorities pledged that they would see to it that every family in need of a home would have a "decent house to live in. They said the management committee was now in the process of recommending the names of the 100 Thomsville families on the priority list to receive homes immediately.

At the meeting, the management committee also expressed their unhappiness

at the delay in the promised re-development and renovation of Thomsville's two-roomed dwellings into four-roomed units.

The committee was given the assurance that tenders for the improvement of the slum dwellings there would be called for today.

The 100 homes, to be allocated to Thomsville families with slightly larger incomes who are to be moved out of the slum, will comprise of 50 lower economic houses and 50 sub-economic ones.

A total of 2 365 homes were presently being built

by the Department of Community Development in Lenasia's extensions 8 to 11. Of these, 912 will be available for allocation in extension 9 to 11 next month.

The statement also took the opportunity to slam critics for their "irresponsible and hysterical agitation" against the Management Committee and Department of Community Development."

It said the thousands of homes already built there came about "all as a result of the efforts of the Lenasia Management Committee."

See Page 9.

## New start for the Bothas

A family who had been living in a hessian tent since last May after being thrown out of an overcrowded Riverlea Extension house will move into a council home this weekend.

Mr Archie Botha, his wife and two young children were initially living with several families in what was described as a seriously congested house.

Conflict developed among the families and the Bothas were pushed out. They then lived under

a hessian and canvas cover next to an open toilet.

Coloured management leaders Mr Ralph Peffer and Mr James Bouah took up the family's plight with the council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department.

Mr Peffer said "rude officials lower down the rung of the department's ladder were totally heartless" and "didn't give a damn" about the family.

The matter was later taken up with the Director

of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr M P Wilsnach.

Management committee member, Mr Bouah, commended Mr Wilsnach for coming to the family's aid.

"I also want to thank The Star for highlighting the family's plight," he said.

After The Star's report on Wednesday the Bothas were called into the department's offices to complete application forms. They expect to move into their new home on Sunday.

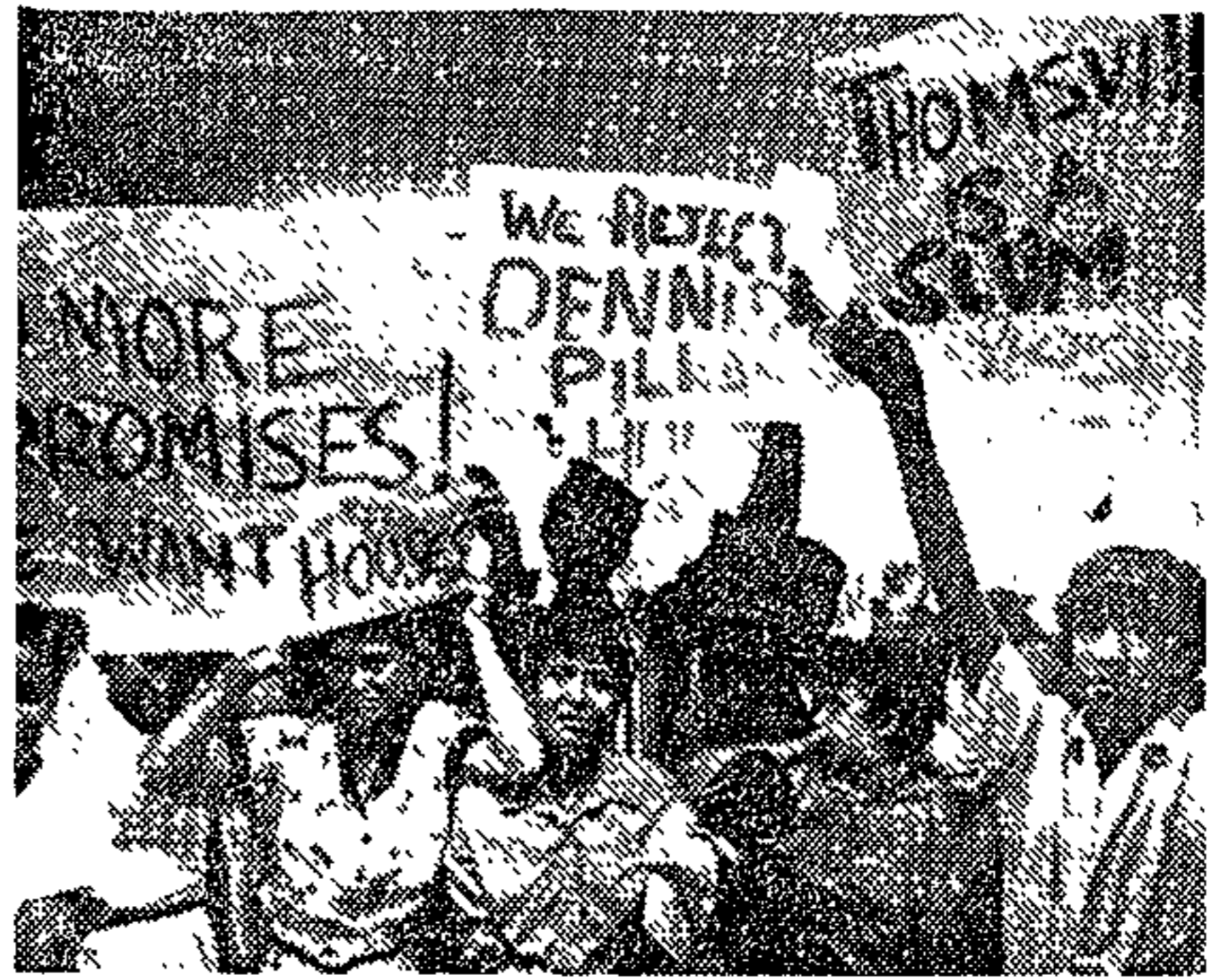
30.  
68. Archibald, R.M.C.L., 'Personal Protective Equipment', in Rosen, (ed.), op. cit., p. 314; Hamilton, op. cit., p. 145; Ziskind et al., op. cit., p. 661; Hunter, op. cit., pp. 1 006-1 007.  
69. Ziskind et al., op. cit., pp. 645, 661; See also Hunter, op. cit., pp. 999-1 000, for illustrations of changes in industrial processes.  
70. Webster, op. cit., p. 59.

71. Webster, I., (a) 'Simson Memorial Lecture: South Africa', in Shapiro, (ed.), op. cit. See also Hunter, op. cit., p. 1 008, who uses of aluminium by pottery workers showed positive nor negative results in provoking Webster, op. cit., p. 59.  
72. Ibid., Hunter, op. cit., p. 1 007; Unnumbered Publication 1937, p. 226.  
73. For detailed anatomical descriptions, see and Williams, P., (eds.), Gray's Anatomy (Edinburgh, 1973) pp. 1 190-1 196 passim.  
74. Ibid., p. 1 172; Webster, op. cit., p. 12 E.R., 'Airways and Respiratory Surface', in and Smith D.E., (eds.), The Lung (Baltimore Webster, op. cit., p. 8; See also Warwick op. cit., p. 1 200.  
75a. For a detailed description see Warwick and cit., pp. 1 184ff; Webster, op. cit., p. S.M., and Wilson, R.H.L., 'Chronic Obstructive Clinical Symposia, V.20, No. 2, April-May 36-38; Robbins, S.L., (Pathologic Basis of Philadelphia, 1974), p. 783.  
76. Weibel, op. cit., p. 5. Many writers refer environment. See, for example, Green, op. and Liebow, A.A., 'Epilogue', in Liebow et al. op. cit., p. 369.  
77a. For a comprehensive description, see Spence V. 1, pp. 48ff.  
78. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick op. cit., p. 1 203.  
79. Weibel, op. cit., p. 2.  
80. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick op. cit., p. 1 203.  
81. Ibid; West, J.B., 'Disturbances of Respiratory Function' in Thorn, et al (eds.), op. cit., pp. 1 333 - 1 334; Weibel, op. cit., p. 5.  
82. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick op. cit., p. 1 203.

100. Irvine, op. cit., p. 224.  
101. Ibid; West, J.B., 'Disturbances of Respiratory Function' in Thorn, et al (eds.), op. cit., pp. 1 333 - 1 334; Weibel, op. cit., p. 5.  
102. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick op. cit., p. 1 203.

**HOUSING**

Residents of the slum area of Thomsville in Lenasia have reached the end of their tether. Last week, they staged a demonstration outside the offices of the Department of Community Development. They want their houses bulldozed to make for better housing, which they say they can afford (a strange irony in a land where slumdwellers are generally found resisting the bulldozers!) And they are prepared to accept higher rentals for improved services. CHARLENE BELTRAMO visited the area and reports on . . .



Thomsville residents demonstrating at the Department of Community Development offices in Johannesburg this week against their slum dwellings.

# The scandal of Thomsville

6/2/81  
STOR  
89



Mrs C Maharaj and her four young children sleep in a corner of a four-roomed Thomsville, Lenasia, house already overflowing with 13 other residents.  
● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

The tiny two and four-roomed houses of Thomsville, Lenasia, have no electricity. As many as 24 families share two taps for water. There are no ablution facilities, six or more families can share two inevitably blocked and leaking latrines.

There are no interleading doors, no drainage, no ceilings. Roads are rutted sandy tracks, lit by few street-lights.

Crime is high and the area is a paradise for rodents

Mr Hoosen Farred, a former policeman, showed a four-roomed dwelling where 16 people live — the figure was higher two weeks ago, but one of the children died.

He has lived there for 19 years after being moved from Sophiatown in terms of the Group Areas Act. Four married couples live in the house with eight children.

Mice nibble through plastic containers to get the food, they sleep in the drawers amid the clothes. At night blankets are hung to partition rooms for a semblance of privacy.

Mr Farred has had his name on a waiting list for a house for 10 years

★ ★ ★

Chickens peck in the mud outside, a child's slipper bobs past a little boy gleefully playing, his body streaked in red mud. A mongrel bitch looks mournfully on.

In 1978 Mr Marais Steyn, the then Minister of Community Development, visited the area; renovations were promised.

They consisted of sandbagging the walls, painting them and erecting fences.

Although the rentals are variously R1,90, R3,80 or R5,70 residents say living costs are much higher due to no electricity, ablution facilities, or other basic house fittings being provided.

"Residents have complained that the cost of candles, wood, coal, paraffin, gas and maintenance of lamps works out to about R120 a month," the Thomsville Residents' Association said.

A survey done by the Association has shown that about 40 percent of residents could afford to pay for better housing.

★ ★ ★

Mrs D Bhamjee lives in BA567 Geranium Street, Thomsville, with her eight children, a married son, his wife and child and a pensioner, in a four-roomed house.

She wears the pink tissue carnation emblem of the TRA. Members specifically wear the carnation to show they are not part of other Lenasia associations which they have rejected.

In particular, they have slammed the Lenasia Management Committee for "making countless promises over the years which never materialised and for alleged irregularities in the allocation of houses."

Mrs Bhamjee has lived in Thomsville for 13 years. She shares her double bed at night with her son (18) daughter (14) and another daughter, aged six.

In the same room, three more sons sleep at the top of a bunk bed, an old age pensioner sleeps at the bottom of the bunk.

★ ★ ★

Mrs Julie Pandor proudly takes visitors into her spotless, neat-as-a-pin home. "They say we live in a slum area and are filthy — well, look at my home, it's not."

The shortage of space means she has to store her daughter's fold-up bed outside during the day. That and the coal bin are dragged into the kitchen at night.

Mrs N Asvat and her family were evicted from Newclare in terms of the Group Areas Act. She is coloured but her husband is Indian. They live in a two-roomed dwelling.

Her five children sleep in the bedroom with her and her husband, the two youngest in their bed. Her three brothers-in-law sleep the kitchen.

★ ★ ★

Clive Maharaj, a slightly built, timid man, two beautiful delicate toddlers clinging to his pants, has been evicted with his wife and their two other babies from the Wendy House they lived in for the past two years.

His furniture is on the pavement and that is also where his family, children ranging in age from four years old to five months old, lived in miserable, cold, wet weather for almost a week until sympathetic residents offered them a place in their already overcrowded home.

Mr Maharaj has been applying for a house for two years. The Department of Community Development say they can't help. The new wife of his erstwhile landlord doesn't want them living in her garden.

But where can you go in an area that has an estimated waiting list of more than 3 600 homes?



12/16/81  
Star  
86

# Thomsville slum to be renovated —Govt official

By Charlene Beltramo

The Department of Community Development will not bulldoze the Lenasia slums. Instead it has accelerated plans to renovate the area.

Last week, residents of Thomsville—Lenasia's slum area appealed to the department to break down their homes which they said were in an "appalling" state.

Mr L Fouche, director-general of the department, said tenders for the renovation of all dwellings in Thomsville would be called for on February 13.

About R30-million had been allocated to build 3 000 homes in Lenasia during the next two years. This should eliminate the housing backlog, he said.

There was also an alternative scheme to re-house 100 Thomsville residents elsewhere.

"I'm sorry to see people making an issue of

Thomsville. Some residents pay only R1.70 a month for rent. The buildings were erected long ago and although they're not up to our standards, I wouldn't call Thomsville a slum," Mr Fouche said.

The Star last week reported that 16 and more people share four-roomed dwellings in Thomsville. There is no drainage, ablation facilities are almost non-existent and most houses are in a dilapidated state.

The residents said the area was in such an "appalling state" they did not want it renovated but rather bulldozed and improved housing provided.

Mr Fouche did not know how much the proposed renovations would cost his department.

A spokesman for the department in Johannesburg said 368 of the flatlets would be changed into 184 dwellings.

Families living in 100 of the homes to be renovated would be moved. The department did not say what would happen to the remaining 84 families.

The spokesman said the houses would be converted into units comprising a bathroom and toilet, bedroom, lounge and kitchen.

Large families would get priority for new homes. Pensioners would remain in the area for the time being.

The Legal Resources Clinic in Johannesburg is currently investigating whether Thomsville contravenes the Slums Act.

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Star  
12/21/81

## 4 will boycott council meeting

Four members of the Lenasia management committee have decided to boycott today's monthly meeting with the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department.

Their decision to stay away from today's meeting at the department's offices in Johannesburg follows a request to have the meeting transferred to Lenasia.

Mr Abe Choonara and Mr Faiz Khan said they had asked for a change of venue for this meeting only because they were going to raise "crucial housing issues" regarding Thomsville in the presence of Thomsville residents invited as observers.

A Coloured and Asian Affairs Department spokesman said he knew nothing about this arrangement.

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FACULTY OF ENGI

# Couple shot in gang war

By Mike Cohen  
Crime Reporter

Gang warfare flared up in Western Coloured Township last night when two people were shot and seriously wounded by a lone gunman as they were dancing at a party.

The shootings ended an uneasy truce lasting only one week between the Spaldings and the Fast Guns.

Mr Henry Richardson and his girlfriend, Miss Elizabeth Doons, were both shot by a gunman who fired from outside through an open door.

Mr. Richardson was hit three times in the chest and Miss Doons once in the stomach. They are both in a serious condition in hospital.

Brigadier Tertius Wium, Divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand today refused to confirm the

flare-up in gang violence but it is believed several other gang members were involved.

Earlier this week, gang members held a prayer meeting with the police present and vowed to end their "war," which has claimed scores of lives over a period of 18 years.

On Sunday they gathered at the Methodist Church of Southern Africa with the Rev Cecil Begbie conducting a service.

Members of the Fast Guns and the Spaldings, their families and the police were present.

The head of the Crime Prevention Unit on the Witwatersrand, Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swane-pool, and the leader of the Spaldings, Vincent Stuurman ended the service with a smile and a handshake.

CHEMICAL

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.  
J H Rens

Corporation Medals  
For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Second Year (Bronze Medal)  
Miss G C Littlewort  
Third Year (Silver Medal)  
Miss N C Davidson  
Fourth Year (Gold Medal)  
P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

on Saturday morning.

## PAMPHLETS WARN S.F. (84) FAMILIES TO MOVE OUT

Tribune Reporter

5/2/81  
JOHANNESBURG: Security police are investigating pamphlets distributed in Mayfair this week which could heighten tensions in the suburb now inhabited by white, coloured and Indian families.

The pamphlets appear to be a response to earlier pamphlets purporting to come from the Wit Kommando. The latest batch warn "Keep out — hit us and we will hit back."

Today is the deadline set in the pamphlet for

all coloured and Indian families to be out of Mayfair, a designed white group area.

The alleged Wit Kommando pamphlet warned that if coloured and Indian families did not vacate their Mayfair houses by today, the houses would be burnt down.

Colonel Henrie Muller, head of the Johannesburg security police, told Sunday Tribune that police were investigating the latest batch of pamphlets. He could not say whether they came from a right or left wing group.

(12) (gk)  
5/10/46  
16/11/46  
**Coloured families to get homes**

More than 100 anxious coloured families who initially lost the homes they had successfully applied for were today told they would be given other homes.

The families are among 553 people whose applications for homes in Riverlea had been approved last year.

Later, 111 of them received letters saying they would not get these homes after all because the Transvaal roads department had taken part of the land where the houses were supposed to have been built.

The families complained and the director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr M P Wilsnach, said these families would not be allocated homes in Riverlea Extension 3 where houses were being built.

People with smaller families would be moved into Extension 3. Those with bigger families would be housed in three and four bedroomed houses, said Mr Wilsnach.

Housing report incorrect

In a report in The Star on Monday about housing applications in Riverlea coloured township, it was stated that Mr M P Wilsnach had said that certain families would NOT be allocated houses. Due to a printer's error, the word "not" appeared incorrectly. It should have read "now." Thus, the report should have stated that Mr Wilsnach would now be allocated homes. The Star apologises for the error.

Since consultations were not done, hence the error in hospital list where the outcome is unspecified.

Table 7. Category of treatment: Patients' reports

Preference	Terminology	Continuous	No help	Total				
Dr. at Sunland	10	10	11	4	3	2	16	56
Dr. at Kirkwood	7	3	4	3	1	3	7	30
Dr. at Karkwe	7	1	4	1	1	7	20	
Dr. at Karkwe	7	1	2	1	1	1	13	
Dr. at Karkwe	7	1	1	1	1	1	27	
Dr. at Karkwe	7	1	1	1	1	1	146	
Dr. at Karkwe	7	1	1	1	1	1	146	

2% of treatments received in treatment units, complete or partial ... as reported ... their chronic conditions as requiring continuous medication, and a surprisingly large proportion, 20% ... the treatment (here only of western medical facilities) ... at all).

Rec ... for visiting a doctor other than the nearest, or the Johannesburg department of ... hospital in Fort Elizabeth were strongly linked with dissatisfaction with treatment given by a closer doctor.

Factors related to the satisfaction with treatment included, in addition to whether there was relief of pain, the background of the doctor. (A Zulu doctor in Fort Elizabeth was felt to be particularly good, and the present Sunland doctor who is able to speak Zulu was felt to be sympathetic.

doctor who is able to speak Zulu was felt to be sympathetic. A thorough examination and a decisive recommendation was preferred, and the colour of pills was also sometimes felt important (red ones are very popular; see however Ngubane's comments on colour symbolism in Zulu medicine in (5)). Patients usually expected to be given an injection. There seemed to be more dissatisfaction with local doctors in Kirkwood than in Sunland, although there was a greater choice of practitioners; of the 20 Sunland respondents, 2 made subsequent choices but these were usually the clinics in Kirkwood, though the proportion among subsequent choices (4 out of 15) was not significantly different there was a greater tendency to go to Vilakazi or Fort Elizabeth for further treatment.

One of the causes for dissatisfaction with doctors' treatment in general was explained by ... people believed they were being given inferior medicine as blacks. The fact that the district surgeon spent 100% of his ... for blacks ... was ...

One of the causes for dissatisfaction with doctors' treatment in general was explained by ... people believed they were being given inferior medicine as blacks. The fact that the district surgeon spent 100% of his ... for blacks ... was ...

One of the causes for dissatisfaction with doctors' treatment in general was explained by ... people believed they were being given inferior medicine as blacks. The fact that the district surgeon spent 100% of his ... for blacks ... was ...

64 235  
Gang war  
claims <sup>SM</sup> yet  
another life

By Mike Cohen,  
Crime Reporter

Two men believed to be senior members of the Fast Guns gang are being held by police in connection with the killing of a Western Coloured Township resident.

A police spokesman said Mr Richard Adams (27) was shot in Morten Street, Western, while walking home last night. Three shots were fired and he died instantly.

Police are again desperately trying to restore the peace which lasted for a week between the rival gangs, the Fast Guns and the Spaldings.

Last week they brought the gangs and their families together for prayer meetings and the promise of peace was made.

On Friday night, the peace was broken. A Western couple, Mr Henry Richardson and Miss Elizabeth Doois, were shot and seriously wounded at a party.

An unknown gunman fired three bullets into the chest of Mr Richardson and one into the stomach of Miss Doois.

# Special courts will prosecute hundreds in white suburbs

# Group Areas crackdown

The Government is to go ahead with Group Areas Act prosecutions against coloured people, Indians and blacks living in the "white" areas of Johannesburg despite strong warnings about possible repercussions.

Four special courts are to be set up early next month to handle about 500 cases over a four-month period.

A magistrate has been called out of retirement to help out.

Prosecutions will begin in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on March 2 after the failure of an appeal to the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Cronjé, to stop the prosecutions.

Opposition spokesmen warned last year that putting residents on trial would spark off "national and international reaction that will do irreparable harm to South Africa."

There is an acute shortage of housing for those affected.

Today 111 residents appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for their cases postponed.

A first batch of 34 cases went to court yesterday for postponement.

Charges were withdrawn today against 84 people and 40 people yesterday because they had vacated the premises they had allegedly been illegally occupying.

Cases were today and yesterday postponed to dates between March and June for trial.

Several white people

Hundreds <sup>(84)</sup> prosecuted

▶▶▶ from page 1

de Villiers, have been detailed to preside at the trials.

Four prosecutors have been appointed to lead evidence.

A court source said at least one case had been set down for hearing in each court from Mondays to Thursdays.

Fridays had been reserved for uncompleted cases, judgments and sentencing.

Among the areas in which allegedly "disqualified" people lived were Hillbrow, Joubert Park, Berea, Doornfontein, Yeoville, Mayfair and central Johannesburg, the source said.

allowing "disqualified persons" to occupy premises under their control.

Coloured people, Indians and blacks are being charged with unlawfully occupying houses or flats in areas reserved for whites.

### Held back

Group Areas prosecutions have been held back until now pending the outcome of two test cases before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein last year.

The appeals were dismissed and Actstop, an organisation formed to help people facing evictions, saw Mr Cronjé and asked him to halt further prosecutions.

The chairman of Actstop, Mr Cassim Salojee, said today: "We told him that if the cases went ahead, law-abiding people in desperate need would face the possibility of becoming statutory criminals."

Mr Salojee said Mr Cronjé had replied in a letter last week that he could not stop prosecutions.

Actstop has warned that Group Areas evictions would result in hundreds going homeless.

The Star has learnt that four magistrates, including a retired Regional Court magistrate Mr J L

(84)

A Standardised Mortality Ratio is used by Simkins<sup>3</sup> which takes the ratio of actual to expected mortality for a region when expected mortality is calculated by applying standard age-specific mortality rates to the region's actual age structure. The ratio shows the percentage by which

(b) Healthiness of Life

Morbidity is a more diverse phenomenon and can only properly be assessed by surveys. Some classification is needed by degrees of morbidity and perhaps also into the length of disability involved

Some examples are:

- Healthiness of each
- Healthiness of infirmity?
- How have to cut use of illness

# Group areas — 'civil emergency' warning

CT 19/2/81 (84)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Angry warnings that a wave of Group Areas prosecutions could reduce hundreds of Johannesburg families to stranded "pavement people", have followed the government's decision to press on with a backlog of more than 600 cases. Johannesburg would have to cope with a full-scale civil emergency if black, coloured and Indian residents were removed from "white" areas without alternative housing, councillors and community leaders said.

The anti-removal Actstop organization told whites: "If you vote Nationalist in April, you are party to the destruction of families." Yesterday, Johannesburg's senior public prosecutor, Mr A de Vries, said that four magistrates — including one called in from retirement — and four prosecutors had been assigned to process the huge backlog of cases that had built up pending the outcome of two test cases before the Appeal Court. Now that the appeals have been dismissed and a last-ditch appeal to the government by

Actstop turned down, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court is preparing to push ahead with prosecutions. Four special courts will be set up and cases will also be heard by magistrates in existing courts. The vice-chairman of Actstop, Mr Mohammed Dangor, said: "At the moment there is nowhere for these people to go if they are evicted. There is a shortage of 8 000 coloured houses, and the people will have no alternative but to sit in the streets."

He said it seemed the government was being "dictated to" by right-wing organizations such as the National Front and the Wit Kommando, which had first complained about blacks living in white areas. "Turging people into the street is not the way to move away from discrimination."

Although many attorneys had offered their help, Mr Dangor appealed for more attorneys "with a sense of human rights" to come forward.

Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on community development and housing, described the government's decision as "shocking and inhumane".

Mr Eglin said the prosecutions had stripped the "mask of verligheid" from the prime minister and cabinet.

"Behind all the fine words and soothing phrases, the National Party remains committed to a philosophy of apartheid and discrimination," he said.

"It is a tragedy for South Africa, with an election in the offing, that the government is prepared to seek white votes in the heartbreak and hardship of its coloured citizens."

The city councillor for Newtown, Mrs Molly Kopel, said she was "very frightened" that hundreds of people might be left homeless on the pavements of the mixed suburb of Mayfair — part of her ward.

"I am holding my breath... it is absolutely crazy," she said.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje, last week turned down a request from Actstop to stop the prosecutions.

It also reflects genetic factors, heredity, in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years (social class, fathers' year per 1 000 liveborn. measures: it tends to live also to the social and

The OECD uses an indicator based on 'rate of participation in normal activities due to presence of illness or injury'. This is incomplete, but reflects an important aspect; it has a simple behavioural criterion and can be expressed as days per year (chronic illness counts as 365 days).

A problem with unidimensional morbidity indicators is that the time spent sick, and the degree of sickness (perhaps again composed of intensity of pain, and disability) are conceptually distinct.

Health service records are an unreliable guide to morbidity because of differences in the ability of the population to recognise and present different illnesses.

2. Composite Indicators

(1) Disability-free days<sup>4</sup> are expressed as a life-expectancy of disability-free years or as an average number of disability-free days per year. A 'disability-free life expectancy' measures health rather than illness (though it is measured in a way which relates it monotonically to measures of ill health so there is no advantage); and it can be easily understood. However, it gives

particular condition. This is not the same as cause-specific mortality rates. Difficulties are involved in estimating whether, if a person had not died at a certain age of one disease, what are the chances of his succumbing to another, and after how long. Normally, only age is taken into account, but in theory the number of variables which should be included is enormous.

<sup>3</sup> C. Simkins, 'The Spatial Distribution of Mortality and its Relation to Socioeconomic Indicators in South Africa in 1970'. (Ch. 3)

(4)

D.F. Sullivan, 'A Single Index of Mortality and Morbidity', Health Service and Mental Health Association, Health Report, vo. 86, no. 4, April 1971.



# Group Areas push: civil crisis feared

RDM 19/2/81

84

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

ANGRY warnings that a wave of Group Areas prosecutions could reduce hundreds of Johannesburg families to stranded "pavement people" have followed the State's decision to press on with a backlog of more than 600 cases.

Johannesburg city councillors and community leaders said the city would have to cope with a full-scale civil emergency if black, coloured and Indian residents were removed from "white" areas without the provision of alternative housing.

And the anti-removal Actstop organisation told whites: "If you vote Nationalist in April, you are party to the destruction of families."

Yesterday, Johannesburg's senior public prosecutor, Mr A de Vries, said four magistrates — including one called in from retirement — and four prosecutors had been assigned to process the huge backlog of cases that had built up pending the outcome of two test cases before the Appeal Court.

Now that the appeals have been dismissed and a last-ditch appeal to the Government by Actstop turned down, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court is preparing to push ahead with the prosecutions.

Four special courts will be set up, and cases will also be

heard by other magistrates in existing courts when possible.

The vice-chairman of Actstop, Mr Mohammed Dangor, said: "At the moment there is nowhere for these people to go if they are evicted."

"There is a shortage of 8 000 coloured houses, and the people will have no alternative but to sit in the streets."

He said it seemed the Government was being "dictated to" by Rightwing organisations such as the National Front and the Wit Kommando, which had been first to complain about blacks living in white areas.

"Turving people into the street is not the way to move away from discrimination," he said.

"And voters for the National Party in April must be aware that they are party to the breaking up of established homes."

Although many attorneys had offered their help, Mr Dangor appealed for more attorneys "with a sense of human rights" to come forward.

Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on community development and housing, described the Government's decision as "shocking and inhumane".

"The Government knows there is nowhere else for these people — who live and work in

Johannesburg and contribute to its wealth — to stay."

Mr Eglin said the prosecutions had stripped the "mask of verligtheid" from the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

"It is a tragedy for South Africa, with an election in the offing, that the Government is prepared to seek white votes in the heartbreak and hardship of its coloured citizens."

The city councillor for Newtown, Mrs Molly Kopel, said she was "very frightened" that hundreds of people might be left homeless on the pavements of the mixed suburb of Mayfair, which is part of her ward.

Meanwhile 135 coloureds, Indians and blacks appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday facing charges under the Group Areas Act. None was asked to plead. The hearings were set for trial from March 2, **CHERYL VAN EYSEN** reports.

They filed past Mr C A Allcock to be charged with unlawfully occupying houses or flats in Hillbrow, Joubert Park, Berea, Doornfontein, Yeoville, Mayfair and central Johannesburg.

About 400 more people are expected to appear in court this week.

More than 600 cases are to be tried between March and June.

● Picture — Page 4

CHEMICAL

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

In 1966 there were 28 657 outpatient attendances. By 1976 this figure had increased more than tenfold.

GRAPH 3  
NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCES AT ALL MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS 1966-1976 (x10<sup>4</sup>)



The magistrate also authorised warrants of arrest for 17 persons when they failed to arrive at court.

To date the State has withdrawn charges against 231 people because they had vacated the dwellings they had been charged with occupying. This figure includes today's withdrawals.

So far 201 people have appeared to have their cases formally remanded. The first batch of trials begins on March 2.

# State withdraws 107 Group Areas charges

The State today withdrew charges against 107 coloured people, Indians and Africans in their absence in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

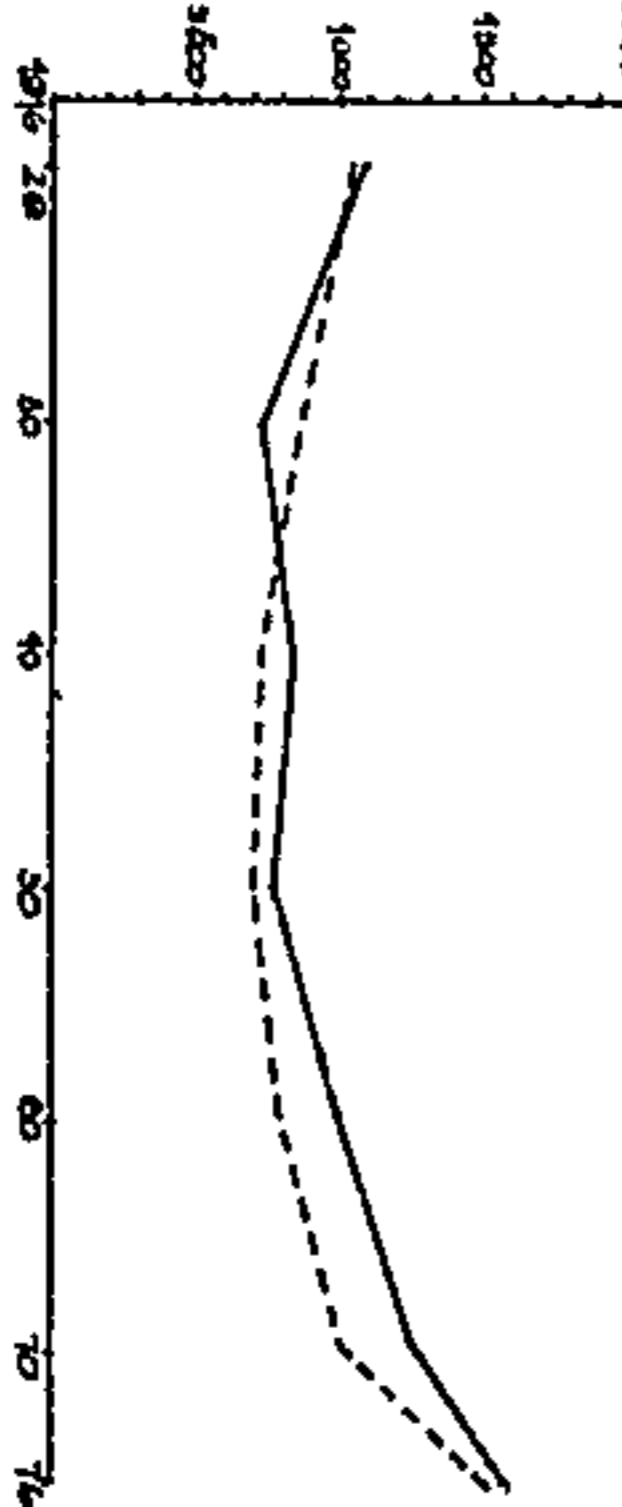
They had been charged under the Group Areas Act with illegally occupying a house or flat in an area reserved for whites.

Another 56 people appeared before Mr C A Allcock and their cases were postponed to various dates in July and August for trial.

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... e has been available  
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... I 088 people in  
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--- NUMBER OF INPATIENTS RESIDENT IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AS FRACTION OF POPULATION (x10<sup>5</sup>)  
--- NUMBER OF BEDS AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AS FRACTION OF POPULATION (x10<sup>5</sup>) 1919 - 1976



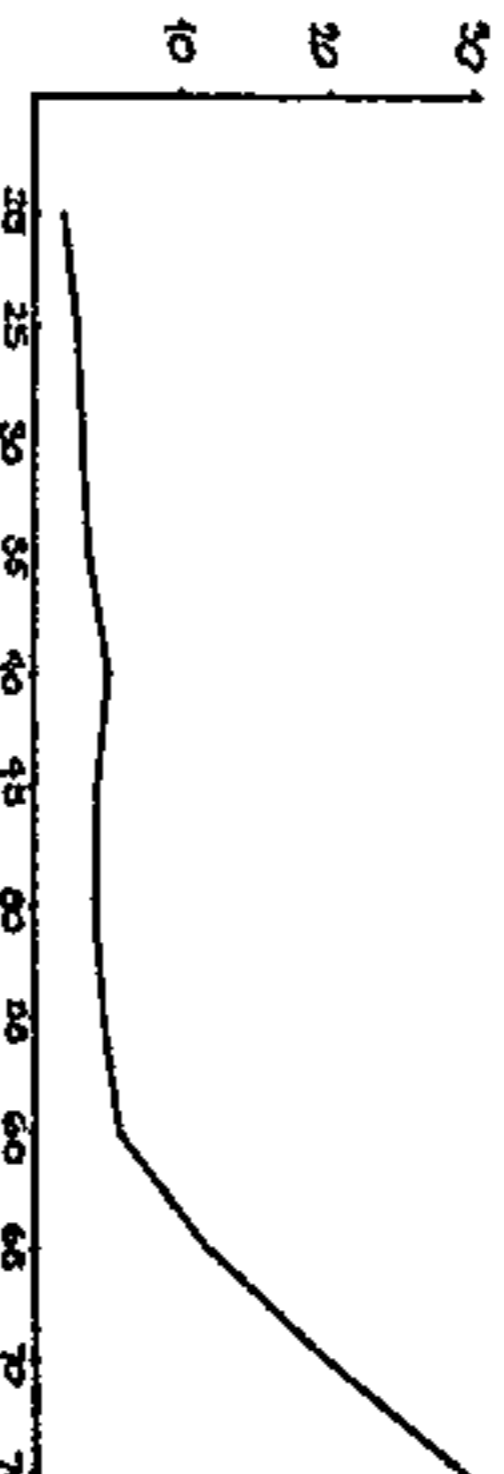
In 1919 one in every 1 080 people were patients in psychiatric hospitals. By 1976 one in every 800 were resident inpatients.

... / ...

## Admissions 1919-1976

In 1920, 1 750 patients were admitted to state hospitals. In 1976 at least 39 700 patients were admitted to state, provincial and homeland hospitals. The number of admissions grew more than 20 times. The discharges mimicked the pattern of the admissions.

GRAPH 5  
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS (x10<sup>3</sup>) 1920-1976



Before the advent of psychotropic drugs, over 80% of inpatient populations were chronic psychotic patients who could expect little more than custodial care. The advent of the drugs transformed this population mass into two basic categories:

- i) those who were unresponsive;
- ii) those who were responsive to the drugs.

Many "non-responders" were transferred from the state hospitals to licensed institutions for custodial care. The majority of these institutions were run by private companies. The removal of this group from state hospitals made room for the second group, i.e. the responders.

The responders required an average of 6 weeks hospitalisation, and were then managed as outpatients. This allowed for a greater rate of inpatient turnover. (6)

6. e.g. If hospital A with 800 beds has 300 inpatients in a year, none of whom improve and qualify for discharge, then a total of 800 patients would be resident in that hospital annually. If, on the other hand, hospital B discharges all its patients every 6 weeks, then a total of 6 900 patients would be resident in that hospital annually. Thus nearly 9 times as many patients rotate through hospital B compared to hospital A annually.

... / ...

# Indian leaders warn of chaos

Indian community leaders have called for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, amid warnings that chaos would result if Indian and coloured people were evicted from white areas.

Fears of mass evictions have been caused by

① The Government's decision to proceed with the prosecution of hundreds of coloured and Indian people — and some blacks — living illegally in white areas.

② A letter in which the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Cronje, said his department was obliged to carry out court orders calling for eviction of people found guilty of illegal occupation.

Community leaders today warned that there was serious overcrowding in coloured and Indian areas.

Cramming more people into those areas would cause animosity and could lead to a violent reaction, said Mr Moley Richard, chairman of the Coloured

Management committee.

"There will be chaos if these people are evicted and have to look for accommodation. They will have to camp in the streets," Mr Richard said.

In a letter to Actstop, the anti-evictions body, Mr Cronje said "the greatest measure of circumspection and compassion" would be shown when people were evicted.

But the Actstop's chairman, Mr Cassim Salojee, strongly criticised Mr Cronje.

"I find it difficult to see how people can be thrown out of their homes with circumspection," he told the Actstop annual general meeting last night.

Mr Cronje told Actstop about a building programme involving more than 9 000 new houses and 3 000 new sites.

Applicants on waiting lists and those living in bad conditions would receive preference, he said, but the programme should make it easier for illegal residents in white areas to get home in their own areas.

## GROUP AREAS

(84)

### Tough line

FM 20/2/81

Some 500 people (coloureds and Indians) appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this week to hear dates set for their prosecution, in terms of the Group Areas Act (GAA). They are charged with illegally living in white-designated parts of the city. The first case will be heard on March 2 and the last five months later.

Government's decision to prosecute comes after the failure last year of two test Appeal Court cases — one fought on the grounds of necessity, the other testing the validity of the GAA Proclamation. It flies in the face of appeals for compassion for homeless black people and disregards likely adverse world publicity. It casts doubt on government promises of doing away with "unnecessary, hurtful discrimination." Certainly, it seems contrary to government's claimed devotion to the spirit of free enterprise.

According to the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), which is coordinating defences, 140 attorneys and advocates have volunteered their services free of charge. Actual numbers prosecuted will be less than those originally charged, since the court has withdrawn charges against many who have vacated their "illegal" abodes. About 125 cases had been withdrawn at the time the *FM* went to press.

The response of lawyers is described by a leading Johannesburg advocate as "unique in the history of this country . . . and implies that many consider the Group Areas Act to be particularly iniquitous."

Actstop chairman Cassim Salojee tells the *FM* that five courts have been set aside especially for these cases and that retired magistrates will be brought in — (the justice department is in the grip of a manpower crisis). Salojee says that while the housing backlog in coloured and Indian townships has worsened, flats in "white"

Johannesburg still stand empty and the government persists in carrying out "blackspot" and group area removals as seen, for example, in the demolition of Pageview.

# Disaster Warning on Evictions

44  
Star-2/2/51

By Deon Delpont  
Municipal Reporter

The Government has created a disaster on the scale of the Langesburg Flood by enforcing the Group Areas Act against coloured and Indian families living in white areas, the chairman of the coloured management committee, Mr. M. Richards, said yesterday.

"I am not sympathetic. They have reasonable accommodation and they should be left there," said Mr. Richards.

Members of the Indian and coloured management committees warned of possible unrest in their communities if these tenants were forced to look for accommodation in their group areas.

"We are totally opposed to them coming to Lenasia and want nothing to do with them," said Mr. Dennis Pinar, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee.

## WAITING LIST

He warned the Government not to rehouse the illegal Johannesburg residents in Lenasia at the expense of those families who had been on the housing waiting list for 15 years.

He predicted trouble in the community if these people were resettled in the same way. Pagetview residents had been resettled at the expense of the natural growth of Lenasia. Both committees have agreed to make urgent

representations to the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Pen Kofie, over the housing crisis in Johannesburg.

## PROSECUTION

Their actions follow a Government decision to proceed with the prosecution of hundreds of coloured and Indian people, and some black, living illegally in white areas.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr. Cronje, told a committee which has been formed to fight the evictions that his department was obliged to carry out court orders calling for the eviction of people found guilty of illegal occupation.

Community leaders have responded to this decision in a quick series of moves:

① The Indian management committee said it was sending telegrams to the Ministers of Internal Affairs and Community Development to discuss the acute shortage of housing in Lenasia.

② The director of Johannesburg's housing department, Mr. M. P. Wiltschko, told the coloured management committee that he had asked the city management committee on Monday to make urgent representations to the Minister of Community Development and Planning, to proclaim another area.

③ A member of the

coloured management committee, Mr. D. H. Mathe, introduced a motion on the housing crisis at the committee's meeting and warned that the chronic accommodation shortage could spark off a major confrontation.

He asked for more land for occupation and a halt to the "witchburn" of illegal tenants and to the threats to those who give shelter to the homeless.

He said that the activities of the Wit Korman, do, which persecuted and harassed tenants, should be denounced and the council should allow the area of Pretoria to remain a residential area.

The chairman of the council's housing and utilities committee, Mr.

Wouter du Toit, said a committee formed of officials of the departments of Community Development and State Planning and members of the management committee would try to see the Minister of Community Development early in March.

The coloured management committee has disputed figures for a building programme mentioned by Mr. Cronje saying it is not a true reflection of the community's needs.

Comments on statements by Mr. Cronje that 9 000 new houses and 3 000 new sites would be made available to the Indian and coloured communities, Mr. Richards said he estimated the backlog of coloured housing to stand at over 16 000 units.

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Comments on statements by Mr Cronje that 9 000 new houses and 3 000 new sites would be made available to the Indian and coloured communities, Mr Richards said he estimated the backlog of coloured housing to stand at over 10 000 units.

84

STAR 20/2/68

## 'Squatters' cases off

The chairman of Actstop was among the 30 coloured and Indian persons whose cases under the Group Areas Act were today postponed for trial in a Johannesburg magistrate's court.

Mr Cassim Ebrahim Saloojee (45) of Mayfair, who is also director of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association, was warned to appear in court on July 2.

The prosecutor, Mr P van Zyl, withdrew charges of illegal occupation against five persons in their absence. The court also authorised a warrant of arrest for one person who did not appear today.

Actstop had been formed to help people who had been charged with occupying a house or a flat in "white" areas of Johannesburg.

34  
5/7/51  
20/7/51

# Evictions: plea to show compassion

20/2/51 S.T.A. file

By John Allen

A member of the President's Council has urged the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, to show compassion to "illegal" residents facing eviction from their homes in "white" areas of Johannesburg.

Mr S Abram-Mayet, an East Rand director of companies, said today he had written to Mr Kotze this week asking him to be lenient to the residents because they had moved into areas proclaimed white out of sheer necessity.

The Government's decision to begin prosecuting coloured, Indian and black residents next month has given rise to fears of widespread evictions.

Mr Abram-Mayet said he had written to Mr Kotze in his personal capacity because the President's Council was concerned with broader tasks. The Indian Council, which dealt with "day-to-day irri-

tations" he said, was taking up the issue.

"These residents do not have political motives. They are not trying to challenge authority. They are acting out of necessity."

Afrikaans newspaper columnist, Dirk Ligter of Die Transvaler, has strongly questioned the prosecutions.

Referring to the "disagreeable" publicity that would result, he suggested greater flexibility in applying the law when there were housing shortages.

Eventually, he said, a solution might be multi-racial "grey" areas.



# No fees in battle for 'illegals'

By SUE ROBERTSON

ABOUT 140 Johannesburg lawyers have rallied to defend free of charge the hundreds of black, coloured and Indian people charged under the Group Areas Act for living in "white" areas in the city.

Lawyers' fees for such cases could usually be as much as R1 000.

The lawyers are responding to a plea by Actstop, the anti-removal organisation formed to take up the plight of Group Areas Act victims.

About 500 people have been charged under the Act and the total defence fee for the cases could have been more than R500 000.

Yesterday 107 people had their cases withdrawn by the magistrate, Mr C A Allcock, because they had moved from the premises where they had been originally charged.

A further 56 cases were postponed and 17 warrants of arrest issued for people who had not appeared to face charges.

The 140 lawyers are prepared to forgo their fees to defend "the most fundamental rights of human beings", said Professor Johan van der Vyver, chairman of the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation, one of the organisations helping those charged.

The people are being prosecuted for unlawfully occupying houses and flats in Hillbrow, Joubert Park, Berea, Doornfontein, Yeoville, Mayfair and central Johannesburg.

Prof Van der Vyver said members of his organisation had decided to offer their services to "these unfortunate people who are being kicked out of their homes — in some cases homes where they had been born and lived all their lives" because legal defence was not readily available for

"this sort of relatively minor case."

Although much of the legal aid being offered has come from members of his group, offers had "streamed in" from other quarters as well.

Two lawyers from Pretoria have also offered their services and another from Cape Town has promised assistance should similar charges be made in the Cape.

Ms Carol Petra, co-ordinating secretary for Actstop, said: "We are quite overwhelmed

More than 31 000 families have so far been moved from their homes in the Cape Peninsula in terms of the Group Areas Act, while forced removals await another 3300 families. These figures were given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

● See Page 4

and are very grateful to the attorneys and advocates who have stepped in to help us.

"Not one of them is being paid — and some of the cases involve a tremendous amount of time and work."

Ms Petra said that two senior counsels had already spent time worth "thousands and thousands of rands" in the defence and appeals of the two test cases which were dismissed recently.

It is as a result of the dismissals that hundreds of people are now appearing daily in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. Up until now the cases had been pending.

Ms Petra said that 232 people had appeared in court between Monday and Wednesday and had their hearings postponed to dates between March 2 and August 11.

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D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize  
Awarded to the student with the  
best classwork in Engineering  
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student  
obtaining the highest average  
mark.

G L Cragg

Saloojee  
ADM 21/2/87  
case (84)  
postponed

Staff Reporter

AMONG the 30 Group Areas Act cases postponed for trial in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday was that of Mr Cassim E Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, the anti-removal organisation formed to take up the plight of Group Areas Act victims.

Mr Saloojee, 45, is charged with living in Mayfair illegally.

He has not been asked to plead and is out on warning.

The case against him was postponed for trial on July 2.

Mr Saloojee is also the director of the Johannesburg Indians' Welfare Association (Jiswa).

The other 29 cases were postponed to dates in July and August. Cases against six people were withdrawn and one warrant of arrest was issued.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Alister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrand, newsbills by Mike Stent, headlines and sub-editing by Rob Woodburn, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

# 'Leave us alone'

By HOWARD  
BARRELL

A TENSE situation is developing in Johannesburg's "coloured" and "Indian" areas over the critical housing shortage and the prosecution of people for living in "white" areas.

At the centre of the storm and protest and anger is the Group Areas Act, administered by the Department of Community Development.

Community leaders appear agreed that the solution is its immediate repeal.

"The solution is that people should be allowed to live where they want to and where they can afford to stay. The Group Areas Act must be abandoned," Mr Mohammed Dangor, vice-chairman of Actstop, an organisation representing those who have fallen foul of the Act, told the Sunday Tribune this week.

## Confrontation

Mr Dangor and other leaders are warning of a rising tide of anger over the estimated shortage of 10 000 housing units for coloured and Indian families.

Mr Don Mateman, a member of Johannesburg's Coloured Management Committee, this week warned of the possibility of a major confrontation developing as a result of the housing crisis.

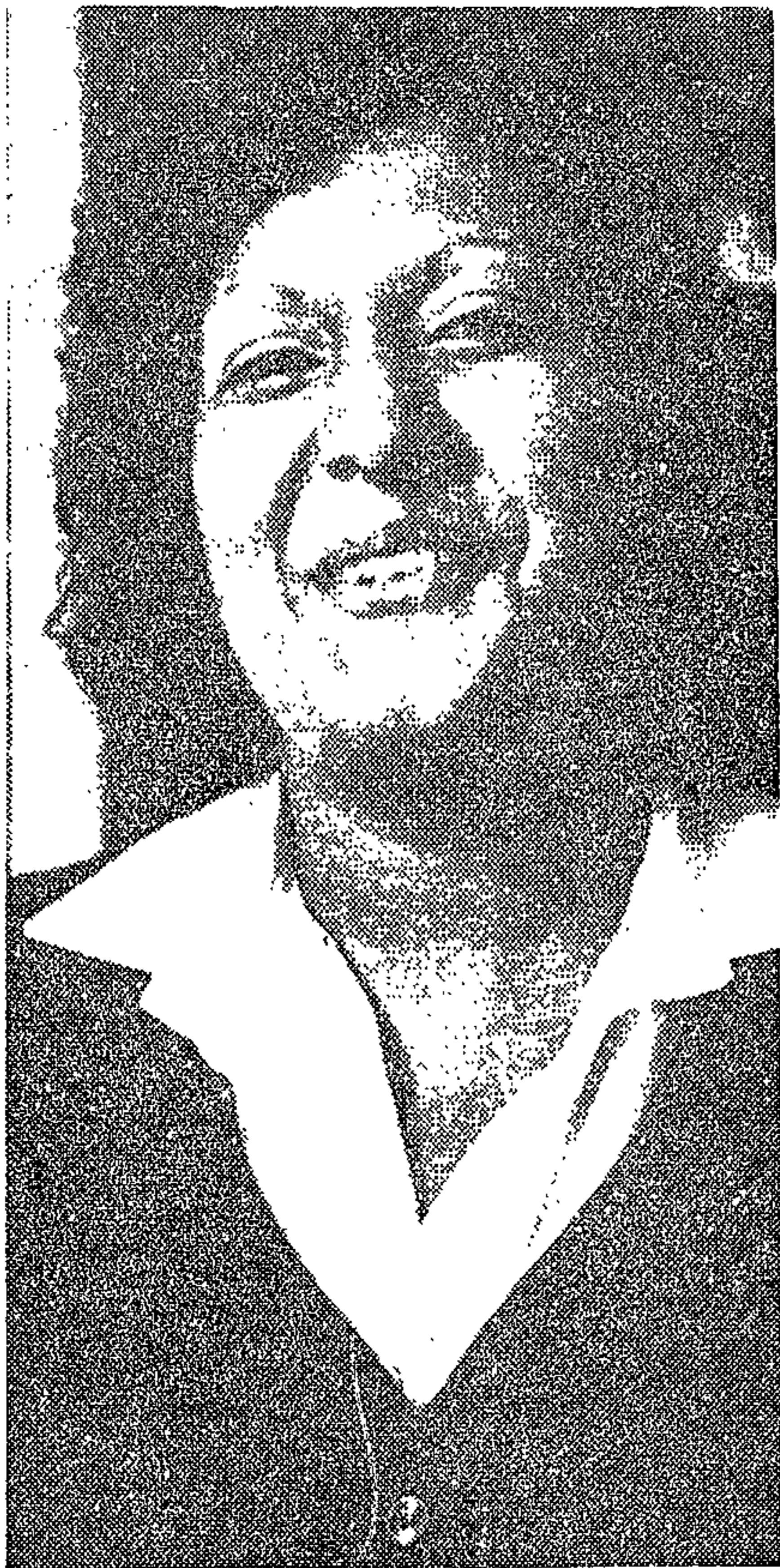
Mr Dangor described the situation as 'tense'.

Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, said the Government was creating a disaster on the scale of the Laingsburg flood.

And the chairman of the Management Committee in Lenasia, a designated 'Indian' group area, warned this week of possible unrest if those Indian families being prosecuted under the Group Areas Act for being in 'white' areas were foisted on Lenasia residents who were already facing a housing shortage.

## Reason

In cases which have already been heard before the courts and in which coloured and Indian families have faced charges of illegally being in 'white' areas, magistrates and judges have been told that the housing shortage is the major reason for their being there.



Mrs Aziza Cassim: "The official suggested I go back to Port Elizabeth and my husband to Cape Town"

## Rising anger as Group Areas Act forces out families

This week, close on 500 group areas cases came before the courts in Johannesburg. In all but 221 cases, charges of living illegally in white areas have been withdrawn, according to an Actstop source.

Charges have been withdrawn in those cases where people have moved from the flat or house in a white area which they occupied at the time the charge was laid.

Where these people have moved to is a mystery. In some cases, it appears people may have just moved to another flat or house in a different white area.

A major former Indian and coloured residential and business area, Vrededorp-Pageview, is still in a process of being demolished. Many of its former residents have, or are, being moved from their former homes within two kilometres of Johannesburg's central business district to Lenasia, about five kilometres away.

The Government this week announced its intention to build 50 000 housing units by the year 2030, according to Mr Dangor — "but this won't alleviate the immediate problem of the people."

## Two years of feeling like a criminal

THE problem has quite obviously been discussed before. Daubed on the wall alongside the dinner table she must now share as a Group Areas Act refugee is the following rhetoric from Jamaican singer Bob Marley:

Mrs Aziza Cassim: "The official suggested I and other inferior is finally and permanently discredited and abandoned there is war."

Another reference for dinner-time discussions, on the same white wall, is: "Strictly speaking, we are not living at present, but are continually preparing for the future."

The present for Mrs Aziza Cassim and her four-year-old daughter is a limbo between the Group Areas Act and the charity of friends and family.

Hers was one of some 500 families in Johannesburg charged under the Group Areas Act for illegally living in a "white area" — in her case, Doornfontein. For two years, the charge of illegal tenancy hung over her head. This week she was one of the lucky 130-odd who had the charges against them withdrawn by the State.

Her move to Doornfontein was prompted by overcrowding in her designated living area, Vrededorp. There she, her husband and baby daughter, had lived in one room in the backyard of a house with a small kitchen adjoining. In another backyard room was a mother and her three teenage sons. These two families had to share the toilet and water supply with the family in the main house.

"My husband and I were earning about R1 000 a month then, so we decided to go for something better," she told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE this week.

## Strains of family

That meant looking in a white area.

"We had been living in Doornfontein for a year when they came. We were charged with being illegal tenants. The case was continually postponed for about two years.

"On Tuesday they withdrew the charges. But we had already moved out of the house in Doornfontein in January last year and the house was demolished in June," she said.

"I felt like a criminal every time I had to appear in court for a postponement — the case was always in the criminal courts. And I'm not criminal — I've never been convicted of any offence.

"The kind of existence I have had to endure has put strains on my family life."

She tells the story of one encounter with a government official over her group areas charge.

"He was taking a statement from me and wanted to know where I was from. I told him I was born in Port Elizabeth but that I'd been in Johannesburg for the past 20 years. I added that my husband was from Cape Town, but had also been here for about 20 years." Why, the official suggested to me, did I not then go back to Port Elizabeth and my husband to Cape Town.

Mrs Cassim, a 26-year-old typist, has found the experience of the past few years a "bitter" one.

But she can still distinguish between the tragedy and humour of some South African law. She finds it amusing that someone has a conviction under the Riotous Assemblies Act for singing carols.

Her future is an uncertain one. She will be living with friends "until I can find myself a house", but she is aware that some 10 000 coloured and Indian families in Johannesburg have the same intention, so she cannot say when that day will come.

The answer, to her mind, is: Just let people stay where they want to.

"My white neighbours in Doornfontein did not mind living next to us. I have no objection to living next door to anyone else, no matter what colour they are."

# New Indian area by 1983

84 St. Ar. 242 K

East Rand Bureau  
Work on the first stage of a multi-million rand project to resettle Germiston's Indian population, is expected to begin early next year.

At the monthly Council meeting last night it was decided that the Department of Community Development should be approached to donate land for the new township of Palm Ridge, which lies about 25 km south of Germiston.

A firm of consulting engineers is to be appointed to coordinate the project and oversee all work.

According to the deputy town secretary, Mr Koos Steyn, the delay in developing the township, which was proclaimed in 1973, has been caused by the high costs involved.

He explained that work on the R13-million initial phase would probably begin in January next year and that the resettlement of 3750 Indian people should begin in the middle of 1983.

The first phase will

comprise about 1,200 houses divided into economic, sub-economic and self-help categories.

Income will determine the type of house to which each resident will be entitled.

This stage will also feature shopping complexes, sports grounds, community centres and parks.

At present Germiston Indians are living in slum conditions in the Asiatic Bazaar, which lies on the fringe of the city.

# No confidence petition precipitates crisis

The Germiston City Council's ruling caucus is facing its first major crisis since to came to power four years ago.

Last night a petition calling for a motion of no confidence in the council's management in the committee was handed to the town clerk, Mr Jan du Plessis.

The petition was read by the vice-chairman of

the management committee, Mr Lew Leppan, at the end of one of the longest and stormiest council meetings in several years.

During the meeting the chairman of the management committee, Mr Herman Immelman, was involved in a heated debate with a senior member of the opposition, Mr Sarel Hattingh, over allegations of misuse of ratepayers' money at conferences attended by local city councillors.

Thirteen of the 20 councillors signed the petition, which called for a special council meeting to discuss the no confidence issue.

Mr Immelman asked the councillors to withdraw the petition.

According to the Local Government Ordinance,

this meeting must take place within three weeks.

After last night's meeting, Mr Leppan said that several councillors would be meeting the town clerk today and a statement would be released later.

He would not disclose the names of the 13 councillors who had signed the petition, but according to a reliable source they are; Mr Sarel Hattingh, Mrs

ESTIMATED GLOBAL PURCHASES OF HUMAN PHARMACEUTICALS BY MAJOR WORLD REGION AND COUNTRY, 1975  
(U.S. Dollars, Manufacturers' Prices)

	Regional Total (millions)	Country Total (millions)	Per Capita (Averages)
World Total	\$37,500		\$ 9.60
North America (incl. Caribbean)	9,000		
U.S.A.		\$7,500	35.05
Mexico		800	13.70
South America	2,400		
Brazil		1,000	9.30
Argentina		600	26.10
Western Europe	12,750		
France		2,750	51.90
West Germany		3,350	53.35
U.K.		1,100	19.50
		ann	36.60
			13.70
			38.45
			0.75
			11.10
			1.20
			29.65

Winnie Haveloh, Mr Dries Klopper, Mr Stan van Eeden, Mr Louis Diemieniet, Mr Lew Leppan, Mr Jannie Botha, Mr Frans Pieterse, Mr Corrie Oberholzer, Mr Tim Cassere, Mr David Byrne, Mr Gerald Thurley and Mr Jaap van der Merwe.

The four-man opposition was strengthened last night when Mr Diemieniet crossed the floor.

comparable statistics, differences in estimates only.

national data, and trade

California, California)

Indian traders: eviction notices  
Pages 7 (Notes) 21 22 23 24  
176 Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the  
Minister of Community Development and  
State Auxiliary Services:

- 24/12/81
- (1) Whether eviction notices have been served on Indian traders currently trading in the central area of Vereeniging; if so, (a) on how many and (b) what period have they been given to comply with such notices,
  - (2) whether there are any such traders on whom eviction notices have not been served; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) 12.
  - (b) 30 days.
- (2) Yes. Notices to vacate were not served on twenty two other traders as their agreements of lease with the Community Development Board expire on 28 February 1981.

The customary undertaking to provide alternative business premises to all legal traders has been complied with.

# Compensation

ROM 25/2/81  
for forced

84  
~~221~~

## removals in Tvl

### Political Staff

**THE ASSEMBLY.** — More than 12 000 people who were moved from three blackspots in the Transvaal in 1979 were paid an average compensation of R53,20.

“Black spots” are black-occupied land areas which have been designated “white” in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The 12 769 living in black spots at Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg and Carolina, were paid a total of R679 493 in compensation.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he replied to a question which had been tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Ray Swart (PFP

Musgrave).

Dr Koornhof said three black spots were moved in 1979 and none in 1980.

The 6 446 people living in the black spot in Louis Trichardt were moved to the Lebowa homeland, while the 1 584 at Pietersburg were moved to KwaNdebele.

The 4 739 people at Carolina were moved to the KaNgwane homeland.

Dr Koornhof said it was not possible to estimate the total cost of the three resettlements because it could not be ascertained “without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed unjustified”.

The Government’s policy is to remove all black spots and to resettle the people living in them in the homelands.

84

26/2/81

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES

(1)	(a)	(b)
(i)	1 152	818
(ii)	1 457	1 037
(iii)	1 849	1 278
(2)	(a)	(b)
(i)	603	177
(ii)	431	160
(iii)	694	947
(3)	(a)	(b)
(i)	1 849	1 278
(ii)	1 457	1 037
(iii)	1 152	818
(iv)	1 013	685
(v)	78	461
(vi)	29	1 533

Indians/Coloureds: accommodation

144. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services:

- (1) How many (a) Coloureds and (b) Indians applied to his Department in Johannesburg for accommodation in (i) 1978, (ii) 1979 and (iii) 1980;
- (2) how many (a) Coloureds and (b) Indians were housed by his Department in Johannesburg in (i) 1978, (ii) 1979 and (iii) 1980,
- (3) how many (a) Coloureds and (b) Indians who have not yet been provided with accommodation in Johannesburg have been waiting for (i) one year, (ii) two years, (iii) three years, (iv) four years, (v) five years and (vi) longer than five years?

The abovementioned waiting list figures do not include details in connection with waiting lists for Coloureds kept by the Johannesburg City Council but experience has shown that many applicants have their names placed on the waiting list of the Department as well as that of the Municipality. Moreover, many applicants are not in dire need of housing assistance. As far as the provision of housing is concerned the following dwellings were provided by the City Council of Johannesburg over and above those provided by the Department.

Coloureds	
1978	287
1979	828
1980	771

Group Areas Act

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

- 1/2/81 5 60-25
- (1) Whether any (a) Coloured and (b) Indian persons were prosecuted in the Johannesburg magistrate's court in 1980 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 each category in respect of each of these race groups?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Separate statistics in respect of the various population groups are not readily available.

- (1) Yes 3
- (2) Yes
- (a) 3 in 1981
- (b) 233.



S.M.L. 2/3/81  
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# Anger at 'exclude' call

The Johannesburg City Council's opposition to having new extensions of Lenasia incorporated into its municipality has angered the Indian community.

Civic spokesmen have reacted to Johannesburg Management Committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer's statement that Lenasia was a liability in that the council lost money by developing services.

Former member of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr Dinky Pillay, said the council should

not blame Lenasia for this.

He said Mr Oberholzer should hit at the true causes of the problem — the Group Areas Act, which created this racially separated area to burden the council with added costs.

"The council, like all other local bodies, was paying the price of apartheid imposed upon its so-called second class citizens," said Mr Pillay.

Mr Pillay said there were now three bodies controlling Lenasia's new extensions which had no tarred roads, stormwater drains or street lights.

The new areas were being controlled by the Department of Community Development, the Peri Urban Board and the Johannesburg City Council.

"Each of these bodies is passing the buck to the other, with the result that no service progress is being made," said Mr Pillay.

Other civic leaders in the area agreed with this. Petitions have been drawn up to be sent to the ministers of Indian Affairs, and of Community Development, calling for one local body to run the township.

# Actstop welcomes reprieve for 'illegal' tenants

(84)  
STIP  
4/3/61

Staff Reporters

The six-month postponement of 233 Group Areas Act cases has been welcomed by Actstop, the body formed to help coloured and Indian families fight evictions from white areas in Johannes-

burg. The cases were postponed by the senior public prosecutor at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, Mr Andre de Vries, after a meeting on Monday with defence lawyers and Actstop.

"We welcome the reprieve for desperate tenants looking for accommodation but six months is not long and the chance of finding accommodation in their own group areas within that time is remote," said Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop.

Responding to criticism that Actstop should have taken trial matters to the Department of Justice rather than the Minister of Community Development, Mr Saloojee said the problem was not a legal one but stemmed from bad housing policy.

The 233 cases set down for trial would be given new trial dates in August, Mr de Vries said yesterday.

On Monday the cases of five accused charged either with illegally occupying premises in a white area or allowing people to live on those premises had their cases postponed to September 15 for trial.

Four more Group Areas cases were postponed yesterday and Mr de Vries said he hoped people charged under the Act would appear in court soon for the formal six months postponement.

Mr de Vries also said charges had been withdrawn against 286 people.

# COMMENT

THE six-month<sup>(96)</sup> reprieve granted to the families who were charged under the Group Areas Act for living in so-called white areas in Johannesburg must be welcomed — as indeed it has been by the organisation formed to help the families fight evictions.

When the mass prosecutions were first announced, this newspaper called on the Government to stop the prosecutions, and instead find alternative accommodation for the people concerned.

While six months may seem a long time, it certainly is not — as a famous South African politician who asked for that period of time to sort out our problems discovered.

It does, however, at least offer the Government the opportunity to be seen to be concerned. And the only way they can do that is by providing these families with reasonable accommodation, and put the matter behind their backs once and for all.

That would be the worst of two options. Indeed, it would be the most difficult, too. There is, however, a very easy answer to the problem as well. One that will not need thousands of rands to implement, but only a little bit of common sense.

That answer is to leave those people where they are. As we pointed out in the past, they seem to have done nobody any harm. The only people who are concerned about their presence seems to be the Wit Kommando, who have adopted terror tactics to harass people who do not fall in line with their "whiter than white" ideology.

The Government has often boasted that it would never give in to demands by "terrorists". As there is no doubt those members of the Wit Kommando are in the Government's own definition of "terrorists", we wonder whether different standards apply if those so-called terrorists are white or black.

However, as has happened with every other piece of legislation designed to relegate one person to a lower position in the eyes of another, we will continue having this problem.

The Government must, the-

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laws which lay the ground for actions such as those perpetrated by Wit Kommando. For they believe those people should not be there by law, and therefore make it their business to make sure they don't remain there.

If the Group Areas Act is removed from our statute books, this problem will, hopefully, disappear. For people will know that wherever they live, they will have the protection of the law against people and organisations who think and act like the Wit Kommando.

Even more important, such an exercise can do a tremendous amount of good for race relations, and this country can be on the way towards being a happy and stable home for all her people.

(WITH WHICH IS

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# Actstop failed with <sup>RDM</sup> 233 <sup>5/3/81</sup> cases <sup>84</sup>

By CHERYL VAN EYSSSEN

ACTSTOP — the body formed to help coloured and Indian families evicted from white areas in Johannesburg — had failed to act through the right channels with regard to 233 Group Area Act cases — still to be tried.

Sob said Johannesburg's top public prosecutor, Mr Andre de Vries, yesterday.

Actstop, or any of the people charged under the Act, did not make representations as to the merits of their cases, Mr De Vries said.

Actstop had lost sight of the fact that Indians, coloureds and blacks were facing a criminal charge — not a moral one, Mr De Vries said.

He criticised the taking of trial matters to the Minister of Community Development. They should have approached the Department of Justice. Mr De Vries said it was a criminal matter, which had to be fought on legal principles.

Responding to the six-month postponement of the 233 cases under the Act, Mr De Vries said it was done to enable legal representatives to prepare their cases.

According to Mr De Vries, he had been approached earlier this week — shortly before the trial of four people charged under the Act — by their legal representatives saying they had been given "short notice" to prepare a defence. They claimed they had not had time to make representations to Mr De Vries on legal grounds, which could result in the withdrawal of charges against their clients.

The lawyers told Mr De Vries that others would be in a similar position, Mr De Vries said, and therefore agreed to the six-month postponement.

The 233 cases set down for trial would be given new trial dates starting from September onwards, he said.

Yesterday three more cases under the Act were postponed for trial to September 15.

Nine cases have already been postponed this week to trial dates in September.

# Kliptown residents leave their homes

84 SOWETAN  
5/3/81

**RESIDENTS** of the low-lying Kliptown area, the scene of the weekend and 1977 floods, were yesterday evacuating their homes for fear of another flood.

For heavy rains had again yesterday and the night before hammered the Witwatersrand with rails washed away and some roads blocked. Hundreds of workers were yesterday morning delayed.

Although the Weather Bureau reported it was expecting more rains in the area last night and this morning, the Klip River was already flooded from Tuesday night's rain causing panic in the flood-torn Kliptown area.

An official of the railways, Mr Dirk Beukes, reported rail washaways on the Johannesburg-Randfontein railway lines and Johannesburg-Nancefield lines. Hundreds of commuters were delayed in the early hours of yesterday due to a rail washaway near the Westbury station.

Commuters had to be picked up by buses near Maraisburg station and ferried up to Langlaagte station where the running of trains was not affected.

Mr Beukes said although there was a five minutes delay of trains on the Nancefield-Johannesburg lines the incident did not actually cause disruption. The rail was damaged between Orlando and Nancefield stations where running water dislodged big chunks of clod.

In road incidents police and traffic officers closed off the Potchefstroom road and the road near Klipspruit because causeways were flooded and there was a great danger that cars might be swept away.

In Kliptown, the scene of last weekend and 1977 floods, scared residents were already leaving their homes to seek refuge in nearby unaffected homes of relatives and friends.

## SOWETAN REPORTERS

And residents in that area blamed the authorities claiming they had been promised "decent" houses but nothing has been done since. They said they qualified to be

in Johannesburg and as married couples with children they also qualified for houses.

Mr Geoffrey Nkadu said: "We qualified long ago. Say, how long are

we to suffer like this. Every time there is a cloud in the sky we panic. We fear for our children and our wives and these people just do not care about the whole lot of us."

# Mother guilty under RDM 6/3/41 (84) Group Areas charge

Staff Reporter

AN UNMARRIED mother of two was sentenced to six months' jail by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday for illegally staying in a Hillbrow flat.

The sentence was suspended for five years.

Gloria Claasens, 24 — who was undefended — pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Group Areas Act for living in Cumberland Court, Pretorius Street, Hillbrow, last September 1940.

The magistrate, Mr L Kotze, found she had occupied the flat — scantily dressed — and there were lothes and make-up be-

longing to her, Mr Kotze said.

Claasens cried and asked the magistrate to impose a suspended sentence as she only earned R30 a month.

She added she had since left the flat and was staying in Alexandra Township.

Mr Kotze warned her of the "seriousness" of the offence saying the legislature intended to impose a maximum fine of R400 or two years' jail.

Three more cases under the Group Areas Act were yesterday postponed pending defence preparation for trial on September 15.

Twelve cases have already been postponed to a trial date in September.

No. 45, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 232 EN 233 VAN 1960 IN 'N GEBIED IN MIDDELBURG, DISTRIK MIDDELBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 232 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 233 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

## BYLAE

Vanaf die noordelikste baken van die dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 11 (Algemene Plan LG A6423/75), algemeen suidoos, suidwes en noordwes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 11, Gedeelte 105 (Kaart LG A1457/68) en Gedeelte 96 (Kaart LG A5339/63), albei van die plaas Middelburg Dorp en Dorpsgronde 287 IS, en genoemde dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 11, tot by die westelikste baken van laasgenoemde dorp; dan noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 11 langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike baken van Erf 3981, Middelburg-uitbreiding 11; dan noordoos reguit met die verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Erf 3981 langs tot by die punt waar dit die suidelike grens van die dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 7 (Algemene Plan LG A2534/72) kruis; dan noordoos reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Erf 2794 (Park) in genoemde dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 7; dan noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Erf 2794 (Park) langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike baken daarvan; dan suidoos met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 7 langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die punt waar dit die noordwestelike grens van genoemde dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 11 kruis; dan algemeen noordoos met die grense van genoemde dorp Middelburg-uitbreiding 11 langs tot by eersgenoemde baken.

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE  
AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 470

6 Maart 1981

## AANSTELLING VAN KIESBEAMPTÉ

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 34 (2) van die Kieswet, 1979 (Wet 45 van 1979), mnr. F. J. N. Stassen, Landdros,

No. 45, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 232 AND 233 OF 1960 IN AN AREA AT MIDDELBURG, DISTRICT OF MIDDELBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 232 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 233 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twelfth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ

## SCHEDULE

From the northernmost beacon of Middelburg Township Extension 11 (General Plan SG A6423/75), generally south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Middelburg Township Extension 11, Portion 105 (Diagram SG A1457/68) and Portion 96 (Diagram SG A5339/63), both of the farm Middelburg Dorp en Dorpsgronde 287 IS, and the said Middelburg Township Extension 11, to the westernmost beacon of the last-mentioned township; thence north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Middelburg Township Extension 11, so as to include it in this area, to the north-western beacon of Erf 3981, Middelburg Township Extension 11; thence north-eastwards in a straight line along the prolongation of the north-western boundary of the said Erf 3981, to the point where it intersects the southern boundary of Middelburg Township Extension 7 (General Plan SG A2534/72); thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Erf 2794 (Park) in the said Middelburg Township Extension 7; thence north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Erf 2794 (Park), so as to include it in this area, to the north-western beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Middelburg Township Extension 7, so as to include it in this area, to the point where it intersects the north-western boundary of the said Middelburg Township Extension 11; thence generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Middelburg Township Extension 11 to the beacon first mentioned.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 470

6 March 1981

## APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICER

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Internal Affairs has in terms of the powers vested in him by section 34 (2) of the Electoral Act, 1979 (Act 45 of 1979), appointed Mr F. J. N. Stassen, Magistrate

# Actstop

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## TERROR KOMMANDO FACES RETALIATION IF IT BOMBS BLACK FAMILIES

By Shami Harichunder

ACTSTOP warned this week it would retaliate if the rightwing terror squad Wit Kommando carried out its threatened bombing campaign against black families living in Johannesburg's white suburbs.

Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop — the human rights body helping coloureds and Indians charged under the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg — said Actstop would not "sit back if the Wit Kommando took action against us or victims of the Group Areas Act".

He refused to say what counter measures Actstop would take.

Although the Wit Kommando's February 15 deadline for blacks to move out of white areas or face bombings has long since expired, Mr Saloojee admitted in an interview this week that many husbands were worried about the safety of their children and wives staying at home.

"But people are trying to ignore the threats and scare tactics being adopted by the Wit Kommando," Mr Saloojee said.

Actstop, he said, would not be intimidated by the Kommando which has already claimed responsibility for some bombings in the country.

He also said it was the police's responsibility to protect blacks living "illegally" in white areas.

"Probably many people are not paying too much attention to Wit Kommando threats because of the battle they are involved in to survive. With

prosecutions under the Group Areas Act hanging over their heads, they are more worried about being ejected from so-called

nowhere else to go."

This week the senior public prosecutor at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, Mr Andre de Vries, postponed 233 Group Areas cases for six months after a meeting with defence lawyers and Actstop.

### Case

Actstop has been asked to assign a lawyer to every one of the 233 postponed cases if they can put forward a strong case which they believe would be able to get an acquittal in court.

"Mr De Vries said that if he is satisfied that our evidence is strong, he will ask the Attorney General for the cases to be withdrawn.

"If the State believes that people living illegally in white areas will be able to find alternative housing in their areas within six months, it is wrong. Six months is not enough. Almost every outbuilding and garage in Lenasia and the coloured areas of Bosmont and Coronation have been taken up. Chances are remote that they will find a place in their townships," Mr Saloojee added.

He says about 10 000 houses will have to be built to wipe out the backlog for coloureds and Indians.

### Obsession

He said bad planning and the State's obsession to implement housing policy in terms of the Group Areas Act had caused the acute housing shortage.

"When the State moved Indians into Lenasia and coloureds into Bosmont and Coronation, it thought everything was all right and the people needed nothing else. But provisions had not been made for population growth and people moving into Johannesburg from rural areas and other provinces."



# Homes: fears that many wait in vain

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## Municipal Reporter

AS MANY as 27 000 coloureds in the Johannesburg municipal area are waiting for homes, according to a city councillor.

Mr Harold Rudolph, councillor for Hospital Hill, gave this estimate yesterday.

He claimed they could not all be accommodated because the Department of Community Development could not supply the city council with more land.

Mr Rudolph said the council was building 3 500 homes in Eldorado Park which would be available by the end of next year.

"But there are 4 500 families on the waiting list — and if each family consists of six people, that is 27 000 people," he said.

This meant the council needed more land for houses, but the Department of Community Development had said it would not provide any more land until the major housing development in Ennerdale was completed, Mr Rudolph claimed.

But the department's regional representative, Mr D Rossouw, said yesterday that the department was not the only source of land — and denied the council had requested more.

He added that he did not know of any departmental land available for housing in Eldorado Park.

"The Department of Community Development is not the limiting factor. The council should negotiate with private property owners adjacent to Eldorado Park for more land," he said.

Mr Rudolph said that families were "doubling up" while they waited for homes they might not get — in some cases 15 people were living under the same roof.

"If anybody puts their name down now for a house they will not get one, because there are already 1 000 more families than houses."

Even if sufficient homes were built at Ennerdale, the

area was 40km from Johannesburg — too far to commute, Mr Rudolph said.

Mr Rossouw did not think 80km a day was too far for workers to commute.

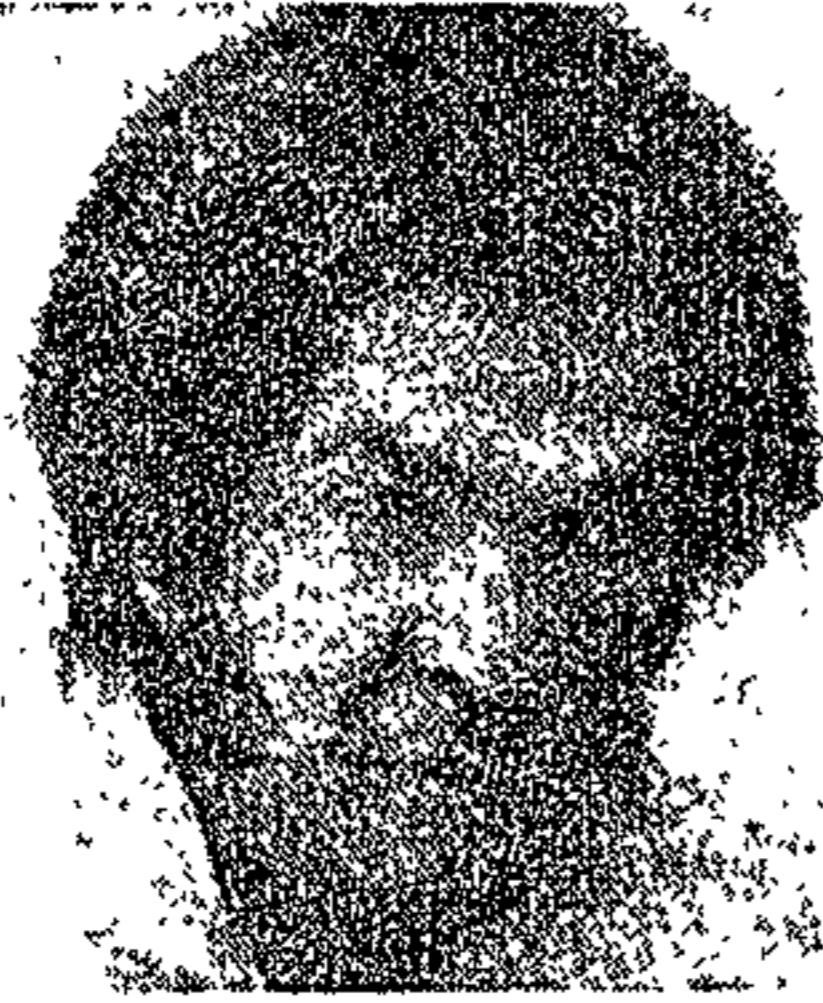
"I live in Pretoria because I cannot afford to live in Johannesburg and travel about 100 kilometres a day," he said.

"Anyway, there is a good train service from Ennerdale to Johannesburg."

When told of the large number of families on Johannesburg's waiting list, Mr Rossouw claimed many names were duplicated on the list.

He said the development of Ennerdale — which would provide housing for 1-million — would be completed in 10 years. About 1 000 houses were already occupied.

Mr Rudolph said he was concerned about the future of homeless coloureds after next year, because no allowance had been made in Eldorado Park for population growth.



Mr Lionel Myles called a "Kafferboetie."

A LEADING figure in the Toekomsrus community, Mr Lionel Myles said he has been labelled a "kafferboetie" by the residents in the coloured township of Randfontein.

This was as a result of the Ace Kicks-Kaizer Chiefs game played in Toekomsrus at the weekend. Mr Myles said some Toekomsrus residents objected to the game staged at the local stadium because two black teams were playing against each other.

Mr Myles, an executive member in the Toekomsrus Sports Committee, said the game was organised as a farewell for Pule "Ace" Ntsoelengoe, the Chiefs' star who will be rejoining Minnesota Kicks this season.

He said: "This is first degree racism by Toekomsrus residents. We were called 'kaffirboeties' for allowing the game."

Mr Myles said the

# Toekomsrus community is slammed

SOWETAN 12/3/81  
54

By Len Kalane

Toekomsrus coloured community was against two black teams playing at the ground. Their attitude nearly forced the game to be cancelled shortly before the kick-off.

He said: "Some leading members in the coloured community came to the stadium and started saying nasty things. They demanded to know what 'kaffers' were doing in their stadium."

Mr Myles, former PRO of the NPSL's Leicester City, said he was accused for bringing 'kaffers' in Toekomsrus.

He said: "They called us 'kafferboeties' myself and the chairman of the Sports Committee, Mr Freek Lesley."

Mr Myles said he is embittered by the attitude of the Toekomsrus coloured residents.

"To think that these people call themselves blacks. We offered the ground to Ace Ntsoelengoe because we saw him as a black brother who is after all part of Randfontein. We wanted to show that we were proud of him."

Mr Myles said Ntsoelengoe had approached the Sports Committee and sought permission that the game be played in Toekomsrus since the stadium was the only suitable in the area.

"We felt honoured to be approached by Ace. We felt honoured that a star of Ntsoelengoe's repute should play in Toekomsrus," Mr Myles said.

Mr Myles told the SOWETAN: "Indians, Africans and so-called coloureds are all blacks. We are all oppressed. If we do not unite and fight for the cause how are we going to achieve our freedom? I am utterly disgusted by the community of Toekomsrus."

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12/18/81

## Homeless 'treated like cattle'

Municipal Reporter

Kliptown residents, flooded out of their homes a week ago, have attacked the Johannesburg City Council and Department of Community Development for not doing enough to help them.

About 1000 residents who attended a meeting last night, complained that the council and Department of Community Development were treating them like cattle. Mr Mohamed Dangor, a spokesman for the 10 member Kliptown Residents' Committee, said today:

"The department has moved five families into a single home in Protea and has moved seven people into a two-roomed house for pensioners".

The people were also worried about the future of the area, having been flooded out of their homes twice in four years and wanted to know why homes had been built so close to the Klip River, below the 50 year flood line.

"After the disaster at Laingsburg, prefabricated houses were available almost immediately — here we are being herded like cattle," he added.

# State breached undertaking, claims Actstop

86  
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out of their minds.

In short, for whatever reasons, it is clear that Cape Town only par-

By Drew Forrest

The residents' rights association, Actstop, has accused the State of breaching an undertaking not to prosecute Group Areas "illegals" living in white Johannesburg while other such cases are pending.

The undertaking was made to Actstop earlier this month by the Senior Public Prosecutor for Johannesburg, Mr A P de Vries, after 233 cases of alleged illegal occupation under the Group Areas Act had been postponed until September this year.

To reduce the burden on courts and on Actstop — which is defending all the illegals — no prosecutions would take place until these cases had been heard, he said.

According to the coordinating secretary of Actstop, Mrs Carol Petra, a coloured woman, Mrs Gloria Claasens (24), was tried and sentenced on March 5 under the Group Areas Act only three days after the promise was made.

What was particularly unpleasant about this case, Mrs Petra said, was

the Group Areas Act appeared to have been used as an indirect means of bringing an Immorality Act charge against Mrs Claasens.

A senior court official had told Actstop the Group Areas Act had been invoked because there was insufficient evidence to prosecute under the Immorality Act, she said.

Actstop understood that the Group Areas police had not been involved in the case, which had been the responsibility of the Hillbrow police station.

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# Actstop flays Group Areas

SOWETAN

13/3/81

84

THE Residents Rights Association Actstop, has accused the State of breaching an undertaking not to prosecute group areas "illegals" living in white Johannesburg while other such cases are pending.

The undertaking was made to Actstop earlier this month by the senior public prosecutor for Johannesburg, Mr A P de Vries after 233 cases of alleged illegal occupation under the Group Areas Act had been postponed until September this year.

However, according to the co-ordinating secretary of Actstop Mrs Carol Petra, a Mrs Gloria Classens (24) was tried and sentenced under the Group Areas Act only three days after the promise was made. She was convicted on March 5 of illegally occupying a flat in Pretoria Street, Hillbrow, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years.

The chances of admission to hospital were found to be similarly dependent on distance from hospital; those living more than 25 miles from a hospital had a chance of admission 10% of that of someone living less than 10 miles from a hospital. It seems probable that this type of situation prevails throughout southern Africa.

The service cost per outpatient attendance is lower in Day Hospitals than at hospitals in the Cape. (See Table 9). In rural areas the cost per attendance appears to be higher in mobile clinics than at hospital and higher still in permanent clinics. If the inclusion of more hospital overheads in the cost of treating outpatients would alter this, it is still true that the marginal costs (that is, cost of increasing numbers of patients seen) are probably higher for clinics where more patient contact requires more transport. This relationship between running costs of clinics and outpatients appears to hold for institutions in Malawi, Botswana and Zambia as well.

It would be interesting to know whether the higher cost per patient at clinics is offset by lower patient costs (in terms of travel time and cost) and a better quality of service (attendance on occasions not possible before, continuity of contact, etc). It is estimated by Gish and Walker that the proportion of likely-effective-patient-contacts (mainly in conditions where effective treatment requires follow-up) is far higher in permanent than mobile facilities. The cost per likely-effective-contact for permanent clinics is therefore more favourable than for mobile services.<sup>7</sup>

This finding takes for granted, of course that there is no supplementary community care or follow-up. The lower cost of mobile clinics and greater effectiveness of fixed services might prove an incentive to develop new techniques of health

6. Ibid. p. 53 Cost per likely-effective patient contact (R)

Fixed clinics	1,02	1,15
Mobile: air	2,09	15,96
land	0,95	8,81

care delivery, involving local as well as professional workers, as, for example in CATBA's and Care Groups, which might combine the

The relative on the terrain Botswana the topography and the advantages reach of the greater the not be fully clinic comes a small disp (as for exam have greater

Little surprise greeted the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court decision last week to postpone six Group Areas Act (GAA) cases that were to have kicked off a long line of 233 similar prosecutions of people charged with living illegally in "white" areas of the city (*Current Affairs*, February 27). All cases have been remanded for six months to September 15, when trial dates will again start being set. The reason given for the remand is to give attorneys more time to prepare defences and advise clients.

According to Carol Petra, of Actstop, the body organising the defences of GAA victims, the postponement gives the families "a breather," although the question of where else they could move to remains. In view of the acute housing shortage in coloured and Indian townships, the "illegals" probably could not move there with-

The type of data presented here is far from adequate to assess the advantages of different types of facilities, or

even different methods of delivering services (doctors visiting mobile clinics) be considered alone effectiveness of delivery is only in relation to planning purposes

Although Actstop, and no doubt the families, are pleased about the delay, the postponement struck many as curious, especially in view of Actstop's previous requests for more time prior to trial dates being set. The requests were turned down, giving defendants a mere fortnight to engage lawyers to prepare their cases. Actstop's co-ordination of the defences brought a remarkable response from attorneys who volunteered their services without charge.

"Necessity" will form the basis of each defence, since this line is left open despite the Appellate Court's dismissal of the Adams "test" case fought on this basis last year.

Some 520 families were originally due to appear in court, but charges against 286 were withdrawn after they were found to have moved. The threat of prosecution could induce more families to find other accommodation — whether in their group areas or not.

FM 13/3/81  
GROUP AREAS ACT

## Breathing space

84

RDM 14/3/81

# Indians are moved from 'one slum to another'

84

Municipal Reporter

PAGEVIEW residents were moving from one government-created slum to another government-created slum, a Johannesburg city councillor said yesterday.

Mr Winston Herzenberg said Pageview — the former Indian area adjacent to Fordsburg — was never a slum originally, "but deterioration was precipitated by the area being declared white, by the process of demolition, the closure of shops and the forced removals."

He estimated that about 700 out of 1 100 families had been forced to move from the area to Lenasia where housing was

poor and inadequate, while in Pageview bulldozers daily demolished homes in spite of protests from the Indian community who had lived there for 80 years.

Every structure — except for two mosques — would be demolished by the Department of Community Development. "Even some lovely homes have to go," Mr Herzenberg said.

"The utter destruction of dwellings in the name of so-called Western civilisation is simply unbridled racialism," he said.

The families had always lived in the area peacefully and

had never caused friction with neighbouring white communities, he added.

Meanwhile, according to Mr Billy Naidoo, chairman of the Pageview Residents' Association, a memorandum in which residents demanded they be given Pageview back had been sent to the Department of Community Development.

The memorandum had received the attention of the Minister of the Department, Mr Pen Kotze, and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis. Both Ministers had promised the association a hearing in the near future.

# 'Coloureds are being forced out of Protea'

SLK SIMN 17/3/81

By Yussuf Nazeer  
 Protea residents have accused the Department of Community Development of forcing them out of freehold property they have owned for more than 30 years.

Frustrated spokesmen for the Protea Tenants and Residents Association said the Department had been "harassing and coercing" coloured people

to sell their properties and move out of Protea to Ennerdale or Eldorado Park.

"And to compound this situation," added the association's chairman, Mr Brian Leon, "the Department has been herding black families from Klip-town into Protea like cattle to live in overcrowded slum conditions."

He said the department

was crowding two and more black families into single houses, vacated by coloured people, to share a single kitchen and outside bucket system latrine.

"One home in Clack Street, Protea, has three families, totalling 25 people living on top of each other without regard for privacy or morals," said Mr Leon. The Star

confirmed this.

Mr Leon said his association was not against blacks or any other race living in Protea as "we do not endorse apartheid.

"But we deplore the way black families from Kliptown and elsewhere are being forced to live under slum conditions while hundreds of African, coloured and Indian people are being prosecuted for living in white areas because they cannot find homes in their own group areas created for them by a racial system."

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said that Protea, although not yet proclaimed "black," had officially been accepted in principal to be part of Soweto.

The West Rand Board already owned a large portion of property there, he added, and was negotiating to acquire all the property owned there by Community Development.

The Mentz Commission recommended in 1956 that Protea, sandwiched between Soweto and Lenasia, be incorporated into Soweto for black housing development.



# Pretoria 'dairy farms' declared an Indian area

Own Correspondent

The Government has declared the "dairy farms" near the Pretoria township of Atteridgeville an Indian residential area.

The proclamation appeared in the Government Gazette last Friday, and ended months of uncertainty for the Laudium Management Committee and strenuous petitioning by the Atteridgeville Community Council to have the area incorporated into the black township.

"We are happy that we will finally be able to relieve the acute housing shortage among Pretoria Indians," said Mr Usman Ahmed, vice-chairman of the Laudium Management Committee.

He said the decision

should not generate acrimony between blacks and the Indian community as both communities were "in the same boat" in that they were "at the mercy of the whites."

But Mr Z Z Mashao, former mayor of Atteridgeville/Saulsville and a senior community councillor, said the move was disturbing in that the Government action appeared to be aimed at placating the feelings of the Indian community at the expense of the blacks.

He said he feared for the future of Atteridgeville. "What is to stop the government from giving our township to the Indians who will have it sandwiched?" he asked.

Mr Mashoe said the Government must give an

unequivocal assurance the Atteridgeville/Saulsville never be moved.

"We need more land for housing."

The first indication that the area would be declared for Indians, in spite of opposition from the Pretoria City Council, the Central Transvaal Administration Board and the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council, came last August from Mr Marais Steyn, then Minister of Community Development.

Mr Steyn said at the time that the Government had decided to declare the dairy farms an Indian suburb because of the rapid increase in the population of Pretoria's Indian community.

# Dairy farms issue: CC to meet Government

By MONK NKOMO

A MEETING between the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council and the Government is in the pipeline following the Government's final declaration to issue the "dairy farms" to Indians.

The notification appeared in the Government Gazette last Friday.

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council, told SOWETAN that he was most disturbed at the decision.

"We have tried to come to a logical conclusion with the Government. But our pleas were ignored," he said.

He said that a special council meeting would be held on Friday to discuss the issue.

"I have never felt so awfully bad in my life before," Mr Tshabalala said.

The Community Council had on numerous occasions, protested against the allocation of the "dairy farms" to the Indians. According to Mr Tshabalala, a meeting with the Laudium management committee would be held "as soon as possible and before it could meet with the Cabinet."

84 ~~Blind~~ ~~3/3~~  
SOWETAN 18/3/81

# Blacks, whites slam Indian area

By JOUBERT MALHERBE  
Pretoria Bureau

BLACKS and whites in Pretoria have criticised the Government's decision to proclaim the dairy farm area west of Pretoria an Indian Group Area.

Only the Laudium Management Committee supported Friday's announcement in the Government Gazette, while spokesmen for the Pretoria City Council, the Atteridgeville management committee and the Administration Board for the central Transvaal said they were opposed to the move.

Yesterday Mr U Ahmed, the vice-chairman of the Laudium management committee, said he welcomed the proclamation, which would help to ease the housing shortage.

"About 1 500 families are currently on the housing waiting list. The proclamation of Claudius as an Indian Group Area as well as town development at the dairy farms will greatly contribute to solving the housing crisis," he said.

It is envisaged that the township will provide economic housing, while provision will also be made for stands on which owners could build their own houses.

Concerning the antagonism expressed by residents in Atteridgeville, Mr Ahmed said blacks had to realise that they and the Indian community were at the mercy of the Government.

Mr S Rammala, secretary of the Atteridgeville Community Council said yesterday that his community was "very unhappy" about the proclamation.

They had requested an interview with Dr P Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, about the matter but had received no reply from his office.

"We will be sandwiched between two Indian Group Areas. We also believe that because Indian traders are more advanced than black traders, it could mean the death knell for commercial development in Atteridgeville."

The community council had circulated a petition to oppose the proclamation, and about 5 000 residents had already signed it. Mr Rammala said Mr Phillip Nel, chairman of the management committee of the Pretoria City Council, said that they were forced to accept the decision. They objected to the proclamation because the dairy farm area was the logical place for the proclamation of another white group area.

# Pageview crumbles...

and the remaining residents stumble, bitter and disillusioned, through the dust and the debris — waiting for the bulldozers.

By BEV MORTIMER Municipal Reporter

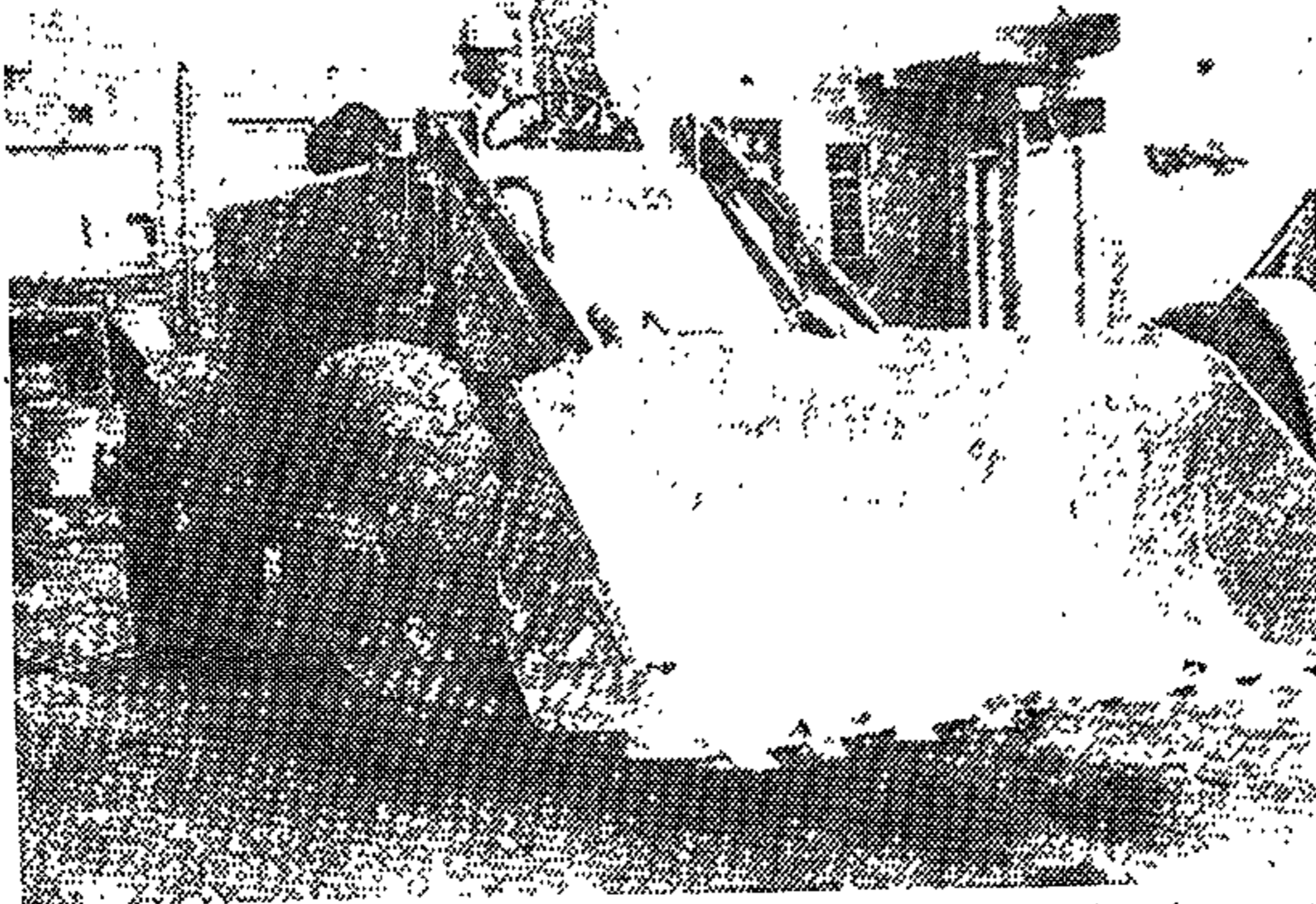
84  
RDM  
19/3/81



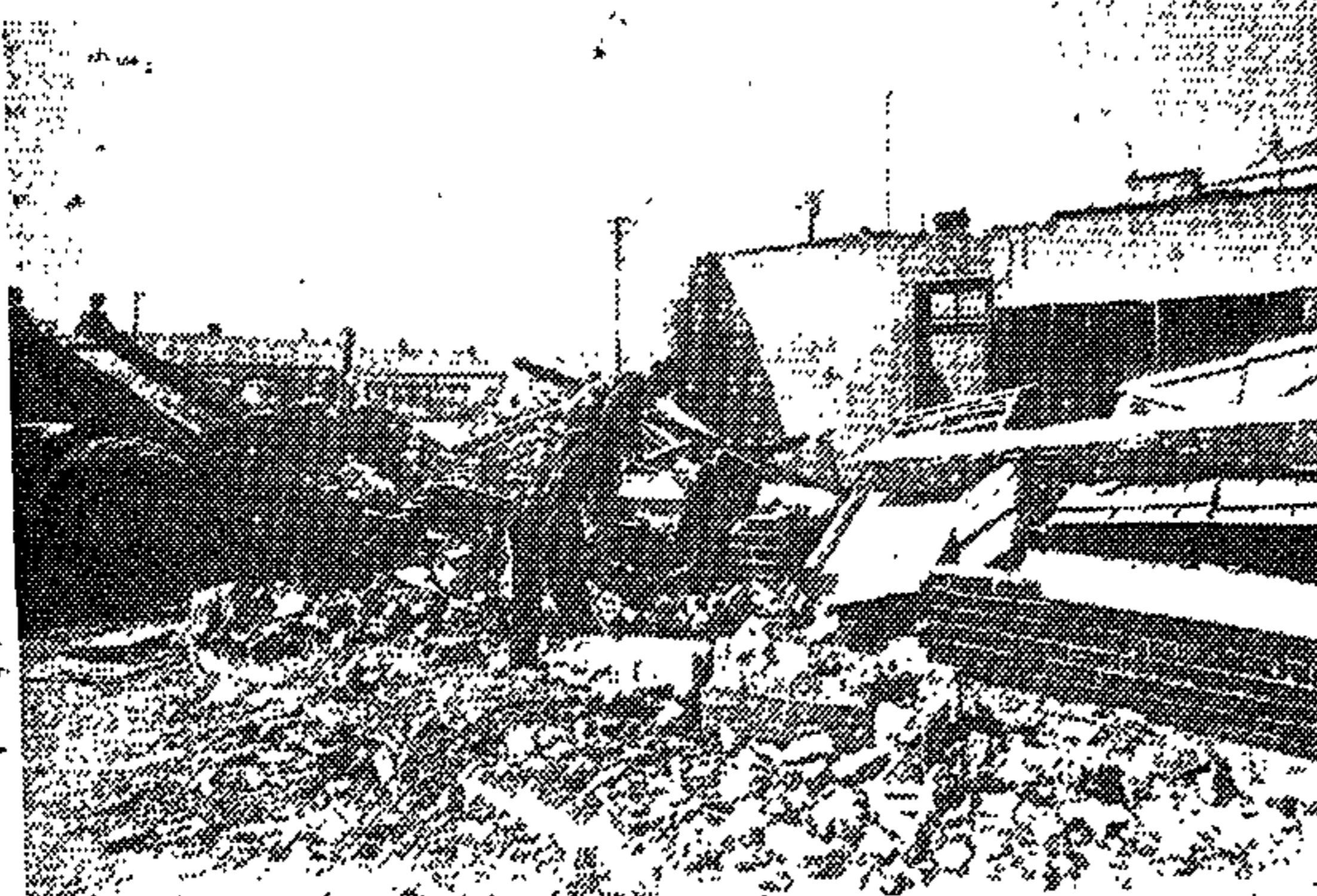
Happy days in Pageview as a haberdasher displays his wares to a shopper browsing for an economical buy in the quaint Indian suburb.



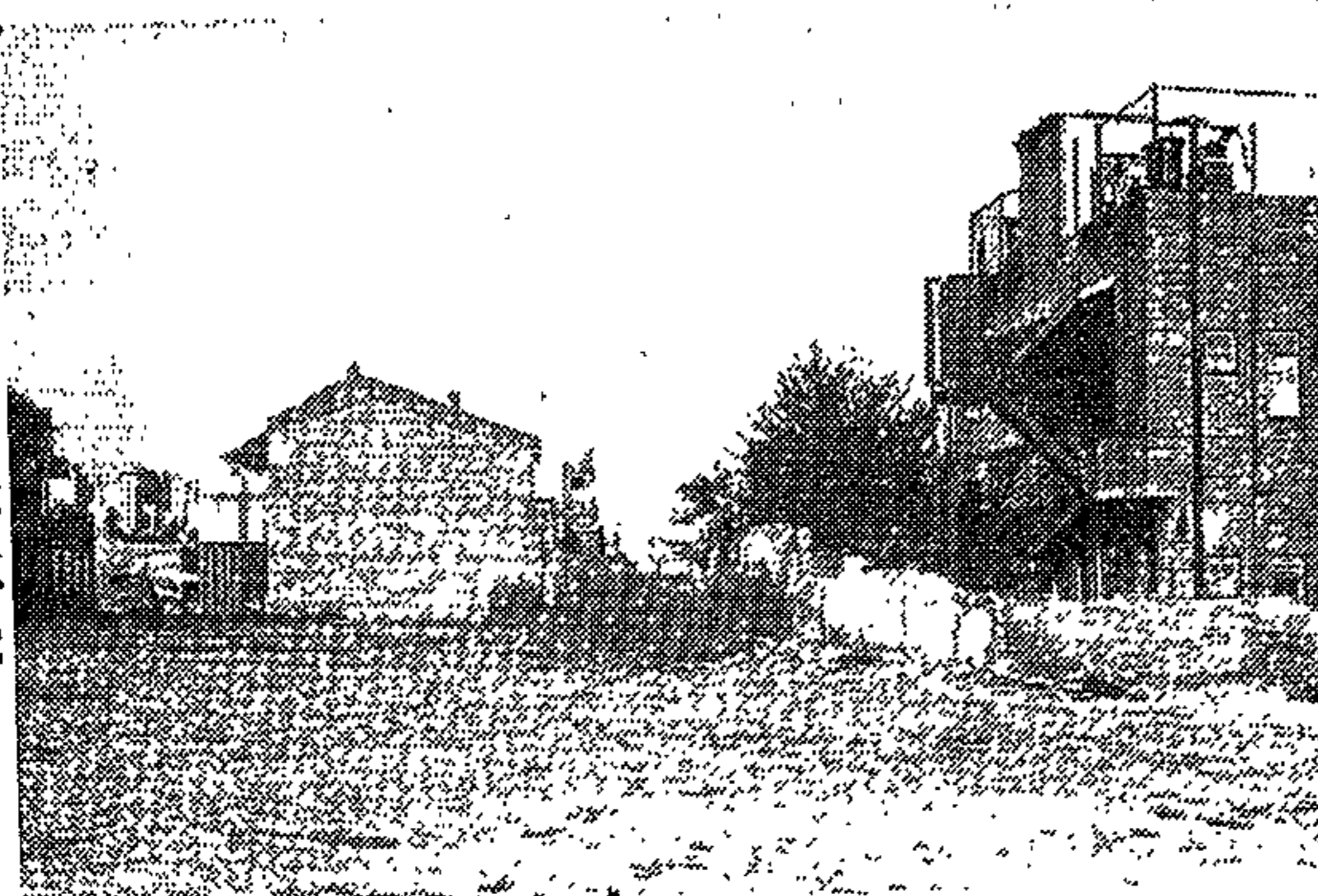
But then news breaks that the Pageview community is to be resettled in Lenasia, a decision which prompts an outcry.



The protests fail and the bulldozers arrive to flatten Pageview homes to make way for an urban renewal project.



Down come the houses and shops and Pageview is turned into a dusty, ugly landscape.



Barren patches of cleared land appear between the last remaining homes and shops.



And it won't be long before this quaint home is also reduced to a mound of rubble.

SLOWLY but surely the bulldozers are tearing Pageview down until all that will remain of a once thriving area for 1 100 Indian families are two mosques.

Today Pageview is a ghost town where small children play amongst the rubble and ruin in a barren wasteland, or beg rides on bulldozers — blissfully unaware that these machines are destroying their homes.

Only about 450 families are left waiting to be moved to Lenasia — and they are looking forward to going.

They do not like living there anymore because of the dust, the squalor and the noise. Moreover the area is frequented by hoboes, and residents fear for their safety.

They are bitter and disillusioned but have resigned themselves to being moved. They say the greatest human hurt is that they have been denied the freedom of choice — whether to leave or stay.

"But if you told us we have been given the area back, we would stay and clean it up," an honorary life president of the Pageview Residents' Association, Mr Chagan Modi, said.

However, there seems no likelihood of Pageview being given back to the Indians. The former Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, announced in last September that the area would definitely remain white.

And despite of protests from the Indian community, which sent 400 telegrams to Mr Steyn demanding the area back, the process of demolition has been speeded up.

Pageview was declared a white area in 1956 and from 1962 onwards the proclamation started taking effect — "but the motivation was to get rid of all the Indians from Johannesburg," Mr Modi said.

By the end of the year there will be no more Indians in Pageview, and it is feared that Fordsburg Indians will be the next to be moved.

Many Fordsburg residents were moved to Lenasia when their homes were demolished to make way for the Oriental Plaza for Pageview shopkeepers. In 1976, when Pageview shopkeepers refused to move to the Oriental Plaza, police used force to make them abandon their old shops.

According to the city councillor for Pageview, Mr Winston Herzenberg, there is no more security for Indians in the central area, and the whole of Fordsburg could be declared white at any time.

In giving reasons for the removal of Indians from Pageview, Mr Steyn said the area was a slum and that there were insufficient facilities for the residents. They would be moved to Lenasia where there was better housing.

But former Pageview residents who have been resettled in Lenasia feel they have been moved from one slum to another.

- Their grievances about Lenasia are:
- It is too far from Johannesburg — where they work — resulting in increased transportation costs;
  - In Section II of Lenasia, where they are being resettled, the walls of newly-built houses are cracking;
  - There are no proper roads, causing severe problems when it rains, and
  - The rents are higher.

Mr Herzenberg feels that both Pageview and Lenasia are Government-created slums.

Pageview was never a slum originally — but deterioration of the area had been precipitated by the area being declared white, the closure of shops in 1976 and by forced removals, he said.

"The Government's ideology that causes demolitions is absolute madness and they are bulldozing homes faster than building new ones.

"Even the lovely homes are being pulled down and this utter destruction in the name of so-called Western civilisation is simply unbridled racialism," Mr Herzenberg said.

Mr Nigel Mandy, the chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association, said last year the Pageview-Fordsburg area, described by the Government as having insufficient facilities, in fact had several schools, three mosques, a Hindu temple, a teacher's training college, four cinemas, a hotel, a sportsfield and a crematorium.

"It will be financially and physically impossible to re-create all these facilities," he said.

Meanwhile, an artificial shortage of homes has been created by the Group Areas Act. About 5 000 Indian families in Johannesburg are waiting for homes.

The result of this shortage is that many homeless families have two alternatives: to either live in backyards and garages of their parents' homes or to find accommodation in white areas.

The problem resulting from the former is that Lenasia is becoming overcrowded and nothing has been done to accommodate the natural growth rate of the area.

And the problems resulting from the second alternative are that people are being charged for living in a white area illegally. About 250 Indians are presently awaiting trial for contravening the Group Areas Act.

In February, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) commented on these problems: "In these circumstances it would be totally inhumane to persist in evicting people from accommodation they have found — certainly until proper alternative accommodation is available."

And then there is the cost of the whole process. Last year an official from the Department of Community Development disclosed that it would cost an estimated R25-million to move Indian families out of Pageview and resettle them in Lenasia. The figure, he said, would increase because there were still a number of families to be moved.

But this figure does not take into account the R18-million spent on demolishing Fordsburg homes and the construction of the Oriental Plaza.

Nor does it take into account the cost of re-developing Pageview as a white area. A plan for the area has already been approved.

Commenting on the large amount of money being spent, Mr Herzenberg said: "The cost of apartheid is astronomical."

He felt the R18-million spent on the Oriental Plaza would have been more than sufficient to renovate Pageview and create more facilities in the area "instead of wasting so many extra millions to move people because of the colour of their skin."

A deputy director-general for the Department of Community Development, Mr Barry van der Vyver, said recently demolitions in Pageview would still go on "in full scale for reasons we have given repeatedly in the past".

"I do not want to comment further," he said.

RDM. 26/3/81  
Residents  
tell of ~~74~~  
84  
confusion

City Editor

ACTSTOP — the residents' rights association — was told last night of the confusion and insecurity of many Group Areas "illegals" living in white Johannesburg.

The main source of confusion, several said, was the apparent withdrawal of dozens of cases under the Group Areas Act.

They pointed out that there were still 233 cases pending, which have been postponed until September this year.

The vice-chairman of Act-stop, Mr Mohammed Dangor, told about 50 people at last night's meeting that it appeared that the courts could not cope with the huge number of cases.

He said he feared that cases would be withdrawn until there were a manageable number and then prosecutions would go ahead.

There were also complaints of "illegals" being harrassed by police, an yet not being charged.

Restant van Gedeelte 3 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1).  
Gedeelte 5 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 3) van die plaas  
Salie Sloot 718 KS.

2. Distrik Pietersburg.

Gebied 86.

Omskrywing:

Gedeelte 13, die restant en die restant van Gedeelte  
6 van die plaas Frischgewaagd 88 KS.

Restant van Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Marsfontein  
91 KS.

Gedeelte 33 van die plaas Hartbeesfontein 62 KS.

Gedeeltes 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 14, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 29,  
restant van Gedeeltes 2, 16, 12, 3, 8 en die restant van  
plaas Meinhardskraal 61 KS.

Die plaas Kleingenoeg 65 KS.

Restant en Gedeelte 5 van die plaas Doornrivier 86  
KS.

Gedeeltes 3, 5 en 13 van die plaas Vrederus 67 KS.

3. Distrik Letaba.

Gebied 87.

Omskrywing:

Gedeeltes 10, 13, 14, 28, 29, 30, 31 en 32 van die  
plaas Schalk 204 KU.

4. Distrik Letaba.

Gebied 88.

Omskrywing:

Die restant van Gedeelte 8 (gedeelte van Gedeelte  
2) van die plaas Toul 72 KT.

5. Distrik Vryburg.

Gebied 75.

Omskrywing:

Die plase Matamatobo 388, Sebata 408, Kgama-  
dintsi 416, Sandlershoop 973 en Gedeelte 3 van Brak-  
pan 233.

No. 55, 1981

WYSIGING VAN DIE BYLAE VAN PROKLA-  
MASIE 164 VAN 1980 INSAKE DIE VERKLARING  
VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED TE KEMPTON PARK,  
DISTRIK KEMPTON PARK, PROVINSIE TRANS-  
VAAL

Kragtens artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede,  
1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie  
164 van 1980 deur 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 Sewe-en-  
twintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negenhonderd  
Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZE.

BYLAF

BLANKE GROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike haken van Gedeelte 48  
(Kaart 16 A1165 37) van die plaas Klipfontein 12 IR,  
algemeen noordwaarts met die noordelike grense van die  
plase Klipfontein 12 IR en Moosfontein 14 IR langs die  
by die noordelike haken van Gedeelte 9 (Kaart 16  
A1167 37) van die plaas Moosfontein 14 IR, dan noord-  
ooswaarts en noordwaarts met die grense van die  
volgende gebiede langs wat hulle in hede omvat.

Remainder of Portion 3 (portion of Portion 1).  
Portion 5 (portion of Portion 3) of the farm Salie  
Sloot 718 KS.

2. District of Pietersburg.

Area 86.

Description:

Portion 13, remainder and the remainder of Por-  
tion 6 of the farm Frischgewaagd 88 KS.

Remainder of Portion 3 of the farm Marsfontein 91  
KS.

Portion 33 of the farm Hartbeesfontein 62 KS.

Portions 18, 21, 22, 24, 14, 25, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 29,  
remainder of Portions 2, 16, 12, 3, 8 and the remain-  
der of the farm Meinhardskraal 61 KS.

The farm Kleingenoeg 65 KS.

Remainder and Portion 5 of the farm Doornrivier  
86 KS.

Portions 3, 5 and 13 of the farm Vrederus 67 KS.

3. District of Letaba.

Area 87.

Description:

Portions 10, 13, 14, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of the  
farm Schalk 204 KU.

4. District of Letaba.

Area 88.

Description:

Remainder of Portion 8 (portion of Portion 2) of  
the farm Toul 72 KT.

5. District of Vryburg.

Area 75.

Description:

The farms Matamatobo 388, Sebata 408, Kgama-  
dintsi 416, Sandlershoop 973 and Portion 3 of Brakpan  
233.

No. 55, 1981

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROKLA-  
MATION 164 OF 1980 IN REGARD TO THE  
DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA AT KEMPTON  
PARK, DISTRICT OF KEMPTON PARK,  
PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act  
36 of 1966) I hereby amend Proclamation 164 of 1980,  
by the substitution of the Schedule hereto for the  
Schedule thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic  
of South Africa at Pretoria on this Twenty-seventh day  
of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-  
one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZE.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

From the north-western haken of Portion 48 (Dia-  
gram 56 A1165 37) of the farm Klipfontein 12 IR,  
generally eastwards along the northern boundaries of  
the farms Klipfontein 12 IR and Moosfontein 14 IR,  
to the north-western haken of Portion 9 (Diagram 56  
A1167 37) of the farm Moosfontein 14 IR; thence south-  
eastwards and eastwards along the boundaries of  
the following areas in hede to include therein the

*In full text*  
*de*  
*sg*

88 7493  
84

No. 56, 1981

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE VENTERSDORP, DISTRIK VENTERSDORP, 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 van hierdie Proklamasie, '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 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 Sewe-entwintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

## BYLAE

## GEKLEURDE GROEP

'n Gebied, groot 28,0768 ha, soos aangedui op Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes J.G. A5143/80, geleë op Gedeelte 98 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 25), 'n gedeelte van die restant van Gedeelte 25 en 'n gedeelte van die restant van Gedeelte 27, almal van die plaas Roodepoort 191 IP, en 'n gedeelte van die restant van Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Doornpan 193 IP.

No. 58, 1981

VERKLARING VAN UIE AS 'N BEDERFBARE PRODUK VIR UITVOERDOELEINDES

Kragtens artikel 16 van die Wet op Reëling van Uitvoer van Bederfbare Produkte, No. 53 van 1926, verklaar ek dat uie 'n bederfbare produk is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN.

## GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE  
AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 575 20 Maart 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—LEWIES IN COOPER

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge,

No. 56, 1981

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966 IN AN AREA AT VENTERSDORP, DISTRICT OF VENTERSDORP, 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 of this Proclamation, 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 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 this Twenty-seventh day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

S. F. KOTZÉ.

## SCHEDULE

## COLOURED GROUP

An area, in extent 28,0768 ha, as shown on Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A5143/80, situated on Portion 98 (a portion of Portion 25), a portion of the remainder of Portion 25 and a portion of the remainder of Portion 27, all of the farm Roodepoort 191 IP, and a portion of the remainder of Portion 3 of the farm Doornpan 193 IP.

No. 58, 1981

DECLARATION OF ONIONS TO BE A PERISHABLE PRODUCT FOR EXPORT PURPOSES

Under section 16 of the Perishable Products Export Control Act, No. 53 of 1926, I declare onions to be a perishable product.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fourth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 575

20 March 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—LEWIES TO COOPER

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1

# Hospitals denied all-race status

Own Correspondent

Applications by two Pretoria hospitals to open beds to all races have been turned down by the Department of Community Development.

The Little Company of Mary and the Marifont Hospitals were hoping to admit black patients after their plans were approved

by the city council at the end of last year.

Their applications were however rejected by the Department of Community Development earlier this year.

Applications by three Pretoria restaurants were approved by the department while those to open trading areas in Pretoria West to all race groups are still being considered.



# Residents of Lenasia still being ignored

RPM  
25/3/81  
84

Staff Reporter

ANGRY Lenasia residents accused the Johannesburg traffic authorities of ignoring their pleas after yet another accident at a busy intersection in the township.

A car overturned at the Protea Avenue-Flamingo Street intersection after being involved in a collision with another car.

It is believed neither driver was seriously injured.

Residents who gathered at the scene hit out at what they called the traffic authorities' total disregard for their safety by failing to put up a robot at the intersection.

They said they had asked members of the local management committee to bring the matter to the city council's at-

ention, but no action had been taken.

A local resident, Ms F Mammoo, said there had been accidents at the intersection at least once every month for the past 10 years.

"The city authorities are clearly not concerned. A letter was published in the Rand Daily Mail recently about the number of accidents, but the authorities have not responded."

She said she and other residents were so angered that they would start an immediate petition campaign.

"Can you imagine the hue and cry that would be caused if the same number of accidents were to occur at one particular intersection in a white area," she said.

During the year, a number of accidents occurred. The number of accidents during the year, a number of accidents occurred. The number of accidents during the year, a number of accidents occurred.

Several farmers considered themselves responsible for the health of the workers and their families and said they paid all medical expenses. Most said the workers could use divisional council clinics at little or no cost and that they would take workers to clinics but did not feel obliged either to take them to private doctors or to pay bills if the workers preferred not to use the clinics. On almost all farms the farmer's wife was in charge of a medicine chest from which she supplied workers with simple medicines, free.

Of the 57 workers in the lowest category, 27 (21 percent of all workers) received no extra payment at Christmas. (vii) Medical care.

84

# Meeting to discuss allocation of Dairy Farms

Pretoria Bureau

THE Atteridgeville Community Council will hold a crucial meeting today to discuss the Government's allocation of Dairy Farms to Laudium's Indian community.

Dairy Farms was earmarked by the Department of Commu-

nity Development about a year ago as a resettlement area for Indians to ease the housing shortage.

The allocation was gazetted two weeks ago.

The Atteridgeville council protested, claiming the area should be allocated to its residents, who had to be resettled

in Soshanguve because no houses were available in the township.

The Pretoria City Council also wanted Dairy Farms developed into an industrial area for the Danville suburb.

This was not opposed by the Atteridgeville council, since it was thought it would open up

employment opportunities for the township's residents.

Meanwhile the council's proposed meeting last Friday was cancelled because those present could not form a quorum and Administration Board officials could not attend.

The secretary of the council, Mr S Rammala, said the coun-

paper men in Bri Hamilton, in yesterday.

Sir Denis, a British Press Co move to put job central regist "totally inapp there was always that such registrati used for political

He was replying about proposals presented before

# Anger over Dairy Farm

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1/1/79

THE Government may face court action from Pretoria's Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council over the proclamation of Dairy Farms as an Indian suburb.

The council decided at its meeting yesterday that "all constitutional and lawful ways, including the possibility of legal action in the court, be pursued to oppose the decision of the Government in declaring the Dairy Farms an Indian group area."

The Government was also asked to postpone the implementation of the proclamation pending discussion of the proclamation with the community council.

The council also decided that arrangements be made for an urgent meeting with the cabinet to discuss the issue.

Meanwhile the council has also decided that none of its meetings would be convened except to discuss the Dairy Farms until the meeting with the Cabinet has been arranged.

"Depending on the willingness of the Government to give a hearing to the community council and to consider its representation on the matter of the Dairy Farms in a sympathetic manner, the council would also consider the advisability and tenability of their continuing to serve on the council."

## FIRE

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, also came under fire from the council over the proclamation.

The Minister was charged with failing to honour an undertaking given to the council at a meeting on October 31, 1979 that his department would in future do things with blacks and not for them.

The council said it saw

spite of objections as a sign of their powerlessness.

The council meeting yesterday was delayed for more than 30 minutes as members caucused in the chairman's office while senior officials of the administration board and the Department of Co-operation and Development waited for them in the council chamber where the meeting was held.

The meeting lasted less than five minutes. The chairman, Mr Joseph Tshabalala merely had it opened only to close it without any discussion. This was the council's strongest protest against the proclamation published slightly more than a week ago. — Own Correspondent.

# Photo an exhibit at Group Areas case

84  
SOWETAN  
7/3/67

**SOWETAN Reporter**

A PHOTOGRAPH of a black woman was among the exhibits handed in to a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday to show that she had illegally occupied a flat in a white area.

Warrant Officer J Ungerer was giving evidence at the trial of Miss Eliza-

beth Thokwane (24) and Mr Willem van Vuuren (36) who pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Group Areas Act.

Miss Thokwane was charged with illegally occupying flat 39, Cumberland Court, Hillbrow between January 6 and February 23. Mr Van Vuuren was charged with allowing her to occupy it.

The officer said that

though he did not keep the flat under observation, he was sure that Miss Thokwane was the occupier.

He said he used a key to enter the flat where he found some clothing belonging to a woman and several pairs of boots for a man.

He handed in as an exhibit an album containing two photographs of Miss Thokwane, one of which

he said was definitely taken in the flat.

Earlier, the court heard that Miss Thokwane was followed to the flat — which Mr Van Vuuren had allegedly leased under a false name — by a policeman after her release from the Hillbrow police station where she'd been held for an alleged pass offence.

The case was postponed to April 2.

By MARION SPARG

**THE State has mysteriously withdrawn nearly 300 Group Areas prosecutions of coloured and Indian families in central Johannesburg.**

"We are glad for the individuals whose cases have been withdrawn," said Mrs Carol Petra, coordinating secretary of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), which has arranged legal defence for those charged.

But she felt the State should explain the reasons for its decisions.

"People are confused and still living in uncertainty," she said. "Some of the people are still living in white areas and could be charged again."

Mrs Petra said while some tenants had moved out of white areas to their own, often "doubling up" with relatives, many simply moved to different residences in white areas.

"Of those who go back to their own areas, the overcrowding becomes intolerable once again, and many move back into white areas," she said.

### Postponed

About 500 cases came before the court in February and March, but 286 have been withdrawn and the remaining 233 have now been postponed to September for trial date.

Actstop was formed two years ago as a voluntary body of tenants and concerned citizens to fight the eviction of black tenants who, "in desperation" had taken up residence in Johannesburg's white flatlands because of the critical housing shortage in black areas near Johannesburg.

The chief prosecutor for Johannesburg, Mr Andre de Vries, said 286 cases had been withdrawn by the beginning of March "and more have been withdrawn since then".

### Good reason

"We never withdraw cases at random. We are withdrawing cases for a very good reason. I have had two meetings with Actstop and told them what my policy is when prosecuting."

Mr De Vries declined to elaborate on his reasons for the withdrawals.

The chairman of Actstop, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said Mr De Vries had told Actstop lawyers

# The mysterious case of the vanishing Group Areas trials

**State withdraws charges against nearly 300 families**



Demolished houses . . . but blacks coloureds and Indians are facing prosecution for moving into white areas

that if it could be proved that their clients had applied for housing "a long time ago" with the Department of Community Development, and were still on a waiting list, he would "consider the possibility of recommending to the Attorney-General that the case be withdrawn".

Mr De Vries recently criticised Actstop for taking the cases to the Department of Community Development.

### Happy

He said Actstop had lost sight of the fact that Indians, coloureds and blacks were facing a criminal charge — not a moral one.

Mr Saloojee said he was "very happy" that some of the cases had been withdrawn, "however the problem is not a purely legal one as Mr de Vries seems to think."

"The housing shortage is a direct result of the Group Areas Act and the way in which it has been implemented. Ultimately it is only the Government that can halt prosecutions

altogether."

Mr Saloojee said he had fears that the State would make "examples" of those whose cases had not been withdrawn.

## HOUSES EMPTY — HUNDREDS HOMELESS

**Sunday Times Reporter**

HUNDREDS of houses for coloureds, owned by the Department of Community Development, are reported to be empty in the Emmerdale complex just outside Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, coloured families in the eastern suburbs

are risking prosecution by living in homes intended for whites.

Johannesburg city councillors are asking regional representatives of the department what steps have been taken to tell coloureds of the housing available to them and how many have applied for homes at Emmerdale.

Official figures indicate that there are 65 coloured families illegally occupying homes in the Jeppe-Troyville neighbourhood. But it is estimated that there may be several times that number.

As there is a shortage of accommodation in the area for whites, the situation is giving rise to tension.

Mrs Petra said too that one of the reasons why the State may be withdrawing cases was to deprive Actstop of their "people power".

"They might be trying to thin out the cases, so that when they do eventually bring them to court, Actstop has lost its impact," Mrs Petra said.

Lawyers involved in Actstop cases gave differing opinions when approached for comment.

"I can't believe the State suddenly feels an overdose of kindness towards our clients," one lawyer in Johannesburg said.

### No option

"I have little doubt that the severe shortage of staff in the courts themselves is one of the main reasons why cases are being withdrawn. I cannot see why they would withdraw for political reasons. It is election time and I am sure they would like to keep up a good show of prosecutions prior to the elections."

Another lawyer said he felt one of the main reasons for the withdrawals was because the State had realised "the accused have genuinely no option and that the housing shortage is not of their own doing."

"Most were born in Johannesburg and have a right to housing here. There is an involuntary breach of the law."

Professor Johan van der Vyver, of the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation, said the prosecutions had "probably become embarrassing to the Department of Justice from the purely practical point of view."

### Injustice

"I just cannot see them handing those number of cases and that is why they must have withdrawn some," he said.

"The Minister of Community Development should be petitioned after the elections to withdraw all the cases. It is a serious injustice and people are being constantly harassed by Group Areas police."

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje, could not be reached for comment this week.

# Appeal for multiracial CBD

The r  
Provi

By James Clarke

The Central Business District Association (CBDA) of Johannesburg and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce have asked for the entire extended CBD of Johannesburg to be opened up for all races for trade, industry, commerce and the professions.

The area stretches from the M2 motorway in the west, to Doornfontein in the east, and "should logically include Bramfontein."

The plea is contained in the CBDA's chairman's report to be delivered at a meeting next Tuesday.

The chairman of the CBDA, Mr Nigel Mandy, said there are now several non-racial restaurants in the city and nearly all hotels now accept all races — "with no signs of friction apparent."

The report rejects the recent Government suggestion that specified areas of the city be declared multiracial.

The area should include not only white municipalities but also the coloured and Indian areas and the black community council areas.

The second tier of metropolitan government would be local councils.

In the report the CBDA also states it has misgivings about certain trends in the central core, including the fact that "down-town trading, although powerful, is undoubtedly in a state of flux."

It views Johannesburg "as the sun around which satellites like Randburg, Sandton, Germiston and Soweto revolve" and the state of its economic health affects the entire region.

Johannesburg, the report states is the central core of an area which is one percent of South Africa's land surface but which employs 41 percent of economically active whites, 30 percent of blacks and produces 45 percent of the gross national product.

"Adding five percent per annum compounded to the assets and the productive capacity of Johannesburg will achieve far more than creating a new city in the veld. It will be easier, faster and will cost far less capital."

Without further research it is inadequate, but four reasons October' was contemporary with had gripped South Africa's that its culmination diverted revealed by the 'flu. Certainly, the 'flu had difficulty in competing with war-news for the headlines.

Secondly, the end of the war let loose old problems which had been contained for the duration; it produced a crop of new ones as well. Of these, the continuing spiral of costs was a particular obstacle to carrying out new plans and reforms.

Thirdly, though the 'flu recurred elsewhere in the Union, it never returned to Cape Town in any significant form. This may have helped speed the waning of the sense of urgency which had characterized the calls for reform in 1918.

Finally, people who had experienced the horrors of death on such a scale during the epidemic were probably anxious to put the event which had caused these

ii) RRAWP (35)

In the early days of the National Health Service a crude measure of control was exercised over the regional allocation of resources by forbidding GP's to take up practices in 'overdoctored areas' (those with less than a certain patient doctor ratio) and giving incentives to practice in under-doctored areas. Direct control was, however removed after a few years. Both the presence and removal of the control had its impact on the availability of doctors by region (36). Only recently (shortly following the introduction of economists to the Department of Health and Social Security) has there been a major discussion of means to improve the regional allocation of resources.

This report is concerned to establish criteria for budget size by area. It is adjusted to serve a particular purpose and is modified when considering different forms of health care, inpatient, outpatient, and psychiatric services.

For nonpsychiatric inpatient services, the committee proposes the use of a Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR) for each region, which compares the number of deaths actually occurring in a region with those which would be expected if the national mortality ratios by age and sex were to obtain. Thus factors affecting mortality uniquely in that region are separated from the normal effects of age and sex structure of the population. This is done for each condition or group of conditions. The use of hospital facilities for each condition is then assessed for the country as a whole for age and sex groups.

35. Report of the Resources Allocation Working Party, 'Sharing Resources for Health in England', HMSO, 1976.

36. 'The Inverse Care Law', J. Hart, The Lancet, Feb. 27 1971, pp 405 - 412.

These national rates are then applied to the region's population to obtain for each condition, the expected hospital utilization rates for each area. (This will then be independent of regional differences in the availability of hospital beds.)

Thus by conditioning hospital utilization rates on the regional distribution of hospital beds, the Government would be able to control the distribution of health services. This is done by adjusting the national rates to reflect the regional distribution of hospital beds. Thus by conditioning hospital utilization rates on the regional distribution of hospital beds, the Government would be able to control the distribution of health services. This is done by adjusting the national rates to reflect the regional distribution of hospital beds.

iii) Mukerjee

This is

B. PERSONAL

In order to achieve the ideal rate of these scarce (s) admissions, price rationing is necessary. People are placed to difference.

37. See paper 1 on optimality of health care.

# Indians call for unity

By **MONK NKOMO**

INDIANS and Africans should unite and fight the Group Areas Act, says Mr E. "Boete" Abramjee, chairman of the Laudium Management Committee.

He was reacting to earlier statements by the leaders of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council that they would fight tooth and nail to stop the Government from allocating the Dairy Farms to the Indians. The Dairy Farms were proclaimed an Indian area in the Government Gazette dated March 13.

Mr Abramjee said it was not their choice to stay at the Dairy Farm, situated next to Atteridgeville. "We complained to the Government about our housing shortage and they proclaimed that we could be housed at the area mentioned. The Government pushed these farms into our throats," he said.

He emphasised that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped from the Government's statute books so that every-

one could stay at the place of their own choice. "Blacks and Indians are both victims of this discriminatory law," said Mr Abramjee.

It seemed, Mr Abramjee said, that the policy of the Government was to stop the expansion of urban areas. "There is a stretch of land near Atteridgeville where most houses could be built to alleviate the housing problems in Atteridgeville/Saulsville," said Mr Abramjee.

He said it was heart-breaking and hurtful that blacks should be radically inclined after the Government had proclaimed the area an Indian territory.

"Indians and blacks are all third class citizens of this country. We should unite and fight the discriminatory Group Areas Act." He hoped to have cordial relations with the residents of Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

He told **SOWETAN** there were more than 2 000 Indian families on the waiting list for houses.

37. See paper 1 on optimality of health care.



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**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

**STAATSKOERANT**  
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Vol. 190]

PRETORIA, 3 APRIL 1981

[No. 7524

**PROCLAMATIONS**

by the State President of the Republic of  
 South Africa

84  
 No. 72, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 299 OF 1963,  
 DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS  
 OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND THE  
 APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF  
 THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966,  
 IN AN AREA AT ROODEPOORT, DISTRICT OF  
 ROODEPOORT, PROVINCE OF THE TRANS-  
 VAAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 299 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

B. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured 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 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 Cape Town on this Eleventh day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**SCHEDULE**

**COLOURED GROUP**

Remainder of Portion 85, in extent 28,2456 ha (Diagram A2553/45) and Portion 130 (Diagram A1354/53), both of the farm Roodepoort 237 IQ.

520—1

**PROKLAMASIES**

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van  
 Suid-Afrika

887525  
 No. 72, 1981 3/4/81

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 299 VAN 1963,  
 VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGE-  
 VOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966,  
 EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS  
 VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSAPONTWIKKE-  
 LING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE ROODEPOORT,  
 DISTRIK ROODEPOORT, PROVINSIE TRANS-  
 VAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wys ek hierby Proklamasie 299 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; 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 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 Kaapstad, op hede die Elfde dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**BYLAE**

**GEKLEURDE GROEP**

Restant van Gedeelte 85, groot 28,2456 ha (Kaart A2553/45) en Gedeelte 130 (Kaart A1354/53), albei van die plaas Roodepoort 237 IQ.

7524—1

See full text see 88



# Bitter complaints about bus service

Residents of the coloured townships Noordgesig and "High Chapparral" (Riverlea Extension 3) are complaining bitterly about the Putco bus service along their route.

"People are losing their jobs because they are getting to work late. They are getting home from work late in the evenings," said Noordgesig resident Mr Henry Miller.

But Putco's divisional manager, Mr B Pelsler, said: "As far as we are concerned it's not really a big problem."

A senior supervisor had investigated, he said, and had reported there was no

need to increase the number of buses on that route.

"Long queues gather at the main bus terminus in Bree Street. Pickpockets and ruffians join the crowd. Elderly and sick people have to stand waiting. When a bus comes they can't push their way to the front like the youngsters can," said a harassed commuter.

Putco officials say they can do nothing. "If we have a queue marshal with a stick who hits troublemakers over the head we will have trouble on our hands."



# Group Areas -

white

man

## 'suffers'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A white man had suffered embarrassment and had lost his job because of a charge under the Group Areas Act, a Johannesburg magistrate was told yesterday.

Willem van Vuuren, 36, and Elizabeth Thokdane 24, were each fined R200 (or three months) and sentenced to a further four months' imprisonment, suspended for five years, after their conviction under the Group Areas Act.

Thokdane was charged with illegally occupying a flat in Cumberland Court, Hillbrow, during January and February, while Van Vuuren was charged with allowing her to occupy it.

They pleaded not guilty.

### LOST JOB

In mitigation, Mr E Bruwer said Van Vuuren had lost his job through this case and it had caused him embarrassment.

Mr Bruwer said it was common knowledge that there were social problems involved in the existence of the Group Areas Act and it caused 'a feeling' between the different race groups.

He added that a conviction under the Group Areas Act was not a criminal offence but rather a social offence.

Mr L C Kotze, the magistrate, said the court could not agree that this offence was a social one.

### VERY CORE

He said that this was a 'kind of offence that the majority of citizens regard as a crime which goes to the very core of existence.'

He found that the clothing packed in a built-in cupboard in the flat, personal property such as toiletries, groceries and pots and pans which Thokdane had said belonged to her, was confirming evidence that she had occupied the flat.

The court did not know what motivated the two of them to commit the crime.

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# Lenasia demands reply on homes

RDM 6/4/81

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By MARIKA SBOROS

RESIDENTS of the Thomsville slum in Lenasia have challenged the Department of Community Development to reveal what criteria it uses in the allocation of housing.

The Thomsville Residents' Association (TRA) made the challenge in a letter delivered to the regional-director, Mr D H Rossouw, at the department's Johannesburg offices on Wednesday.

Earlier this year, after the TRA threatened to take matters into its own hands to improve living conditions, the department said 100 new Lenasia houses would be made available.

The TRA's letter said failure to tell residents directly would "confirm the department's attitude of deliberately keeping us ill-informed so (that) unacceptable plans can be effected without fear of protest".

Residents welcomed the allocation of 100 homes, but reminded the department that there were more than 300 families living in the slum, and asked these questions:

- How many houses were available in Lenasia, and how many of these had been allocated to Thomsville residents;
- What criteria were used to allocate houses;
- When were these homes to be allocated;
- What would happen to families not allocated houses.

The TRA expressed concern over the department not telling residents directly what was to happen to them.

"As a result, our people are

in the dark concerning their future and rumours are rife," the letter said. "It seems that once again our fate has been determined by the authorities without due consultation."

In another development, four Lenasia families have appealed for help after applications for homes were unsuccessful. They are:

• Mrs S Fakir, who says she risks losing custody of her daughter because she does not have her own home. She applied for one in 1979;

• Mr and Mrs Bernard Martin, who live with their two children in one room and a kitchen, for which they pay R100 a month. They have been given notice. They applied for a house in 1972, but the application was lost and they are now nearly 200 names lower on the waiting list;

• Mr and Mrs N Narshi, who also live with their two children in one room and a kitchen, at a rent of R100 a month, and have been given notice. They applied for a house in 1975.

• Mr and Mrs C Vally, who live with their two children in a house they share with his mother and seven other people. They applied for a house in 1975.

The department has refused to deal directly with the TRA, and makes its plans known through the Lenasia Management Committee. The TRA has rejected the LMC as unsuitable to represent its interests.

Thomsville was created in 1963 as a temporary relocation centre for people resettled under the Group Areas Act. It was declared a slum in 1968

1. BRYANT, A.T. (1970): *Zulu Medicine and Medicine-Man*, Struik, Cape Town.

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4. HAMMOND-TOOKE, W.D. Misfortune:

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8. NGUBANE, H. (1977): of Health & Academic Pr.

9. VERN, O.P. and D. R. India — TN 123-137.

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*defective*  
**Defective**  
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**houses**  
*AK*  
**sold in**  
**Lenasia'**

By Yussuf Nazeer

A programme by the Department of Community Development to speed up Lenasia home-building has resulted in defective houses being sold to resettled people, according to residents.

Dissatisfied residents in Lenasia Extension 7 called in *The Star* to look at homes with cracks in walls and carports, cracked foundations, damp walls, cheap bathroom tiles and hand-basins that have fallen apart.

None of the homes, which cost between R16 000 and R20 000, have gutters.

Ground has subsided on a number of properties, leaving the foundations exposed and gaps in walls.

Residents believe the Department of Community Development has built their homes on dolomitic ground. The department has in the past admitted that certain parts of Lenasia are dolomitic.

#### DELAY

This has delayed a number of its building projects including a hospital and another housing scheme.

Residents also pointed out other defects such as bad workmanship in the brick-laying, ill-fitted roof-tiles, doors that did not fit, doors with hinges on the outside, making it easy, they said, for burglars to remove the hinges to gain entry.

A spokesman for the Department said he was unaware of the defects and would investigate the complaints.

Another spokesman said the Department had received complaints about ground that had subsided. Engineers were investigating this.

Mr Ahmed Essop, of 19 Troud Street, is seeking legal advice from his attorneys following a 3 m deep crack running from his front garden, through the foundations of his R50 000 home and out into the backyard.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said they were aware of Mr Essop's plight. Engineers were investigating the problem.

"We should let him know in about two weeks what we have found," the spokesman added.

# Black protest on land issue goes on

By J S MOJAPELO

THE 10-man Atteridgeville Community Council is to continue not holding their monthly meeting in protest against the Government's decision to give over farmland near Atteridgeville for Indian occupation.

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the community council, said besides the boycott, the civic leaders were going to ask other community councils to support them.

He added that the Government's decision was more scandalous because there were more than 3 000 people in Atteridgeville who were on the waiting list for houses.

The area, known as Dairy Farm, was allotted by the Government in February for Indian occupation.

The community council's decision to boycott future meetings was adopted at a meeting on March 21.

The community council decided all future meetings with officials of the Administration Board for Central Transvaal were to be called off.

Mr Tshabalala said the boycott meant the communication link between the Atteridgeville community and the Government was severed. The budget for the township administration would also not be approved.

"Only essential services in the township will go on," Mr Tshabalala said.

He added that his council was going to call for the solidarity of all the blacks in the urban area.

"Should the impasse continue we are prepared to resign en bloc," Mr Tshabalala said.

Last Friday members of the community council met senior officials of the administration board and the Department of Co-operation and Development. The meeting ended in a deadlock.

Mr Tshabalala said the council would only be satisfied when they met the full Cabinet over the land dispute.

"We maintain that the Government favours Indians more than us. But we are prepared to fight this attitude," Mr Tshabalala said.

He said if the community council give in, Atteridgeville residents would have no future security.

(4.2) Direct operating costs

(23)

Since no separate input costs are kept for outpatient departments, the comparison of expenditure can only be crudely estimated. In Table 4.2 the notional average cost per outpatient attendance is shown by input category. For Groote Schuur, Woodstock and Somerset West Hospitals, the figure is biased upwards because the total expenditure is divided as if all patients treated were outpatients, so the overheads of all specialized equipment, depreciation and maintenance of large buildings, operating theatres, hospital furniture and the labour costs of a twenty-four hour inpatient service are attributed to outpatients, whereas in fact these should not enter into the calculation. Since it is not known exactly what the amount of these costs is, it is not possible to adjust the outpatient cost figures. The total cost at the Day Hospitals is less than

Day Hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records  
Total outpatient attendances (Schedule 6)  
Other hospitals: Expenditure from CPA records  
Calculated total units (Schedule 5/3)  
on the assumption 3 outpatients cost the same as one inpatient.  
Schedules refer to Director of Hospital Services Report 1975.

Table 4.2. ESTIMATED EXP

EXPENDITURE
PERSONNEL
CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES
Provisions
Cleaning
Pharmaceuticals
Medical/Surgical/Radiological
Workshop Maintenance
Materials
Printing and Stationery
Miscellaneous
sub-TOTAL
NON-CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES (Furniture & apparatus)
OPERATING EXPENSES
Transport - Officials
Transport - Patients
Transport - Goods
Repairs and Maintenance
Services
Miscellaneous
sub-TOTAL
TOTAL EXPENDITURE

NCE BY INPUT CATEGORY. (RANDS)

Year ended 31st December, 1975.

	JUR	WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL	HOTTENTOTS HOSPITAL - WEST	HOLLAND SOMERSET
		4,597	3,60	
		0,385	0,319	
		0,152	0,097	
		0,73	0,207	
		0,61	0,32	
		0,08	-	
		0,045	0,013	
		0,107	0,038	
		2,109	0,994	
		0,367	0,123	
		0,006	-	
		0,12	-	
		0,006	0,022	
		0,009	0,042	
		0,30	0,291	
		0,024	0,017	
		0,468	0,37	
		7-545	6,10	

(29)

# Plea to govt: Let us stay here

84 CA 8/4/81  
**Own Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG. — Coloured residents of Protea — earmarked for removal to other areas — are preparing a petition and a memorandum to be sent to various State departments urging the government to end the uncertainty over their future and to allow them to remain in the township on the southern tip of Soweto.

Spokesmen for the residents said yesterday that the people of Protea were adamant that they would stay in the area — the only freehold coloured residential area in Johannesburg — which the community has occupied for more than 30 years.

The chairman of the Protea Residents' and Tenants' Association, Mr Brian Leon, said: "The Protea township residents, many of whom have lived in the area for more than 30 years, are adamant they will not leave their area no matter what tactics the authorities use to get them out.

"The people are adamant they will stay, regardless of the decisions being taken by the government."

## Expansion

The Protea north and south areas have been earmarked for the expansion of housing schemes in greater Soweto. If planned the area will provide housing for between 12 000 and 15 000 black families.

Mr Leon and another committee member of the residents' association, Mr Walter Doyle, said many of the people in Protea's 5 000-strong community were living in uncertainty and feared for their future.

They said the Protea community, who have invested their life savings in the area, feared it would be uprooted and resettled in Eldorado Park or in Ennerdale, more than 20km away.

A move to Ennerdale would

impose an enormous burden on people especially in travel costs.

"Not one of the so-called coloured souls here have been approached by the authorities. There has been no consultation about our future. Since 1976 we have made repeated requests to ministers to discuss the Protea question, but our pleas for interviews were refused," said Mr Leon.

Mr Leon and Mr Doyle accused the government of reneging against promises made to coloureds, who were moved to Protea from Doornfontein and other areas of Johannesburg, that the area would be their permanent home.

They said Protea was proclaimed a coloured area and given to ex-servicemen who had served in the last war.

## Pensioners

"Many of the people are pensioners who were moved 45km out of town and promised they would never have to move again," Mr Leon said.

"I say personally that after 30 years in Protea I wouldn't like to move out. I have paid off my house and now how can I go and start off again at my age of over 50," said Mr Doyle.

Mr Leon said Protea could be developed to relieve the backlog — which he estimated at 8 000 — in coloured housing. "This could

to a great extent defuse the explosive housing situation."

He said that if the community's pleas to be allowed to remain in the area failed, there should be a "fair" compensation of "house to house, land to land" and resettlement value."

That would mean the cost of building a house of equivalent size and value in another area.

# Nod for Springs ROM 14/4/81 housing 84 scheme

By JOHAN BUYS

THERE is welcome news for the last remaining coloured families living in appalling slum conditions at Payneville, Springs.

The Brakpan Town Council has accepted a R1 300 000 tender for the construction of 66 economic and 58 sub-economic houses at Geluksdal, Brakpan.

The project is the third phase of the Geluksdal Development Scheme and the tender is subject to the approval of the administrator, Mr Willie Cruywagen.

Geluksdal, being developed on a small holding near Brakpan, was bought from white plot-holders by the Department of Community Development.

The area was declared a new group area for East Rand coloureds, especially those from Payneville which has been described as "the worst slums in the Transvaal" by Mrs Helen Suzman, PPP MP for Bughton.

Payneville coloureds are being resettled at Geluksdal as new homes become available.

When the third phase is completed, Geluksdal will have 577 new homes, said the PRO of the Brakpan Town Council, Mr Otto Bertram.

The Department of Community Development, which is developing the Geluksdal housing project in co-operation with the Brakpan Town Council, has already approved the building of 27 other 317 homes in Geluksdal.

Tenders will also be invited for a civic centre for the township.

Payneville coloureds are living in shanties formerly occupied by blacks who have been resettled at Kwa-Thema, Springs.

clinics at Enon, a mission settlement 12,5 km from Kirkwood, and at Dunbrody on a large estate (see map). The same services are provided. The white sister at the Kirkwood D.C. clinic also makes two fortnightly trips to roadside stops in areas more distant from the clinic, and a monthly visit to Bluecliff area, incorporating TB follow-up and casefinding.

3.1.4. Emergencies

A taxi service is run at D.C. expense from Kirkwood for the transport of emergency cases to the point of treatment, normally Kirkwood, Uitenhage or Livingstone hospitals. It can be commissioned on the authority of a doctor, which means that in many cases patients have to reach the doctor first. A special ambulance is available from Uitenhage to transport infectious TB cases to hospital there or in Port Elizabeth.

3.2. Specialist and Hospital Services

Specialist services are available in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. Patients needing hospitalization are referred to the Kirkwood nursing home, the Provincial Hospital in Uitenhage or the Livingstone Hospital at P.E. Better off patients consulting a private doctor may be referred to private specialists in these towns.

3.3. Services in Surrounding areas

These are described in some detail in Appendices I and III. Services in the Valley provide an interesting contrast with the mobile clinic system in the rest of the Uitenhage D.C. area, and with the private clinic supported by Albany D.C.

4. Utilization of Health Facilities

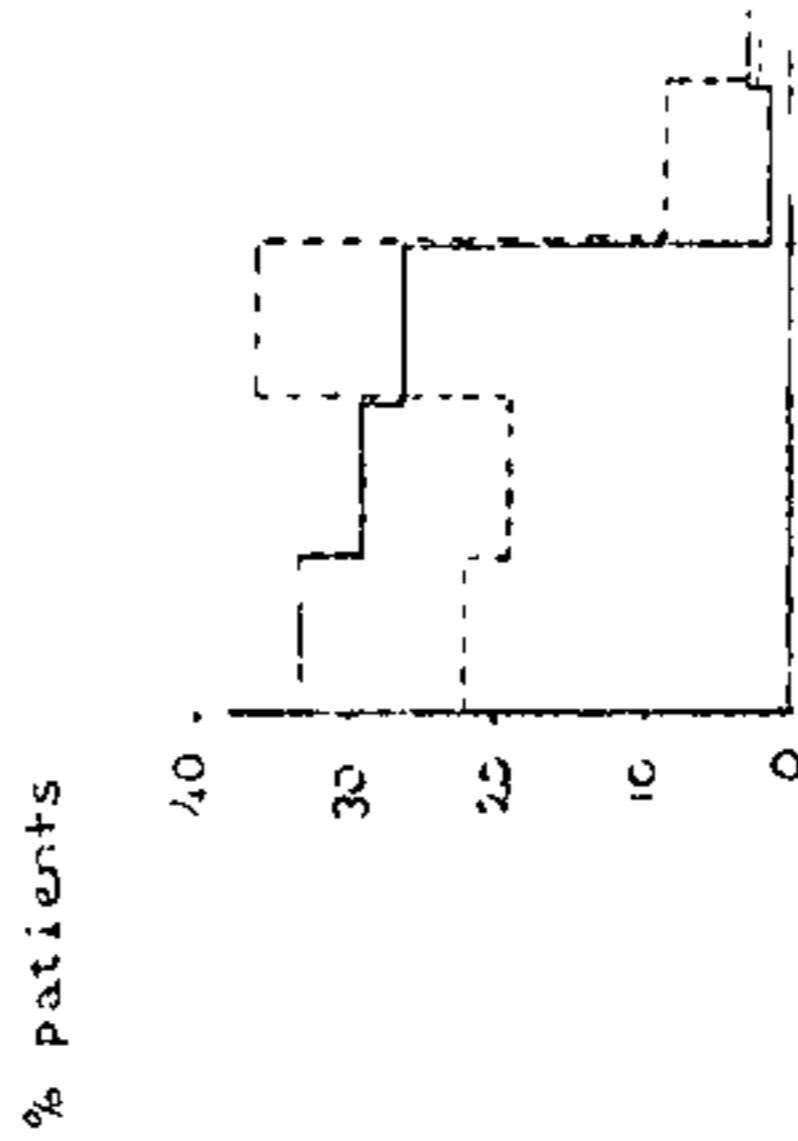
4.1. Analysis of clinic attenders

A study of 'minor ailment' patients' cards was made at Addo and Kirkwood Divisional Council clinics to discover the areas served by them and the age/sex distribution of their clientele. The results are given below:

Table 1: Distance travelled to clinics

km	0-1,9	2-3,9	4-5,9	6-
Addo	38	33	30	
Kirkwood	16	13	26	

Graph 1: Distribution of clinic



(84) *Stark* 15/4/81  
Council to up-grade  
East Rand slum

Slum conditions in Germiston's Asiatic Bazaar will be relieved when the city council launches a clean-up campaign to eradicate the health hazards due to deteriorating conditions there.

Although the area will be improved residents will have to endure the situation until they are resettled in Palm Ridge.

For a detailed report read today's Eastern Star published each Wednesday and sold with The Star in Bedfordview, Edenvale, Germiston, Kempton Park and Kensington.

From the Graph it can be seen that Kirkwood has relatively fewer patients from close by; this is because residents of the municipal area must use the municipal clinics. Only those living on farms can use the D.C. clinics. There are fewer patients from distant locations because, paradoxically, Kirkwood clinic is reckoned to serve a larger area than Addo and the sister makes fortnightly visits in her car to a number of stopping places,



ROM 16/10/8

# Group Areas Act charges carry on

Staff Reporter

PROSECUTIONS for illegal employment and illegal accommodation continued in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday with 30 people appearing on the first charge and 28 on the second.

An elderly boiler-attendant at Hurlingham Flats in Illovo, Mr Nelson Ngubane, pleaded guilty to charges of allowing his two children to visit him during their school holidays. Mr Ngubane, who earns R80 a month, said: "After I received the summons I took them back to the homelands." He was found guilty and fined R15, or 10 days.

He was also convicted on a charge of failing to appear in court.

On this charge he was fined R10, or 10 days, after telling the court: "I had permission from my employers to take my children to the homelands and thought I would be back in time to settle this matter."

After the hearing, Mr Ngubane said: "This is very bad — when I want to see my children I have to go to the nomelands. But what can I do — I must stay alone, it's the law."

Mrs Sally Ndlovu, 46, a domestic servant in Berea, told the court she had sent her children to KwaZulu and her husband to the single-sex hostel in Jeppe after a visit by West Rand Administration Board inspectors.

She told the magistrate, Mr J de Villiers: "They ordered me to send my children to the homelands."

Mrs Ndlovu, who earns R50 a month, pleaded guilty and was found guilty on a charge of illegally accommodating her husband. She was fined R10, or five days.

She was not charged for having her children with her, although Mr De Villiers mentioned the possibility of summoning her employers on this charge.

Mrs Ndlovu was also found guilty on a charge of not appearing in court and was cautioned and discharged.

She said: "When the (Writ) inspector came around he told me to appear in court today — he said nothing about a warrant of arrest." The warrant was issued when she failed to appear on February 12.

A Bostonia man, Mr Amos Mzimela, was fined R10, or five days, for allowing his wife to stay with him when she was ill. He told the court she had returned to KwaZulu.

He was also fined R5, or five days, for failing to appear in court on February 12. Mr Mzimela, who earns R70 a month, told the court he had lost the original summons and did not know where or when he had to appear.

REFERENCES:

1. Interim report of the working party on the future of general practice pharmacy. The "Health" 25 May 1978.

2. Comparison of the value of pharmaceutical services to the consumer. The Director Institute for Motivational Research. 1973.

3. How to screen and monitor dispensation patients in our community pharmacy. Baker, Eric. S. Pharmacy Times, March 1978.

4. The role of the pharmacist in the community. Pharmacy Times, 1978.

5. Survey of general practice pharmacy 1978. ed. Bloomfield J.C., F.I.P.

# Big backlog blamed on Group Areas

Thousands of Indians are on the long waiting list for homes. According to official figures these number 11 168 for Johannesburg, Pretoria and Vereeniging plus the East and West Rand.

But civic spokesmen in touch with Indian housing needs place the figure as high as 14 250.

They claim that more than 3 000 people who applied for homes between five and 10 years ago; and whose application forms had "mysteriously disappeared," have, out of sheer frustration, no longer bothered to re-apply.

The official waiting list breakdown — with that of the civic spokesmen's in parentheses — is as follows: 5 639 (6 500), Actonville, Benoni: 2 581 (3 500), Laudium, Pretoria: 1 688 (2 500), Azaadville, West Rand: 500 (700), Bakerton, Springs: 400 (600), Roshnee, Vereeniging: 360 (450)

The spokesmen said that while the home shortage was serious in these areas, it was critical in Actonville, where no Actonville, where no the past 11 years by either the Department of Community Development or the Benoni City Council.

The chairman of the Actonville Housing Committee, Dr Samad Karrim, said Actonville's housing development was saturated, the place was acutely overcrowded and was deteriorating into a virtual slum because there was no room for expansion.

A Benoni council spokesman on Indian housing there said the council had been trying "for years" to get ground in the area for additional home development, but without success.

The director of Indian affairs for the East Rand, Mr Desmond Henwood, said the Group Areas

The Department of Community Development has for years been stating that its "stepped-up" home-building programme for Indian people was "rapidly reducing" the long waiting list of families wanting houses. But a survey by The Star has found that the building programme is not moving fast enough; that the waiting list continuous to grow longer; and that the backlog may never be wiped out while the Group Areas Act prevails. YUSSUF NAZEER reports.

Board was investigating whether a portion of land on mining property east of Rynsoord could be proclaimed for Actonville Indians. The council was awaiting this report.

Rynsoord is a small privately developed Indian township — 219 homes — a few kilometres from Actonville.

Mr Henwood said the group areas inquiry initiated in December 1979 for the mining property ran into a snag with the upsurge in the gold price in the past year, because it made owners of the property think of re-mining the area. Negotiations between the board and mining company were continuing, he said.

There was apparently no immediate solution, he added, for resolving Actonville's housing crisis.

## Unscrupulous

Civic leaders said the situation was being viciously exploited by unscrupulous landlords who were charging people desperate for homes exorbitant rents for garages converted into rooms and other backyard dwellings.

When 28 Actonville plots were put up for sale a while ago 620 applicants stampeded for them, claimed housing committee chairman, Dr Karrim.

He said that if his committee were given 2 000 homes "right now," it would take "less than four days for them to be snapped up."

In Roshnee, Vereeniging, proclaimed in 1967, it took the town council

there 12 years to build 269 homes with 271 additional houses built by people who were sold plots.

Roshnee housing committee spokesman, Mr Babu Saley, said the council was in the process of opening another extension in the township. The Indian consultative committee was notified about this.

He said the waiting list for 360 applicants was a modest figure. Many more homes would have to be built, as there were hundreds of frustrated people who had "long given up bothering" to apply for a house because of the lack of development in the area.

Mr Saley envisaged homes materialising in Roshnee extension 1 in about two years. The extension still has to be proclaimed before excavations can begin and the services laid. "It is a long process," he said.

Home building is also at a standstill in the West Rand Indian township, Azaadville, between Roodepoort and Krugersdorp. The 591 homes there are now overcrowded with grown children and relatives.

The Krugersdorp Town Council has been talking about building additional homes in Azaadville for the past six years, says Mr M A Nanabhai, chairman of the management committee in that township.

"Meanwhile Azaadville's natural growth population has grown up and increased and overcrowding is getting

worse," Mr Nanabhai added.

"We hope and expect home-building will begin here again in about a year," he said.

Pretoria's Indian township, Laudium, proclaimed a group area in 1961, and where overcrowding had reached bursting point, has also suffered from a shortage of homes.

After years of deliberations and delays the Department of Community Development finally decided to give Laudium people a new area called Melkplaas for further housing development.

## Slow-moving

The spokesman for the Laudium management committee, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, said the new area was long overdue but it would not bring an overnight solution to the Pretoria Indian housing crisis as the bureaucracy's home building programme was a slow-moving one.

And Laudium civic spokesman, Mr Abu Ebrahim, who last year resigned with frustration from the South African Indian Council, warned that unless the department's home-building programme was speeded up with a great deal of help from private home-developers as well, the current crisis would not be solved.

"It is also not good enough programming home-building merely to wipe out the present waiting list," Mr Ebrahim added. "It is also necessary for the State to maintain a steady home-building pace to keep in line with the population's natural growth."

In Lenasia, Community Development will release 662 dwelling units this month, and 957 during August-September.

The department said it was also laying services in a new area, Lenasia South, where 1 517 building sites would be available for sale during Au-

gust.

Also in June this year, the Indian township, Malboro Gardens, would be ready with 800 sites for sale to people who wished to build their own homes, the department said.

Spokesmen for the Lenasia housing committee, the ratepayers association and former chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Dr R A M Salojee, said the department's lament that funds were not readily available was not acceptable.

He said the Department of Community Development was getting back millions of rands — with interest — as the "biggest sole landlord" on homes it had built in Indian and coloured group areas in the past 15 to 20 years.

"The truth of the matter is that these funds are being incorrectly used — through spending more on uprooting hundreds of thousands of Indian and coloured people from their traditional homes elsewhere.

Lenasia management committee member and former vice-chairman Mr Abe Choonara said that if the State was running out of money, as it claims, to build homes for uprooted people, then it would appear that the Group Areas Act was bankrupt.

The latest reason being trumpeted out by the Department of Community Development for not being able to wipe out the long waiting list, with some instances running up to 10 years, was because of "an influx" of people into the Transvaal from other provinces, especially Natal.

Indian leaders rejected this "influx bogey." They said South Africa was a free-enterprise country as the Government had emphasised, and people had the right to move wherever they wished to sell their labour on the free market.

Community Development and town council handling of Indian housing will not give homes in the areas they control to people who come from other areas, even though these people are working there.

Indian leaders assert that the only answer to the housing shortage was to remove the cause of it — the Group Areas Act.

of the nationalist movement and, through the system of patron-client linkages with the rural mass, was able to gain access to political and economic power at the centre." 29

In the social system in the reserves, the patron-client linkages between rich and poor fulfill important functions. "The big landowner with village, even within an extended family, is simply a Wicked Exploiter, he owes his position to his readiness to provide consumer jobs, help with (or against) outsiders and in officials; and, in general, security against

In the South African black rural areas, patrons are not landowners because they cannot be. They are professional people and/or engaged in or transporting. The economic situation makes difficult for any significant agricultural development to take place or for infant industries to grow. Competition from cheaper South African products means that small indigenous capitalist enterprises have no "protected" period in which to grow

Thus it can be argued that there is no room for indigenous capitalism to develop fully in the homelands and that the richer classes will remain mainly professional people and involved in middleman and transport activities rather than production. (Both transport riding and trading often lead to exceptionally fast profit accumulation because of the vulnerable position of the mass of people in their isolated villages).

6.2 Recurrent trends in projects, reserves and other underdeveloped economies

#### 6.2.1. Economic Factors

Residents' grievances were:

- Overcrowding — residents were forced to stand for distances of 35km for as long as 1½ hours at peak periods.
- Buses took long and indirect routes in Lenasia.
- No timetables were available.
- The buses were in a bad mechanical state, and frequently broke down.

"It seems that costs are being kept down for the benefit of the company at the expense of consumers," LTAC said in a statement compiling the survey's results.

By MARIKA SBOROS  
LENASIA residents have demanded an official investigation into transport facilities to and from the township.

Residents have accused the bus company which provides transport from Lenasia to Johannesburg of cutting costs at the consumers' expense.

In a survey conducted by the Lenasia Transport Action Committee (LTAC), an organisation elected at a public meeting last year to represent commuter interests, residents voiced their anger at inadequate bus services and said an investigation was needed.

A spokesman said LTAC had compiled a list of proposals for improvements which had been sent to the Lenasia Bus Service (LBS), a private company which provides the transport services, the Johannesburg City Engineer and the Secretary of the Road Transportation Department.

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# Lenasia bus service probe demanded

RDM 23/4/81

84

By MARIKA SBOROS

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- The buses were in a bad mechanical state, and frequently broke down.

"It seems that costs are being kept down for the benefit of the company at the expense of consumers," LTAC said in a statement compiling the survey's results.

LTAC proposed that:

- The LBS press for Lenasia to be declared an affected area so the company could qualify for a subsidy.

- Bus services be provided on Sundays and public holidays and for shift workers at night.

- The buses be kept in good mechanical repair, and replacement buses be provided for breakdowns or that fares be refunded.

- A complaints office to be set up which is both known and accessible to the commuter public.

The LBS manager, Mr Denarth, said some of the complaints were justified, but others were not his problem.

He agreed commuters had to travel roundabout routes through Lenasia, but said he could not provide alternate routes until the City Council made the roads.

He said timetables were available, and the last LBS bus left Johannesburg at 7.30pm, which was late enough.

He did not agree that his buses were in a bad mechanical state, and said all transport companies had breakdowns.

He would not consider giving refunds under any circumstances.

Mr Denarth refused to say whether LBS received a subsidy from the Government.

A spokesman for the City Engineer's office said the office had not yet received a letter from LTAC.

The secretary for the Road Transportation Board could not be contacted for comment.

is due to such as irrigation and urgent credit (to buy seeds and other inputs at the right time); the extreme difficulty of marketing produce; and the difficulty of competing with heavily subsidised and favourably-treated white farmers." 33

#### 6.2.1.2 Supplementary or Primary Projects

Both the dairies and communal gardens function well as supplementary sources of income for people with some measure of security but it seems that neither can provide enough, as a sole source of income, to keep members out of migrancy.

# Blacks reject Govt policy in key areas, reports show

SMK  
24/4/81  
84

## Own Correspondent

Government policy in several fields has apparently been rejected by blacks, according to "secrete" reports released in Pretoria by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The president of the HSRC, Dr J G Garbers, yesterday released 22 confidential reports and indicated that others would be released later.

However, several would not be released for publication.

An examination of the reports released, which deal mainly with research into coloured and Indian attitudes on several subjects, indicates a rejection of the current and proposed constitutional dispensation for these groups and that future reaction to the homelands policy could become less favourable.

The reports also indicate that several Government publications aimed at coloured people and Indians failed to attract largescale readership.

### BONUS BONDS

However, other reports indicate favourable Indian reaction to compulsory

military training, generally favourable reaction to Defence Bonus Bonds, and to the police and prisons departments by Indians and coloured people.

But many of the reports have to be viewed with caution, because research was conducted in 1976.

Some of the reports were only of an exploratory nature or recommended more detailed study on certain aspects.

In a 1980 report only 36,6 percent of Indians taking part gave an unqualified "yes" to the question if the South African Indian Council was fulfilling a worthwhile role.

### NO CONSENSUS

But 55,5 percent of respondents said it should continue.

A political orientation survey among coloured people found a lack of consensus on their present and proposed political dispensation.

The better-informed coloured elite appeared to be satisfied with nothing less than full integration in the white social, political and economic systems.

In a 1976 report on black feelings towards the homelands — whose findings could now be outdated — it was stated that if it was taken into account that negative inclinations occurred more often in the best qualified, urban and Westernised categories, then it would appear that positive reaction to the homelands would decrease in time.

This report showed that more than 30 percent of those interviewed regarded themselves as having no homeland.

Asked how often they visited the homeland, 38 percent said they had no homeland, 18 percent said once a year and 17 percent said they had never been to the homeland.

(Report by R H Devenish, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria).

## X OPE201 Introduction to Operations Research/Management Science

Operations Research approach to decision making, Introduction to model building, mathematical programming, PERT, simulation, heuristic methods, Implementation of Operations Research results.

## X OPE202

Simulation  
Description of digital simulation generators, simulation application.

## OPE203

Methodology of Operations Research  
Further subjects from main text to inventory control, production theory, decision theory.

## X OPE301

Linear Programming

Introduction to linear programming, form

## X OPE302

Non-linear Programming

Unconstrained optimization of function, optimization in the presence of constraints

## OPE303

Project

Practical project on a topic selected in Head of the Department.

## 7.7.2

Requirements for admission to post-graduate studies

### 7.7.2.1 Hons BSc in Statistics

To be admitted to the Hons BSc in Statistics, a bachelor's degree and have passed at least two modules in Statistics or their equivalent. Students must pass at least STA302, 303 and 305 in their BSc curriculum.

### 7.7.2.2 Hons BSc in Operations Research (OR)

To be admitted to post-graduate studies in OR a student should:

(1) hold a bachelor's degree;

(2) have passed at least three OPE and/or STA modules or their equivalent, and

## Tenants allege rent abuses <sup>28/4/81</sup> <sup>slow</sup> <sup>OK</sup> House included in rent control

The reimposition of rent control by the Minister of Community Development on two buildings last week has encouraged coloured and Indian tenants of a Braamfontein block of flats to petition the Minister for an inquiry into alleged abuses there.

The tenants, who have asked that the block not be named, claim they are paying substantially more for their bedsitter flats than the white tenants in the building. Their rents vary between R67 and R107 for the same size flats while the white tenants pay between R45 and R50 for their flats.

The building is no longer under rent control.

Of the two properties on which rent control has been reimposed by Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, only one is a block of flats.

It is the block Reneilan, at 123 Johannesburg Road in Lyndhurst.

The other property is a three-roomed house at 125 Van Wyk Street, Pretoria.

The Minister said last week he had reimposed rent control because negotiations with the landlords had failed to keep rent increases at satisfactory levels.

He said eight more owners of blocks of flats in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town and Bloemfontein had also been asked to adjust rent increases.

# NON-WHITE LEADERS

STMP  
 6/11

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# FEAR HOMES UNREST

Respected community leaders in the coloured and Indian communities are cynical about government promises of building programmes to wipe out the housing backlog faced by their communities in Johannesburg.

"Portuguese refugees from Angola and Mozambique and Rhodesians in transit can get homes, while we who are taxpayers become bitter and frustrated because there are no homes for us," said Mr Cassim Saloojee, director of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa) and chairman of Actstap, the tenants' organization formed to fight Group Areas evictions.

"We are heading for an awful tragedy because of pass laws and the shortage of housing," he said.

Another community leader, Mr Miley Richards, Chairman of the Coloured Management Committee predicts that the present crisis climate will make moderate leadership irrelevant within five years and that violent social unrest on a bigger scale than 1976 could be sparked off by desperate community needs open to exploitation.

"I believe the housing shortage is a politically motivated idea to keep people busy with bread-and-butter problems while they forget about the main issues — the authorities are fooling themselves; you cannot fool

Mr Saloojee of the position in Rainbow Valley, Lepelle, was as bad and he estimated that in 80 percent of the homes at least one room was being hired out to a family.

The Lenasia Management Committee last year estimated 1 900 families were living in outbuildings, garages and play houses.

The illegal tenants have faced police harassment, exorbitant rentals, landlords failing to comply with the rent-control provisions, non-maintenance of buildings, threats of evictions and issuing of invalid notices by some landlords and estate agents.

Community leaders are adamant that there is no place for the illegal tenants in their group areas if they are evicted later this year, and have appealed to the Government to allow them to stay where they are until the backlog is cut.

Using the Government's commitment to free enterprise they argue that the Act is stifling economic growth and want it scrapped.

The Government argues that mixing residentially will lead to racial friction, but these illegal tenants are average middle-class or stable working-class people. Where are the race riots in Mayfair, Jeppe and Doornfontein?" asked Mr Saloojee.

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Throughout the election campaign among white voters, parties have differed over their approach to the Group Areas Act and its maintenance. In Johannesburg, hundreds of Indian and coloured families have moved into white Group Areas, claiming they have been forced to do so because of overcrowding in their own areas. They now face prosecution and eviction. A real threat exists that frustrated communities, seeing no progress in building programmes, will reject the leadership of moderates who have pleaded for the Act's removal and who warn of growing dissatisfaction and possible unrest. DEON DELPORT reports . . .

people who are suffering," said Mr Richards (50), an insurance consultant who grew up in Vrededorp and whose family, had property in Goodwood in the Cape and in Sophiatown expropriated after the Group Areas Act was passed.

"My father traded in Vrededorp for 38 years and died a broken man," he said.

He and another member of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Mohammed Dangor, were detained during the schools boycott last year for organising parents support groups.

Community leaders agree that the official municipal and Department of Community Development waiting lists for coloured and Indian housing underestimate the real position.

The regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr D H Rossouw, put the official coloured waiting list at 5 640 units while the director of the city's housing department, Mr M P Wismack, said in his latest annual report that

the council's waiting list increased from 3 842 applicants in June 1979 to 4 246 applicants in June 1980 despite the allocation of 611 housing units during that time.

The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Richards, agrees that some names on the two lists are duplicated and puts the total official figure at about 7 000 applications.

He estimated the actual shortage to be 14 900 units spread between those on the waiting lists, those who have failed to apply out of sheer frustration, migrants in search of jobs and single people — about 70 000 in total.

Johannesburg's housing department last year estimated the city's coloured population at about 1 19 000.

The Department of Community Development, which builds homes for the Indian group, estimates there are some 5 635 families on the waiting list and 4 700 of these are to buy homes.

Asked how many homes were being built for the

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Indian community and when they would be completed. Mr Rossouw said the department had contracts for 1 966 homes to be completed in Lenasia Extensions 9, 10 and 11 before February 1982 and there were tenders for another 178.

Mr Richards said on average two or more families, ranging from 10 to 15 people, share one three-bedroom unit and it is common to find them sleeping in relays.

"The frustration and overcrowding has encouraged layabouts, gangsterism and social problems like incest, while Khatimani has become the rule," he said.

Young couples were left with little alternative when they were unable to find their own accommodation and therefore could not marry.

"The Group Areas Act is breaking up marriages because husbands and wives have to live in different houses — this is the fault of a so-called good Calvinist and Christian government," said Mr Dangor.

Using the Government's commitment to free enterprise they argue that the Act is stifling economic growth and want it scrapped.

The Government argues that mixing residentially will lead to racial friction, but these illegal tenants are average middle-class or stable working-class people. Where are the race riots in Mayfair, Jeppe and Doornfontein?" asked Mr Saloojee.

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Report by Deon Delport, 47

ad 1  
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## Fight for improved housing

Residents of another Transvaal Indian township have rejected their management committee and formed an association to fight for improved housing.

More than 400 inhabitants of the "White Blocks" area of Laudium, near Pretoria, met at the weekend to launch the White Blocks Residents' Association.

### DEGENERATED

"White Blocks" had been offered to the aged as temporary accommodation, an association spokesman said today — but was still standing 13 years later.

It had since degenerated into a slum, he said. The houses had been constructed from unsuitable material known as "gasbeton," and gaping cracks had appeared.

"White Blocks" was overcrowded and the lack of street-cleaning facilities and resultant accumulation of rubbish had created a health hazard.

### REJECTED

The spokesman also complained of the absence of recreational facilities.

Like the Thomsville Residents' Association in Lenasia, the White Blocks association had rejected the local management committee as "ineffective" and was seeking direct contact with the Pretoria City Council on housing.

# Fears of eviction grow in Kliptown

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Fears of eviction and homelessness are growing among hundreds of coloured and Indian families in the Kliptown area following the recent partial rezoning for mixed trading.

The area between Race Course and Klipriviersoog Estate was deproclaimed a white group area, part proclaimed a coloured group area and the rest an open trading area, in January this year.

"There has been a free-for-all in the trading area portion as developers bought up the land. What is going to happen to the hundreds of families living in that area and to the existing traders?" asked Mr Mohammed Dangor, a member of the city's Coloured Management Committee.

Although a white group area, the shops and homes behind the shops have been occupied by coloured and Indian people as the area deteriorated into a slum, Mr Dangor said.

Some of the families, who have legal classifications, could perhaps find homes through the De-

partment of Community Development or the Johannesburg City Council, he said.

But he feared for those families who had no classification, stemming from mixed marriages between blacks and coloureds or Indians. This area had become their last haven as the Group Areas Act slowly whittled away at areas they had formerly occupied.

Some developers were already giving tenants notice, contrary to the Group Areas Act, which made provision for notice of 15 months to people affected by a Group Areas decision, Mr Dangor said.

The Regional Representative of the Department of Community Development Mr D H Roussouw, said normal common law would apply if a developer wished to evict a tenant.

There was no obligation on the State or the local authority to provide alternative accommodation, and there were no funds for redevelopment or for the resettlement of the families living in the area.



# Illegal tenants could be homeless

Illegal coloured and Indian tenants in Doornfontein say that developers in the area have a moral responsibility not to render them homeless.

The tenants recently won another reprieve from eviction after the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop) was assured by the New Doornfontein Development Company that six months' notice of eviction would be given as required by the Rents Act.

Tenants have reported to Actstop that notices had been served giving them a month or, in some cases, three months to move out.

The New Doornfontein Development Company's major shareholder is Standard Bank with a 50 percent share. Murray and Roberts has 25 percent and Randbank and Westco share the remainder.

In February last year the managing director of Murray and Roberts Properties, Mr Eric Field, said the company's demolition programme would be planned so as to give some tenants more time to seek alternative housing.

White tenants have since found alternative accommodation but coloured and Indian families are facing the prospect of being homeless as they cannot find houses in Johannesburg's heavily overcrowded coloured and Indian suburbs.

Actstop chairman Mr Cassim Saloojee said it appeared that the State was using private developers to evict Group Areas victims. The developers had a moral responsibility to help find alternative accommodation for tenants.

Mr Field said he did not feel it was in the best interests of the tenants or the company to reply to such claims made in the Press.

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Teargas used  
in Rand unrest  
Tom 9/11

East Rand Bureau

A long-standing feud between coloureds and Indians in the Boksburg township of Reiger Park erupted last night when the two groups clashed in the township streets.

Police used teargas to disperse the crowd of about 300 rioters.

No arrests were made and police are investigating allegations of malicious damage to property.

According to a senior police spokesman the riot was the result of an old feud between coloureds and Indians living in Reiger Park.

The unrest centred on a shop, converted to living quarters for an owner of a taxi company operating in the township.

A crowd of about 300 gathered outside the shop, at the corner of September and Arthur

Hobbs streets at about 9 pm last night and started throwing bottles, stones and gravel-filled soft-drink cans.

The rioters threatened to set fire to the shop owned by Mr Abie Gungadin. They shouted that the shop should be destroyed and houses built there instead.

The police were called and five teargas canisters were fired to disperse the crowd. No arrests have been made.

"They wanted to kill us," said Miss Angel Gungadin, an aunt of Mr Gungadin. "We were very frightened."

Miss Gungadin said a crowd gathered at her nephew's taxi rank at the East Rand station this morning and tried to prevent drivers from leaving. Police were again called and the crowd dispersed.

Police watch tense Reiger Park after bloody clashes

# YOUTH SLAIN

TWO teenagers were killed and 21 people injured when Indians and coloureds clashed in Reiger Park, Boksburg, at the weekend.

Trouble started on Friday at the East Rand and Boksburg East stations when coloured and Indian taxi owners and drivers fought each other. Residents later joined in the clash.

Captain F N Swart, the PRO for the East Rand police, yesterday said that 38 cars were destroyed, garages, cafes were damaged and that damage was estimated at R1-million.

The Divisional CID Officer for the East Rand, Brig Stan Schutte, said the two dead were Mr Thomas Damos, (18) of Erica Street and Billy Anthony Phillips, (14) of September Street, both of Reiger Park.

Some of the coloured and Indian rioters had firearms and fired at one another and at the police on Saturday night, he said.

A policeman on patrol duty suffered head injuries when he was hit by a stone. He was taken to hospital and his condition has been described as "not serious".

The police spokesman said that by noon yesterday there had been no further incidents although the situation remained

By MZIKAYISE EDOM  
and SELLO RABOTHATA

tense. Police were patrolling the township.

Captain Swart said: "There has been a long standing feud between coloureds and Indians. Coloured taxi drivers in the township have been complaining about Indian-owned companies being allowed to operate in the area."

Reiger Park residents have expressed anger at what they call a raw deal from the licensing departments whenever they apply for business licences in the township.

One woman, who did not wish to be named, said: "These people (authorities) are treating us unfairly. When a coloured applies for anything to do with business we are told that there are already enough businesses in the township. But a short time later you see an Indian opening up the same sort of business you had earlier applied for."

Another resident, Mr Richard Hermans, said: "The fighting was sparked on Friday and reached a point of no return on Saturday when residents started burning cars and businesses belonging to Indians. Everything went up in flames."

The Solidarity Front claims that the conflict in Reiger Park is not a race conflict between so-called Indians and coloureds. "It is quite despicable the way the news media are trying to make the unrest at Reiger Park seem a so-called coloureds and Indians conflict."

The reasons for this are quite obvious — that is to show how the various peoples of South Africa should be kept apart so that racial conflicts be kept at a minimum. Nothing is further from the truth. Is it not a fact of life that the more separate people, the less social contact, the greater the suspicion?"

# Reiger Park riots: two dead, 15 shot

RDM 11/5/81 84

## Staff Reporters

THREE days of violence, rioting and arson in Reiger Park, Boksburg's coloured township, have left two people dead and another 15 with gunshot wounds.

Camouflage-uniformed police reinforcements armed with R1 rifles, shotguns and teargas were rushed to the area yesterday from Reef towns — and Constable C J Bossert, of Elsburg, had to receive 10 stitches after being struck by a stone.

Four people have been arrested. Three are Mr Abie Gungadin, a taxi fleet owner; his brother, and his father, Mr M Gungadin.

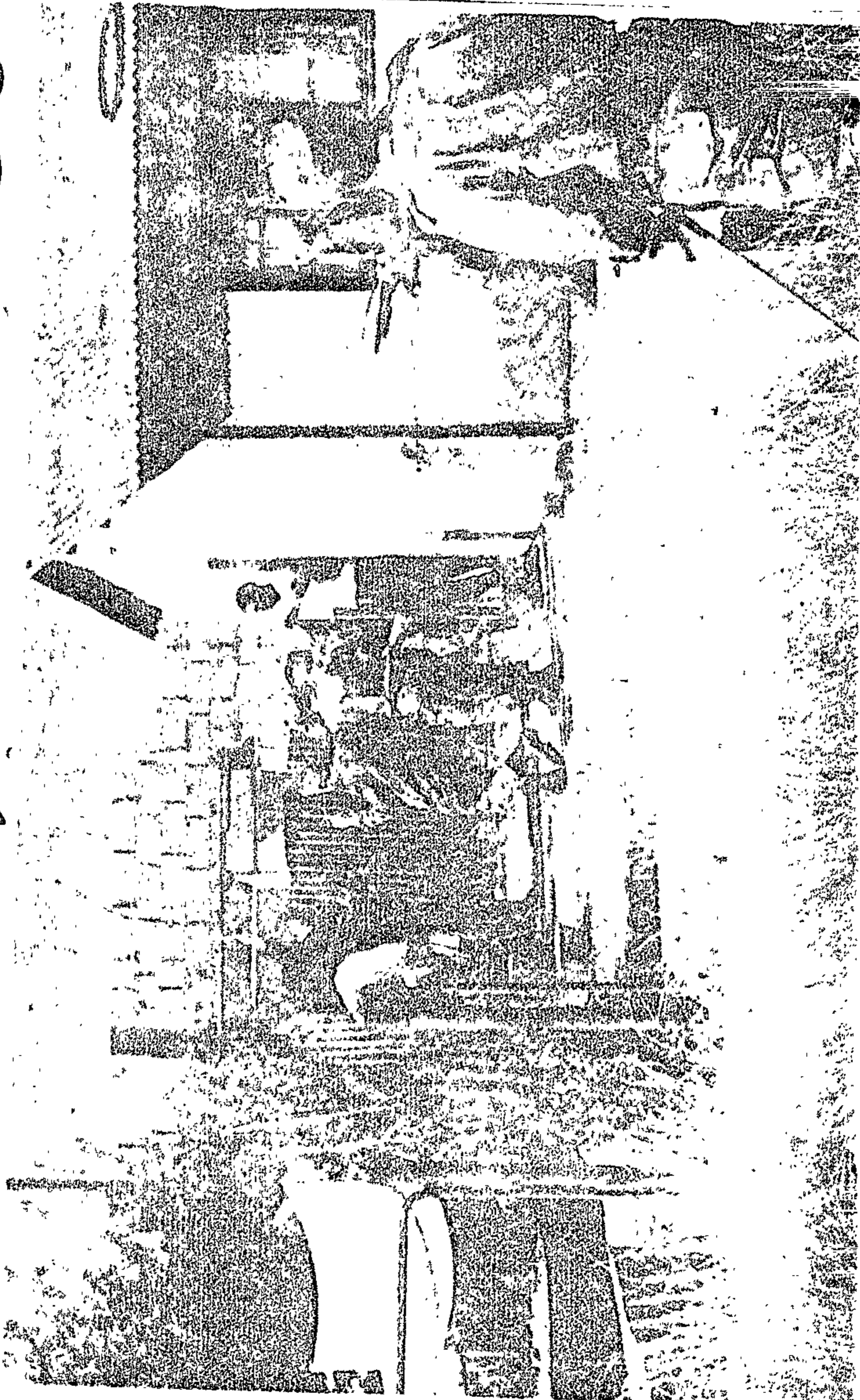
A police spokesman said Mr Abie Gungadin is to be charged with attempted murder.

His home has been set alight twice in 24 hours.

Only Indian-owned shops have been burnt. Adjoining shops, the Post Office, and other buildings were left untouched.

According to the Boksburg Town Clerk, the trouble began when an Indian trader tried to build a shop on housing land in the township. There are 22 000 people in the township — and there are 10 000 names on the waiting list for homes.

A 14-year-old boy was killed on Saturday, and yesterday the body of another coloured youth was found shortly after police fired four rounds of high-velocity



Police cannot say yet who shot the youths. Their names have not been released.

Mr J A "Jac" Rable, a prominent coloured politician, was admitted to hospital on Saturday night with bullet wounds.

Two of the other injured were women, and police told Sapa that a 19-year-old suspected looter was in a serious condition, but not critical.

Throughout yesterday police patrols fired teargas, and dispersed crowds with dogs and sjamboks.

Clashes between Indian and coloured taxi drivers on Friday continued on Saturday at a rank outside the Boksburg East Station Drivers, some armed with pangas, attacked each other and threw stones.

Brigadier Ben Pieterse, Divisional Commissioner for the East Rand, who personally visited the scene yesterday, said more than 100 policemen entered the township after arsonists set a shop alight for the second time.

"Stones were thrown over the roofs of shops at policemen in some streets surrounding the Indian shops; make-shift roadblocks were put up with branches, stones and cement blocks by people who bunched together in groups of about 50 to 120 at a time," Brig Pieterse said. Police cleared the obstacles, only to return later and find them up again."

So far 38 cars — including an entire taxi fleet — two shops, a garage, and a home have been destroyed by arsonists.

Some of the gutted buildings and vehicles included:

- The house and 10 cars belonging to Mr Able Gungadin;
- Loonats Store and eight cars;
- Bham's Foodmarket and five cars;
- Fransch Garage workshop and 15 cars;
- Nanabhay's Grocers;
- Reiger Park Supermarket and Cafe, which is also an agency of Southern Trident Building Society;
- Salon Shameera.

Car hulks and shops were still smouldering when police escorted reporters and overseas television cameramen through the tense township. Sporadic shots were heard.

Indian shopkeepers were frantically salvaging what equipment and goods they could, and said they feared looting would intensify after sundown.

● See Page 2, 8 and 9

Staff Reporters

The demonstration which led to two deaths, 21 injuries and more than 100 in damage in Reiger Park, Boksburg, was directed at the acute housing shortage according to community leaders.

"The community of Reiger Park categorically rejects the allegation that the demonstrations were caused by any racial feud," said Mr. George Peffer, a community leader, in a statement signed by Mr. George du Plessis, Labour Party secretary, and Mrs. J. Rabie, wife of the leading coloured politician Mr. J. Rabie who was wounded during the unrest.

"The demonstrations were caused by the acute housing shortage and the continuous failure of the

# Housing shortage caused Reiger riot

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authorities to keep promises to bring relief.

Recently Mr. du Plessis issued a pamphlet listing the 17 grievances of the people living in Reiger Park.

In the main, the grievances were the result of the housing shortage and Mr. du Plessis accused the Department of Community Development of not being

interested in building houses.

Mr. Peffer and the other signatories of last night's statement also asked that the police be removed from Reiger Park so that the situation could return to normal.

"There are 2200 families on the official waiting list, but the actual housing need exceeds this

figure by ten," Mr. Peffer said.

He said a Mr. a Gungadin, a tax owner living in Benoni but working in Reiger Park had used for a shop an area set aside for the erection of 52 houses.

Mr. Peffer said the people had responded by conducting a peaceful

demonstration in Reiger Park on Saturday, May 2.

During the demonstration, Mr. Gungadin had deliberately driven his vehicle into the crowd injuring people, Mr. Peffer said.

The statement, quoting Mr. George du Plessis, said Mr. Gungadin had openly

brandished firearms in full view of the police.

After the police had left the scene, Mr. Gungadin reportedly rammed a vehicle belonging to Dick Ewood with his own vehicle. Mr. du Plessis said.

There was, he said, a deep suspicion among the people of Reiger Park that Mr. Gungadin

because of his wealth had a special influence with the authorities.

The Indian township of Actonville is overcrowded and this is the reason the Indian traders have ventured to live and conduct business in Reiger Park.

But their presence has held up the development of coloured business in the area.

## Stray bullet that found a young victim

East Rand Bureau

Aziza Phillips (14) of September Street, Reiger Park, was one of the innocent victims of the weekend's violence.

He was killed while watching the riot from the backyard of his home at about 7.30 pm on Saturday.

"Aziza spent the afternoon watching television, he was not interested in taking part in the riot," said his distraught mother, Mrs. Rookaya Phillips, yesterday.

She said her husband, Mr. Dennis Phillips, and Aziza went into the yard when they heard the shooting start, to see what was happening.

### RETURNED

Mr. Phillips returned to the house, then noticed that his son had not followed him. He found Aziza lying in a pool of blood next to their car. He had apparently been shot in the face by a stray police bullet.

The parents rushed him to Boksburg-Benoni Hospital, but he was dead on arrival.

"It's very hard for us to accept his death. He had had nothing to do with the riot, yet he was killed," said Mrs. Phillips.



Gutted Indian trading stores and a burnt out vehicle in the streets of Reiger Park mark the rioting at the weekend which claimed the lives of two young people. A further 21 people were injured including six policemen.

REIGER PARK, and the roots of its disaffection, were born more than 16 years ago when the Government started Group Areas removals of East Rand coloureds to Boksburg, while Benoni became the group area for East Rand Indians.

The coloureds were moved into the old location of Stirtonville, while the blacks were moved to a new township, Vosloorus.

By September 1966, when Stirtonville (renamed Reiger Park) was officially declared a regional group area for East Rand coloureds, the township already held 10 000 people and was being called a "cesspool of iniquity" in which the inhabitants were terrorised by gang warfare.

By 1971 there were 13 000 coloureds to 33 775 whites — and 250 Indians "soon to be moved" to Actonville. In that year the then Minister of Community Development, Mr Blaar Coetzee, promised that the Indian traders would receive immediate attention.

Two years later the Indian traders were still in Reiger Park because Actonville was already overtraded. The Department of Community Development again promised that the re-settlement of East Rand Indians "was being reconsidered at a high level".

The problem was that the 42 Indian traders left in Reiger Park were blocking coloured commercial advancement, while at the same time the insecure Indian businesses, perpetually awaiting removal, were stagnating to the point where they could fall foul of health regulations.

Mr Issy Kramer, then chairman of Boksburg's management committee, said at the time: "We have uprooted the coloured people and brought them here and are now preventing them from advancing."

But the Indians stayed. In 1979, when the number of Indian traders in Boksburg had risen to 67, it was announced that Reiger Park would get a new business complex, while an Oriental Plaza would be established between Boksburg and Benoni for the Indian traders from Boksburg and Reiger Park.

Today this plaza is still in the planning stage. And while there are only 14 or so Indian traders, and two Chinese, in Reiger Park, they are on housing land — and the trader whose actions seemed to have precipitated the current unrest tried to erect a shop on housing land.

In the meantime, while plans to relieve the desperate overcrowding in Actonville by resettling Indians in the former white area of Rynsoord was held up by accusations of irregularities, plans to incorporate the white area of Delmore into Reiger Park, to relieve coloured overcrowding, also ran into trouble.

Unlike black townships, which are administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development through administration boards, coloured townships are the responsibility of municipalities.

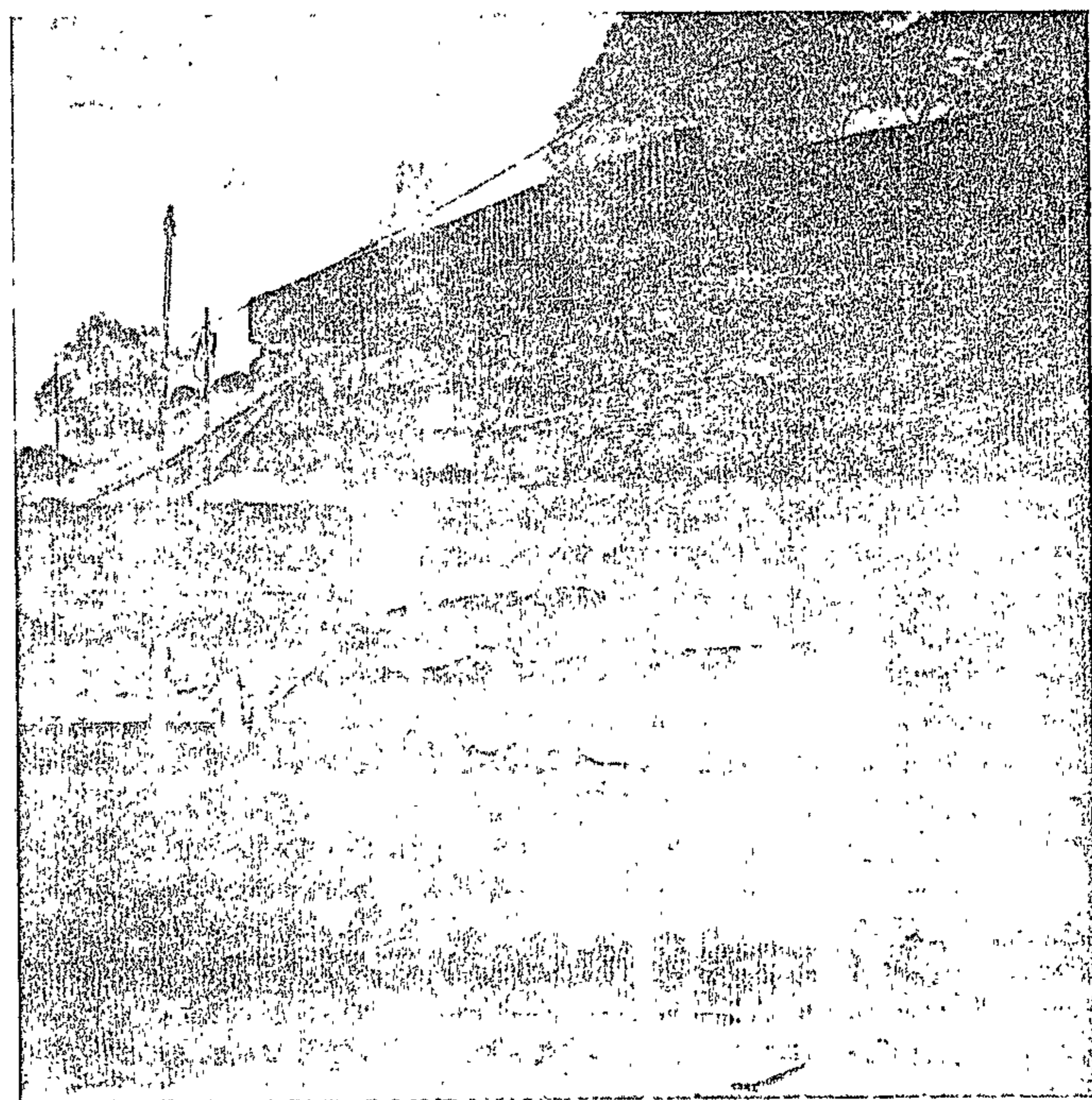
In March this year the Boksburg Town Council, while not opposing this expansion of Reiger Park in principle, decided to support a management committee decision against the proposal. The reason was that "a second coloured group area would be a still greater financial burden for the white ratepayers of Boksburg".

It was an argument that had featured repeatedly in the long and acrimonious dispute over whether or not to open Boksburg's Town Hall to coloureds.

In 1979 a coloured high school planned to hold a debutante ball to raise R25 000 for the care of coloured children throughout the East Rand. The local community hall in Reiger Park — formerly a beerhall dating from the days when the township was the black location of Stirtonville — was inadequate. Some months later Boksburg

# Resettlement — the root cause of anger in Reiger Park

BY ANNE SACKS AND LIN MENGE



Wrecked cars and an Indian-owned shop after the weekend's violence in Reiger Park.

finally opened its town hall to all races, but the argument that the white ratepayers should not have to subsidise the coloured group area community remained in force.

These arguments, voiced during the town hall row by the chairman of the management committee, Mr Chris Smith, were that neither the 20 000 coloureds living in Reiger Park, nor the people of Boksburg had asked for Reiger Park to be in Boksburg. It was the Government who had put the coloureds there. Because the coloureds did not have a municipal vote, they did not have the "moral right" either to use white facilities.

It was unreasonable to expect the white ratepayers to pay for Reiger Park to be a model township, especially when the coloureds were not historically part of the town and only a small percentage of them actually worked in the town.

The grumble over sharing the town hall with coloureds and the refusal to expand the crowded coloured township ti-

nally grew into a desire to wash white Boksburg's hands altogether of the Reiger Park problem.

And so last week Boksburg Town Council became the second East Rand council to call on the Department of Community Development to take over the running of its coloured township.

In March, the Alberton Town Council approved a motion calling on the Government to take over the administration of Eden Park which, like Reiger Park, houses coloureds from all over the East Rand.

Alberton claimed it did not have enough money to develop the township of 10 000 residents.

Yesterday Boksburg's management committee chairman confirmed his council had approved a motion calling on the Government to take over the running of Reiger Park, which has about 22 000 residents.

He said Boksburg's MP, Mr Sakke Blanche, had agreed to take up the matter with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

"The Boksburg council can-

not afford to run the township," Mr Smith said. "It places us in a deficit of at least R5-million every year."

Soon after the Alberton council decided to call on the Government to take over the running of Eden Park, Mr Johan van der Merwe, chairman of the management committee, said:

"We admit we are making a policy suggestion to the central Government with regard to coloureds. But our motivation is purely economic and not political."

The Alberton and Boksburg councils' reasons for handing over the running of the townships to the Government are exactly the same:

- A shortage of municipal funds;
- Residents are not in a socio-economic position to develop themselves without facing massive rent increases;
- The Government is the authority in the best financial position to administer the townships, and
- Residents are not historically part of the towns because they were resettled there.

## 'Demoralised, dispossessed, deprived'

OVERCROWDING in Reiger Park, Boksburg's controversial coloured township, has reached "bursting point" and the township is deteriorating into a slum, says one of the residents.

The resident, G K du Plessis, made this point in a strongly-worded "questionnaire" which came into the possession of the Rand Daily Mail.

The pamphlet concentrates on the "acute" housing shortage, and says lack of housing is a Government-created problem which "touches a sensitive nerve of our people and will ultimately lead us on the road of disaster".

"According to official figures," it says, "we have a long waiting list for 2 230 houses in Reiger Park alone... (and) the backlog will never be wiped out because the Department of Community Development is not interested in building sufficient houses."

The pamphlet, called "Tell Me If I'm Wrong", which is issued "from time to time", lists 17 grievances of coloured people living under separate development.

"Tell me if I'm wrong to say that shelter is without question a basic human right, and that white immigrants who arrive in this country... are housed overnight while we who were born and bred here and who have contributed to the wealth of the country

are hassled by hurtful discriminatory laws," the pamphlet asks.

"Tell me if I'm wrong if I say that the housing shortage is a Government-created problem which can be attributed to the high divorce rate and (the) breaking up of many youngsters' marriages.

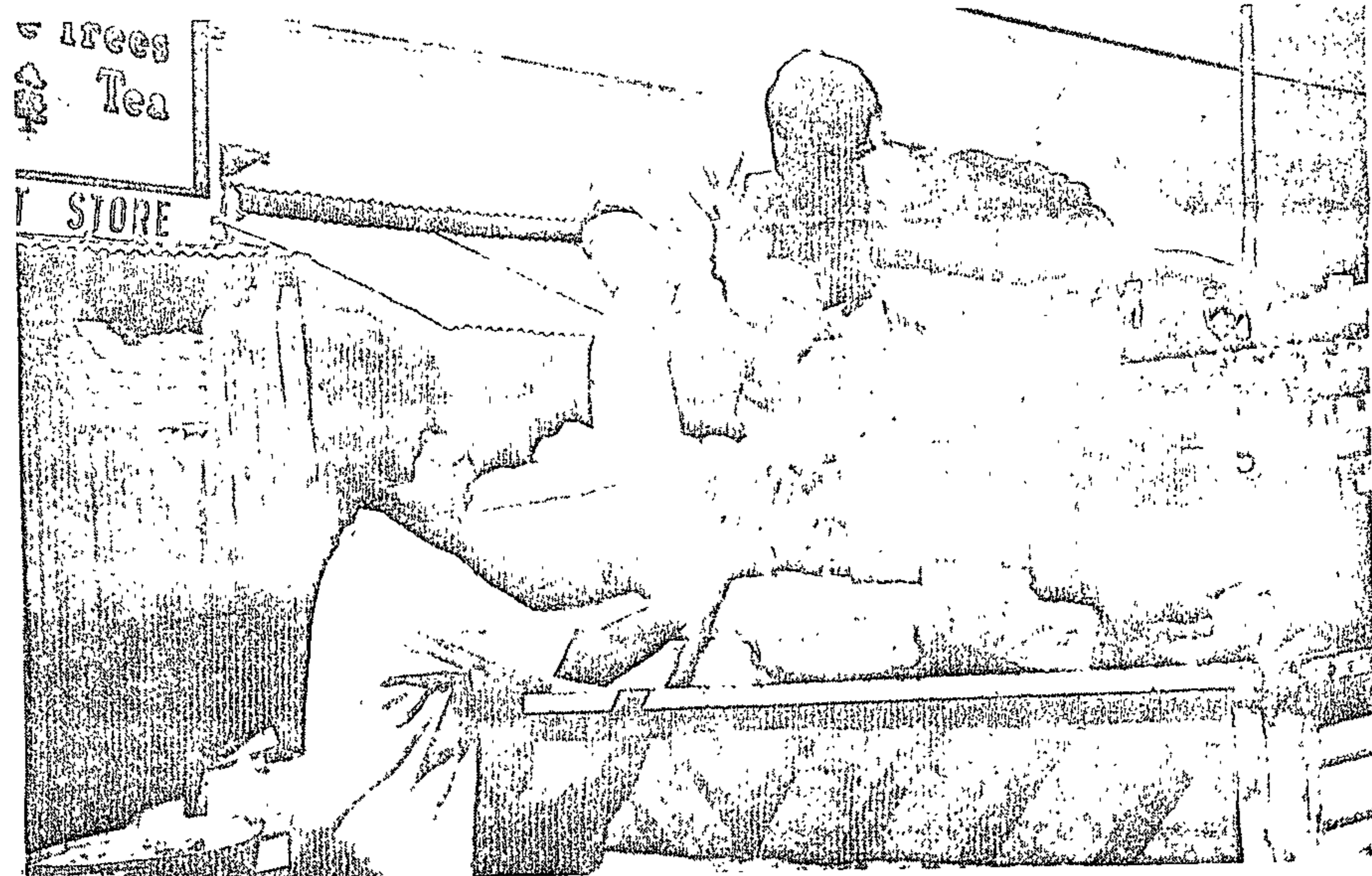
"Tell me if I'm wrong to say overcrowding leads to a high rate of teenage pregnancies, alcoholism and insecurity."

The pamphlet criticises the Department of Community Development, coloured management committees and the defunct Coloured Representative Council for failing to provide housing.

"The whole housing shortage is intended to further demoralise, dispossess and deprive us of a decent way of living," it says. "The housing shortage will continue to deteriorate while the Group Areas Act prevails."

The pamphlet calls on the Government to repeal the Group Areas Act because "it creates unnecessary hardships and suffering when it compels two or three families to live in one house".

"Tell me if I'm wrong if I say South Africa is the only country in the world where, when a boy or girl approached you and told you that he or she was going to get married, your first response would be, 'Waar gaan julle by?' ('Where are you going to live?') instead of 'Congrats, who is the lucky boy or girl?'" it says.



Anticipating more violence last night, Indian shopkeepers cleared the shelves yesterday morning.

# Meeting on housing crisis in riot-stricken township

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## Staff Reporters

The critical housing shortage in riot-torn Reiger Park, Boksburg, was discussed this afternoon at an urgent meeting between the Government and the Boksburg Management Committee.

This followed a weekend of violence which left two dead — including a 14-year-old boy — and 21 injured. Damage to shops, cars and houses is estimated at well over R1-million.

Police were keeping a low profile today as calm returned to the area where tensions had been building up for some time over the presence of an Indian shop on ground which was understood to be earmarked for houses.

The critical housing shortage has been growing for several years and community leaders have viewed this as the main

reason for the riot.

Today community leaders called the housing situation "disgusting" and "appalling."

"The Government knows how we live but they are not keen to do anything about it," said Mr George du Plessis, Labour Party treasurer and Reiger Park community leader.

"We recently did a survey of the single quarters in Reiger Park which consist of four rooms in a single house with four separate entrances. We found up to 16 families in four rooms."

But there is little relief on the horizon. The Department of Community Development today confirmed that only 52 houses were to be built in the township this year under the present programme.

The official backlog is 2 230 houses. Community leaders claim the actual

shortage is much higher than this.

The housing crisis is heightened by the lack of ground for development in Reiger Park. Chairman of Boksburg's Management Committee, Mr Chris Smith, said today there was not sufficient ground within the boundaries of Reiger Park to provide homes for those who needed them.

One of the issues discussed at the meeting between the Management Committee and the Department of Community Development today was the provision of more land.

Nineteen people, including an Indian trader, Mr A Gungadin, were arrested during the riot in which four shops, a garage and 38 cars were gutted.

The two dead are Aziza Phillips (14), and Mr Thomas Edward Damons (19).

© See Page 3.



# Band township quiet after two killed in rioting

**BOKSBI Kg.** — The coloured township of Reiger Park was quiet today after a weekend of violence in which two youths died of bullet wounds. 21 were wounded and about 40 vehicles and several shops were gutted by fire.

The divisional CID officer for the East Rand, Brigadier Stan Schutte, said the dead were Mr Thomas Damos, 18, and Billy Anthony Phillips, 14.

Of the 21 injured, 15 were residents and seven were policemen, including four whites. They were admitted to hospital. One man was still in a serious condition.

The police had head and body wounds from stones hurled by rioters. One constable had 10 stitches in a wound in the back of his head.

Only three rioters were injured as a result of police action, Brigadier Schutte said.

Two were struck by teargas canisters, and a third — a suspected looter — was wounded by birdshot.

A police spokesman said a man admitted to hospital with bullet wounds, Mr Wayne September, alleged that an Indian man had shot him.

Another wounded man, Mr Stanley Pop, alleged he had been fired on from an Indian shop.

The spokesman said police had heard shots fired from shops attacked by rioters.

Three Indian stores, an Indian residence and a garage workshop — in which vehicles were parked — were gutted by fire. A fourth store was looted.

Sporadic stone-throwing had continued for a while, but the township was quiet and police were patrolling, he said.

The Reiger Park community leader, Mr George

Pfeffer, said in a statement signed by other prominent residents that the unrest had been sparked off by an acute housing shortage and was not racial.

The demonstration was directed at the acute housing shortage and the continuous promises of the authorities to bring relief to the sufferings of the people, he said.

There were 2 230 families on the official waiting list, but the actual housing need exceeded this figure.

He appealed to the police to withdraw 'as their presence can only lead to further violence.'

Ultimately, the heightened tension and conflict in Reiger Park can only be understood as a consequence of conditions created in the area by the Government's implementation of the Group Areas Act and the system of apartheid, he said.

The Boksburg town clerk, Mr Leon Ferreira, said the trouble appeared to have started when an Indian trader tried to build a shop on housing land.

About 22 000 people live in the township. Among them are about 14 Indian and two Chinese traders with premises on housing land.

The chairman of the Boksburg Management Committee, Mr Chris Smith, said that even if the traders were moved there would still be a housing shortage.

A coloured teacher and former member of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr W S Greef, said: 'The Indians have taken over here. Taxis, businesses, ... They're getting everything and are taking up the areas where we are supposed to live.'

The rioting began after clashes between Indian and coloured taxi drivers on Friday night and con-

tinued yesterday afternoon at a taxi rank outside Boksburg East station, where drivers beat each other up and threw stones.

Brigadier Ben Pieterse, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, said more than 100 police men had gone to the township shortly after arsonists set a shop alight for the second time.

Roadblocks were put up with branches, stones and cement blocks by people who bunched together in groups of about 50 to 120.

Police cleared the obstacles away only to come back a short while later and find them put up again.

About 40 cars — including almost an entire taxi fleet — three stores, a garage and a house, had been destroyed by arson, he said. — Sapa.

# Boy 'watched riot' — killed by bullet

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. —  
Billy Anthony (Aziza)  
Phillips, 14, was an innocent victim of the weekend's violence in Reiger

Park, his family said today.  
He was killed while watching the riot from his backyard about 7.30 pm on Saturday.

He spent the afternoon watching TV. He was not really interested in taking part in the riot, his distraught mother, said.  
Mrs Rookaya Phillips

said her husband, Mr Dennis Phillips, and Aziza went to the yard when they heard shooting, to see what was happening.  
Mr Phillips returned to

the house, but Aziza did not follow.  
He found him lying in a puddle of blood next to their car. He had apparently been hit in the face

by a stray police bullet.  
He was taken to Boksburg-Benoni hospital, but was dead on arrival.  
Aziza was in Standard 8.  
● See Page 13.

Argus 11/5/81

# HOUSE SHORTAGE SPARKS BOKSBURG RIOTS

BY shooting teargas and live bullets, the police were antagonising the people of the Reiger Park township near Boksburg, and their presence could only lead to further violence, Mr George Peffer, a Reiger Park community leader, said in a statement.

The statement, also signed by Mr George du Plessis, treasurer of the Labour Party, and Mrs J Rabie, wife of Mr J A "Jac" Rabie, a prominent coloured politician reported to have been admitted to hospital last night with bullet wounds, asked for the police to be removed from the scene so that the situation could return to normal.

"The community of Reiger Park categorically reject the allegation that the demonstrations were caused by any racial feud. The demonstration is directed at the acute housing shortage and the continuous promises of the authorities to bring relief to the sufferings of the people," the statement said.

"There are 2 330 families on the official waiting list, but the actual housing need exceeds this figure by far," Mr Peffer said. He said a Mr A Gungadin, a taxi owner, living in Rynoord in Benoni but working in Reiger Park, had turned an area set aside for the erection of 52 houses into a shop.

## FINAL STRAW

"This was the final straw for the people of Reiger Park, because not only were their hopes for any accommodation dashed — but the area is now under the control of a man who has exploited the people."

Mr Peffer said the people had responded by conducting a peaceful demonstration in Reiger Park on Saturday, May 2. During the demonstration, Mr Gungadin had deliberately driven his vehicle into the crowd, injuring people, Mr Peffer said.

The statement, quoting Mr George du Plessis, said Mr Gungadin had openly brandished firearms in full view of the police. After the police had left the scene, Mr Gungadin repeatedly rammed a vehicle belonging to an Afrikaans newspaper with his own vehicle, Mr du Plessis said.

There was, he said, a deep suspicion among the people of Reiger Park that Mr Gungadin, because of his wealth, had a special influence with the authorities.

He said the authorities in turn had shown a complete lack of sensitivity to the needs and grievances of the people, particularly to the acute housing shortage.

"Ultimately, the heightened tension and conflict in Reiger Park can only be understood as a consequence of conditions

created in the Government's implementation of the Group Areas Act and the system of apartheid.

"Against all this background, is there any wonder that the people felt forced to take action in the dramatic manner they did?" Mr du Plessis asked.

The statement continued: "We as the leaders, extend our condolences to the families who have suffered personal loss in the confusion and hope that the violence will end."

The statement listed what it termed were its grievances. They are:

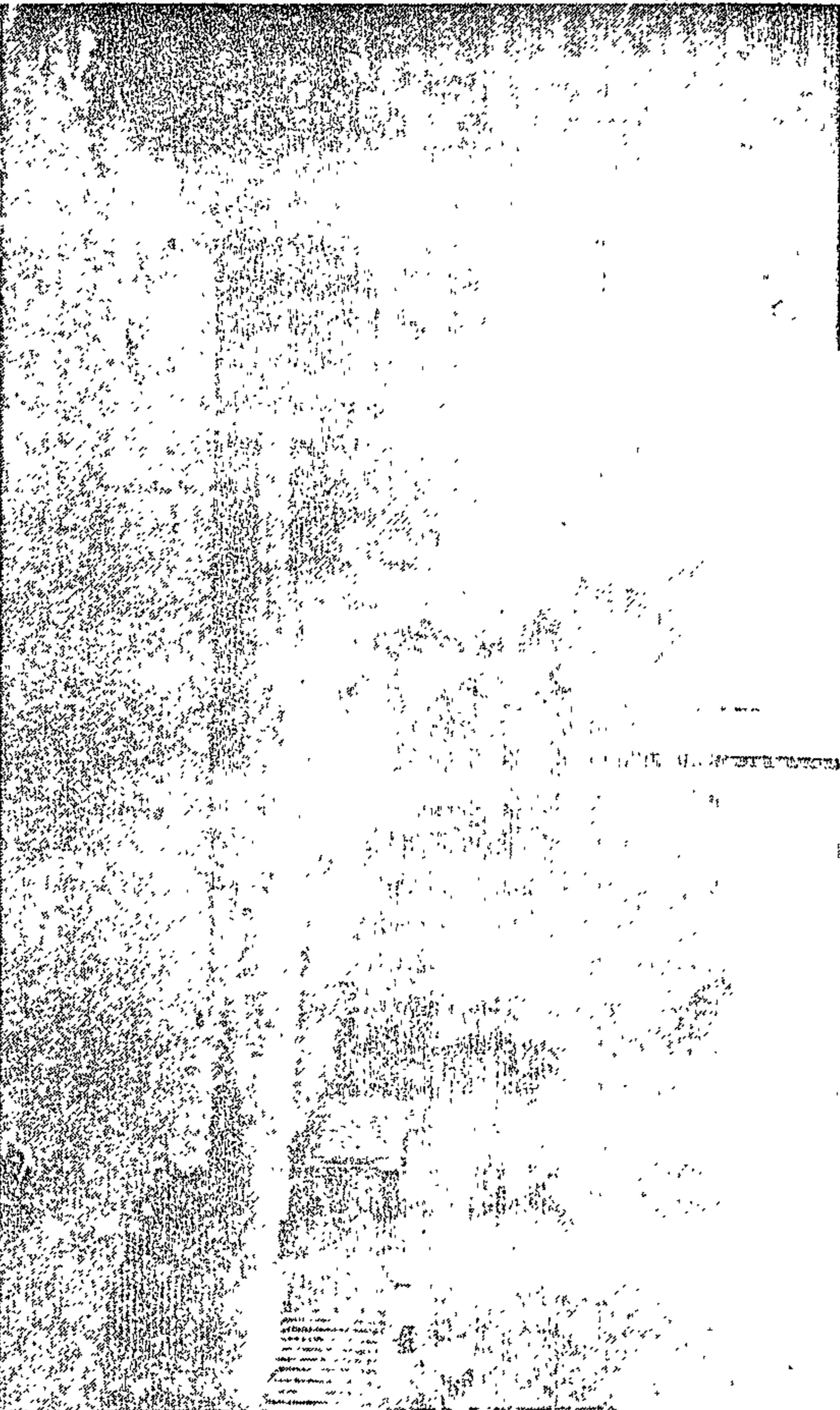
• Depiction of the conflict as a race riot — "We condemn this as a mischievous and calculated distortion of the actual situation."

• The police "kragdadigheid and violent action."

• The imposition of the Group Areas Act, which had "restricted the availability of land resulting in a severe lack of accommodation in Reiger Park," and which had enabled the "exploitation of the people by unscrupulous persons."

"We therefore demand the removal of the likes of Mr Gungadin and the police, as well as the release of all detainees and leaders," the statement said.

"We don't have racial unrest in Reiger Park, and there is no conflict between coloureds and Indians. It is basically a problem of an acute housing shortage aggravated by the failure of the authorities to carry out their promises." — SAPA.



Tear gas canisters explode in Reiger Park, Boksburg, during the unrest caused by an acute housing shortage.

# House shortage 'not a factor'

By Lynne Cornfield  
East Rand Bureau

The Boksburg Town Council does not agree lack of housing was an underlying reason for the violence that erupted in Reiger Park coloured township, killing two people at the weekend.

The mayor, Mr Wick Steyn, said the council would wait for a full report from the South African Police on the reasons for the violence.

He expressed his deepest sympathy for the relatives of those who died and were injured and said the council deplored the violence.

"The council will leave no stone unturned to restore harmony in the township," said Mr Steyn.

By Anthony Duigan  
and John Bentley

Fifty-two houses for a waiting list of 2 230 families. Another 170 houses next year.

This is the official two-year housing programme for riot-torn, overcrowded Reiger Park near Boksburg which is gradually degenerating into a dangerous slum along with the other underhoused black communities on the Reef.

Thousands of words have been written over the years about the housing backlog in black, coloured and Indian areas.

But the situation has continued to deteriorate as building slowed down and communities continued to grow.

Eight to 10 years ago a lot was written about a housing shortage of about 3 000 units in Soweto.

Today that backlog is 33 000 and growing — in an area little larger than the Soweto of 1972.

East Rand black townships have an official waiting list of more than 21 000 homes.

An unknown number of workers are waiting for beds in hostels.

Discussions about building programmes between the Department of Community Development and the East Rand Administration Board — which is responsible for the 15 black areas on the East Rand — take months.

For thousands of black workers this situation generates frightening insecurity.

They can get jobs, but without officially sanctioned accommodation they remain illegal workers facing the danger of immediate arrest and imprisonment.

Years of inaction have led to the situation becoming virtually uncontrollable.

● In Tembisa, there have been threats by one group that residents will stop paying rents unless something is done about the housing shortage.

● In Duduza, Nigel, a member of the community council is talking of putting up shacks because of a shortage of 500 homes.

● In Daveyton, Benoni, where community leaders say 8 000 houses are needed, the shack issue is heated. Homeless families who put up shacks in the last two years have been prosecuted.

● In Johannesburg alone there are 5 640 coloured families on the official waiting list for homes. Coloured leaders put the waiting list at 7 000.

● More than 11 000

Riot-torn township gradually turns into a slum land

STAMP 12/5/81

What did start it all?

Indian families are on official waiting lists in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area. Indian leaders say the waiting list is actually more than 14 000.

● In the Indian township of Actonville, Benoni, 1 400 families are homeless and up to six families share a house, according to community leaders.

It is this overcrowding which led to Indian businessmen trading in Reiger Park and thwarting the proper development of coloured business.

There is no Indian accommodation on the East Rand and the Boksburg Town Council has rejected an Indian request that Dawn Park, a buffer area between Boksburg and the black township of Vosloorus, be developed for Indian housing.

The weekend riots at Reiger Park were not caused by a housing shortage, the chairman of Boksburg's management committee, Mr Chris Smith, said yesterday.

Initial reports indicated that the unrest centred on a shop occupied by an Indian trader (Mr Albie Gungadin), he said.

He said the council, through Boksburg's MP, Mr Sakkie Blanche, had requested an interview with the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services to discuss Reiger Park.

He acknowledged there was a shortage of housing and that the council had applied for a loan of R864 000 from the National Housing Commission to build 52 homes in Reiger Park.

Another bone of contention, the Indian traders in Reiger Park, could also be eliminated soon by the resettlement of the businesses in the proposed Oriental Plaza, which will be built near Dunswart Stadium.



Mr Aubrey Dick, a member of the Reiger Park Management Committee, in Coronation Hospital, Johannesburg, after being injured during rioting which enveloped the coloured township at the weekend.

Coloured community leaders agree on the role played by this particular trader but point out that his shop would not have become a target if it were not for the belief that his premises stood on ground earmarked for badly needed housing.

But Mr Smith said lack of housing was probably a secondary cause of the costly weekend riot.

Reiger Park is the unwelcome stepchild of the Boksburg Town Council, which has asked the Government to take over the coloured area because it is a drain on the local authority's resources.

The local MP had already been asked to arrange a meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, to push the town council's proposal, Mr Smith said.

"We feel it is over to the government. At present about R500 000 a year has to be taken from white taxpayers of Boksburg to help finance Reiger Park.

"It should not be our responsibility," he said.

But Mr Smith put his finger on the real problem.

There was not sufficient land available in Reiger

Park to accommodate the people who needed homes.

In spite of this there is still no decision from the Government about where these people are to live.

The Government was investigating the possibility of Delmore, an area near Reiger Park, being developed as a second coloured township by the Boksburg Town Council was against this, Mr Smith said.

The possibility of Delmore becoming a new coloured area formed part of urgent discussions yesterday between the Government and the Boksburg Town Council.

Mr Aubrey Dick, a member of the Reiger Park management committee who was wounded during the riots, said he believed Delmore had to be given to the coloured people if any solution to the problem was to be found.

"Large numbers of coloureds are capable of building their own houses if given the ground," Mr Dick said.

"Many companies are also prepared to subsidise homes for their coloured workers if ground is available."

# The Star

## East Rand riots— and the red peril

NO doubt some Government officials defending their positions will see in any riot situation, such as the one that ripped apart Reiger Park's shopping street, the work of political agitators. And if they see in the situation a touch of "rooi gevaar" they will be nearer the truth than they know, for the problem appears to be red tape. There must be great drifts of it in the offices of the Department of Community Development, the final authority on housing in the East Rand whether it is the coloured people's township of Reiger Park, the Indians' in Actonville or the blacks' in Daveyton and Tembisa.

Reiger Park's case history is a story of buck passing. It is a Boksburg municipal township, even though it serves the whole East Rand. Its allocated area allows for no future expansion. Boksburg, struggling to finance it from

rates and loans, hopes to build 52 houses this year and 170 next. But the backlog is 2 230. It has repeatedly asked Community Development to take it over.

The Indian businessmen who have drawn the wrath of Reiger Park's people live there because Actonville is overcrowded. And although personal antagonisms may have been behind the weekend riots, the catalyst was the housing shortage and the frustrations of the homeless.

Red tape and excessive bureaucracy have inevitably created suspicions of corruption among those who dish out official favours. Red tape has strangled the Government's restrictive, inadequate housing policies to a point where racial discrimination against the voteless has made a bitter joke of the phrase "separate development." Apartheid, yes . . . but where's the development?

# No housing: 'influx' will spread<sup>1974</sup>

Municipal Reporter

The influx of coloured and Indian families into white group areas is likely to spread to all white Johannesburg suburbs unless the Government makes up the housing backlog in their areas, warns city councillor and MPC for Hillbrow, Mr Simon Chilchik.

"The National Party launched a disgusting campaign against the Progressive Federal Party in Hillbrow during the election and blamed us for coloured families living in the suburb," Mr Chilchik said.

His party did not control legislation, the Group Areas Act, the administration of the courts, or the allocation of housing, he added.

The Government was not providing enough land or money, and if it continued with its slow building programme every suburb in the city would see an influx of coloured and Indian families.

"There are an estimated 60 000 or 70 000 coloured people on the waiting list for housing in Johannesburg alone — these people are entitled to have roofs over their heads. They have done nothing wrong," he said.

# Stones fly as police aid Indians after riot

APUS 12/5/81  
84

**BOKSBURG.** — Police used teargas when they were stoned by a large crowd while helping Indian traders to clear their shops in riot-hit Reiger Park last night.

A police spokesman said Indian traders in the coloured township had decided to clear their shops and asked for police protection.

Police were helping an Indian businessman in Arthur Hobbs Street about 6 pm when a crowd surrounded them and threw stones.

## DOGS

The spokesman said: 'Police were forced to use two tear-smoke canisters and dogs to disperse the crowd.'

Another shop was set alight last night, he said.

The Boksburg Town Council yesterday denied reports that the housing shortage and 'promises' by the authorities had caused the weekend violence.

The mayor, Mr J L Steyn, said no stone would be left unturned to restore harmony. — Sapa.

● See Page 5.

# Reiger Park: Trader and son in court

12/5/81 5:17 PM

## East Rand Bureau

The riots in Reiger Park at the weekend had a sequel in the Boksburg's Magistrate's Court yesterday when Mr Mahador Pursad Gungadin (67) appeared on a charge of attempted murder and of pointing a firearm.

The magistrate, Mr S J Badenhorst, heard that Mr Gungadin, who has been trading in Reiger Park for more than 40 years, had lost every item of value in his business as a result of the unrest.

He would, therefore, be hard put to pay the R500 bail asked by the State.

Mr Badenhorst accepted the argument of defence attorney Mr Sam Wade that there was no chance that Mr Gungadin would

abscond and that he had no intention of returning to Reiger Park to retaliate, which the State feared.

He released Mr Gungadin on his own recognisances.

The charges against Mr Gungadin arise from an incident in which Mr Rex Slank was allegedly shot in the hand.

Mr Gungadin's son, Mr Brido Gungadin (32), was also charged with attempted murder.

Father and son pleaded not guilty and their separate cases were postponed to June 11.

In a third case Mr Dereck Human, Mr Luchyland Pursad and Mr Brido Gungadin were warned to appear again on June 8.



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teargas and live bullets, the police were an- people of the Reiger Park township near Boks- in presence could only lead to further violence. ffer, a Reiger Park community leader, said in a

nt, also signed by Mr George du Plessis, treas- bour Party, and Mrs J Rabie, wife of Mr J A prominent coloured politician reported to have to hospital last night with bullet wounds, asked o be removed from the scene so that the situa- n to normal.

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## FINAL STRAW

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# COMMENT

## Who's to blame?

THE tragedy of the violence that broke out in the East Rand township of Reiger Park is that those who try to justify separate development will almost certainly be quick to use such violence as reason for this policy.

However, the reasons for such an outbreak are far deeper than most people would like to believe. In the first place, such outbreaks do not just happen spontaneously. Which can only suggest that there had been simmering discontent in the township, which those in authority preferred to ignore.

There seems to be one major reason for the violence - the monopoly of business by Indians in the township. It is precisely because of Govern- ment policy that such division exists.

In any normal society, businessmen would be looked at, and accepted, as business- men. Indeed, it would not be the colour of a person's skin, but rather his entrepreneurial qualities that would determine acceptance by the people he serves.

But because Government policy has determined that coloureds must live separately from Indians, Zulus must live away from Sothos etc, artificial barriers have been created which should not have been there in the first place.

We hope that better ways are found to settle the issues involved in Boksburg. It is a challenge which the people in the area must accept. This unnecessary loss of life and property must be stopped.

## Dumped

WHILE on the subject of apartheid, need we once more point out the futility of the whole exercise? Need we once more point out the misery and deprivation that this system

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# TALKS ON RIOT BY BOKSBURG, GOVERNMENT

*Sowetan 12/5/70* (84) (87) (285)

THE critical housing shortage in riot-torn Reiger Park, Boksburg, was discussed at an urgent meeting yesterday between the Government and the Boksburg management committee.

This followed a weekend of violence which left two dead, including a 14-year-old boy, 21 injured and damage to shops, cars and houses estimated at well over R1-million.

Police were keeping a low profile yesterday as calm returned to the area where tensions had been building up for some time over the presence of an Indian shop on ground

## SOWETAN REPORTER

which was understood to be earmarked for houses.

The housing shortage which community leaders called "disgusting and appalling," has been building up for several years and has been blamed for the riot.

Earlier, the Boksburg Town Council denied reports that the housing shortage and "promises" by the authorities were the

main reasons for the violence.

Mayor J L Steyn said in a statement that no stone would be left unturned to restore harmony in the township.

Before the violence the council had already asked the local MP, Mr J Blanche, to arrange a meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to discuss "various matters" affecting Reiger Park.

## INFLUX

"Although there is a general shortage of housing stands because of the large-scale influx of coloureds at Reiger Park, the department of community development and auxiliary services, as well as the state committee, is giving attention to the matter.

"On February 25, the town council applied to the National Housing Commission for a loan of about R864 000 with the view to erecting 52 four or five-roomed houses on premises owned by the council," Mr Steyn said.

A garage, four shops and 38 cars were destroyed in the weekend violence and damage is estimated at over R1-million. The main victims were Indian shopkeepers.

## RESIDENTS

Trouble started on Friday at the East Rand and Boksburg East stations when coloured and Indian taxi owners and drivers fought each other. Residents later joined in the clash.

The riots, which erupted after a week of tense relations between some Indian traders and Reiger Park residents is apparently centred on an Indian shop being renovated which stood on some grounds once ear-marked for houses.

84 278 127 Argus 12/5/81  
**52 houses for 2 230 families**

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— Fifty-two houses for a waiting list of 2 230 families. Another 170 houses next year. This is the official two-year housing programme for riot-torn overcrowded Reiger Park, which is gradually collapsing into a dangerous slum along with the other underhoused black communities on the Reef.

Housing backlogs in black, coloured and Indian areas have continued to deteriorate as house building slowed down and communities continued to grow.

East Rand black townships have an official waiting list of more than 21 000 homes and an unknown number of workers are waiting for beds in hostels.

Discussions about building programmes between the Department of Community Development and the East Rand Administration Board (which is responsible for the 15 black areas of the East Rand) take months.

There are 5 640 coloured families on the official waiting list for homes. Coloured leaders put the waiting list at 7 000.

More than 11 000 Indian families are on official waiting lists in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area — but Indians say the waiting list could actually be 14 000.

In the Indian township of Actonville, Boksburg, 1 400 families are homeless and up to six families share one housing unit, according to community leaders.

**Court sequel to unrest deaths**

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The violence in which two people were killed in Reiger Park at the weekend had a sequel in Boksburg Magistrate's Court yesterday when Mr Mahadon Prasad Gungadin, 67, appeared on a charge of attempted murder and of pointing a firearm.

The magistrate, Mr S J Badenhorst, heard that Mr Gungadin, who had been trading in Reiger Park for more than 40 years, had lost every item of value in his business as a result of the unrest and would therefore be hard put to pay the R500 bail asked by Mr C Lombard for the State.

He released Mr Gungadin on his own recognisances.

The charges against Mr Gungadin arose from an incident in which Mr Rex Slankow was shot in the hand.

Mr Gungadin's son, Mr Brido Gungadin, 32, was also charged with attempted murder. It is alleged he fired at Mr Aubrey Foster with the intention of killing him.

Father and son, in their separate cases, pleaded

not guilty and their cases were postponed to June 11.

In a third case arising from violence in Reiger Park, Mr Dereck Human, Mr Luchyland Pursdad and Mr Brido Gungadin appeared before Mr Badenhorst.

They were warned to appear again on June 8.

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — A pamphlet campaign fanning animosity between Indian traders and the residents of Reiger Park, near Boksburg, had preceded this week's unrest in the coloured township, according to two Government Ministers.

In a joint statement issued today by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, both said the event's such as loss of life and property damage in the township, 'were to be regretted'. 'The events are further to be regretted because

# Riot blamed on racial strife

13/5/81  
S4  
220

reports indicate the contributing cause was racial strife between Indians and the coloureds.

The Government was aware that there had for a long time been dissatisfaction among coloured leaders and the residents of Reiger Park about the presence of Indian businessmen and taxi owners in the area.

'Steps have already been taken to remove this point of friction,' said the statement.

Tenders for a coloured business complex had already been accepted and building should begin soon.

Planning for the resettlement of Indian businessmen at Dunswart was already in an advanced stage and it was expected that tenders would be called before the end of the year.

The Government was aware that a housing shortage had developed in

Reiger Park. The provision of 714 economic housing units by Boksburg municipality had done little to bring relief.

Indian Council leaders in Durban today rejected Government claims that racial strife between Indians and the coloured was the immediate cause of the riots.

They have called for an urgent meeting to discuss the issue.

A Transvaal executive member Mr Ismail Mavet, said: 'I cannot agree that racial strife was the cause. The Ministers are obviously being fed with information by individuals with selfish motives.'

Mr George du Plessis, a Reiger Park community leader, and Mr Aubrey Dick, a management committee member, said the riot was definitely not a racial conflict.

... policeman with a dog as camouflaged police guard shops in Reiger Park A businessman, Mr Hassen shops looted and burnt in the rioting Now a retail organisation has promised to help him find his feet.

# Retailer to help riot-struck businessman find his feet

RDM 13/5/81 84 20/81

By MOKONE MOLETE

A REIGER Park businessman, who lost four shops during the riots, will be helped by a big food retail organisation to get back on his feet

Mr Hassen Bham, of Benoni lost about R100 000 when family businesses — a butchery, a cafe, a grocery store and a clothing shop — were looted and burnt down. Four cars belonging to family members were also set on fire.

The marketing director of Spar, Mr Mike Dobson, said the group would like to help Mr

Bham

"The main reason is we care and we would like to see Mr Bham on his feet again," Mr Dobson said

Mr Bham, whose family has been trading in the area for the past 40 years, said they won't trade at Reiger Park again and regrets that such an incident has taken place "We had a very good relationship with the housewives in the area," he said

"We were able to offer the Reiger Park community goods at cheap prices. It is a pity that housewives will now have to go

to town for their shopping"

This is not the first time the Bham family has met tragedy in Reiger Park about four years ago one of their shops was burnt down. Police suspected arson, he said, but the culprits had never been found.

Recalling what happened on Saturday, Mr Bham said he was in his grocery shop about 5:30pm when a mob of about 100 came to the shop throwing stones. They had just come from burning cars and property belonging to a taxi fleet owner

Mr Bham said there were customers in the shop at that

time. "We were warned and we just managed to close the burglar proofing barricades but they drove a car against them and managed to get into the store. The customers and my shop assistants escaped through the back door while my family hid in a storeroom full of oil tins."

Two thirds of the stock in the shop was looted before the shop was set on fire, Mr Bham said.

With him were his brother-in-law, sister and her four children, and a cousin.

"We had to get away. I asked a coloured man to help us, but he said his life would be in danger if he did. Fortunately, a woman helped us after we had been in the store for about half an hour."

Mr Bham said Indian traders were waiting for the Boksburg council to build them an Oriental Plaza. "They have been stalling and that is one reason why we were still trading in Reiger Park.

"It is not our responsibility that we did not move out. It these people (the coloureds) had to react in a situation where we had refused to move, it would have been understandable," he said

The chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council, Mr J B Patel, yesterday expressed his condolences to the families of the dead in the Reiger Park rioting

A telegram had been sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs appealing to the Government to come to the assistance of people who had been rendered homeless and those who had suffered losses, the chairman said. — Sapa.

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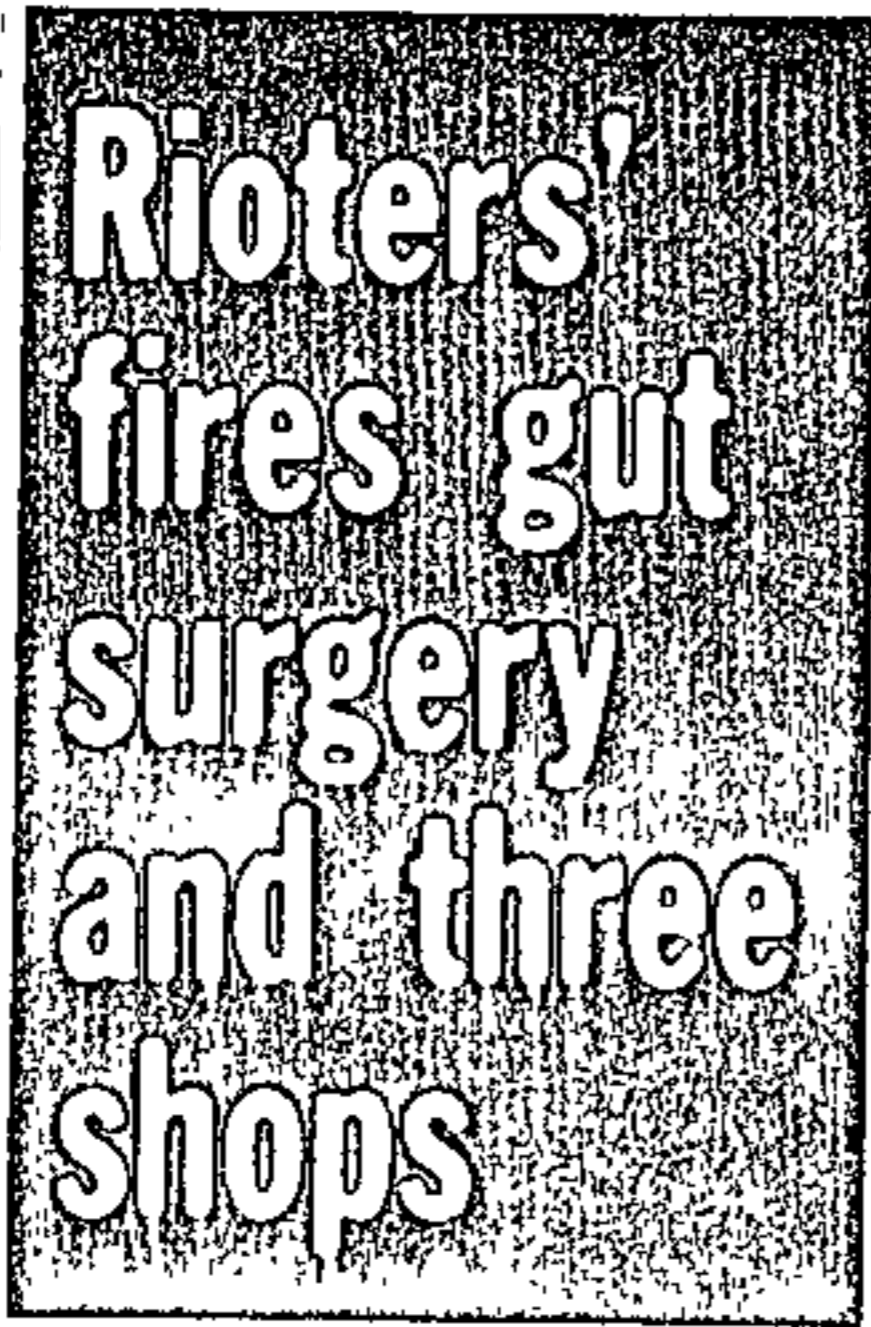
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# Rioters' fires gut surgery and three shops

By MIKE LOUW

A DOCTOR'S surgery and three shops, all owned by Indians, were yesterday set alight at Reiger Park, Boksburg, where rioting broke out at the weekend.

The surgery owned by Dr E M Ebrahim, was set on fire by coloured youths shortly after he had removed all his equipment to his other surgery at Germiston.

Police were on standby while Dr Ebrahim and other Indian shopkeepers loaded their belongings on to trucks. They fired off three teargas canisters to disperse a mob which had started throwing stones at windows of the surgery.

The surgery and an adjacent shop were set on fire at 4 30pm after police had left. A nearby shop which was emptied by its owner a few hours earlier was also set on fire.

Police returned, but kept a low profile.

Another shop in the same street was gutted by fire at 11 30am after its owner had removed his stock at the weekend.

All Indian traders and taxi owners have vacated the township.

One of the complaints by coloured residents, which apparently contributed to the rioting, was that Indians were being given preference by the authorities when applying for business licences.

Meanwhile, two youths who were killed during rioting at the weekend will both be buried on Sunday. They are Aziz Phillips, 14, a Standard Five pupil at Goedehoop Lower Primary School and Thomas Edward, 19, a factory worker.

RDM 13/5/81

# Govt says racial strife led to riots

By HELEN ZILLE and AMEEN AKHALWAYA

RACIAL strife between Indians and coloureds was the immediate cause of the recent Reiger Park riots, according to a Government statement issued yesterday.

The statement was released jointly by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, and Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development.

The Ministers also acknowledged the severe housing shortage in Reiger Park and announced that a new area had been "identified that will soon be advertised as a possible area of investigation by the Group Areas Board as an extension for Reiger Park".

But Reiger Park community leaders reacted angrily last night to the Ministers' statement. Mr George Peffer reiterated the leaders' weekend statement denying that the unrest was caused by racial conflict, and invited the Indian and Chinese traders, who had left, to return.

"We need them here," he said.

Mr Heunis and Mr Kotze said the Government had taken note "with disappointment" of the events in Reiger Park, Boksburg, and regretted the loss of life, injuries and destruction of property.

"The events are further regrettable because reports indicate that racial strife between Indians and coloureds was the immediate cause. The Government is also aware that events were preceded by a pamphlet campaign that aggravated feelings between Indian traders and residents."

The Government was aware that coloured leaders and residents of Reiger Park had been dissatisfied for a considerable time about the presence of In-

dian traders and taxi owners.

"Steps had already been taken to remove this point of friction."

"The planning for the re-settlement of Indian traders is at an advanced stage and tenders for the erection of a business centre in Dunsward should be called for before the end of the year."

Indian traders who lost their businesses in Reiger Park could contact the Department of Community Development in connection with the possible temporary re-establishment of their businesses.

On the chronic housing shortage, the Ministers said: "The Government is aware that for various reasons over the past few years a housing shortage had developed in Reiger Park."

"The provision of 714 economic houses at a cost of R4 113 980 by the municipality of Boksburg brought little relief."

A Government committee had been established to pay attention to the clearance and replanning of the area in conjunction with the municipality and the Coloured Management Committee.

"The committee has already completed plans for the replanning which amongst other things will make provision for the erection of 52 dwelling units and the restoration and enlargement of 150 dwelling units."

Mr Peffer said "First we had the police making statements on our behalf, now the Ministers. Who gave them the information about so-called racial strife? It seems people outside know more about what is supposed to be happening here than we do."

"If they insist it was a racial conflict, they are calling us liars," Mr Peffer said.

See Page 4

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Southern Africa.

## The Reiger Park exodus

POLICE in camouflage uniform stood on standby yesterday in Reiger Park as isolated incidents of stone-throwing and burning of shops by coloured youths continued.

Demonstrations by a group of youths carrying placards reading "Ons Soci. Huise" started burning a doctor's surgery and cars. Adults were standing with arms folded witnessing the scene.

Earlier most Indian businessmen in Reiger Park, the riot-torn coloured area

of Boksburg, had moved out of the township.

This was announced yesterday by Capt F N Swart, the PRO for East Rand Police.

He said: "Most, if not all the traders whose shops were destroyed by fire during the riot, started clearing up their premises on Monday and have moved out of the area."

Capt Swart said there were no incidents yesterday and that Reiger Park was now quiet although police were still patrolling there.

FIFTY two houses for a waiting list of 2 230 families. Another 170 houses will be built next year.

This is the official two year housing programme for riot-torn, overcrowded Reiger Park, which is gradually collapsing into a dangerous slum along with the other underhoused black communities on the Reef.

Housing backlogs in African, coloured and Indian areas have continued to deteriorate as house building slowed down and communities continued to grow. Eight to 10 years ago a lot was written about a housing shortage of about 3 000 units in Soweto.

Today that backlog is 33 000 homes and growing in an area a little bigger than the Soweto of 1972.

East Rand African townships have an official waiting list of more than 21 000 homes. An unknown number of workers are waiting for beds in hostels.

Meanwhile discussions about building programmes between the Department of Community Development and the East Rand Administration Board (which is responsible for the 15 black areas of the East Rand) take months.

African workers can get

# A critical shortage of black housing

jobs, but without sanctioned accommodation they are illegal workers and can be arrested and imprisoned.

In Tembisa, threats by one group that residents will stop paying rents unless something is done about the housing shortage.

In Duduza, Nigel, a member of the community Council is talking of erecting shacks because of a shortage of 5 000 homes.

In Daveyton, Benoni, where community leaders claim 8 000 houses are needed, the shack issue is a heated one. Homeless families who erected shacks there in the last two years have been prosecuted.

In Johannesburg alone there are 5 640 coloured families on the official waiting list for homes. Coloured leaders put the waiting list at 7 000.

More than 74 000 Indian families are on the official waiting lists in the Pretoria Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area but Indian leader say the waiting list

could actually be 14 000.

In the Indian township of Actonville, Benoni 1 400 families are homeless and up to six families share one housing unit, according to community leaders.

## Little hope

Despite this overcrowding which led to Indian businessmen trading in Reiger Park and thwarting the proper development of Coloured business there is no indication of accommodation on the East Rand and the Boksburg Town Council has rejected an Indian request that Dawn Park, a buffer area between Boksburg and the African township of Vosloorus, be turned over for Indian housing.

The weekend riots at Reiger Park were not caused by a housing shortage, the chairman of Boksburg Management committee Mr Chris Smith, said this week. Initial reports indicated

that the unrest centred around a shop occupied by an Indian trader (Mr Albre Gungadin), he said.

Coloured community leaders agree about the role played by this particular trader but point out that his shop would not have become a target if it were not for the belief that his premises stood on ground earmarked for badly needed coloured housing.

But Mr Smith agreed that lack of housing was probably a secondary cause of the costly weekend riot.

Reiger Park is the unwelcome step child of the Boksburg Town Council which has asked the Government to take over the Coloured area because it is a drain on the local authority's resources.

The local member of Parliament had already been asked to arrange a meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Ben Lötze, to push the Town Council's proposal, Mr Smith said.

He added that when Reiger Park became a regional Coloured township about 16 years ago, the Government had promised the community that the Indian traders who had been there when the township was African would be removed as soon as possible. At the same time, the Indians were given the assurance that their rights to trade there would be protected until they were resettled.

"After 16 years, you can't blame the people for getting upset and losing hope that something would happen," said Mr Smith.

However, he said he knew the Government was in the final stages of planning an Oriental Plaza near Duns-wart station which would accommodate all the Indian traders of Boksburg.

Meanwhile in the Boksburg Magistrates Court on Monday, Mr Mahador Prasad Gungadin (67) appeared on a charge of attempted murder and of pointing a firearm.

The magistrate, Mr S J

Badenhorst, heard that Mr Gungadin, who has been trading in Reiger Park for more than 40 years had lost every item of value in his business as a result of the unrest and would therefore be hard put to pay the R500 bail asked by the state.

Mr Badenhorst accepted the argument of the defence attorney Mr Sam Wade, who said there was no chance that Mr Gungadin would abscond and that he had no intention of returning to Reiger Park to retaliate, which is what the state feared. He released Mr Gungadin on his own recognisances.

The charges against Mr Gungadin arose from an incident in which Mr Rex Slank was shot in the hand.

Mr Gungadin's son, Mr Brido Gungadin (32), was also charged with attempted murder. It is alleged that he fired at Mr Aubrey Foster with the intention of killing him.

Father and son, in their separate cases pleaded not guilty and their cases were postponed to June 11.

In a third case arising from the violence in Reiger Park, Mr Derek Human. Mr Luchlyland Pursad and Mr Brido Gungadin appeared before Mr Badenhorst. They were warned to appear again on June 8.

Mr C Lombard appeared for the state. — Own correspondent.

## The champion of the poor fought for his ideas with his songs

# Hero Marley is dead

BOB MARLEY, leading exponent of reggae.



# Reiger Park riots meeting



S. C. L. E. M.  
1/15/51

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

The Reiger Park management committee, church ministers, traders and other organisations in the township, will meet today to discuss the acute shortage of houses in the riot-torn area.

Mr M S du Preez, vice-chairman of the management committee, said yesterday that the Press will be barred from the meeting and that a statement will be released afterwards.

He said "The Boksburg Town Council has promised over the past years that they will build more houses in Reiger Park and nothing has happened so far. People could not wait any longer and the results were the weekend riots."



# 38 face charges after RDM 16/5/81 ~~23~~ ~~23~~ 34 violence in Reiger Park

Staff Reporter

THIRTY-eight Reiger Park residents were arrested yesterday morning and later charged in the Boksburg Magistrate's Court with public violence.

The charges arise out of violence which flared in the East Rand coloured township last weekend.

Bail for 36 of the accused was fixed at R150. Two others are under 18 years of age. They were ordered to appear again in court on June 4

Those appearing before Mr W G Rosch were: Mr Attie Clements, 35; Mr Everette W Clements, 41; Mr Everett J Thomas, 26; Mr Allen M de Jager, 35; Mr Norman Martins, 29; Mr Leon B Petersen, 32; Ms Ellen E Lambert, 32; Mr Aubrey Foster, 25; Ms Susan J Varrie, 23; Mr Cobert Julius, 40; Mr Andries Botha, 54; Mr

George K du Plessis, 46; Mr Jan Botha, Mr Noel Martin, 28; Ms Dores Andrews, 41; Mr Henry Jeffries, 26; Mr George J Andrews, 51; Ms Shirley Lypschitz, 49; Ms Jennifer K Schubert, 22; Mr Freddie Schubert, 27; Ms Lettie Januarie, 48; Ms Myrtel Thomas 39; Mr Gregory R Schubert, 24; Mr Sidney D Minnie, 19; Mr Donald C W Opperman, 41; Mr Bennet N Klou, 48; Mr Johannes Louw, 23; Mr Douglas Roman, 20; Mr Daniel Benadie, 20; Ms Susan R Murphy, 33; Mr Vernon C Tree, 33; Mr Jan Redcliffe, 28; Mr Tyron van der Westhuizen, 38; Mr Vivienne Olifant, 25; Mr Winston A Lambert, 18; and Mr Emmanuel J Daniels, 39

The chairman of Reiger Park management committee, Mr Jac Rabie, who is also Transvaal leader of the Labour Par-

ty, appealed to residents to be calm following the upheaval in the township last weekend

Speaking outside the magistrate's court, Mr Rabie said "We must bear in mind that we are still mourning the two youths who were killed during the unrest

"Their funeral will be held tomorrow. I appeal to police to keep a low profile, if they are at the burial.

"Residents should be calm, especially because some of them have already been charged with public violence

"Let the legal proceedings against them proceed in a calm atmosphere "

Mr Rabie was among those who were injured during the riot and admitted to hospital. He was discharged on Thursday.

## All quiet after Reiger Park unrest

C. Herald 16/5/81

REIGER PARK, near Boksburg, was 'back to normal' on Wednesday as the township prepared for the funeral of the two victims of the weekend's violence which also caused 21 injuries and the burning down of 40 vehicles and several shops.

Mr Thomas Damons, 18, and Billy Anthony Phillips, 14, will be buried on Saturday at Rondebult, near Boksburg. Thousands of people are expected to attend the funeral.

After the weekend's violence, the few Indian businessmen in the area left their homes which were burnt down as they were vacated.

Observers reported that the coloured-owned shops were now full with eager shoppers. Before, they had to sit on their stoeps and wait for customers.

'Everything is back to

normal and the children are all going to school as if nothing happened,' a resident said.

The unrest began on Friday night after clashes between coloured and Indian taxi drivers at a taxi rank outside Boksburg East station, where drivers fought each other and threw stones.

In a statement, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said racial strife between the two communities was the immediate cause.

But they also agree that there was a severe housing shortage among coloured people in Reiger Park, and said planning for the resettlement of Indian traders elsewhere was at an advanced stage.

# The truth in Reiger

THE riots in Reiger Park, Boksburg's Coloured township, were sparked by a very minor matter — renovations allegedly condoned by Whites to a shop operated by an Indian in a Coloured township.

Official explanations have laid the blame for the riots on racial strife, but a Sunday Express investigation this week found the root of the trouble lies a long way down, in 16 years of Group Areas removals on the East Rand which have led to a disastrous housing shortage.

Mr Jac Rabie, chairman of the Coloured management committee and a leader of the Reiger Park Coloured community, and Mr Hassan Bham, an Indian trader who lost everything in the riots, put the disturbances in the context of Group Areas politics in interviews with the Sunday Express — Mr Leon Ferreira, town clerk of Boksburg, on the history of the removals.

All three conceded that the personal unpopularity of the trader involved in the renovation, Mr 'Albie' Gungadin, may have led to ill-feeling which sparked the riots.

Mr Gungadin and his father, Mr Mahodor Gungadin, this week appeared in Boksburg Magistrate's Court on charges of attempted murder after an incident during Saturday's disturbance when Mr Rex Slank was shot in the hand.

Mr Gungadin refused to speak to the Sunday Express, but a group of Coloured people interviewed in Reiger Park this week spoke bitterly of his "wealth and influence where it counts".

Mr Rabie, interviewed in hospital where he was recovering from a bullet wound received during the riots, reacted angrily to suggestions that the root cause of the riots was racial

strife between Coloureds and Indians, as claimed by the Government.

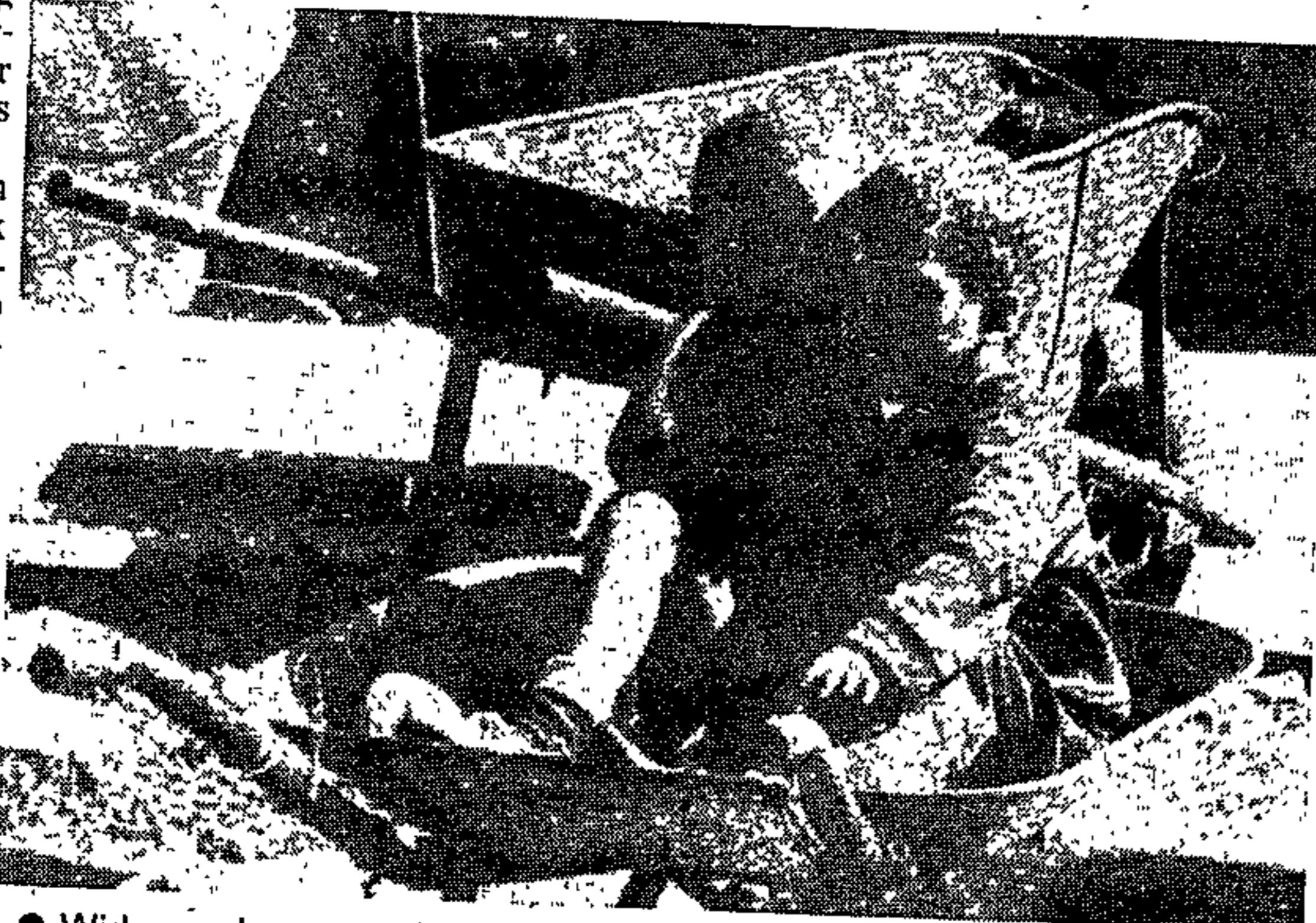
"That is nonsense," he said. "There are 2 230 families on the waiting list for houses, and the last straw was seeing renovations to an Indian shop run by Mr 'Albie' Gungadin in an area set aside for housing."

"When we asked why this was being done instead of the buildings being demolished, we were told that permission for the demolition had not yet been given by the city engineer's department."

"We could not find who had given permission for the renovations, or if any permission had been given at all, so we decided to hold a peaceful demonstration and this took place on May 2."

"Then the boycott against Mr Gungadin's taxis started. It was completely spontaneous. The real trouble started on Friday night when a convoy drove through Reiger Park in support of the boycott. A crowd gathered around Mr Gungadin's shop, the police were called, and there were skirmishes."

By JEAN LEMAY



Wide-eyed among the ruins, two Reiger Park toddlers snatch a rest in a wheelbarrow.

"Tear smoke was used, a revolver was drawn, and shots were fired. I appealed to the police to leave the scene and to the people to disperse."

"On Saturday, about lunch-time, I was phoned and told there was trouble at the East Rand station between taxi drivers of Mr Gungadin's fleet and the other drivers."

"Mr Gungadin owns about 50 taxis. No Reiger Park Coloured person owns more than one or two."

"I rushed down there and found firearms were being brandished left and right. Col-

**Thirty-eight Reiger Park residents appeared in Boksburg Magistrate's Court on Friday on charges of public violence arising out of the riots.**

oured taxi drivers complained to me that they were being threatened and assaulted. The police had been called."

"I went to the police station in Boksburg and asked an officer to stop the shooting, saying people would be killed."

"He asked me to bring the taxi drivers who alleged assault to the police station. I went back to Reiger Park, but the taxi drivers refused to accompany me."

"I found hundreds of people milling about, young and old, men and women and children. I spoke to the them, appealing for calm. Some of them swore at me, saying they had had enough, they were sick and tired of the whole business."

"By this time it was getting dark. Soon Mr Gungadin's repair shop was in flames and the renovated shop was burning."

"Cars were were being set alight, people were shouting, stones were being thrown. Mr Gungadin's house was set alight. He doesn't live there any more, but he still owns the house and there were people helping him get the furniture out of it."

"By that time bullets were flying. I asked the police why they were shooting and they said they had to protect their lives."

"I tried to phone the Minister of Police. When I got back

to the scene some bad characters had set light to Mr Bham's and other shops, and were carrying the goods away — looting."

"I drove to a friend's house to look for my wife. She had been visiting and I was worried about her. I left my car and walked back to the scene of the looting, intending to talk to the people, to try to stop them."

"It was pitch dark and hundreds of people were milling around, there were screams and shouts, the sound of gunfire — terrible confusion."

"Some friends shouted at me, telling me not to go any further or I would be shot. I turned around to walk back to my car. As I turned I was shot."

Mr Hassan Bham, who suffered a R250 000 loss in buildings and stock in the riots, said the blame for the riots lay with both the Department of Community Development and the Boksburg Town Council.

"We were in Reiger Park before the Coloureds came here, when it was still a Black township. We'd be happy to move if they found alternative trading sites for us," he said.

"There is no doubt that emotions were whipped up artificially during the riots."

"They destroyed Gungadin's taxis, burned down his house and his shops, and then said: 'Let's go and get the rest!'"

As a result, Indian traders who had had excellent relations with their Coloured clientele had suffered serious losses, damage "and physical danger", Mr Bham alleged.

Boksburg town clerk Mr Leon Ferreira said that until 1964 the area now known as Reiger Park was two places: the near-slum Black township of Stirtonville and the Indian township of Zindabad, in which there was an 'Asiatic Bazaar'.

Then the removals started: Blacks were moved to Vosloorus, 13km away, and the two townships declared a Coloured area.

All the Coloured people from the East Rand and from areas as far away as Heidelberg were then moved to Reiger Park.

At the time, there were 1 693 families or about 17 000 individuals.

There was enough housing at the time, or presumably "they would not have been able to resettle them all".

However, the population had now grown to about 23 000 and

the knowledge of the town council, which had previously refused Mr Gungadin permission to extend his shops

Mr Smith described the department's action as a serious breakdown in communication.

"But, technically, the department would have been within its rights, as the area concerned is a Coloured trading area and the building was registered in the name of a Coloured, Mrs Olive Reed," he said.

However, Mr Louis Fouche, director-general of Community Development, denied that permission had been given.

The department's representative had been instructed to make an urgent investigation into possible accommodation for Coloured traders in Reiger Park whose property had been expropriated, he said

## The Gungadin mystery

MYSTERY surrounds the renovation of an Indian-owned shop in the Coloured township of Reiger Park, Boksburg, which was the immediate cause of demonstrations which flared into violence last weekend.

Coloured people in Reiger Park, where there is a serious shortage of housing and trading sites, at first demonstrated peacefully, when word got around that an Indian

was extending his premises on ground allocated for houses.

Later a riot erupted, during which police were called in. Two people were killed and 21 injured, including Mr Jac Rabie, chairman of the Boksburg Coloured Management Committee.

In an investigation this week, the Sunday Express was told by Mr Leon Ferreira, town clerk of Boksburg, that the Depart-

ment of Community Development had given Mr 'Albie' Gungadin permission to go ahead with the renovations on condition that the shop was leased temporarily to a Coloured trader, a Mr Pennington, whose property had been expropriated.

The council had established this only after the weekend riots, he said.

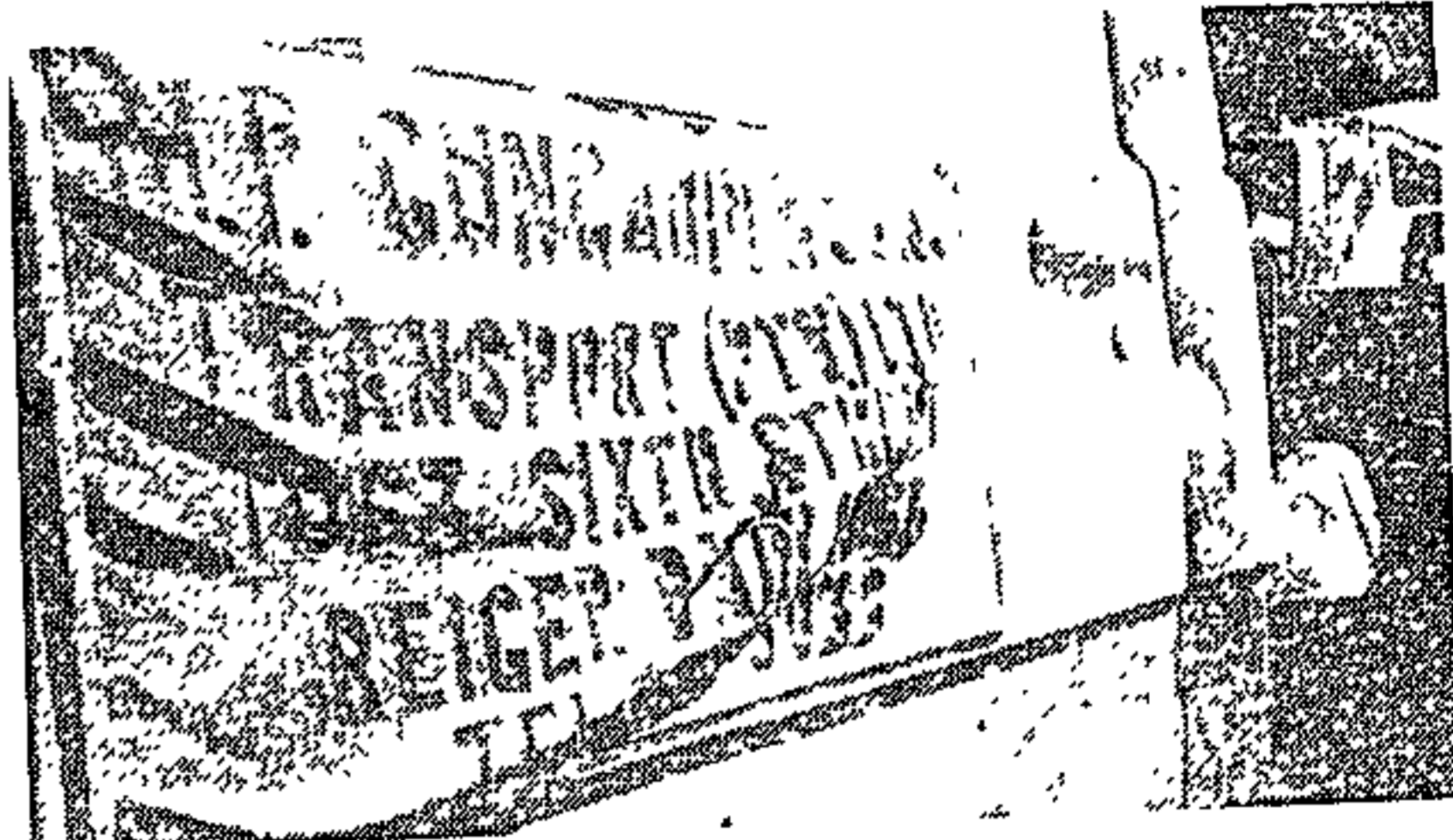
This was confirmed by Mr Chris Smith, chairman of the Boksburg management committee, who said that permission had been given without

# BITTERNESS BEHIND 16 YEARS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT

## behind the riots

S. Tubane 17/5/81

## Park township



● The vultures take a rest... the house and shop which belonged to Mr Gungadin were stripped by looters after the Reiger Park riots and, going by the relaxed attitude of these two men, must have been hard work.

● Mr Jac Rabie... I asked the police why they were shooting, and tried to call the Minister of Police.

Pictures: DENIS FARRELL

there was serious overcrowding... area some distance away, as an additional Coloured area.

Indians living in Zindabad were removed to Actonville, the Indian Group Area near Benoni, but there was no room there for Indian traders from the old Asiatic Bazaar, so they had to stay in Reiger Park.

Several years ago the municipality of Boksburg built 714 houses at a cost of R4 113 980, using loans made available by the Department of Community Development.

In February it applied for another loan of R864 000 with which it proposed building 52 houses on ground at present occupied in part by the controversial Indian shop.

At the same time, it asked the Department of Community Development to investigate Delmore Park, an undeveloped

But now a major snag has arisen. The Boksburg Town Council has refused to take financial responsibility for the Delmore Park development and has asked the Department of Community Development to take over the administration of Reiger Park because it is incurring an annual deficit of close on R500 000.

"It's just not fair to the White taxpayers," said Mr Chris Smith, chairman of the Boksburg management committee. "We are very sympathetic to the Coloureds and I know that 10 000 souls need housing in Reiger Park, but Group Areas are the Government's idea and they must now take over responsibility for them."

# The Reiger Park powder keg has erupted once: This week unemployed youths warned it would happen again

JUST opposite the manicured lawns and prim Victorian architecture of the Boksburg Bowling Club is South Africa's latest racial powder keg, the coloured township of Reiger Park.

Last weekend's violence left two people shot dead, 21 injured, and the shops and offices of Indian traders in the area razed.

Damage is estimated at more than R1 million and unemployed youths prowling the streets of Reiger Park have warned that "it's not over yet."

This week there were Intermittent flare-ups when traders tried to clear their shops of the few remaining goods.

Police acted with restraint and the stone-throwing crowds were dispersed using tear gas and dogs.

Immediately after the riots, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, blamed the unrest on "racial strife between coloureds and Indians."

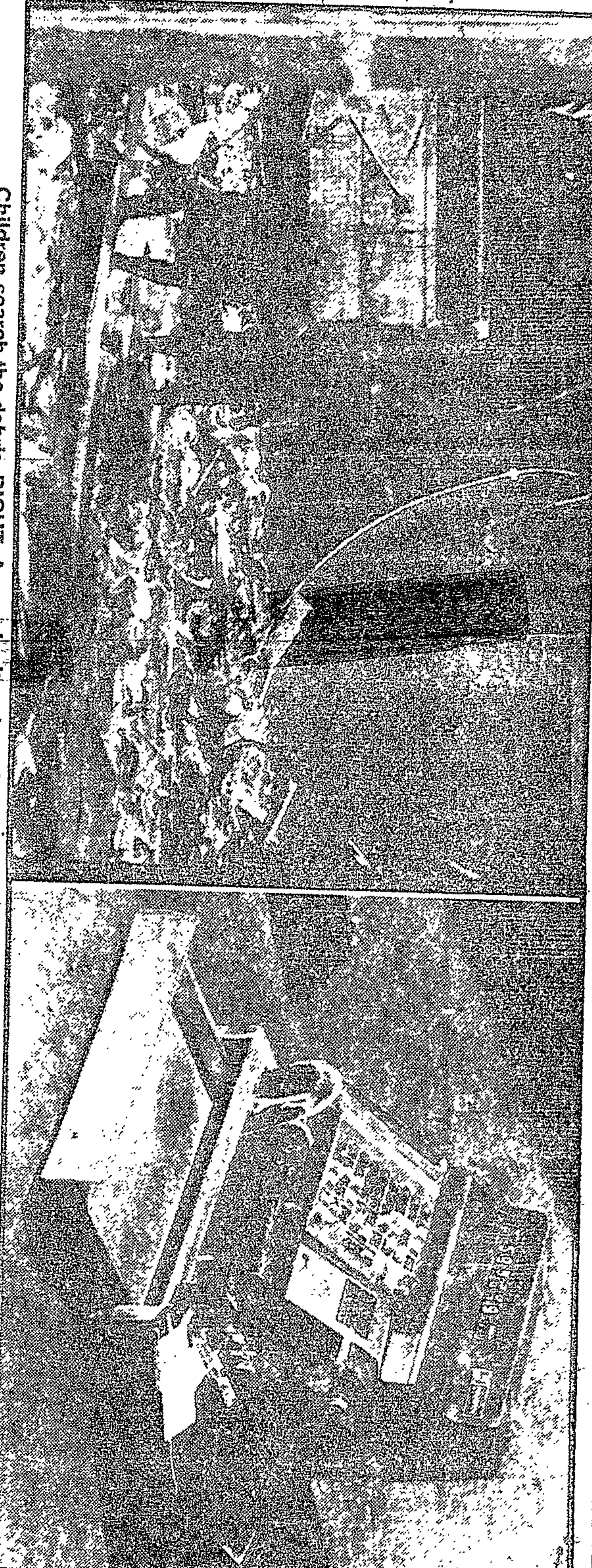
Coloured and Indian community leaders are equally adamant that the cause of the riot was not racial conflict but the frustration stemming from the acute housing shortage of more than 2,200 homes and continual promises by the authorities to improve the situation.

Each side obviously has a vested interest in having its explanation believed. Liberals hate to accept that racial hatred and friction do exist and the Government is eager to spare apartheid the

# IT'S NOT OVER YET!

S. Induba 17/5/81

By William Saunderson Meyer



Children search the debris. RIGHT: A smashed cash register in the ruins of one of the Indian-owned businesses.

blame for the disturbances. Racial animosity towards Indian traders in Reiger Park appears to stem from the Government policy of resettlement. The seeds of dissatisfaction were

planted 16 years ago when the Government started group area removals of East Rand coloureds to Rakesburg, while Benoni became the group area for East Rand Indians.

One Reiger Park resident explains: "Coloureds who lived and traded in the so-called Indian area of Acornville had to get out and move to Reiger Park. But when they got there they found that all the business sites were occupied by Indian traders."

Repeated promises from the Department of Community Development that Indian traders would be moved because Acornville was already overtraded.

Issy Kramer, chairman of the Boksburg Management Committee at the time, said: "We have uprooted the coloured people and brought them here and are not preventing them from advancing."

A 10-year-old outcast, who did not want to be identified, said: "There are people who hate the Indians and believe they are taking money which should rightfully belong to coloured traders, as well as using ground which should be used for housing. But I think the Indians are just the scapegoats."

"The people are angry because they are tired of being shoved around. They are tired of being dumped in a slum and crowded, two, three families to a house. They are tired of everyone talking but no one listening."

"It is just that the Indians were there and were vulnerable." An immediate cause of the riot seems to have been the attempt by an Indian trader to build a shop on land which had been set aside for housing. There are 10,000 names on the housing waiting list and the land in question can be used for about 50 new houses.

At first peaceful demonstrations were held against the siting of the shop, owned by Albie Gungadin, the so-called "Godfather" of Reiger Park.

Mr Gungadin seems to be both hated and feared by the Reiger Park coloured community. They claim that because of his wealth he has a special influence with the authorities and is "untouchable."

He owns extensive interests in Reiger Park, including property, shops, garages, and a taxi fleet. In the clash at the railway station, men with pangas and stones damaged taxis belonging to coloured drivers.



A little boy playing in the rubble

Mr Gungadin's entire fleet of taxis was destroyed in the riots. Two young Indian girls, Maimona Moya, 13, and Zahap Khan, 14, said that although there had sometimes been incidents of racism and religious intolerance, the situation now was "heartbreaking."

"People shout and ride things at us and we can't even go to the Moslem school because of the reaction."

What happened in Reiger Park is the result of 16 years of simmering discontent and, as community leaders have warned since the riot, these grievances are duplicated in scores of townships in South Africa.

What happened in Reiger Park can happen in other places. All that is needed is an incident which sparks the conflagration.

# New unrest erupts in Reiger Park

12/15/75  
Slyn

By Lynn Cornfield  
East Rand Bureau

Hours after Government and municipal officials met to discuss the problems in Reiger Park, Boksburg, fresh violence erupted last night in the coloured township.

Police used teargas to disperse coloureds who sporadically stoned Indian traders and police as the Indian businessmen tried to clear their premises.

A police spokesman said today the incidents had not been serious and that Reiger Park was now quiet although police were still patrolling there.

## 2 KILLED

At the weekend, two people were killed in violence in which Indian businesses were destroyed. Yesterday, officials from the Department of Community Development had an hour-long discussion with Boksburg's white management committee and the town clerk.

Mr Chris Smith, chairman of the management committee, said after the

discussion that the housing shortage in Reiger Park was serious but he felt that this had not sparked the trouble in the township.

## PAMPHLET

He said he had seen a pamphlet which had been circulating in Reiger Park and which was directed against a particular Indian family.

In the pamphlet, May 8 (Friday) had been earmarked as the "day of reckoning" with this family.

Mr Smith said that when Reiger Park became a Regional Coloured Township about 16 years ago, the Government had promised that the Indian traders would be removed as soon as possible. The Indians were also assured that their rights to trade there would be protected until they were resettled.

"After 16 years, you can't blame the people for losing hope," said Mr Smith.

Page 23. What tart it all?



# Reiger Park dead are buried

By MIKE LOUW

TWO people who died in the riot in the East Rand coloured residential area of Reiger Park, Boksburg, last weekend were buried yesterday.

They were Mr Thomas Edward Damons, 19, a factory worker, and Aziz Phillips, 14, a pupil at Goedehoop Primary School.

A joint funeral was conducted by priests from various denominations at the Free Baptist Church.

Both coffins were opened and mourners filed past. Some wept.

The principal of Goedehoop Primary School, Mr Dougie A Coutriers, told mourners that South Africa suffered from an "incurable disease" in the form of racial hatred and apartheid.

The Rev James McKerry, of the Methodist Church, prayed for unity among various races.

The chairman of the Reiger Park management committee, Mr Jac Rabie, who was injured during the unrest, said that a protest march to the Boksburg Town Hall, which was to be held this morning, had been cancelled.

He thanked priests and the community for attending the funeral.

Traffic along the 10km route to Rondebult cemetery and back was controlled by traffic inspectors.

The South African Police, who parked their vehicles along the route, kept a low profile.

Mourners sang the freedom song, "Sienzeni" (What have we done) shortly before leaving the graveyard. There were no incidents.

# CC priest on Dairy Farms

84 Sowetan 18/5/83

THE Dairy Farms near Atteridgeville should be proclaimed an industrial area to offer jobs to large numbers of jobless blacks instead of being allocated to Indians, Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the Atteridgeville / Saulsville Community Council, said yesterday.

He was addressing a well-attended public meeting at the local community centre, where the council received a mandate from the residents to meet with

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development.

The meeting will be held on May 25 in an effort by the council to urge the Government to reverse its decision to proclaim the Dairy Farms an Indian residential area.

Mr Tshabalala blamed the situation on Group Areas Act "which separates races and promoted racial friction". Blacks, he said, were removed by the Government from Mooiplaas township to accommodate the Indians in what is today known as Laudium.

"We are the shifting targets of our Government and we are sick and tired of this set up. Today we are set to fight for our basic human rights," he said.

He added that the Government should be reminded that whatever they were doing for blacks was not a favour. "They are actually giving us back what belongs to us."

Our children, said Mr Tshabalala, would have no trust in us anymore. He said: "Since the site has been proclaimed a residential area, the residents of this township have the right to stay there instead of being allocated houses at Soshanguve township. As far as I am concerned, Soshanguve is nothing else but trust farm."

# Land exploitation bid in E Rand township

STAR 18/5/81 (84)

By Anthony Duigan  
Intrigues and efforts by businessmen to exploit artificial land shortages have set two East Rand townships buzzing.

The issue centres on attempts by Indians from the grossly overcrowded suburb of Actonville, Benoni, to find more land for at least 2 000 families which have no homes.

After several attempts to find suitable land in Brakpan and Springs were torpedoed by outright refusals from the two town councils, the Actonville Housing Committee asked the Boksburg Town Council to give it the suburb

of Dawn Park.

Dawn Park lies just inside the border of Boksburg and has several thousand vacant stands still in need of much of its infrastructure.

Across the road is the Germiston suburb of Rondebult, occupied by about 400 white families.

As news of the Indian move to occupy Dawn Park leaked out, panic surged through white ranks.

Fears of a drop in property values led to depression and to threats against the presence of Indians anywhere near Rondebult.

A small group of Rondebult residents was told by the Boksburg Town Council that no decision had been made.

"Actually the council categorically refused the Indian community permission to develop Dawn Park a few months ago," said a Rondebult resident.

"But on May 4 the council referred the matter to the Government as a result of 'new information' which had come to light."

Boksburg Town Clerk Mr Leon Ferreira confirmed this and said the management committee would meet the Minister

of Community Development and Auxiliary Services soon to discuss the fate of Dawn Park.

A local estate agent moved into Rondebult smartly with a leaflet campaign urging white residents to consult his agency to secure the value of their properties.

He urged residents to sign a form in favour of the area going Indian and so obtain a higher price for property.

The Boksburg council has joined issue with the estate agent and expressed its disapproval.

The agent said he believed he was protecting the interests of the residents.

A resident's meeting was organised last week and about half the community turned up.

Also present was the member of Parliament for Germiston District, Mrs Bessie Scholtz, who persuaded residents they were safe from the threat of an Indian presence.

But she could not give a categorical assurance that Dawn Park would not go Indian.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Reiger Park to get new land  
RDM 19/5/81  
84

By MIKE LOUW

RESIDENTS of Reiger Park, the East Rand coloured area where a riot erupted 12 days ago over a shortage of housing, have been offered more land by Boksburg Town Council to build their own houses

Reiger Park management committee chairman Jac Rabie said his committee was happy about yesterday's discussions with the council

They had been offered land near Reiger Park where residents could build their own homes. The area is near Elsburg Dam, Delmore and Delmore Park.

Mr Rabie said the Group Areas Board had to finalise arrangements but he and his colleagues regarded the extra land as a breakthrough -- mainly because their community always wished to own their houses.

A public meeting would inform residents about the new arrangements.

The Reiger Park management committee had earlier submitted a memorandum to the Boksburg management committee which said, partly, that the coloured community had appealed for the improvement of the standard of living, and only a few of the necessities had been provided in the past 18 years

It also said  
 We reject the town council's suggestion that Reiger Park should be State-administered;

Coloured residents disagree that white taxpayers were responsible for the upkeep of Reiger Park, because its residents were contributing towards the development of Boksburg's central business district and industry.

We have suggested that other towns from which coloureds living in Reiger Park came should make financial contributions to Boksburg municipality

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

R500 000  
— and more  
land — for  
Reiger Park

By Lynne Cornfield  
East Rand Bureau

The coloured community at Reiger Park, Boksburg may get enough land to double the present township — and also benefit by an extra R500.000 this year.

This emerged yesterday after discussions between the Reiger Park management committee and Boksburg management committee.

Mr Chris Smith, chairman of Boksburg's management committee, said that yesterday's meeting had been planned two months ago and the blueprint of the proposals had been prepared several weeks ago.

"Nothing has been achieved by the violence in Reiger Park — the planning for the township had already been discussed," he said.

Mr Smith said he hoped the Government would approve additional land for Reiger Park in the Delmore area.

He emphasised that it would be developed exclusively for home ownership so that it would be self-supporting.

There would be no economic, sub-economic houses or rental systems. Everyone who lived in the proposed area would pay rates.

He also outlined a plan to diversify rates and taxes in Boksburg so that commerce and industry, which were supported by the buying and working power of the coloureds, paid an additional half-cent in the rand.

About R500 000 of the additional money would be transferred to the coloured council.

Mr Smith said these proposals would be put to Boksburg Town Council for its approval next Tuesday.

# Indian group issues threat to quit

ROM  
19/5/81

84

22

By ANNE SACKS

THE Azaadville Indian Consultative Committee is boycotting the Krugersdorp Town Council over a housing wrangle and has threatened to resign unless it is granted "more say in our people's affairs".

The boycott started last week when the five-member consultative committee walked out of a meeting with officials from the town councils of Krugersdorp and Randfontein, the city council of Roodepoort, and the Department of Community Development.

They alleged the Department of Community Development, in collaboration with three West Rand town councils, had cancelled the ownership of six stands in the township and reallocated them to Roodepoort residents.

They also claimed the Roodepoort residents were allocated land in Azaadville, the Indian township outside Krugersdorp, because their homes are to be flattened to make way for the building of an Oriental Plaza in Lappies at Roodepoort.

Mr Ameen Bootha, chairman of the consultative committee, said the idea behind the move was to uproot people and not resettle them.

He said there were 680 names on the waiting list for houses in Azaadville, and that the housing shortage would never be eliminated.

Mr Dirk Rossouw, a regional director for the Department of Community Development, said there was nothing illegal about the reallocation of the six stands to Roodepoort residents.

An owner of one of the stands, Mr Ismail Mayet described the cancellation of his ownership as "unfair".

He said he bought his stand 2½ years ago and the deed of sale said ownership would be forfeited unless buildings were built on the property within three years.

He said plans for a house were drawn up in 1978 and a loan had been granted, but a general shortage of bricks prevented him from going ahead with the building.

The consultative committee then applied for a blanket extension on behalf of all stand owners. At last week's meeting they were told 19 stand owners had been granted an extension until 1982, but the ownership of six stands had been cancelled.

Krugersdorp's town clerk, Mr Kobus Nieuwoudt, said the town councils of Krugersdorp and Randfontein, the city council of Roodepoort, and the Department of Community Development had agreed to set up an allocations committee made up of representatives from each of these bodies for the purpose of considering all housing applications on the West Rand.

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RDM 20/5/81  
**New probe into Pageview and District Six**

**Own Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN** — An inquiry into the Group Areas Act — with specific reference to District Six and Pageview — is to be proposed in the President's Council tomorrow.  
 This was announced yesterday by Mr Braam Raubenheimer, chairman of the council's planning committee.  
 The proposal follows repeated calls for the re-opening of District Six to Cape Town's coloured community and for the return of Pageview in Johannesburg to Indian residents and traders.  
 Coloured and Indian members of the President's Council have also been reported as favouring the opening of District Six to all races and there has been speculation that they might raise the controversial issue in the council.  
 Members of the council's planning and community relations committees visited the area earlier this year.  
 Yesterday Mr Raubenheimer said he would propose to the council tomorrow that it investigate the Group Areas Act with specific reference to District Six and Pageview.  
 He said he would propose the appointment of a joint committee, with himself as chairman and comprising members of his own committee and the community relations committee, to conduct the investigation and report to the council.  
 At the start of a short session of the President's Council yesterday members decided to have a secret hearing of progress reports by five specialist committees.  
 Before asking non-members to leave the council chamber, Mr Alvyn Schlabusch, Vice-State President and chairman of the council, said the sole reason for the in-camera hearing was because the matters to be raised were "still at the deliberative stage".  
 He said final recommendations would be discussed in open session, subject to the council's rules of procedure.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

# Anxious wait for homeless Indians

STAR

20/5/81

~~127~~

84

## Chief Reporter

Thousands of Indians desperate for accommodation in Lenasia and Johannesburg are awaiting the results of a new inquiry that may give Pageview back to their community.

Mr Braam Raubenheimer, chairman of the President's Council's planning committee, yesterday announced that an inquiry into the Group Areas Act, with special reference to Pageview in Johannesburg and District Six in Cape Town, would be proposed tomorrow.

Johannesburg's Indian housing shortage has been estimated at between 3 000 and 10 000 units.

The shortage in Lenasia has been aggravated by forced removals of Indians under the Group Areas Act from Pageview and other areas.

## RETURN

Mr Abie Choonara, chairman of the new Indian Progressive Party and a member of the Lenasia Management Committee, put the shortage at 5 600.

He demanded the return of Pageview and said it should never have been declared a white group area.

Mr Faiz Khan, another Lenasia Management Committee member of the IPP, said neighbouring white areas of Vrededorp

and Mayfair should also be given to the Indians.

But Vrededorp's city councillor Mr Winston Herzenberg, who has fought for the right of Indians to return to Pageview, said it would be equally wrong to uproot established white communities.

Mr Sam Moss, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the city council, said Pageview had been Indian since the days of Paul Kruger

## RENEWED

If the Group Areas Act could not be scrapped, then Pageview, which had already been largely demolished, should be renewed as a high-rise complex for Indians to alleviate the shortage, he said.

Dr Rashid Saloojee, leader of the People's Candidates in Lenasia, called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

He said he doubted whether the Government would return Pageview and District Six to the Indian and coloured people as this would amount to scrapping the group areas policy.

Mr Dennis Pillay, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, said the return of Pageview to the Indians would enable workers who had to travel 60 km a day to and from Lenasia to live near their work.



Argus Correspondent ..

JOHANNESBURG. —  
Seven men were charged  
with public violence yes-  
terday in connection with  
the Reiger Park riots this  
month.

All were released on  
R150 bail after appearing  
in the Boksburg Magis-  
trate's Court.

The arrested men inclu-  
ded Mr Dennis Phillips, a  
marketing officer at the  
Beeld Newspaper. His 14-  
year-old son Aziza was  
shot dead during the riots,  
reportedly by the police at

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Reiger Park  
riots—seven  
in court

their home far from the  
centre of the riot.

The other men arrested  
were Mr Tyrone Softer, a  
taxi driver, Mr Reginald,  
Martin, a technician, Mr  
Oral French, a typesetter,  
Mr Dawid Botha, a scho-  
lar, Mr Trevor Soster and  
Mr Harry Trichardt, all of  
Reiger Park.

CT 20/5/81 212  
Comments on  
unrest 'futile'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Comments by two cabinet ministers on the recent upheaval in Reiger Park underlines the inability of the government to take action before a confrontation situation has arisen, says the SA Institute of Race Relations.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said last week that "racial strife" between coloured people and Indians was the immediate cause of the Reiger Park conflict.

The Institute of Race Relations says in a statement that futile comments on "racial friction" showed a total unawareness of the effects of the Groups Areas Act on the lives of millions of South Africans.

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Mr Harry Trichardt, all of  
Reiger Park.

# Germiston council opposes Indian residential area

STAR 21/5/81 (84)

By Erik Larsen  
East Rand Bureau

The Germiston City Council is strongly opposed to the development of Dawn Park as an Indian residential area.

The council said in a statement yesterday that "any attempt to obtain official sanction for the development of Dawn Park as an Indian residential area will be opposed by the City Council of Germiston."

Germiston, has for several years, been engaged in the planning and development of Palm Ridge as a residential area for Indians. Work is expected to begin next year.

"The planning is in an advanced stage and the development of Palm Ridge is, as far as Germiston is concerned, an accomplished fact," said the statement.

#### NOT VIABLE

The council explained that Dawn Park is situated about five km from Palm Ridge and the development of a second Indian residential area in the same vicinity would not be financially viable.

But the Germiston Indian Civic Association said recently that it had been negotiating for development right in Dawn

Park since 1979 and should therefore be given preference over anyone else wishing to develop the area.

#### CLOSER

"The majority of Germiston's Indians would prefer Dawn Park to Palm Ridge as it is closer to Germiston, where the majority of people are employed," said the chairman of the association, Mr Albert Mayes.

He said they were also perturbed by the fact that Palm Ridge was situated near the coloured township of Eden Park. "We are perturbed by the recent racial riots in Reiger Park."

#### REFERRED

Dawn Park lies in the Boksburg municipal area but borders on the Germiston suburb of Rondebult. The Boksburg Town Council originally opposed the application by the Indians but has now referred the decision about the future of Dawn Park to the Government.

The Boksburg management committee is to meet the Minister of Community Development and Auxiliary Services, Mr Pen Kotze, next week to discuss the future of Dawn Park.

# Cosmopolitan by name and nature — that is Joburg's Jeppie

204 215 By SUE ROBERTSON

There is a building flanking the gateway to Jeppie, called the Cosmopolitan Hotel — its name is as incongruously humorous as it is pathetically true.

For it is on this aging and historic city suburb that the Group Areas Act has now cast its uncompromising eye.

Hundreds of coloured, Indian and black families in the area noted sadly the recent message of Jeppie's Nationalist MP, Mr Koos van der Merwe, that they would be moved out in terms of the Government's separatist policy.

Scores of families say they will go down fighting for their homes and their livelihoods.

So far none of the black tenants has been evicted for illegally occupying premises in a white area, nor have any been charged. Jeppie is cosmopolitan. One of the few areas where black and white, South African and foreigner, factory and flat, have been stirred into a conglomerate melting pot. And few seem to mind.

A light industrial area where dusty, 50-year-old cottages nestle unobtrusively among modern factories, and where Indian businessmen batter lightly with white storekeepers, Jeppie nights during the day and glides quietly into shadow and shady nights. Said Mr Ravindra Manga, 38, father of two little boys, "I was born in Jeppie. My parents have lived here since 1929. It's my home and I'm used to it. I like living here. Even when we've had white neighbours, no one's ever objected to me being here."

He, like every other black family I spoke to, is on the Department of Community Development's housing list, but he is still waiting for a legitimate reason to move from his minute cottage to a township home.

"There is no alternate accommodation for us. I wouldn't mind moving to something bigger, but I don't see how the Government can provide me with another home when there is such a shortage and backlog," Mr Manga said.

"The whites always say the Government is doing everything they can for us, but it is not so. When you have to search and search for somewhere to live it's no joke."

His schoolteacher wife, Ratan, added sardonically: "Any

home will do."

The home Mr Ramesh Morar shares with his three-year-old son and wife is spacious and clean.

"Did Mr Van der Merwe offer any alternate accommodation when he said he would move us out?" he asks rhetorically.

An accountant, Mr Morar is not keen to move, "but now that the Group Areas Act is being enforced I suppose I will eventually have to take their alternate accommodation... if it's suitable."

Mr Morar has been on the waiting list for a township home since February 1977. After several visits he received his first acknowledgement — that he was indeed on the waiting list — earlier this year.

A coloured family living in a white block of flats would not divulge their. Their white landlord has filled the building with black tenants and is unperturbed that he is acting illegally.

The coloured family will not fight to stay in Jeppie, however, if they are evicted.

"We fought a losing battle to stay in Doornfontein. And we battled to find this place seven years ago. The fight in us is gone now," they say resignedly.

The members of another family, who also did not want to be identified, are also "refugees" from Doornfontein where they had lived for nearly 50 years. However, this wealthy businessman and his family will not be moved without a "helluva fight". White friends visit their home regularly and they find Jeppie convenient.

Though their lives may be furture, the blacks of Jeppie are not furtive people. They walk the streets proudly by day doing business, but are forced to sneak away quietly into the shadows of illegal shebeens for entertainment. White men drive their cars to the city, but drop their live-in girlfriends at "black" bus-stops. A coloured woman trembled violently when she opened the door to her neat flat. I spotted a fair-haired white man disappear into the bedroom.

Mr Peter Frankel says he "doesn't mind" his black neighbours.

"We only see them, never hear them. It doesn't worry me in

the least," he says.

Mr Manuel Trindade, who lives in a block of flats occupied mainly by black tenants also has no objections.

"At night it may be a little scary when gangs hang around in the foyer, but otherwise there is never any trouble. When we moved here five years ago there were only whites in the flats, but then blacks started moving in about three years ago. Nobody minds at all."

The caretaker of another block, whose tenants are presently all white, Mrs E. M. Coetzee says she would offer a vacant flat to blacks if they were respectable.

In the building next door they are all black and there is never any trouble. They are all very respectable and decent. It's not their fault they have to live in white areas because they can't be accommodated anywhere else."

She added: "It's not where you live, but how you live."

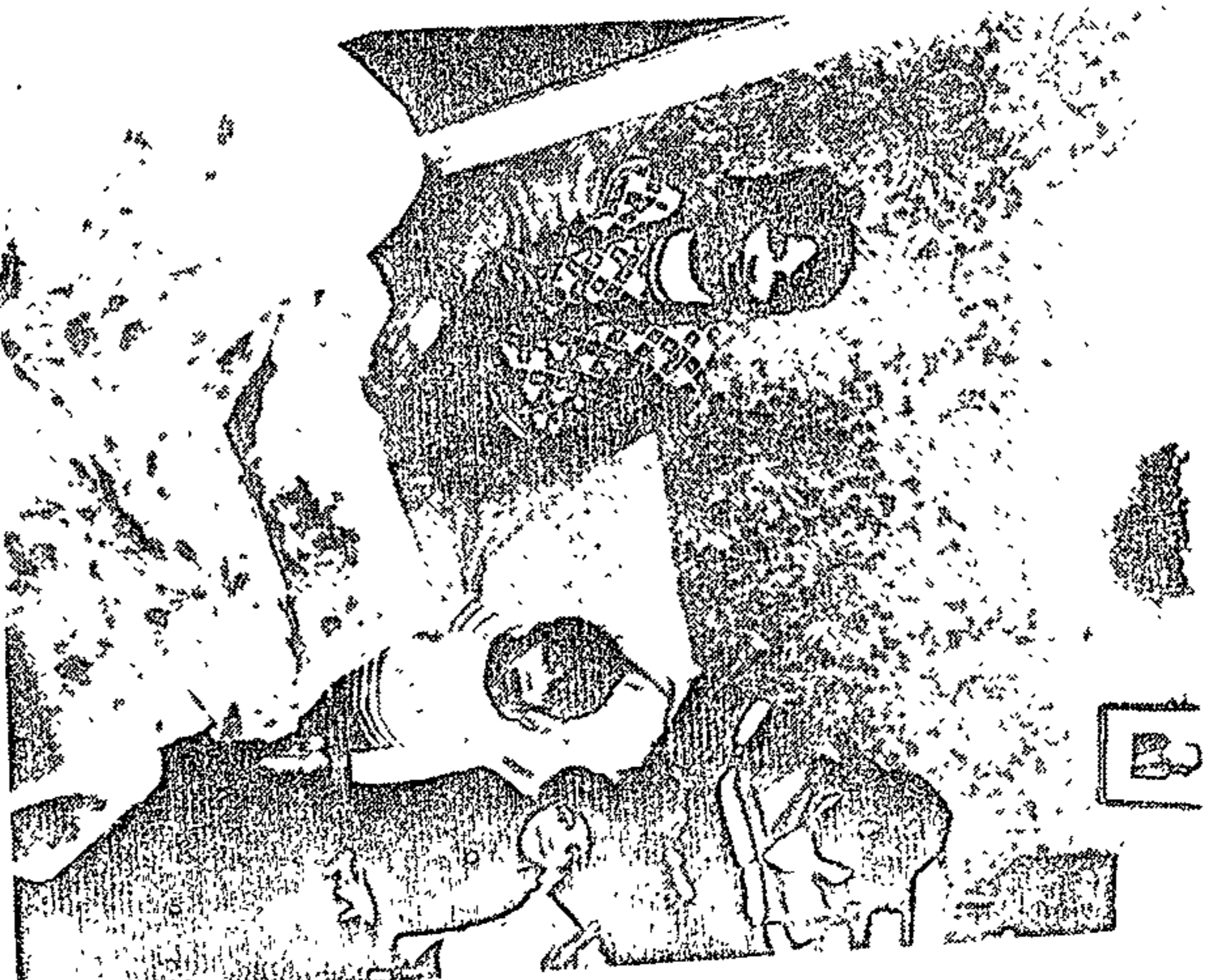
But whites' attitudes are divided in Jeppie. Said a Hans Street resident: "When I came to Jeppie in 1935 there were no blacks. Now they use that void opposite my house as a public lavatory. It's not safe to go out at night and there are beautiful homes now being occupied by coloureds. I hope Mr Van der Merwe will succeed in getting them out."

Others preferred to remain unnamed, but expressed similar views. They fear gangs of roaming coloured and black youths and say that black infiltration has lowered the esteem and value of properties.

An anonymous hotel proprietor said white patrons were afraid to leave the hotel after spending an evening in the bar in case they were accosted by "low class" blacks.

"If they were decent middle-class people it wouldn't be so bad, but there are low-class coloureds who run shebeens and they are bad for the area."

And so the melting pot boils. But its cosmopolitan flavour is about to be drained in accordance with Nationalist policy. Once again the courts will fill with black tenants who do not "co-operate" and once again hundreds of families will suffer the heartache of being uprooted.



Mr Ravindra Manga and his wife, Ratan, with their three, centre and a young friend. The Mangas se

GROUP AREAS

84

'Another Reiger Park?'

FM 22/5/81

The Group Areas Act (GAA) could be a cause of race violence if government refuses to change its decision to allocate the area of Dairy Farms (Melkplaas) in Pretoria West to Indians.

This is the message from Atteridgeville's management committee chairman, Joe Tshabalala, who reportedly said "another Reiger Park" would erupt there if Indians were moved to the area just north of the African township which, in turn, is to the north-west of Laudium, an Indian area. Dairy Farms was officially proclaimed an Indian area on March 13.

The problem is that both Laudium and Atteridgeville are experiencing an acute land and housing shortage.

The secretary of the Atteridgeville community council tells the FM that Tshabalala's statement is not inconsistent with feeling in the township or the council. Strong opposition to a new Indian area was shown at a public meeting called by the council last Sunday, where "all kinds of threats were made," said the council secretary.

He outlined the reasons for the council's opposition: "The presence of Indian businesses in the area will constitute a threat to Atteridgeville's businessmen. Blacks have operated under restrictions up to now and will not be able to compete with the Indians. Secondly, Dairy Farms is the only expansion direction for Atteridgeville." The township, he says, already has a serious housing shortage, without taking into account the natural population increase.

It is not present government policy, however, to extend Atteridgeville in any direction, which will probably be confirmed to the community council when it meets Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof next week.

Laudium management committee chair

man Ebrahim Abramjee met officials of the Department of Community Development this week. He was assured that the Dairy Farms scheme is definitely going ahead, he tells the FM. A thousand erven in the new Indian area have already been planned and final plans are expected at

the end of the month. A section of land for private (Indian) business development has been earmarked, apart from zones for council and private housing.

According to Abramjee, "The Indian community never asked for Dairy Farms as such, but for areas to the east and

south of Laudium. There was opposition from whites in and around those areas" (*Current affairs* February 29, 1980).

It is highly unlikely that the Atteridgeville council will get the Dairy Farms decision reversed when they meet Koornhof next week. As the situation stands, the Indians would seem to be caught between GAA restrictions and the legitimate, but misdirected, anger of Atteridgeville. It is to be hoped that Koornhof can defuse the situation — possibly by announcing a westward extension of the township.

FM 22/5/81  
DISTRICT SIX/PAGEVIEW

## The PC steps in

The application of the Group Areas Act in District Six, Cape Town, and Pageview, Johannesburg, is to be investigated by a committee of the President's Council (PC). Coloureds and Indians on the committee may well argue that the areas, now proclaimed white, should revert to "open" or "grey" status for residential and trading purposes.

The chairman of the committee, Braam Raubenheimer, is said to have been "transferred" from the Cabinet to the PC not only because he is an ardent admirer of NP Transvaal leader Andries Treurnicht, but because he remarked in open session of an NP congress that it was anathema to Transvaal Nationalists to have a Prime Minister who was not a Transvaaler.

Prime Minister PW Botha, who was responsible for the 1966 decision to remove coloured people from District Six, has repeatedly stated that the decision is final and that District Six stays white. At the last round of NP congresses and during the election campaign he stressed that the Group Areas Act is an entrenched provision in NP policy, therefore "non-negotiable."

Meanwhile, according to reports in the

Nationalist press, the "redevelopment" of District Six is proceeding apace. A number of projects have been completed, contracts for others were concluded recently, and tenders for yet others are being considered by the Department of Community Development.

Two large housing projects for white civil servants are nearing completion. The first, for married policemen, is already occupied by 20 officers and their families. The second, 50 units for married Defence Force personnel, will be ready for occupation at the end of July. Construction has started on a group housing project comprising 20 units, and the Department of Community Development says buyers are already lining up, although the project will not be completed until January next year.

Seven erven have been sold, one of them to the Cape Technikon. Other completed projects include the renovation of 92 flats on De Waal Drive, part of the Fawley estate. Contractors are also restoring 24 Victorian houses in upper Ashley Street and 40 others in upper Constitution Street. They will be ready for occupation in September.

The department is also considering tenders for the renovation of 17 residences and an office building on the Fawley terrace.

Meanwhile, reports the department, the "resettlement" of coloured families is proceeding according to plan: 390 families live in District Six, compared with 961 in December last year — they too will have to go soon.

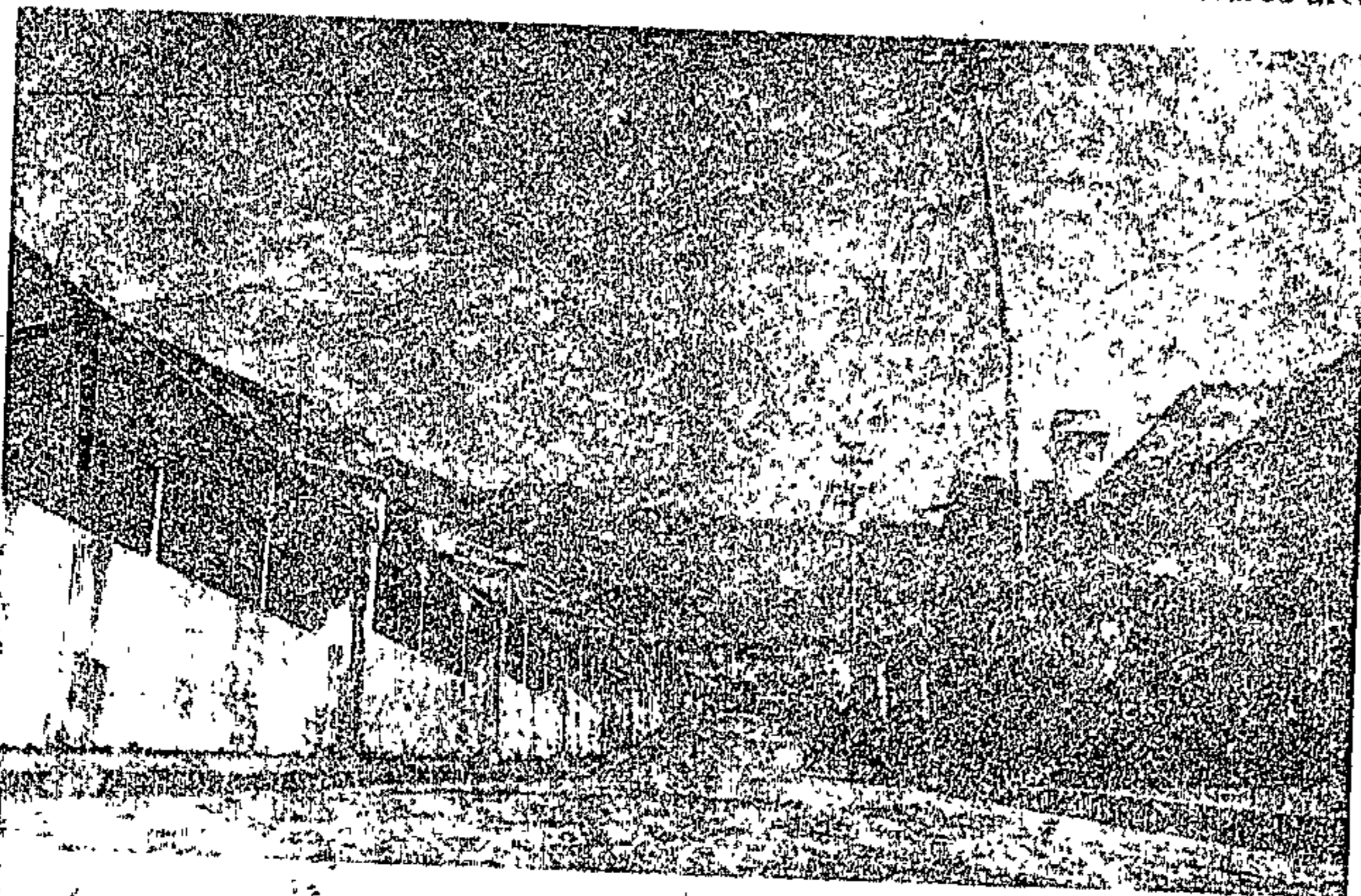
So far 112 white families have moved into District Six, and more will follow.

Sources close to the PC caution against the raising of expectations among coloureds and Indians that a recommendation will be sent to government to rethink the all-white determinations in respect of District Six and Pageview. District Six, they point out, was never a coloured area

It was white-owned, though occupied by coloureds. Very few, if any, could afford to come back at current land prices. The government, in any case, is opposed to mixed residential areas at rank and file level.

Father Basil van Rensburg, a parish priest in District Six, is reportedly sceptical about the possibility of the PC recommending a policy reversal, let alone government accepting it. Which is perhaps why he has issued a public appeal to Americans to involve themselves in the campaign to get Botha to change his mind.

Of course, this is not the kind of "constructive engagement" that Pretoria would encourage in its internal affairs. But nothing would please the sceptics more than to be proved wrong.



District Six . . . 'redevelopment' proceeding apace

# Call to review Pageview and District Six

NDM 22/5/81  
84

CAPE TOWN. — Changed circumstances since the zoning of District Six and Pageview as white areas warranted, as a matter of exceptional public interest, that their zoning be reconsidered by the President's Council, the Council's planning committee chairman, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, said yesterday.

He introduced a motion that the Council investigate the Group Areas Act with particular reference to District Six and Pageview as a matter of public interest and that the chairman of the Council be requested to name a joint committee consisting of the planning and community relations committees and that the committee should be under his chairmanship.

Mr Raubenheimer said the matter of the Group Areas Act had been raised in the first session of the Council, often in superlative terms, by black councillors and hardly a week passed without mention of District Six in the Press.

He then quoted the Rev Peter Storey as saying that the decimation of District Six had been the worst single act perpetrated against the so-called coloured people.

He also quoted the political columnist of Die Burger, "Dawie", who said that the development of District Six had ended in a cul-de-sac and had failed.

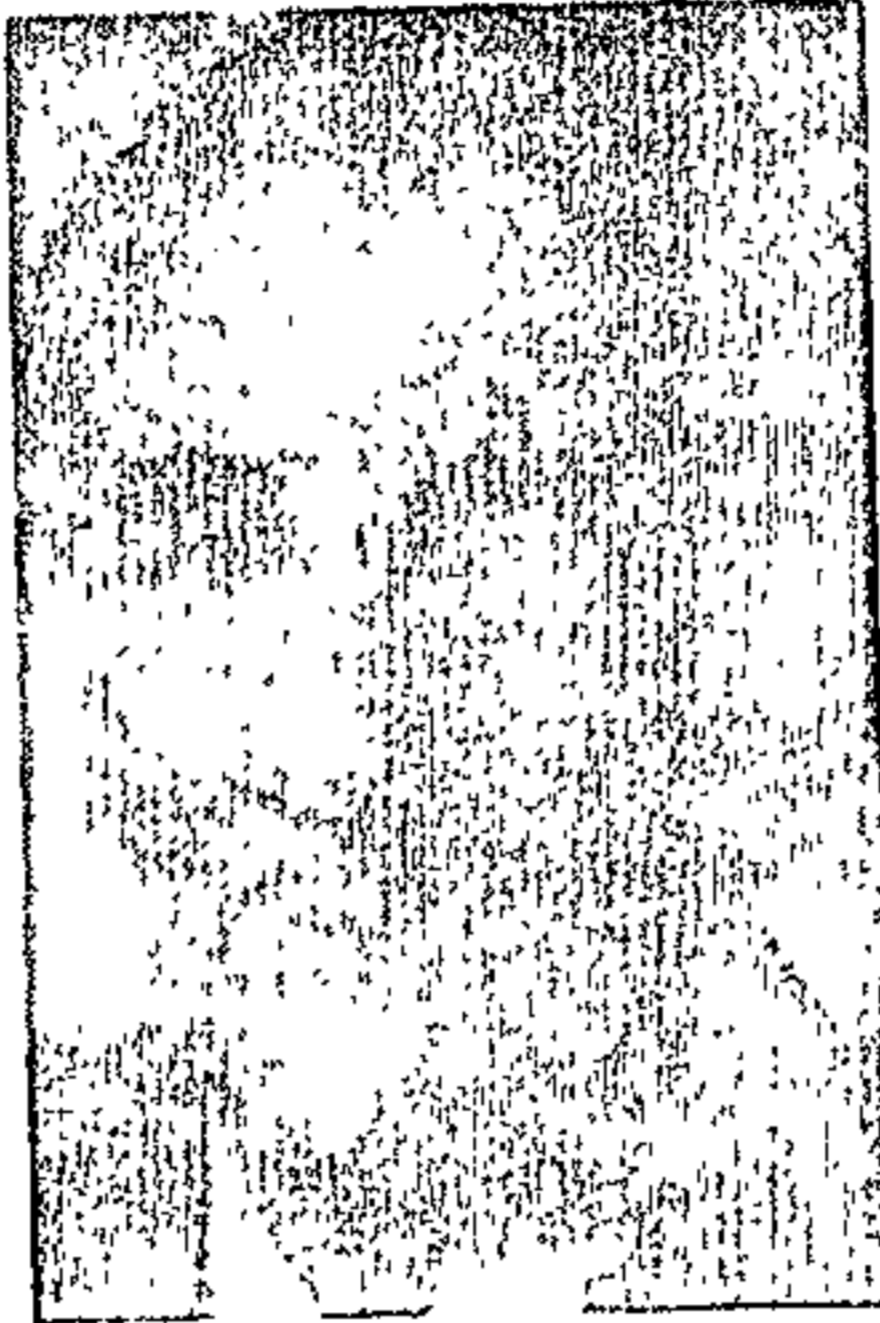
During a recent visit to District Six by the two Council committees concerned, there had been general agreement that District Six had, over a period of a century, become a slum area which had to be cleared up.

"Everyone was deeply aware of the complexity of the issues involved and we do not want to enlarge the problem," he said.

Although there had been justification at the time of rezoning and removals from District Six, circumstances had changed.

"I don't think that there can be much argument that circumstances in both the country and in the urban area of Cape Town have changed since the proclamation of District Six as a white area," he said.

Mr Abram Mayet seconded the motion and said the Indian community, like all people of colour, had experienced the laws that prohibited them from



MR RAUBENHEIMER

public places and restricted the places where they could live.

The Group Areas Act was, however, more significant in its implications when judged by statements of Cabinet Ministers at the time.

The Minister of the Interior, during the second reading debate on the Act in 1950, had said that it was intended to make provision for separate residential areas for the different racial groups, if necessary by force.

Mr Mayet called for a fair, reasonable and sensible implementation of the Act.

"The question we must ask is whether it has been fairly, reasonably and sensibly implemented over the years," said Mr Mayet.

"I do not want to fling reproaches about. I have put the past behind me. In some cases the Group areas Act had positive results and gave some people home ownership.

"But because some of those in authority had made statements to the effect that the Act would be used to reduce the Indian people to the irreducible minimum and remove their grip on the commercial life of many towns, it was viewed with suspicion.

Mr Mayet said people of colour had settled in Johannesburg soon after the discovery of gold and in 1896 a census showed that 5 000 Indian and Chinese were living in and around Johannesburg. About 44% were involved in commercial activities

Areas within reasonable distance of central Johannesburg were later declared white and Indians were denied the rights

they had held for many years.

In the 1950s, when the Johannesburg City Council refused to go along with the Government's legislation, two men bought a farm 32km from Johannesburg, outside its magisterial and municipal boundaries and developed it as a township. It failed.

"Lenasia is a product of a commercial abortion. Where a group failed to make a success of it, the Government removed Indians to bail it out."

When removals started there were 40 000 Indians living within 2km of Johannesburg's city hall at Pageview, which had been given to them in the days of President Kruger.

Its 14th Street became famous for its bargains and it developed all the infrastructures required for a community — mosques, schools, cinemas, clinics, restaurants, offices, factories and a teachers' training college.

It was one of the most stable communities in South Africa, consisting of 11 000 families, ranging from labourers to white-collar workers and the super-rich.

"Across the street was Vrededorp, mostly lower-income whites. But there was never any friction, and if one could talk of comradeship between the groups, that is where it existed."

For these reasons the people of Johannesburg were of the opinion that the Indians were done an injustice when they were refused an opportunity to obtain land within a reasonable distance from Johannesburg.

The figures regarding 47 properties which qualified as slums out of the hundreds in Pageview proved that this was not a valid excuse.

"They should declare it an open area. I will support it because we will find that our cosmopolitan cities are going to require such areas around their central business districts in future.

"All I can add is that what applies to Pageview applies to District Six.

He said in Pretoria the whole Indian community was uprooted and taken 12km out of town.

"Wherever this group Areas Act was implemented, it failed to separate races commercially because today there are more Indian dealers in cities and towns than there were before this law was enacted." — Sapa.



Star 22/5/81 84

# 45 charged in riot aftermath

By Craig Charney

Riot-torn Reiger Park is quiet again, but more people have been charged with participating in the violence.

Police no longer guard key points in the township, and the groups of excited people seen chatting on every corner last week are gone now.

A start has been made on alleviating the housing shortage, seen by many as the root cause of the unrest, which claimed two lives and injured 217 and caused nearly R1-million damage.

On Monday a land grant which could eventually double the size of the overcrowded township was announced.

The immediate cause of the riots — a row of Indian shops on land earmarked for housing — is now no more than a series of charred foundations and burnt-out cars.

Police have now charged 45 Reiger Park residents with public violence.

The latest charged include Mr Dennis Phillips, whose 14-year-old son was shot dead in the family yard during the riots.

Others were Mr Reginald Martin, a technician, Mr Oral French, a typesetter, Mr Tyrone Foster, a taxi driver, Mr Harry Trichardt, a taxi driver, Mr Trevor Foster, and Mr David Botha.

All have been released on R150 bail each, and their cases postponed to June 4.

Community leaders and residents have called for a Ministerial inquiry into the riots and subsequent police actions.

Many claim the police response was brutal and excessive. Well-known community figures have charged that:

Police continued firing guns and tear gas

after a crowd of rioters had been put to flight on May 10.

Police went "on the offensive" later that night and next afternoon, firing tear gas and using sjamboks on residents of quiet streets and houses.

Mr Jan Jacobs said he was walking towards the Indian shops at about 6.45 pm May 10 when people ran up to him and said the police were shooting.

"After that, I was running back — and the police shot me," he said. He was hit from behind in the thigh.

Mr Jac Rabie, Transvaal Labour Party leader, and Mr Aubrey Dick, management committee member, were shot. "It was definitely a police bullet that got me," said Mr Dick.

Mrs Jac Rabie said she saw police firing tear gas into her neighbours' yard, and whipping them.

Mr Martin du Preez,

management committee vice-chairman, said: "They were shooting tear gas into the township, where people were just standing in their yards looking on. Police went right into their yards. It was uncalled for."

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, a police public relations officer, said policemen fired only after rioters shot at them, and denied they had used tear gas indiscriminately.

He said shots were fired at a handful of policemen who arrived on May 10 and tried to calm an angry crowd.

The police were then forced to call in reinforcements and restore order, he said, but only a limited number of shots were fired.

Not all those shot were hit by police, he added, and all the shootings were under investigation.

Colonel Mellet said the police acted because shops

and cars were being burnt and lives were in danger.

East Rand Police PRO Captain R Swart said continuing unrest was reported in several places the next day. No complaints of illegal police action had been received.

The police have arrested what one Reiger Park resident, Mr George Peffer, called "the cream of the township" in the wake of the riots.

Among well-known residents charged with public violence were an ex-member of the Coloured Persons Representative Council, two reporters for Beeld newspaper, the chairman of the local Child Welfare Society, two schoolteachers, the treasurer of the Boksburg Labour Party, and at least four businessmen.

Fully half of the 38 are 30 or older, and nine are over 40. Very few are scholars or teenagers.

Two youngsters help load rubble on to a bulldozer

# CHILD LABOUR ON GOVT SITE

CHILD labour is being used in a Community Development project to clear Pageview main township in Johannesburg.

Children of 12 and 13 are helping clear rubble for a demolition firm contracted by the Government department to raze the township, after it was reclassified a white area under the Groups Areas Act.

However, the manager of Gons Demolitions, Mr John Gonzales, denied the youngsters worked for him.

"Maybe it's my boys' youngsters," he said when contacted by the Sunday Tribune.

Pageview residents say the children work alongside grown men, loading bricks and concrete on to trucks after bulldozers have knocked down the buildings. Up to 12 children have been seen working there at one time.

The children, believed to be from Soweto, were paid between R25 and R30 a week, according to Pageview residents.

## Investigate

A spokesman for the Department of Labour, inspection division said he was unaware of child labour being used in Pageview but promised to investigate.

This week, the Sunday Tribune visited the re-

zoned area and found two young boys — probably young enough to get minimum age of 15 — involved in manual labour.

Dressed in outsize overalls and large boots, the youngsters were helping a group of adult men load rubble into a bulldozer.

## Battled

Although they often battled with massive slabs of concrete, the children were shown no preferential treatment. From time to time they stood, hands on hips, and stared at the bulldozer with boyish admiration.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said the demolition company would have to take responsibility if they were hiring underage workers.

"It's nothing to do with us if they use children," the spokesman said. "If someone orders to do a job for us, they take control. All we do is pay the tender."

The deputy divisional labour inspector in Johannesburg, Mr John Knoesen, said it was illegal

for companies to employ workers who were younger than 15.

Offenders could be charged under the Factories Act, 27 of 1952 or under the Wage Act if they were underpaying.

Sir Gonzales, however, denied the youngsters were being paid for their work — even though they wore the same overalls as their older fellow workers.

"I've seen them helping out, but I don't pay them," he said. "Maybe they're just kids playing in the stones. I don't employ children."

He seemed to think the youngsters were the children of men working on the site and who had nothing better to do.

## Shocking

The outspoken leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, criticised the Department of Community Development for allowing children to work there.

"If this is true, I find it shocking."

"The very fact that the Government is demolishing the area is deplorable. But they make it worse by allowing innocent children to carry out their work."

No special treatment for boys under 15

# Protest on group area plan today

Pretoria Bureau

THE Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council has the mammoth task of persuading the Government to reverse its decision on the proclamation of Dairy Farms as an Indian group area.

The council presents its memorandum to the Department of Co-operation and Development today to protest against the proclamation.

The proclamation of Dairy Farms as an Indian area was gazetted early in March and later that month the council suspended all its meetings except those concerning discussions on the Dairy Farms issue.

The council claims that Dairy Farms should be allocated to the township's residents, who also face an acute shortage of houses.

It also claims that Indian

traders will compete unfairly with Atteridgeville's businessmen, and that children will stop attending school and will work for Indian vendors.

He said the council would prefer Dairy Farms to have been declared an industrial area, and threatened to resign if the Government did not reverse its decision.

The secretary of the council, Mr Solly Rammala, said the memorandum would be presented to the Government with a letter from the Laudium management committee.

The letter, according to Mr Rammala, says among other things that the Laudium committee is prepared to stop its residents from being resettled at Dairy Farms if the Atteridgeville council can persuade the Government to allocate a different area to Indians.

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# Council chiefs resign in bid to end squabbling

RDM 26/5/81

84

By ANNE SACKS

GERMISTON'S management committee resigned last night in a dramatic gesture to resolve the bitter in-fighting that has plagued the council since the former management committee was ousted.

Some councillors hailed the move as "the dawning of a new era for Germiston".

Immediately after the resignation was announced, the 13 members of the ruling caucus filed across the council chamber to shake hands with their seven former opponents.

A new management committee will be elected at a special meeting tonight which will be preceded by a discussion on the city's annual budget.

Mr Lew Leppan, who relinquished his position as chairman of the management committee last night, was delighted about achieving detente.

"I believe the new management committee will be elected from the most able members of the council, and that the finest brainpower in the council will now be running the city," he said.

"We will all work together as a united council to promote the interests of Germiston."

Since the Local Government Ordinance states that no town or city must be without a management committee, a motion of no-confidence was passed so that a new management committee could be elected immediately without having to wait for the statutory seven days after a resignation.

The bitter in-fighting reached a climax at last month's council meeting when Mr Frans Pieterse, chairman of the council's works committee, claimed to have confidential documents alleging that serious irregularities had been committed.

At last month's meeting, a motion was tabled calling for the documents to be sent to the police, the Attorney-General and the Administrator of the Transvaal.

It was decided that the motion, proposed by the ousted management committee chairman, Mr Herman Immelman, would be discussed at a special council sitting - which was never held.

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# Onus 'should be on local councils'

STAR 84  
26/5/81

Municipal Reporter

Local authorities, such as Sandton, Randburg and Boksburg, should start taking care of the coloured people in their areas.

This was the view of the Johannesburg coloured management committee at its recent monthly annual meeting. These areas should not pass on the responsibility

of coloureds to the Department of Community Development or the Johannesburg City Council.

The problem in Reiger Park, scene of the recent unrest between coloureds and Indians, was a housing and land shortage.

Council chairman, Mr Miley Richards, said he could not see how municipalities such as Boksburg in the case of Reiger Park, or Sandton in the

case of Alexandra, could argue that these areas were deficits.

Municipalities found it convenient to appeal to the Department of Community Development to take care of people in coloured townships. It was this attitude which led to problems such as the Reiger Park riots, Mr Richards said.

The director of housing, Mr M P Wilsnack, said it

would not be a problem if there were only one or two families living in Johannesburg and who worked in other areas. But there were more than 700 such families who worked in Alberton alone.

The council had a loyalty to these people. Councillors said they had been anticipating

other riots similar to those in Reiger Park.

The real problem was finding land and building on it while costs continued to escalate, the council said.

The housing shortage in Johannesburg could not be alleviated until the Government repealed the Group Areas Act, the council said.

# Bitter debate expected over Klipspruit West

STAR 26/5/81 (84)

By Dean Delpont  
Municipal Reporter

Residents of Klipspruit West, whose township was the cause of a bitter debate in the Johannesburg City Council and a walk-out by PFP councillors last month, will attend the council debate today.

The opposition council-

lors walked out of the debate in protest at remarks by the chairman of the management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer. He accused them of "dirty, filthy politicking" for protesting the standard of building of a coloured housing project.

Last week members of

the coloured management committee also took up remarks made by Mr Oberholzer about their council and one of the councillors. They adjourned their monthly meeting until an interview could be arranged between them and the city's

white management committee.

The meeting was adjourned before the committee could consider its capital estimates for next year but this was regarded as unimportant by the committee's chairman, Mr Miley Richards, who said its agreement or otherwise would not alter decisions.

During the debate on the CMC motion, members showed strong exception to suggestions by Mr Oberholzer that the CMC was using or being used by the PFP to embarrass the ruling IRA/NP coalition.

Today's monthly council meeting is expected to be long and bitter as councillors deal with items held over from the unfinished April meeting and this month's agenda.

The leader of the PFP, Mr Sam Moss MPC, has promised that his side of the chamber will treat Mr Oberholzer "with the contempt he deserves."

He also promised the PFP would fight the tariff increases in electricity, water, gas, bus fares and refuse collection announced by Mr Oberholzer last week and to be debated at this meeting.

STAR  
27/5/81

84

## Palm Ridge Indian area is scheduled for take-off

### East Rand Bureau

Work on the first phase of the Indian township of Palm Ridge, situated about 25 km south of Alberton, is expected to begin during the coming financial year.

The chairman of Germiston's management committee, Mr Lew Leppan, said last night that the council had provided R2 485 000 for the planning and construction of the first phase.

The development comprises 152 ha — of which 54 percent has been earmarked for housing, four percent for community facilities and 10,5 percent for parks.

Three schools, a creche, a post office and a shopping complex will be built.

According to Mr Leppan, the first phase will provide housing for between 900 and 1 200 Indian families.

The complete scheme will house between 40 000 and 50 000 people.

Of the R2,5-million, R500 000 will be spent on housing, R1-million on electricity, R115 000 on community facilities and the remainder mainly on service provision.

STAR 26/5/81  
'Western' 81  
protests at  
standards  
of housing

A crowd of almost 600 residents of Western Coloured Township packed a church hall last night at a meeting to protest against the "inferior" housing that is being provided for them.

New housing was described as "an eye-sore ... rejuvenated or modernised slums" by Mr Speedy Bendes, a member of the coloured Labour Party.

He challenged those in control of housing to live in the houses for a month.

The Rev Cecil Begbie, a Coronationville Methodist minister, said he was approached daily by congregants needing help with housing problems.

"The housing crisis is having a serious affect on family life. This is not a political problem but a real human problem," he said.

"When people lost their homes in Lainsburg the whole town was rehoused in no time. Our housing crisis is no less of an emergency," Mr Begbie said.

Mr Mohammed Dangor of the Coloured Management Committee told the crowd that the official waiting list for coloured housing in Johannesburg was 4 861 while only 3 600 houses were planned.

He attributed the housing crisis to the Group Areas Act.

"This is the most hurtful act in the eyes of our people" he said.

The Students Representative Councils of local high schools pledged the support for the "people of Western Township in whatever action they decide on tonight"

A petition stating the community's "strong objection to the type of housing being constructed" will be presented to the Johannesburg City Council today.



# Coloureds reject 'modernised slum' housing

Staff Reporter

SIX hundred Western Coloured Township residents rejected Johannesburg City Council "modernised slum" substitution housing at a Monday night meeting.

The council planned to build 3 600 houses in a re-development project for the township. There is an official waiting list of 4 000 families

The plans were submitted to the community for approval before building began. Residents claim the new houses are not according to the design and described them as "unhygienic cubicles" too small for an average size family.

A working committee was elected to formulate a plan of action and a petition with over 500 names has been filed. It expresses dissatisfaction with the houses and requests that no further houses be built.

The petition will be presented to the Johannesburg City Council.

Several families are waiting to transfer to the first block of houses at the end of the month after a R170 advance payment. A monthly rental figure of R30-R35 had been given

Speakers at the meeting, held at the Western Coloured Township Methodist Church, included executive members of the Labour Party, Mr Speedy Bendes and Mr Mohammed Dangor; Methodist minister Rev Cecil Regbie; Bosmont High School SRC leader representing all Coloured SRCs, Mr Aziz Jardine, and Mrs Miriam Chume, a member of the Klip-town Residents Association.

The houses are described as

being so close to one another that there is no privacy. One resident said the middle bedroom was barely large enough for a single bed.

Speakers recalled how they were removed in 1962 under the Group Areas Act from Sophiatown to what was the native coloured township. They were told placement in these houses was a temporary measure. "For 20 years this has been a temporary measure and this is what we now get," they said.

Mr Bendes said the residents were told by city authorities the newly built houses were designed for pensioners but it later emerged that they were family living quarters.

"The type of housing being built for the community will recreate slum conditions which are the breeding ground for crime (misdad)," he said.

Mr Jardine said the coloured SRC supported any decision taken by the community.

He said: "The Government is prepared to spend thousands of rands to celebrate Republic Day and expects us to celebrate with them when they cannot provide us with adequate housing.

A nightwatchman who was the only resident at the meeting prepared to accept the new houses was called a "sellout" and a "traitor" by the audience.

Some speakers warned that many families would be forced to accept the houses when their own were demolished.

Mr M P Wilsnach, the council's director of coloured housing was not available for comment.

# Eviction furore: Jeppe MP gives housing pledge

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

JEPPE'S National Party MP, Mr Koos van der Merwe, has come out strongly against the eviction of coloured and Indian families from prescribed white areas unless there is suitable housing available in their own Group Areas.

Speaking after a delegation of Nationalist MPs and MPCs in Johannesburg had met the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, on Monday, Mr Van der Merwe said he was not in favour of anyone being thrown out into the street.

"I will never tolerate that. But it's a different matter if there is alternate housing available."

Two weeks ago, Mr Van der Merwe, whose constituency includes central Johannesburg, caused an uproar when he declared that separate residential areas were a non-negotiable principle of the Government.

"We are not going to budge on this, and the coloured families will simply have to move out," he said then.

The delegation which met Mr Kotze to discuss the presence of coloured and Indian families in "white" areas included Mr

Roelf Meyer and Mrs Marietta Marx, MP and MPC respectively for Johannesburg West; Mr S P Barnard and Mr At Teichel, MP and MPC for Langlaagte; Mr Hennie Bekker, MPC for Jeppe, and Mr Danie van Zyl, the deputy mayor, who represented the Johannesburg City Council.

The three MPs have formed a committee which, according to Mr Van der Merwe, will speak to people in the constituencies, gather information and seek solutions.

Mr Van der Merwe believed the coloured and Indian families should be moved in a "humane" way. Asked how this could be done, he said: "That is the million dollar question. That is why we have established the committee — to find the answers."

Hundreds of coloured and Indian families still living in the prescribed "white" part of Johannesburg — mainly in the central city and Mayfair — face prosecution under the Group Areas Act.

● Community leaders of Boksburg's coloured township, Reiger Park, where violence erupted two weeks ago, also met Mr Kotze on Monday. No details of the meeting have been disclosed.

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# Warning on black-Indian friction

By JS MOJAPELO

FOUR community councils under the Central Transvaal Administration Board have come out in support of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council over the dispute concerning the Government's allocation of the Dairy Farm area for Indian occupation, which blacks have said could cause racial friction.

The councils are from Mamelodi, under Mr William Aphane; Brits, under Mr S S Khumalo; Thabazimbi, under the chairmanship of Mr J L Shai, and Warmbaths, under Mr J Mabusela.

The councils expressed their support for their Atteridgeville-Saulsville counterpart at a meeting of the community councils at Thabazimbi on Sunday.

A spokesman for the combined community councils, Mr Alex Kekana, yesterday said the decision of the four community councils was based on the fact that the Government was aware of the housing shortage in the Pretoria black areas under the Central Transvaal Administration Board and was doing little to alleviate it.

According to the current report of the South African Institute of Race Relations Annual Survey, the actual shortage of houses for families in the Pretoria townships was 4 000 and for single males and females, 30 000 and 5 000 respectively. Estimated shortages were for 8 000 families, 53 000 for single males and 7 000 for single females.

The estimated annual increase in black families for whom housing had to be provided in these areas was 1 000, and single people, 6 000. In accordance with Government policy, the building of houses in the Pretoria townships was "frozen" in 1968.

However, the Government had estimated that, depending on availability of funds, the housing backlog in the Pretoria black

townships of Atteridgeville-Saulsville and Mamelodi would be eliminated in five to 10 years.

Under the Government's five-year plan, 9 000 houses for families and 29 000 beds for single people were planned for these areas.

Both community councils of the townships have each claimed to have more than 3 000 people on the waiting lists for houses. Some have been on a list for more than five years.

Mr Kekana said it was provocative of the Government to have allocated the Dairy Farm, which is next to Atteridgeville, for Indian occupation.

"The Government is aware of the housing situation in the black areas, but still decided to press on to give the land to Indians. The area should rather be declared an industrial area," Mr Kekana said.

The community councils warned friction could be created between blacks and Indians over the land issue.

Last year the Government proclaimed Dairy Farm as an Indian residential area, despite pleas and protests from the members of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville community. The area was set aside for occupation by Indians from Laudium, the only Indian residential area in Pretoria.

The Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council met the Minister of the Department of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and the Minister of the Department of Development and Co-operation, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Pretoria on Monday and conveyed the decision of the four community councils to them.

The memorandum submitted to the Ministers included more than 40 000 signatures of the township's residents.

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# Coloured committee resigns in frustration

84

STAR 28/5/81

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In a dramatic move, all members present at yesterday's meeting of the Johannesburg Coloured Relations Committee resigned as a result of "frustration at the lack of co-operation from Government departments dealing with coloured matters."

In a statement released after the meeting, the committee said it was "deeply concerned" that promises made by the

Government to improve coloured education were not being carried out.

The committee had also made representations over many years for improvements in coloured housing. Suggestions were ignored and the housing situation was growing steadily worse.

In January this year the committee had asked for meetings with the Minister of Internal Affairs and

the Minister of Community Development. They had still not been able to see the Ministers concerned.

Asked to comment, the Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr J W A van der Merwe, said that the committee's chairman, Mrs Freda van Rooyen, had been informed that the meeting with the Ministers had been postponed until the first half of June. This was at the request of the Minister of

Community Development, who hoped to have more information at his disposal by then.

Mrs van Rooyen said that they had impressed upon the Government that the situation was extremely urgent.

The Government had found time to meet a delegation headed by Mr J van der Merwe (MP for Jeppe), which was advocating a "clean-up" of coloured and Indian people living illegally in white areas.

"Do they want these people to sleep on the streets," Mrs van Rooyen asked.

Delays and broken promises had led to frustration among the members of the committee and resigning was the only way to restore their credibility.

This action was an attempt to highlight the seriousness of the situation.

# 'Talk is not enough anymore'

STAR 29/5/81

84

By Sue Garbett

Women's Page Editor

It takes a lot to make Freda van Rooyen, chairman of the Johannesburg Coloured Relations Committee who resigned in frustration this week, really angry.

She got cross some months before the 1976 Soweto riots when she and other Afrikaans women realised how little was being done to promote contact between whites and other races.

As a result Kontak was born.

This is in the main an Afrikaans women's organisation that has actively promoted dialogue and contact between men, women and children of all races. Mrs van Rooyen is its competent president.

She became angry when she learnt Alexandra Township was to be removed.

So she and her Kontak committee set about saving it and succeeded.

Last year her anger was again aroused when people would not rally round to help her organisation in its work. She declared: "We'll still be playing bridge when the whole thing cracks open."

Now she's angry with the Government.

She says she and her Johannesburg Coloured Relations Committee have been trying since the beginning of the year to meet with the Government to discuss the problems of the committee and of the community.

But in spite of letters,

written in January and April asking for meetings with the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Community Development, the committee has not yet had a definite answer.

And what makes her so mad is that the Government has found time, in the meantime, to meet a delegation headed by Mr J van der Merwe (MP for Jeppe), which was advocating a "clean up" of coloured and Indian people living illegally in white areas.

"We wanted to see the Government to make it aware of the problems experienced by coloured people living in white areas. But Mr van der Merwe, who was stirring trouble, saw the Minister

within a week. "And we're still waiting," Mrs van Rooyen said with characteristic vigour.

This was her second year in the chair of the five-year-old Government-appointed committee — one of several similar committees countrywide.

"We were appointed to improve communications and relations between the coloured community and the government. They have done a lot of good. But talking is not enough any more," says Mrs van Rooyen.

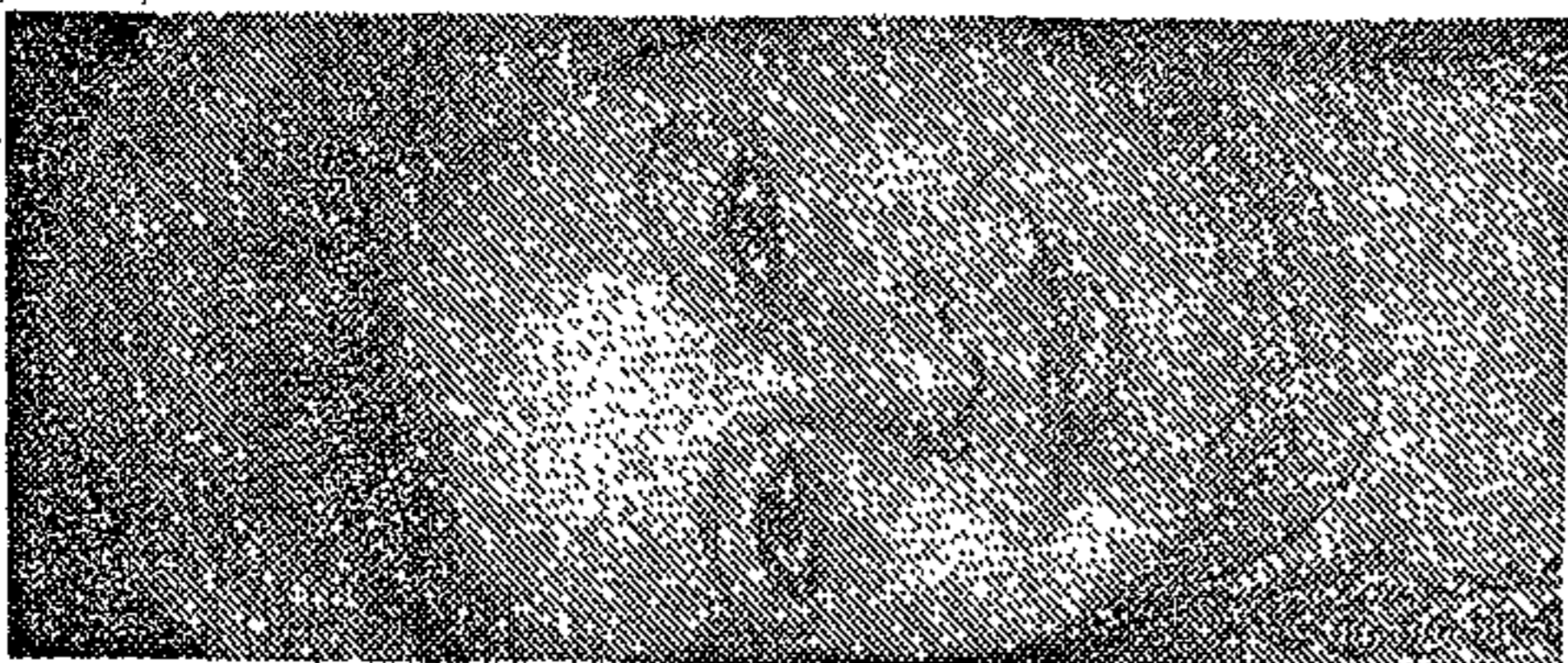
"We became a social gathering and we pointed problems, but could do very little about them. That's why we wanted to see the Minister so urgently," she said,

She feels that, in the wake of the schools' boycotts last year, promises were made that have not been fulfilled.

She feels the coloured community has started to distrust the committee because it sees no action.

This doesn't mean the committee has done nothing. One of its notable achievements, according to Mrs van Rooyen, was persuading the powers that-be to withdraw court cases against the boycotting schoolchildren.

"We've warned the Government that people are getting upset and that trouble might start. We didn't resign to create trouble, but to create a sense of urgency."



Freda van Rooyen . . . resigned in frustration.

# Police use teargas on city pupils

**Young girls sjambokked**

By Kathi Pearce and Carolyn Dempster

Riot police today went into action with dogs, sneeze machines, teargas and rubber sjamboks against thousands of Johannesburg pupils.

The children from schools in Bosmont, Coronationville and Newclare townships were marching in protest against the detention of a student leader.

"Protest is the only weapon we have to show

solidarity with Aziz Jar-dine, our student leader who was detained by Security Police last week," a pupil from the Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont said.

He was one of 1 000 coloured pupils who started the march at 8.30 am.

To avoid police action, students split up into small groups and marched to the Westbury High School to enlist the support of pupils.

According to some of the students, the Riot Squad moved on the pupils before they split up, hurling teargas canisters and scattering them.

About 40 students reached Westbury High and demanded to be let into the school grounds.

There they took off their blazers to mingle with the Westbury pupils.

Riot police chased them on to the school grounds and began hurling teargas canisters into classrooms where pupils were writing tests and preparing for exams.

Mr Henry Petersen, the principal, said: "I was forced out of my office by teargas."

"My children were baton-charged and beaten up. And what for? They weren't marching. It was a normal school day."

Young girls fled to the hostels for refuge from sjambok-wielding police but were followed and beaten as they ran, said Mrs Yvonne Petersen, the principal's wife and house-mother.

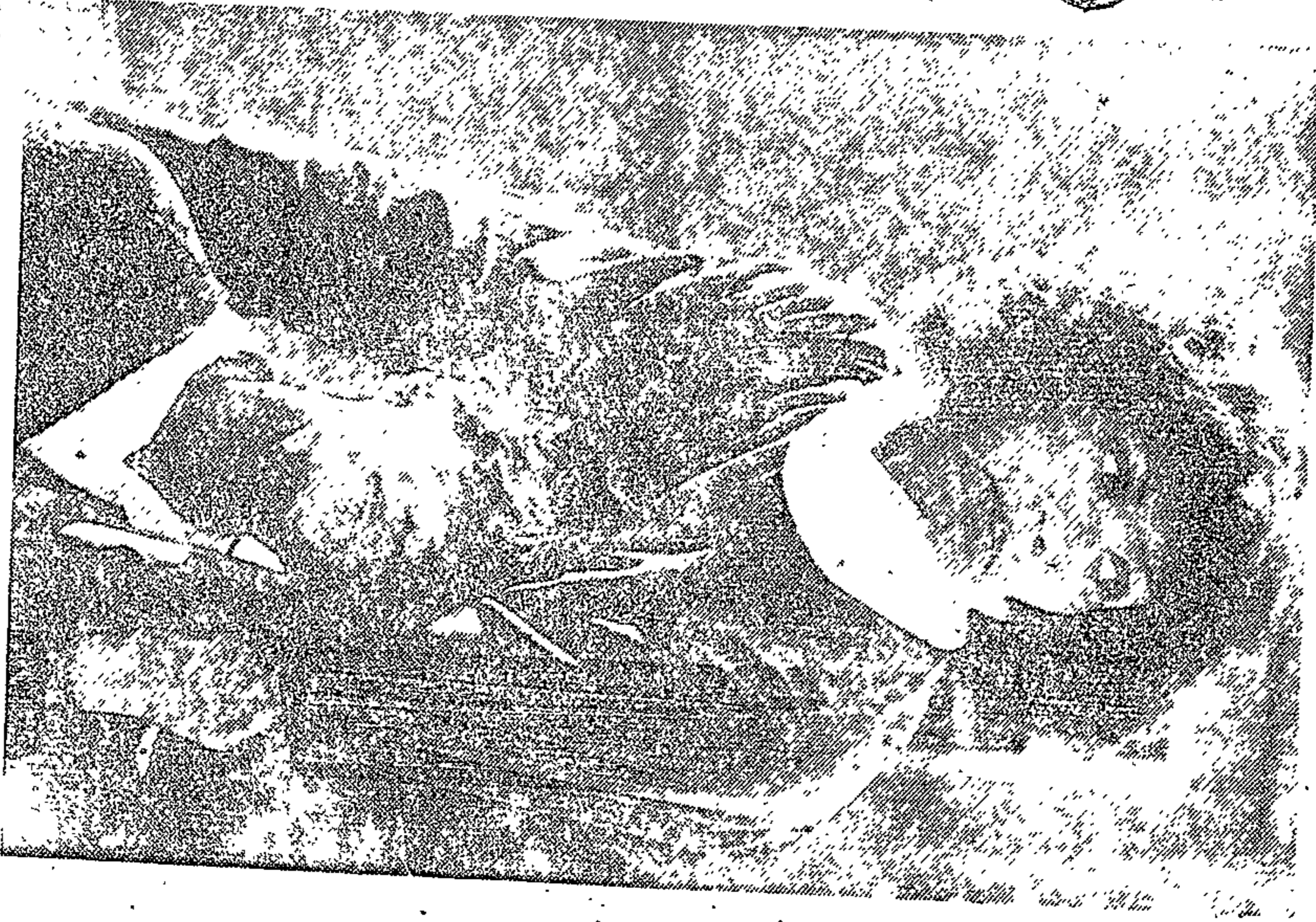
The kitchen door was smashed open and pupils were pulled screaming from store rooms.

"All the children wanted to do was to get away from the classrooms."

To Page 3, Col 3



A policeman with sjambok at today's demonstration.



A Westbury High School teacher comforts a pupil who collapsed after riot police fired teargas canisters into classrooms and on to stairs early today.



One of the young girls at Westbury High School who was overcome by teargas was carried into the school courtyard by another pupil. Pictures by Alf Kumalo.

## Mourners at a funeral gathering dispersed

By Yussuf Nazeer

Mourners scattered and young children screamed and began vomiting after police fired teargas into a crowd of people attending a funeral today in Wandersers Street, Newclare, Johannesburg.

Weeping mourners complained about the action of "blue-uniformed" policemen in a peach-

coloured car.

Mrs Fatima Barnes, who was attending the funeral of a relative, Mr Ibrahim Rastren (58), said a police car, patrolling Newclare-Westbury was pursuing schoolchildren who were fleeing riot police. It pulled up in Wandersers Street.

The police warned mourners to break up the

"gathering," said Mrs Barnes. "We were all waiting to take the body away at 10 am today for burial. Some of men told the police a funeral was taking place."

She said a teargas canister was fired and people scattered.

Other eyewitnesses said young children began screaming and vomiting

from the fumes.

"There were mothers with little children present," Mrs Barnes said.

Mr N Jaffer told The Star the police were driving around Newclare-Westbury and Bosmont, looking for schoolchildren who fled a police charge at a Westbury school.

Pupils were holding a peaceful demonstration

when the police arrived and told them to leave the school premises.

Later the police fired teargas at the pupils and charged them with batons.

"I saw mothers and by-standers beaten and chased into homes. The police were going wild," Mr Jaffer said. Mrs Barnes and Mr Jaffer's statement.

# Police teargas, sjambok city pupils

From page 1

where they were suffocating.

"This is their home, but they were dragged across the floors of the hostel and kicked.

"I had a total feeling of helplessness and when I protested they came at me with a sjambok and hit me."

Police then herded the children into the school courtyard, where they were told to stand in lines in front of their teachers.

Pupils caught in classrooms trying to avoid teargas fumes could be heard screaming two blocks away.

Desperate mothers try-

ing to find out what was happening stood screaming at policemen from the street.

The sneeze machine sprayed clouds of gas at parents, who ran into nearby houses.

A reporter from The Star saw a middle-aged mother being chased into her property by two young policemen who beat her with their sjamboks.

Several pupils from the Chris Jan Botha school were arrested and taken to the Newlands Police Station.

They were still being questioned at the time of going to Press.

Police later told pupils at Westbury High School

to return to class and continue lessons, but were not allowed to leave the premises.

Coronationville High School students left their classrooms about 10 am to join the protest, but were cut off by riot police.

A police spokesman said the three Western Coloured township secondary schools had planned a protest march to John Vorster Square this morning, but most of the Westbury pupils knew nothing about a protest.

While police were at Westbury High, pupils from Chris Jan Botha gathered again in the school grounds.

Carloads of riot policemen and the sneeze

machine went to the school, where at least 10 teargas canisters were thrown at pupils.

Some of the pupils tried to run out of the school grounds and were chased by sjambok-wielding policemen.

Four Westbury High pupils were admitted to Coronation Hospital — one suffering from shock, two suffering from acute asthmatic attacks as a result of teargas poisoning and one with a fractured leg. Several pupils were treated for sjambok wounds.

A spokesman at the hospital said the gas sprayed from the sneeze machine had drifted into the hospital and affected staff and patients.

Students arrested, sjambokked in Westbury

# Cops use teargas

See 76N 4/6/51

327  
 276  
 31  
 211

AT least 59 scholars, 22 girls and 37 boys, some of them primary school pupils, were yesterday arrested when police used teargas, batons

By SELLO RABOTHATA and WILLIE BOXALI

and rubber sjamboks in a student march through the Bosmont-Westbury-Newclare area. Police last night

continued to bombard the coloured townships with teargas and in one case broke into a house and arrested two youths.

Feelings ran high with

members of the community who felt provoked by the continued police action.

Mrs Elizabeth Swarts, whose 4-year-old sick child was affected by tear smoke, said the police shot at random without provocation. "My innocent child was a victim of this teargas and a lot other small children around here got affected. This action just makes us mad," she said.

Late yesterday those arrested were appearing in the Newlands Courts on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act. According to the police the court started sitting from 6.30 pm.

Lieutenant Marius Bonthuys, police public relations officer for Johannesburg, said the situation was last night under control, with sporadic incidents of stone throwing.

Lt Bonthuys also said a

To Page 2

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2	1.80	0.76	0.13	0.12	0.34	0.62	0.29	1.49	0.63	0.12	0.08	0.15	0.57	0.23
3	5.44	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.45	0.20	4.73	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.55	0.18
4	4.35	0.49	0.05	0.20	1.10	7.13	0.85	4.99	0.47	0.04	0.10	0.39	4.71	0.59
5	7.85	37.20	3.93	0.06	0.00	0.16	0.58	4.92	30.60	3.13	2.99	11.92	1.38	0.19
6	1.79	11.46	1.35	4.21	0.50	15.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	16.79	74.87	10.08	31.64	2.16	0.91	2.23	10.36	56.85	7.53	0.96	6.91	0.96	0.36

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# No sympathy from me — Le Grange

SMK 4/12

coloured  
anger  
of police  
excesses

By Peter Sullivan

By Peter Sullivan

Political Correspondent

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in an interview yesterday that if children did not obey police requests, they should not expect any sympathy from him.

Mr Le Grange said he was still studying reports on the disturbances in Johannesburg coloured townships yesterday, but was prepared at this stage to say that the Government would not allow schoolchildren to dictate it.

"I am sorry if the occurrences which happened yesterday caused any inconvenience to the community at large, but that is the nature of things in a riot situation.

"I am convinced the people there understand that.

"But we will not be dictated to by school-children on how the law should be applied.

"Children have their channels to go through — school committees, principals, inspectors and

so on — and they must use those," said Mr Le Grange.

"Schoolchildren who do not obey requests from the police, and throw stones or bombs at my police, must not expect any leniency. If they don't obey requests, they must not then expect any sympathy from me.

"I expect every law-abiding citizen in South Africa to obey a request, from a policeman in



# Stones fly in freshest unrest at Riverlea

Staff Reporters

Violence erupted in coloured areas again today when riot police with dogs, rubber sjamboks and teargas went into action against pupils at Riverlea High School.

Police say more than 200 people had gathered stoning vehicles and giving black power salutes.

A teacher said the boycotting pupils had gathered in their school courtyard at 8 am today and stood chanting. The teacher who witnessed what followed said: "The principal went out to reason with the children, because by this stage, riot

police had surrounded the school.

"The pupils would not listen to him and one picked up a stone and threw it in the direction of a clump of police.

"This seemed the signal for the riot police to come into the school where they fired teargas canisters and chased the pupils with dogs."

Another teacher, Mrs S Davids, said it was a peaceful boycott by some of the pupils aimed at showing their solidarity with Chris Jan Botlha High School pupils whose head boy and student leader, Aziz Jardine, was detained by security police last week.

The Riverlea pupils were standing in the courtyard. Some were in classrooms writing their exams when riot police burst into the school grounds and started throwing tear-gas canisters and chasing children, she said.

By 11 am the pupils had all been sent home but a number said they were determined to "go on with the struggle" and added that until Jardine was released the protest would not stop.

Police headquarters in Johannesburg said there were isolated incidents of stone-throwing in Riverlea at 11.20 am, but Stat reporters who were in the vicinity of the school saw no incidents or police.

## Injured

Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the security police on the Witwatersrand, said today Aziz Jardine was still being detained and the possibility of a court appearance or his release in the near future was "not likely."

"The man is still being interrogated," Colonel Muller said.

Two of the pupils at Riverlea High School, Roger Jardine (15) and an unnamed girl, were injured during the police action.

Worried parents who came to the school were confronted by about 30 riot police with dogs. The officer in charge told parents to get out of

## Police man lashed me, says wife of teacher

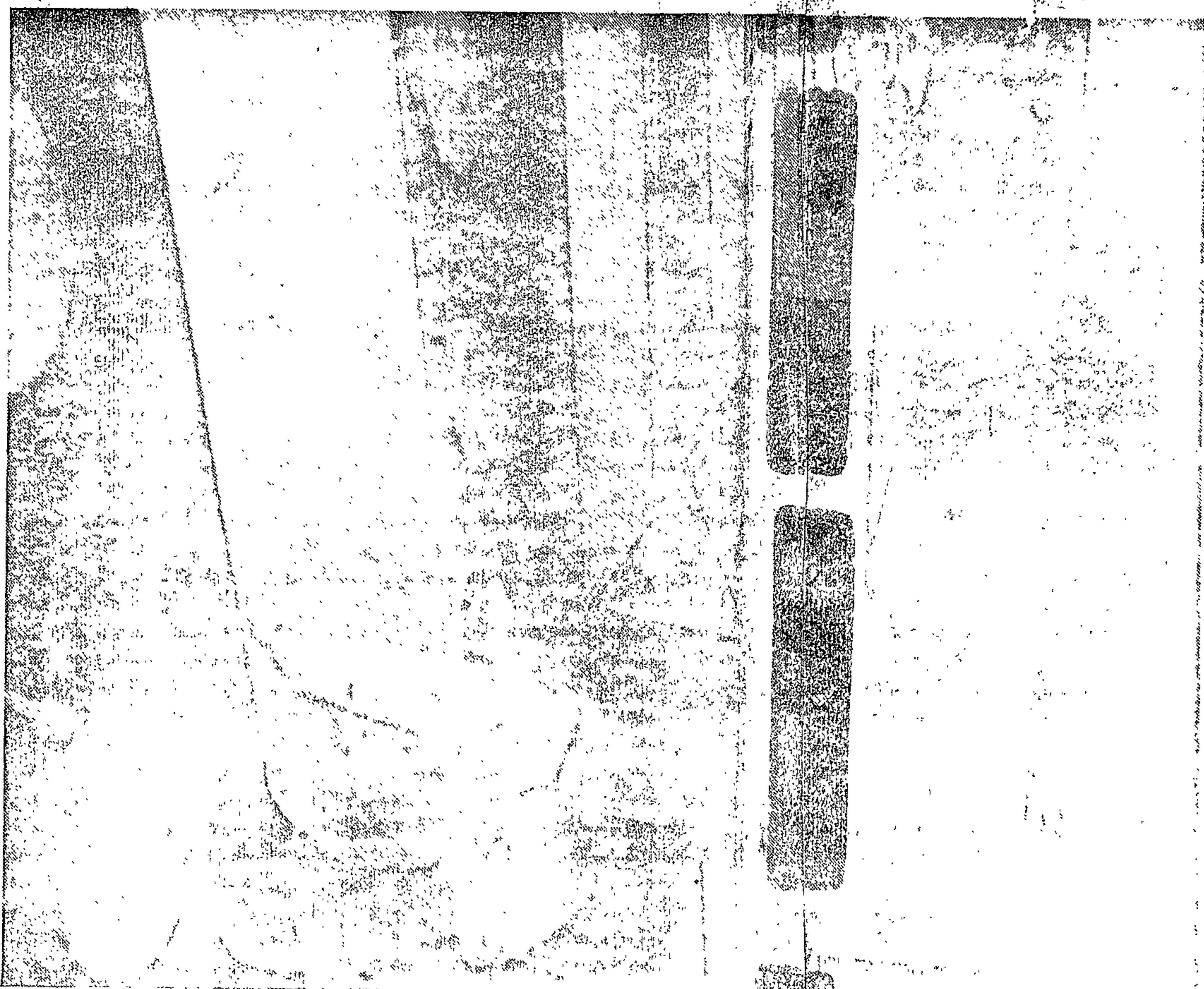
By Yusuf Nazeer

The wife of a schoolmaster and mother of four grown children, Mrs Yvonne Peterson, said today that she was humiliated by a young policeman of about 18 years who lashed her across the buttocks yesterday and swore at her.

Mrs Peterson's husband, Henry (42), the principal of Westbury High School, was also hit with a baton by police.

Recalling yesterday's incident when police burst into the Westbury school, teargassed and sjamboked children and teachers, Mrs Peterson said she was in the girls' hostel at the time.

"I'm a secretary at the hostel, which is apart from the school. We did not know that the police had invaded the school. Only when screaming girls came fleeing into the hostel, pursued by plain-clothes and riot police, did we realise the gravity of the situation."



Coloured schoolchildren today staged a huge stayaway at most schools after yesterday's unrest in townships west of Johannesburg. This was the scene in one of the classrooms at Westbury High School today.

Picture by Graham Gainsford.

The violence which erupted between police and coloured schoolchildren in Johannesburg yesterday is not studied at top level in the Government and Opposition as a wave of anger sweeps through South Africa's coloured community.

And a flood of accusations of police over-reaction and brutality occurred. Political leaders are demanding Cabinet intervention so that police tactics can be quickly changed to stop the violence from growing.

Mr Eglin said today that the Minister had told him he was calling for detailed Police reports which would be studied immediately.

While Mr Jo Grange was not prepared to react to newspaper reports of rumours, he told Mr Eglin that he would not tolerate any excessive brutality or violence, from the police. Mr Eglin was assured that appropriate action would be taken if there was any evidence of this.

Mr Eglin said he had phoned the Minister at his home yesterday evening after the Progressive Federal Party had been inundated with calls.

### INCREDIBLE

Meanwhile, the National Chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, today called on the Minister of Police to hold urgent talks with senior police officers. "Police men aggravated the situation yesterday by their actions according to all eyewitnesses," Mr Curry said.

Mr Eglin called for maximum police restraint. "In a tense situation everything can rapidly escalate through acts of violence.

"I trust the police will use the utmost tact in dealing with the deeply frustrated coloured community," he said.

Reports of police over-reaction and brutality are to be investigated by three PFP MPPs in a fact-finding mission to the strife-torn areas today.

The three are Mr Douglas Gibson, Mr Sam Moss and Mrs Irene Menell.

Mr Gibson said today talks would be held with school principals and civic leaders.

...crammed in stove-  
room doors, invaded the  
kitchen, kicked over  
tables and chairs, broke  
cups, and opened the  
refrigerator looking for  
children.

"And all the while they  
were carrying out their  
reign of terror, they were  
using the most foul lan-  
guage to women workers  
in the hostel.

"All of us in the hostel  
were innocent. No one  
was involved in any de-  
monstrations, and no one  
attacked the police. It was  
the police who used a  
refrigerator to look for  
children."

The area and teargas can-  
isters were shot into the  
crowd.

At 8:30 am yesterday  
about 1000 schoolchildren  
of the Chris Jan Botha  
High School started mar-  
ching in protest.

They were confronted  
by a small group of ro-  
bbers and started peck-  
ing at them with stones. A  
number of police vehicles  
were slightly damaged.  
The police used teargas to  
disperse them.

Another group of about  
1000 schoolchildren from  
Conradia High School  
left their classrooms at  
To Page 3, Col 3

# Teargas Fired in Baby's Room

By June Bearzi

A three-month-old girl  
narrowly escaped death  
yesterday after riot police  
broke a window and used  
teargas into the bedroom  
where she was sleeping.

The child's mother, Mrs  
Debra Swart, of Westbury,  
Johannesburg said:  
"Thank God a neighbour  
managed to get my baby  
out of the gas-filled room.

She was blue in the face  
and foaming at the  
mouth and recovered only  
after she was treated at  
the hospital."

Mrs Swart, a Johannes-  
burg building society em-  
ployee, said that when she  
arrived at her home at  
about four o'clock yester-  
day afternoon she dis-  
covered that while her  
maid had been inside with  
her 15-month-old daughter

and the baby, teargas had  
been fired into the house.

"The maid was hysterick-  
al and unable to help —  
what if there had been  
nobody else in the room?  
At the time? My neigh-  
bour wrapped a wet nap-  
kin around his face, and  
grabbed the baby and  
jumped through a closed  
window. He fainted as he  
landed on the ground. He  
and the baby could have  
been badly injured," she  
said.

Mrs Swart said she wan-  
ted some action "taken  
against the police who  
had, she claimed, indiscri-  
minately fired teargas  
into her home.

"If one of the students  
had run into the house it  
might still be excusable,"  
she said.

"How can the police be  
allowed to endanger in-  
nocent people's lives?  
What if there had been a  
disabled person in the  
house? The police should

be more careful," she  
said.

A police spokesman said  
he would investigate the  
matter.

"I'm sorry if it hap-  
pened but the police had  
to get the students out of  
all the buildings and tear-  
gas was the best way. It's  
one of those things that  
happen in such circum-  
stances. If Mrs Swart  
wishes to lay a charge she  
should contact us," he said.

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# Stones fly in fresh Riverlea unrest

## From page 1

about 10 am to join the protest march, but they were cut off by riot police.

According to a number of witnesses a group of children from Chris Jan Botha were chased into the grounds of the Westbury High School, where they took off their blazers to hide their identity.

Police then moved into the school. Teachers and children told The Star that pupils had locked themselves into the classrooms and police had retaliated by throwing tear-gas canisters inside.

Police then herded the children into a courtyard and ordered them to return to their lessons. Pupils were barred from leaving the school by groups of riot policemen. Today school atten-

dance at Chris Jan Botha High, Westbury High and Coronation High was extremely low.

Only 326 of the 900 Westbury pupils arrived for classes although there was a full teacher turnout.

At Coronation the school principal said only a third of his pupils had come to school although examinations were due to start in the next couple of days.

Newclare, Western Township and Coronationville were quiet today after yesterday's unrest.

Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said today a detachment of riot police under the command of Brigadier Theuns Swanepoel had moved into Riverlea and action had been taken to disperse the gathering there.

# School 'overflowing'

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 87  
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By Carolyn Dempster  
 Education Reporter

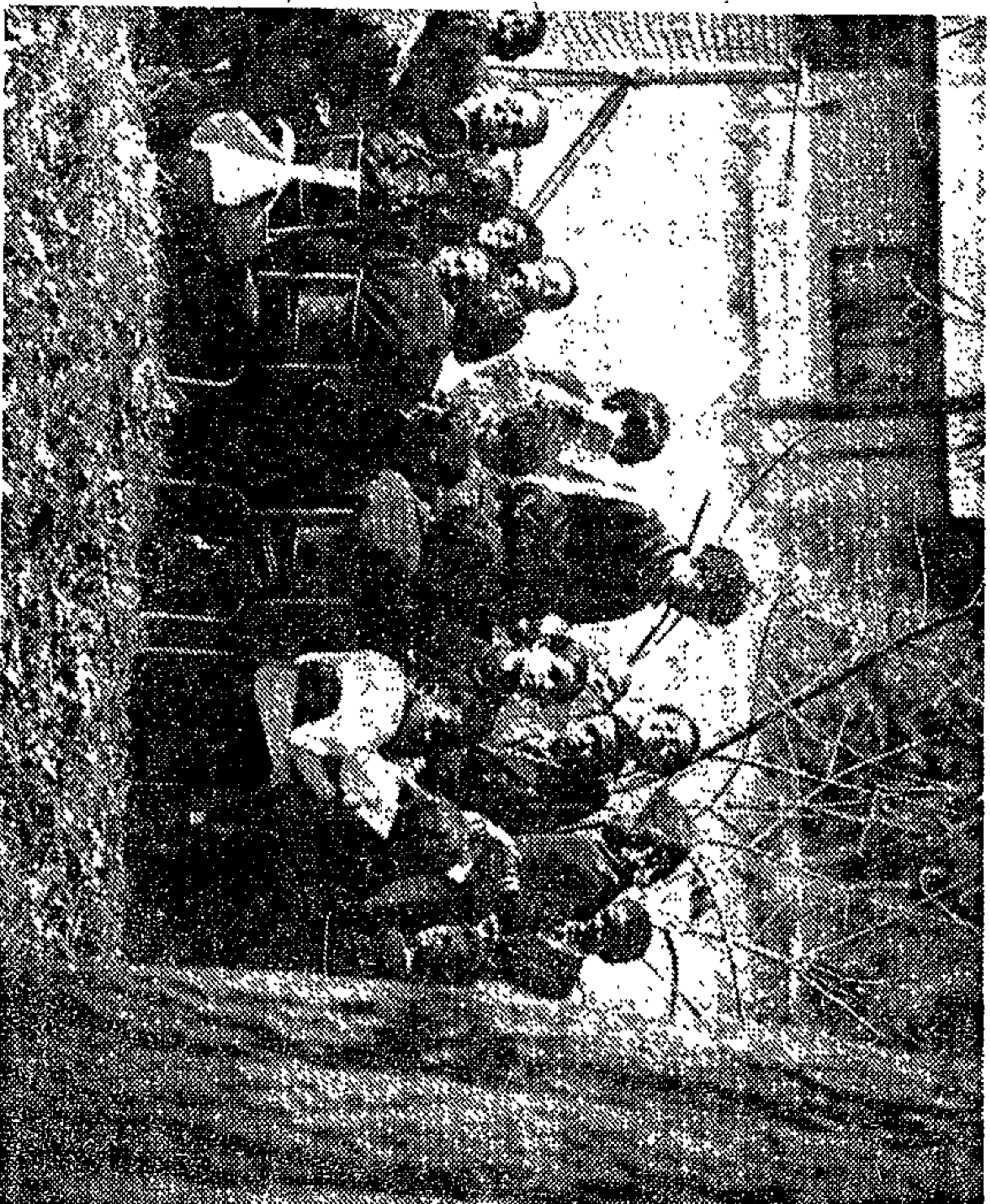
Every chill morning of the season 100 Davidsonville children, aged 6 to 10, trudge five kilometres to catch a train to school because their own local primary school is bursting at the seams.

The population of the coloured Davidsonsville township in Roodepoort has mushroomed over the past three years with the construction of new housing schemes and at least three blocks of flats, explain the parents.

Most of the new people moving in are young couples with children of primary school age. But despite the growing numbers of children and the rapid overcrowding of the only primary school in the vicinity the Department of Internal Affairs has done little to rectify the situation.

As a result in 1979 the department arbitrarily imposed the double session system on the Roodepoort Primary School, Davidsonville — 400 children attend school in the morning, 200 in the afternoon.

"We were not consulted about the move, nor were we asked for our opinions," said Mr Peter Evans, chairman of the school committee. "Many of the parents work in the mornings and cannot afford to pay somebody to look after their children. So the children end up, playing on the streets and turn into truants — or cannot concentrate on their lessons when they



A cluster of children being taught beneath the trees has become a familiar sight at the overcrowded Roodepoort Primary School in Davidsonville. Teachers take their classes outdoors, muffled against the cold, because there is no room in the classrooms.

get to school in the afternoons."

A concerted effort on the part of the school's principal, Mr D Mills, and the parents' committee to press for more classrooms and equipment has proved almost fruitless.

Repeated requests to the department have been met with promises that the matter is being con-

sidered at priority level, says Mr Mills. "But we have had nothing more than assurances and promises for the past three years," while the number of pupils continues to climb.

Because of the double shift system, a mid-morning overlap occurs and by now the teachers are used to giving lessons

under the trees on the dirt.

"I would say the situation is critical," said Mr Mills. "We can no longer cope."

Proof of this lies in the ratio of children to teachers — sometimes as many as 50 to 1 — and the bitter attitude of the parents.

"We are the losers in

the end — as are our children. The department does not seem to care," said Mr Evans. As a last resort a few families have chosen to send their children to schools in Bosmont and Coronationville — 30 to 40 kilometres away.

Children are not given train travel concessions and families to have to foot the cost of R3 a child a week for transport to and from school.

In addition, small sub A and sub B pupils must get up at 5.30 am to catch the train to be on time for school — yet many parents prefer this system, knowing that their children are at least receiving a "good education."

"I'm definitely not happy about things the way they are," said Eliza, a Davidsonville Grandmother who takes care of her daughter's three children.

"The trains are often full, you don't know if there is going to be trouble — you don't know where the children are. I would much prefer it if all of them could attend the same school."

In some cases children are forced to board with relatives in other areas to avoid the expensive train fares and are away from their families for much of the week.

# POLICE SJAMBOOK BOYCOTTS IN EL DORADO PARK

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By Carolyn Dempster  
 As the coloured high schools boycott entered its fourth day on the Reef, violence between pupils and police today erupted in Eldorado Park.

The incident occurred about 11.30 when pupils from the Klipptown High School marched to the Eldorado Park High School to

muster the support of pupils. According to teachers at Eldorado Park High, a staff meeting was in progress.

Riot police in camouflage uniform with rubber stamboks chased pupils and were seen beating several girls. Two sneeze machines

were also seen parked next to the school. Six pupils were held for questioning.

The Eldorado Park Number Two High School in Willow Crescent was also the scene of pupil demonstrations today. The principals of the three schools, Mr M Jacobs, Mr F H Noble and Mr

S E Schofield, have been summoned to an emergency meeting with the circuit inspector of Coloured Education in the Transvaal, after unrest at the schools over the past three days.

They were not available for comment. Today's protests come after the police announcement of the continued detention of student leader Aziz Jardine under section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for indefinite detention.

In the Western Coloured Township, attendance at schools varied between 60 and 80 percent. At Westbury High classes were resumed.

At all of the schools principals have decided to postpone exams, some to June 18.

### "INTIMIDATION"

The Star's Durban Correspondent reports that police moved in on the campus of the University of Durban-Westville today after yesterday's ban on all meetings by the rector.

Police vehicles were parked outside the main hall while in the nearby quadrangle a few hundred students had gathered to hold informal discussions.

A spokesman for the SRC said the arrival of the police was seen as an "intimidatory measure to prevent any likelihood of a disruption of exams."

"It is obvious they are here to protect those students who have ignored calls to boycott and have decided to write the exams."

"However, we will hold informal meetings to counter the ban," a student said.

"The students are protesting over the expulsion of about 600 pupils from schools in and around Durban, the appointment of a lecturer in the physiology department and the setting of exams for June 16."

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Professor J Degenaar

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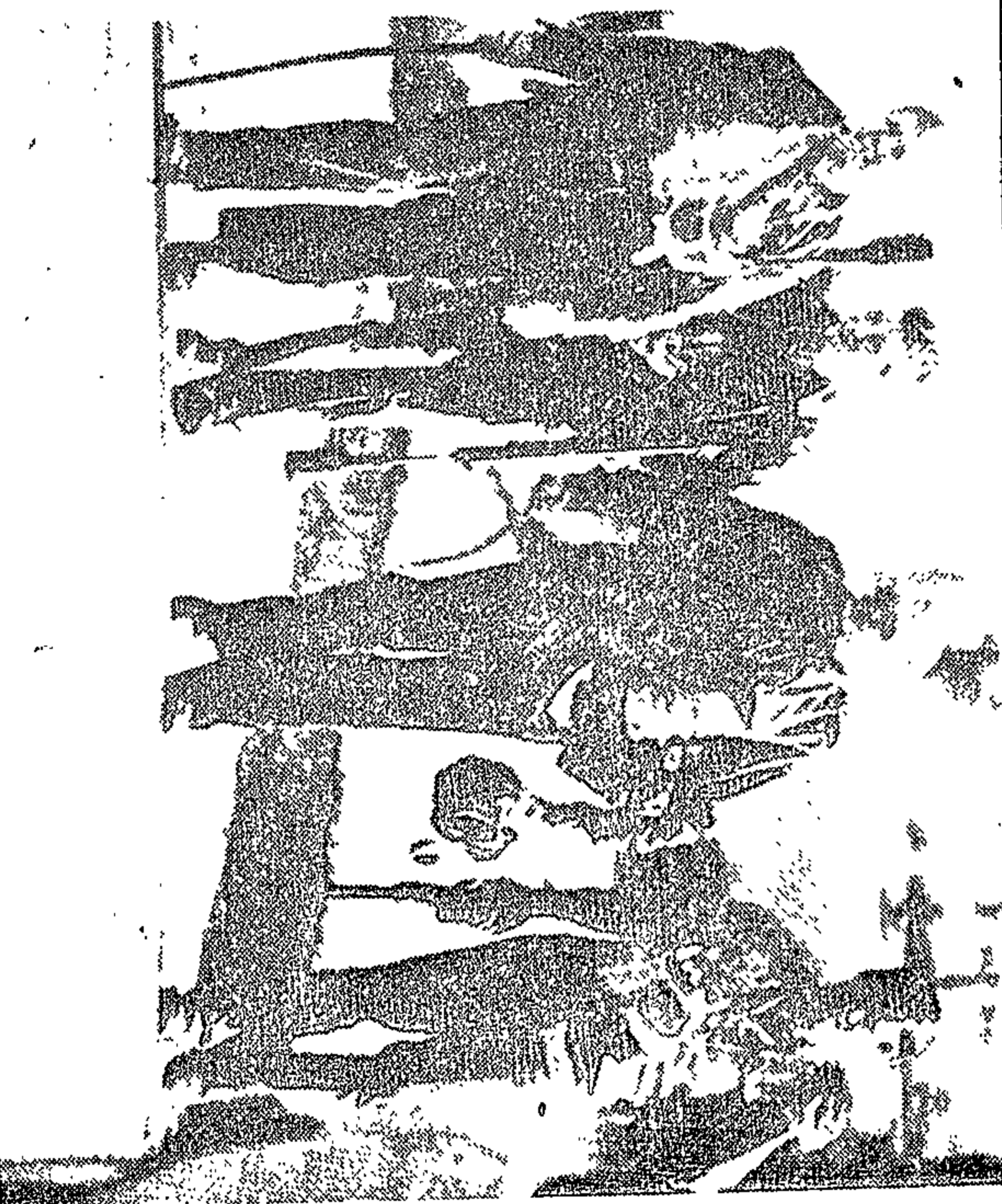
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# THE ACTION — AND THE AFTERMATH — AS RIOT CHAOS FLARES



Youths flee as a riot police teargas canister bursts in Newclare, one of the Johannesburg coloured townships torn by pupil unrest yesterday. Police sealed off Newclare, Bosmont and Coronationville.



Plainclothes police carrying sjamboks and teargas launchers approach Westbury Secondary School, scene of a flare-up yesterday

benefits of health projects, exceed the financial outlay, so that there is no need to proceed to the evaluation of the additional benefits of illness avoided, as long as these are certainly positive;



Adults comfort a Westbury Secondary School pupil, Anita Davids, 14, who was taken to hospital after she was overcome by teargas.

18. 'The Provision of Measles Vaccine for an Urban Population', S.A.M.J. 30 August 1975, p. 1507 - 1513.  
19. A full discussion can be found in UNIDO 'Guidelines', op. cit.

2. We should now have

(58) (54)

the financial benefits  
RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, June 4, 1981

# LAND GRANT WILL EASE INDIAN HOUSING SHORTAGE

East Rand Bureau

The desperate shortage of housing for the Benoni Indian community will be eased by the acquisition of about 90 ha of ground on the farm, Modderfontein.

The granting of this ground for Indian development was announced recently by the Department of Community Development.

It will mean that about 1 000 new homes can be built for Indian families

to ease the overcrowding in Actonville.

Benoni's town clerk, Mr. Nantes Botha, said that the town council had not yet been officially notified of the acquisition of additional ground for the Indian community. He hoped that a formal policy would be laid down either by the Department of Community Development or by the town council that families living in Actonville would be given preference in the allocation of stands.

swims of 45

He said the town council which had been negotiating for a long time for ground for Indian use was thrilled at the new grant but that it was not enough to wipe out the existing housing shortage.

There were at least 2 000 families in Actonville who needed homes, Mr Botha said. He added he had heard that the department would like the town council to handle the development of the township and if this was so, the council would do everything in its

power to speed up the programme.

Mr S. Ragunan, chairman of the Actonville Management Committee, said that the ground for extensions to the Indian residential area in Benoni would greatly alleviate the housing shortage. But he agreed that this would only be in the short term because there was a long waiting list and the population of Actonville was expanding.

He expressed the hope that the area could be

used for economic housing so that those people who could not afford a home under the normal circumstances would now be able to do so.

He appeared to residents of Actonville, who already had homes not to use this as an opportunity for speculation.

Mr Ragunan said that the Indian community would continue to press for the Dawn Park area in Boksburg for private home ownership development.



# Riot-hit townships sealed off by police

278 84 4/6/81 rom

**STAFF REPORTERS**  
**POLICE** sealed off the riot-torn townships of Newclare, Bosmont and Coronationville after a day of unrest in which teargas and sjamboks were used to disperse crowds of pupils, who threw stones and bottles.

And last night petrol bombs were hurled at police vehicles escorting Pressmen through the townships — as a special session of the Newlands Magistrate's Court began setting bail for 59 pupils arrested earlier yesterday.

Several people were arrested for having primed petrol bombs.

Trouble flared about 8.30am when some 800 pupils started a march from Bosmont's Christiaan Botha High School — scene of police action last week — to the Westbury Secondary School in Newlands.

Pupils said the protest was over the detention last week of Aziz Jardine, head boy and chairman of the Christiaan Botha school's Student Representative Committee.

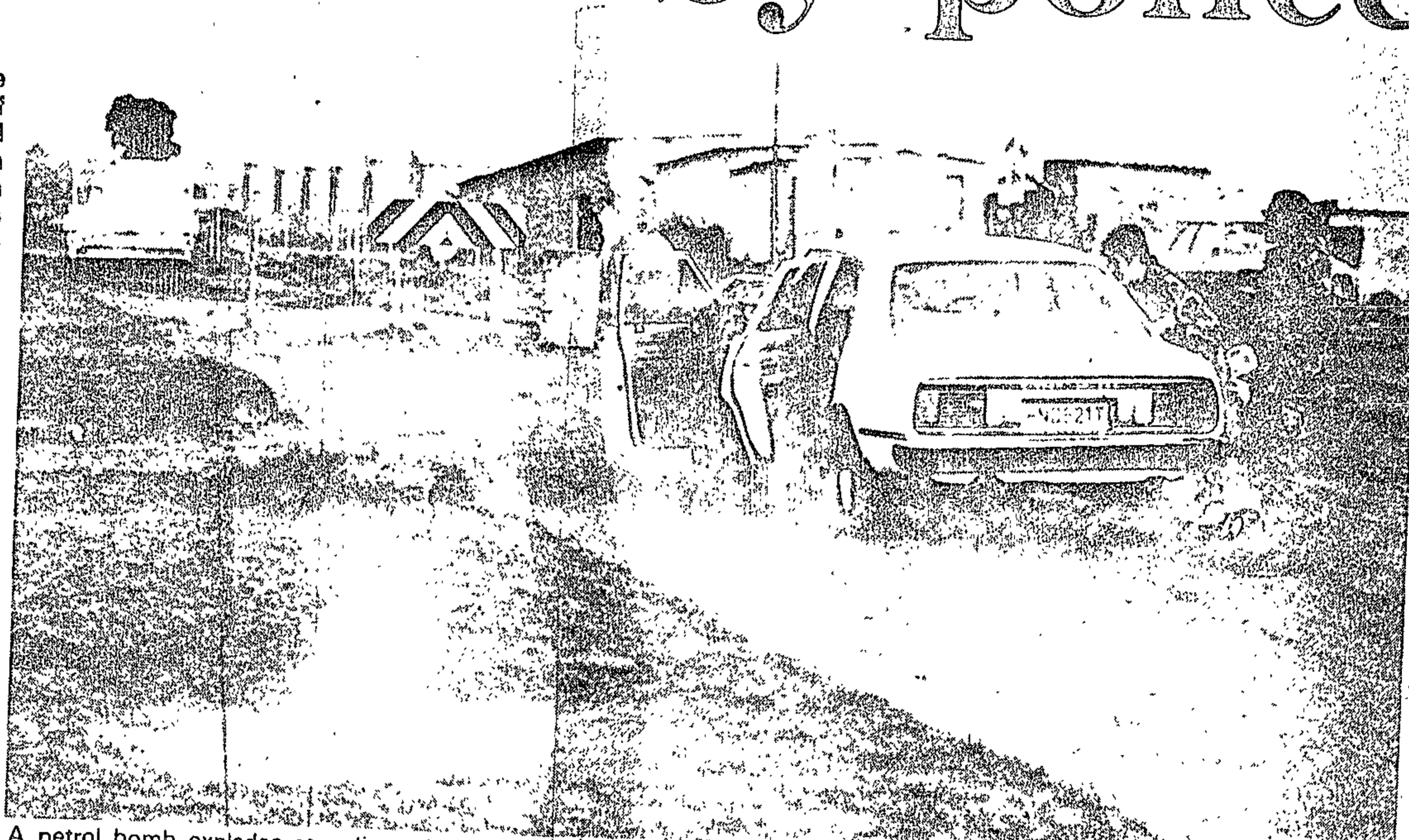
A police spokesman said the marchers were holding placards, some of which read: "Saturday the 6th of June 1981 — Justice Now", "We Demand a Peoples' Republic", "Freedom Now" and "Aziz, We Are With You".

Riot police moved in with sneeze-machines, making the day's first arrests. By dusk the townships were drenched with tearsmoke, which penetrated Coronation Hospital, an old age home, flats and homes.

A doctor at Coronation Hospital described the scene there yesterday as "chaotic".

By dusk at least 10 babies had been brought in from the effects of teargas, a hospital source said.

The doctor in the casualty department said three babies had been admitted after vomiting attacks: "Their little chests



A petrol bomb explodes as police take cover behind a car. The incident happened after riot police arrested and charged youths after earlier action in Johannesburg's coloured townships yesterday.

close up. They can't breathe, their eyes are streaming and inflamed by the gas, their noses are running, and they vomit.

"In the children's ward, they are all wearing surgical masks, and all the staff are in much discomfort. Patients with chest problems are receiving oxygen."

The doctor said two pupils were admitted to the hospital with head injuries.

A girl was reported to have concussion, and another a fractured arm. A boy had been admitted with a fractured kneecap. Another boy had head injuries.

As disturbances continued

through the afternoon, police sealed off the townships between Ontdekkers Road and the Main Reef Road.

Police said at one stage Westbury Secondary School pupils left their school grounds and joined the Christiaan Botha pupils in the streets in the vicinity of the Westbury school.

They were stoned by pupils who gave the black power salute and shouted slogans.

A police spokesman said the police used teargas and batons to get the Westbury pupils back to the school grounds.

"Pupils of the Coronationville Secondary School (also in Newlands) gathered on the

school grounds where they sang freedom songs as well as giving black power salutes. They refused to attend school. Teargas was used to get them to return to their classrooms.

"Positive information was received that members of the Christiaan Botha, Coronation and Westbury Secondary Schools visited one another to organise the activities today," the spokesman said.

Some of the parents visited the schools to fetch their children, and wind blew teargas in their direction, as well as towards the police.

Reporters were ordered to leave the townships about 3pm. Police later reversed the

decision and escorted Pressmen through the townships.

Petrol bombs were thrown at police escorting Rand Daily Mail reporters.

According to reports, a police van was "extensively damaged" by a petrol bomb, but no-one was injured.

Several people were arrested for having petrol bombs.

Reinforcements were called in and several teargas canisters were fired.

Police patrols were still being stoned as darkness fell.

During rush hour, police used the "sneeze machine" in Bosmont and Newclare streets, affecting hundreds of commuters and pupils.

A mist of tears smoke hung over the area.

Of the 59 pupils charged, those over 17 were released on R30 bail each while the younger ones were released into their parents' custody.

Those charged who are 18 or older are Patricia Feldman, 18, and Martin Tracey, 19, both of Eldorado Park, Kurt Buckley, 18, and Redwaan Davids, both of Bosmont, and Joseph Laepopla, 18, of Newclare.

The cases were postponed until June 17.

Yesterday morning anxious parents waited outside the courtyard of the Christiaan Botha school, where pupils gathered before starting the march.

A group of about 15 plain clothes police stood outside the school with sjamboks and teargas masks.

Pupils involved in the march were arrested.

A sneeze machine patrolled the street, spraying parents and children outside the school with tearsmoke.

Christiaan Botha pupils were chased with sjamboks and two teargas-canisters were thrown on to the premises, sending pupils fleeing into their classrooms.

About 10am the gates of the school were locked and pupils kept inside, while angry parents demanded their release.

The pupils were allowed to leave about 11.15am.

Two girls were overcome by tearsmoke and a Standard 6 pupil, Anita Davids, 14, was taken to the Coronation Hospital suffering from the effects of tearsmoke.

A four-man United States television crew filming for ABC News was stoned and two of the unit's van windows broken.

In a statement, police said they were pelted with stones on two occasions.

A police spokesman said 38 boys and two girls from the school were arrested. Two more boys were arrested on charges of malicious damage to property, following a disturbance at the school.

According to residents in the area, pupils moved to the Coronationville High School and then gathered in large groups at the Newclare swimming baths, where they were confronted by police.

Sapa reports that according to a police spokesman, pupils at the Randse Onderwyskollege (for coloureds) in Newlands flew the South African flag at half-mast, and that a hammer and sickle emblem was painted on the flag, as well as the letters "ANC".

The police did not take action. When they arrived, the pupils had returned to their classrooms.

The situation was reported tense but quiet at 8pm.

Police said they would patrol the area throughout the night.

© More pictures

still to be found.

The current level of sophistication in causal theories of problem drinking become apparent in the following statement:

"Causes of alcoholism are unknown... Most probably the condition reflects a form or response to an interactive combination of physiological, psychological, and sociological factors in an individual and his environment" (Keller, 1968, p. 49).

Although the generality of this formulation is obvious, and in a way theoretically sterile, it does identify the three

postulated some form of enzyme deficiency usually related to the B group. These latter hypotheses have been supported by evidence from animal experiments.

Family studies have naturally formed the core of work designed to test genetic theories of alcoholism in humans, since if genes influence the condition then those who have part of their hereditary material in common with known alcoholics should be more likely to suffer from the condition. On the basis of extensive and detailed studies of the family histo-

# COMMENT

## Police not trained to handle situation

"If the children do not obey requests from the police, they must not expect any sympathy from me." This, according to reports, is what the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said when asked to comment on reported incidents in the coloured townships.

Sure, we agree with Mr le Grange. Provided, that is, his policemen behave like peace officers. For the Minister to make a statement like that in the wake of complaints that police fired tear-gas canisters - including one in which a small baby was sleeping - can only suggest a total disregard for the people who were affected.

We agree that marches are not the ideal way for people to make themselves heard. But, as Mr David Cherry has pointed out, coloureds, like all other disenfranchised people in this country, do not have the political avenues through which they can express their grievances. In the end, people vent their frustrations through all sorts of unconventional ways.

Clearly, and this has been pointed out before, the police who are sent into situations like the one we had in Western are not trained to handle such situations. Unfortunately, such marches and protests will continue as long as there are no alternative avenues for expressing themselves. There will always be the possibility that they can get out of control. And this is where specialist training is absolutely vital for police sent to such situations.

In fact, better still, it is best for the police to have such people alone. After all, they, shouting at slogans and the satisfaction of making public their feelings, must serve as a necessary safety valve for those pent-up emotions. In the past, we have seen this happening, and people going home feeling better for it at the end.

It is against this background that we find Mr le Grange's reaction surprising. There seems to have been genuine cases of complaint against police actions. The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, is reported to have contacted Mr le Grange to get an assurance that police actions would be carefully scrutinised.

If the Minister had, as reported, told Mr Eglin he was calling for detailed police reports which would be studied immediately, we do not see the real value of adding the statement that we quote above. One thing this does is to give the overzealous policeman the feeling that his actions will be backed all the way. We can ill afford this kind of thing if the police-public relations in this country are to improve.

The different theories that are classified in this category basically attempt to explain excessive drinking in terms of physiological or biochemical mechanisms or processes within the body (McCord & McCord, p. 28 and Williams, p. 455). One of the most developed theories in this category concentrates on genetic factors or variables (Kaij, p. 37). The genetic-hypotheses range from very general - that is alcoholism is inherited in some part, in some unspecified way - to very specific hypotheses. The latter have customarily

ment of the adopted parents, but not the genetic lineage. A persisting resemblance of a child to its biological parents may then be taken to suggest genetic factors. In a recent study (Goodwin, 1976, p. 52) using this methodological design, it was found that significantly more adopted men whose biological parents were alcoholics, were alcoholics, than the matched control group of adoptees. This and similar significant results, has compelled researchers to seriously reconsider the genetic contribution to

# POLICE RAID FLATS

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POLICE, with the help of van-loads of soldiers, yesterday afternoon cordoned off a section of the Westbury flats and conducted a house-to-house search arresting over 20 youths.

The incident came after a day of sjamboking and tearsmoke shooting in which police stormed the Riverlea High School with dogs, beating up children with sjamboks and shooting teargas right round the school ground, causing panic at a nearby lower primary school.

The police called in traffic cops to seal off all entrances into the Westbury flats area while they moved in to carry out the systematic search. Soldiers carrying arms and the contingent of police with sjamboks and dogs

BY WILLIE BOKALA

moved from flat to flat pulling out the youths who were finally taken to the Newlands Police Station.

Enraged residents shouted abuse at the police while others scrambled for safety and mothers with

small babies locked themselves in fearing teargas. A van-load of youths was taken to the police station when the confusion ended.

In Riverlea several schoolchildren were

treated for injuries after police entered the school grounds and sealed off the area with teargas smoke and charged at the students with dogs and sjamboks.

Police say that more than 200 Riverlea students had gathered and stoned vehicles while they gave black power salutes.

And the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that the students should not expect any sympathy from him if they did not obey requests from the police. He said "we will not be dictated to by schoolchildren on how the law should be applied".

Reacting to this the Rev Cecil Baghie said it seemed like the police were getting a lot of pleasure from committing unprovoked acts against the students. "I feel that they feel they are having a party by beating children and using teargas at random and recklessly in school-grounds", he said.

structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the taking of which one wishes to... One might suggest that where decisions are made on a matter of political or moral judgement - a matter of priorities - one would want the basic priorities to reside in different places. The mentally handicapped against the alcoholics, for example, is a more technical question of objectives which can best be achieved - drug therapy or behavioural therapy - one would want the latter to be compared to be within a particular economic context. This distinction ties up with an economic distinction between the choice of the composition of outputs and the choice of the set of outputs from which each output is to be produced. The latter is a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, and the latter is a question of techniques".

of expenditure into programmes is an art. It is not in the U.K. Department of Health, welfare clinics, etc. The cost of pursuing each of these are not traditionally arranged on categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'P. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on leisure groups or age groups cannot be made.

(84) 5/6/81

Republic Day feeling

# Trigger was the strong anti-R

By Carolyn Dempster  
Police brutality and the detention of student leader Aziz Jardine were the two main grievances given by pupils who boycotted classes at Riverlea and Eldorado Park high schools yesterday.

At Riverlea Senior Secondary School, 200 pupils gathered in the courtyard at 8.30 am yesterday.

Their intention was to show solidarity with the Chris Jan Botha pupils in their protest against the detention of Jardine.

The chanting group was kept under surveillance by riot police, who stood on the perimeter of the school grounds but did not at first enter.

Then, according to pupils and teachers, the principal, Mr A Snell, came out and told them to return to class.

A few stones were hurled at the police and 30 members of the riot squad charged into the school grounds, firing teargas canisters and chasing the children into classrooms.

This was witnessed by teachers, who also succumbed to the fumes and had to run outside — and watched children being beaten.

At 11 am pupils at the Eldorado Park High School left their classrooms to hold a meeting.

A representative from the Riverlea Student Representative Council told the crowd what had happened at Riverlea and the

## Brutality by police a main issue

students then formed a column, circling the school buildings to cries of "Amandla-Ngawethu" (power to the people).

There were no riot police present at the march and pupils dispersed, collected their bags and went home at noon — two hours before official closing time.

Why the protest, the boycotts?

The police-pupil conflict started more than

"Then the police arrived and started throwing teargas canisters around the school.

"When we ran out of the classrooms to escape the teargas they baton-charged us.

"Some of the younger pupils were taken to Coronationville Hospital as a result of their injuries and the rest of us were sent home.

"But they also took Aziz Jardine, the head boy and SRC president

6 Protest is the only weapon we have against the system, against detentions and police action.

278 328 257 311  
a week ago. The trigger, was the strong anti-Republic Day sentiment among the coloured community, particularly the students.

This is the story of a 15-year-old pupil at Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont:

"We staged a sit-in on Wednesday 27 to protest against the Republic Day celebrations.

"It was a peaceful sit-in and most of the students were studying for examinations, although we were not actually being taught.

and ransacked his home.

"Protest is the only weapon we have against the system, against detention and police action," he said.

Trouble flared up again in the Western Native Coloured Townships at the beginning of this week.

Chris Jan Botha pupils organised a peaceful protest march to John Vorster Square on Tuesday, June 2 to demand the immediate release of Aziz Jardine, but the riot police moved in in force to disperse them.

Police claim the pupils were stoning vehicles, raising their fists in black power salutes and singing freedom songs.

The march to Westbury High School to muster support ended in chaos when riot police with rubber sjamboks and dogs and firing teargas canisters followed the children into Westbury High and disrupted classes, forcing the Westbury pupils out of classes to escape the fumes.

A sneeze machine was used to disperse groups of onlookers and teargas canisters were fired into the surrounding flatland area.

Several casualties were reported at Coronationville Hospital.

Student reaction to the violence was immediate.

"We have had enough of attacks on pupils, particularly girls, who were only studying inside when the police threw teargas canisters into the classrooms and then chased them and beat them," an SRC representative from Eldorado Park said.

"Stayaways are a useless form of protest. We just lose out in the end. So we have decided to boycott classes instead."

The planned protest boycotts, supported by 90 percent of the pupils, come at an extremely bad time of year.

Most of the schools were due to start writing examinations today but teachers feel it would be pointless to carry on with exams when there are no pupils to write them.

"We will continue to protest until Aziz is released," was one of the demands made by student leaders.

Students at the classes to mar- per-

# Hundreds held in army, police operations

By Carolyn Dempster, Mike Cohen and Yussuf Nazeer

A massive army-backed police search of homes in the coloured township of Westbury began at 10.30 today. Hundreds of soldiers with R-1 rifles and gasmasks cordoned off a large area while riot police searched homes and arrested hundreds of youths.

The youths were loaded on to trucks which then followed the procession of police scouring the troubled township.

Policemen with dogs also patrolled the area on foot but there were no signs of teargas or the sneeze machines used against boycotting pupils yesterday.

Police on the scene said they were searching for, and arresting, boycotting schoolchildren but a police spokesman at John Vorster Square, divisional headquarters for the Witwatersrand, said the operation was a routine "crime prevention operation."

"We are searching for anything that constitutes an offence, including dagga and weapons," he said.

"We are also searching for people who threw petrol bombs at the police."

The search comes after two days of unrest in Johannesburg's coloured townships.

The unrest began when about 1000 pupils from the Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont started marching in protest against the detention of student leader Aziz Jardine.

Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, said today the house-to-house search was part of "an in-depth investigation to try to get to the root of the recent trouble and attempt to identify the ringleaders."

"The youths are being picked up and taken to local police stations for questioning and screening," Brigadier Kruger said.

The 40 or so children taken into custody by police last night after an intensive flat-to-flat search through the Westbury flat complex were released at 6.10 last night without being charged.

This morning two pupils from the Chris Jan Botha High School detained by police after Tuesday's march were released on bail.

They are due to appear in court on June 17.

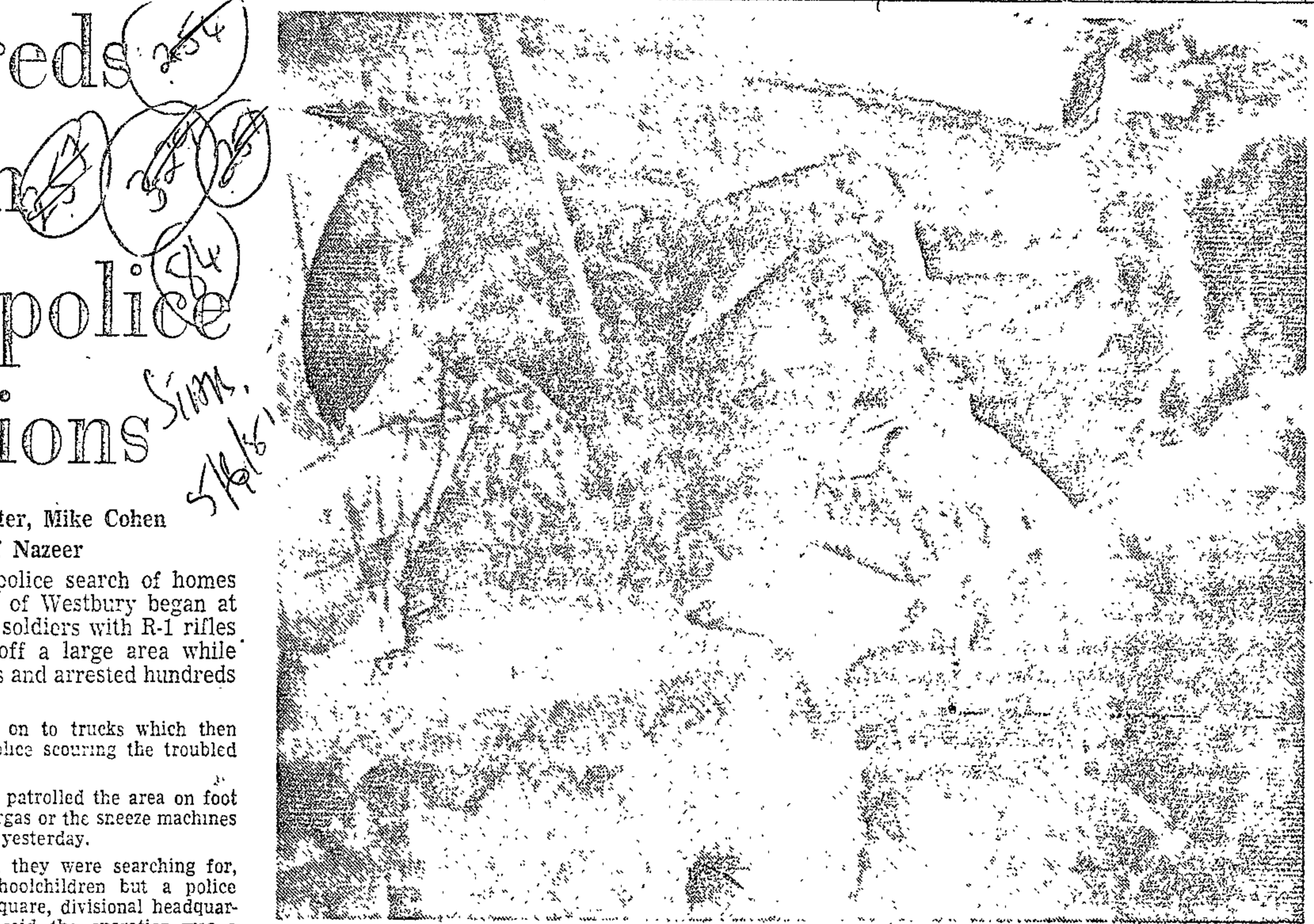
The area cordoned off by the Defence Force today was about 2 sq km.

An SADF spokesman said in Pretoria today that if a request was made by the SAP for assistance in the maintenance of law and order and the SADF could assist then it would do so.

The intensive search probed every nook and cranny. Policemen looked under beds, in cupboards and in the boots and bonnets of stationary cars.

Onlookers hurled abuse at police.

A woman pleaded with soldiers and policemen to allow her to go to the Newlands police station where she said her sons



Police asked this Westbury resident why he was at home today and not at work. When he said he worked at a nearby firm they made him take them there to prove it - threatening to take him away if he was lying. Pictures by Dale Yudelman and Alf Kumalo.



Soldiers cordon off a large area of the Westbury coloured township today while riot police conduct a house-to-house search.

were being held. They refused.

Nobody was allowed to pass through the army cordon.

Pressmen and overseas television crews were allowed to follow police as they made their house-to-house searches and arrests.

A reporter from The Star heard police ask a Westbury resident why he was not at work. He was told that if he

had no reason for being at home he would be arrested.

He then pointed out a house across the street where "a 17-year-old lived."

The particular house was then searched.

All the main entrances to the Westbury search area were sealed off by traffic police.

Churchmen were called to the scene of army and police activity.

The president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, the chairman of the local Methodist Church, the Rev Ron Brauteseth, the Dean of Johannesburg, Very Rev Simeon Nkoane and the Methodist minister for Bosmont, the Rev Cecil Begbie, gathered on the scene shortly after noon and demanded an explanation for the search from Brigadier Swanepoel, in

charge of the operation.

Brigadier Swanepoel's response was: "We are looking for certain people who are the leaders of these disturbances that we have reason to believe are hiding in here. These people were shooting at innocent bystanders last night and stoning vehicles."

Mr Storey asked the brigadier if the purpose of the police action was to search every house in the

township.

The brigadier said some houses were being searched.

Mr Storey then questioned if it was necessary to use sjamboks on people and the brigadier said he was not prepared to be cross-examined.

He then said he was not going to answer more questions and turned on his heel, leaving the

# Hundreds of youths held in searches

From page 1

group of churchmen standing while riot police continued to search through private property.

Mr Storey said: "The brigadier has refused to answer our questions.

"We are going to make representations to Government representatives higher up — if that means anything in South Africa today.

"We have a right to be here.

"The way people have been treated, according to media reports, is cause for great concern.

"I'm deeply concerned about the use of the army in this and if these men

are national servicemen then many parents who are under the impression that their sons have been conscripted to defend South Africa's borders would be interested to know that their sons are being used in operations just outside Johannesburg.

"What would be the reaction if this kind of thing was done in a white suburb?

"The privacy of people has been invaded and it would appear as if we are in a war situation."

Shortly after the churchmen appeared the troops left their posts, climbed into the waiting trucks and drove away.

Reporters from The Star at the scene saw no signs of sjamboks being

used on Westbury residents although all policemen in the search were carrying them.

At a stage soldiers carried their rifles in attack position but were later ordered to lower them.

Pupils in the troubled townships today staged a mass stayaway protest from classes.

At five major senior secondary schools attendance was down by more than half.

The Student Representative Council of Eldorado Park High had called for pupils to attend school but to boycott classes and present a "solid boycott front."

But the protest took the form a mass stayaway.

While police were searching homes, a man entered a bottle store in the nearby suburb of Newlands and robbed two women of R400 in cash.

He waved a gun at the women and demanded the money.

They were not hurt.

Riot police returned to the Newlands police station.

The search had lasted about three hours.

Dean Nkomo said he was "shattered" by the show of police force.

"This finally shows that the State will use unnecessary force to maintain the status quo.

"This is the final blow for the coloured people."

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# Massive police operation in tense township

from 5/12/76  
 by MARTIN FEINSTEIN (275) (4)

POLICE, aided by army units, launched a massive house-to-house search for "suspects" in Western Coloured Township after another day of stone-throwing, school stayaways and tension in Johannesburg's coloured areas yesterday.

Hundreds of heavily-armed, camouflage-clad policemen and soldiers cordoned off and searched a large complex of over 250 flats, arresting several people.

The police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand area, Major Fred Bull, last night confirmed the search but said the Defence Force did not participate and only helped to cordon off the area "as they have no powers of search and arrest".

"The search was an effort to locate the ringleaders responsible for the unrest at the different schools in the area over the past few days.

"As the search is still in progress no details of arrests or possible charges can be furnished until after the completion of the operation, which may extend until tomorrow," Major Bull said.

The search startled and angered hundreds of residents as well as passers-by who were frisked and taken away for proper identification.

In Cape Town the national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, called on the Minister of Police to hold urgent talks with senior police officers on the crisis.

Yesterday's violence began when riot police entered the grounds of Riverlea Senior Secondary School to disperse a gathering of over 1 100 pupils after reports that stones had been thrown at a police car.

The riot police, who said their vehicles had also been stoned, used tear gas, quirts and dogs to disperse the pupils.

However, several pupils said the police had entered the school for no reason, apparently thinking a usual morning assembly was a mass meeting.

Police could not confirm their allegations.

Groups of angry parents waited anxiously outside the school gates. "What right have the police got to go in there? This is just terrorising the children," said one.

Parents and pupils also alleged that Mr Roger Jardine — cousin of detained pupil leader Mr Aziz Jardine — had been kicked and beaten during the police action.

All the pupils at the adjacent Riverlea Primary School were sent home after the teargas wafted into classrooms and overcame several pupils.

An epileptic 16-year-old Standard 6 pupil, Emmy Ash, collapsed and went into a coma after being overcome by teargas, reports MARJA TUIT.

She was carried to a nearby house and only regained consciousness when her family burned a cloth and forced her to breathe the smoke.

EMIELIA JAROSCHEK reports that about 14 pupils threw bricks at a white woman's car as she was driving along Stevler Street in Newclare, smashing the windscreen and damaging the bodywork.

Police said that in the afternoon pupils stoned buses and one youth was arrested.

At Noordgesig High School, senior pupils were reported to be boycotting classes.

Only about 100 pupils attended the Chris Jan Botha Secondary School.

Westbury Secondary School was nearly deserted.

Bosmont, Newclare, Coronationville and Westbury were tense, with continuous police and traffic police patrols.

Meanwhile in Cape Town, Sapa reported Labour Party leader David Curry as saying: "Policemen aggravated the situation on Wednesday by their actions, according to all eyewitnesses."

"If reports are correct, incredible things happened, like girls being locked into cupboards and indiscriminate gassing and beating."



Anxious Western Coloured Township residents watch camouflage-clad police search their flats for "ringleaders". The police cordoned off and searched a large complex of over 250 flats. Several people were arrested.

Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

By Yussuf Nazeer.

Reports in the Government orientated media that the coloured schools unrest was triggered by an isolated incident — the detention of SRC student leader Aziz Jardine — have been rejected by community leaders. They insist that the unrest is rooted in longstanding grievances which the Government refuses to acknowledge — including the inferior coloured education system rejected last year in countrywide school boycotts.

Jardine's detention last Wednesday by Security Police was simply an additional aggravating factor, community leaders and students said. Pupils said their peaceful anti-Republic Day protests were a reminder of their rejection of apartheid education. They said they regarded the police break-up of

their peaceful sit-in as an invasion of their rights of democratic protest.

By teargassing and slambokking pupils involved in the peaceful fast-and-study sit-in protest, the police had provoked pupils to stage bigger protest demonstrations, they said.

They rejected the police view that pupils had provoked police by hurling books and bottles at them.

The ensuing clashes between police and pupils have only served to compound the strife, according to the Rev Cecil Begbie, a respected community leader on the Regional

Education Board and superintendent minister of the Methodist Church.

"The root cause of the unrest among our children is the inferior differentiated education programmed for our children which the authorities will not change," he said.

He said police "kradigheld", against pupils who rejected apartheid education by demonstrations had not solved and would not solve the unrest problem.

Police teargas assaults against innocent communities were not going to break opposition against

# 'Detention did not trigger the unrest'

students in a common cause.

"It no longer makes any difference in what group areas they live.

The students, their parents, teachers and community leaders feel united against the system of apartheid," he said.

Labour Party community spokesman on the Johannesburg Management Committee, Mr A Dangor, said the white electorate and the Government-orientated media, especially the SABC, were being misled if they believed that the student unrest in schools stemmed only from the Republic Day protests or the detention of students.

"The root cause is apartheid," Mr Dangor said.

"The police presence is merely aggravating the matter.

"The problem will not be solved by teargas, batons, dogs and detentions.

"The authorities should sit down with us and listen to our grievances."

on the Transvaal Regional School Board, Dr Clifford

Smith said relations between the police and coloured people had hit an all-time low.

"The coloured community is thoroughly fed up with the police and the Government to the extent that many people who have never been politically orientated against apartheid, are now expressing feelings against the regime," Dr Smith said.

He said police action against pupils had only served to unite all black

the inferior education system.

"On the contrary, they have angered parents and community leaders to the degree where they are now fully behind their children.

"Everything which smacks of racism and apartheid will be used as a platform to draw the Government's attention to our rejection.

"Republic Day was just one of the opportunities seen by students and anti-apartheid groups to register black people's grievances against apartheid."

Community spokesman



Of wife's illness serious enough he will not ask for help. Of wife's illness serious enough he will not ask for help. Of wife's illness serious enough he will not ask for help.

# P.F.P. TO COMPILE A DOSSIER OF ALLEGED POLICE BRUTALITY

By CHRIS VICK

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party officials are compiling a dossier on alleged police brutality during this week's raids in Johannesburg's Western Coloured Townships.

The report — outlining allegations of "vicious attacks" on residents and "unprovoked punitive action" — will be presented to the minister of police and the head of a special team appointed by the police to look into the matter.

The PFP's leader in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Doug Gibson, told the Sunday Tribune some policemen had "definitely over-reacted" during their forays into homes in the area.

Police — and later members of the defence force — were sent into the Western Coloured Townships on Tuesday after students tried to stage a protest march.

The schoolchildren were sjambokked after protesting against the detention of student leader Aziz Jardine last week.

Riot police used teargas, sneeze machines, dogs and sjamboks to disperse the crowd of 1000 students, and launched a massive house-to-house search the next day looking for

"suspects".

The army was called in on Thursday to help with the search and patrolled the area on Friday.

That night, violence spread to the nearby white suburb of Westdene. A white resident was shot at while driving through the area and petrol bombs were thrown at a shop.

And the same night, minister of police Louis le Grange conceded that people not involved in the unrest had been caught in police action.

Four PFP officials visited the strife-torn township on Friday after numerous allegations of police brutality.

Mr Gibson, who headed the investigation, later issued a statement saying the allegations had to be investigated "at the highest level".

He said PFP officials had spoken to residents and received reports of "policemen laughing while lobbing teargas, swearing, and using sjamboks on bystanders, including women."

While students spoken to by the Sunday Tribune cited alleged police brutality and the detention of student leader Jardine as the main causes of

unrest in the area, the reaction of parents was mixed to the combined police-army search operation through the Westbury flat complex.

Some parents said it was an invasion of privacy while others maintained the police were doing their duty.

All the parents the Sunday Tribune spoke to said the police were polite and courteous when they searched their homes.

Mrs Always Hendricks, a mother of four, said: "They searched all the rooms in my flat and even looked under the beds. I let them search my flat because I thought they had the right to do so.

"What angers me though is that they had to come here with all those guns. Was it really necessary? They frightened my children."

Sapa reports that the acting commissioner of the South African Police, Lieutenant General F. L. Engels, said yesterday he had given instructions for an investigation to be carried out following the allegations of police over-reaction and brutality.

He said people wishing to give evidence should contact the divisional commissioner at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg.

Only a few illnesses which are not emergencies seem to be referred to Bloemfontein for specialist these it is possible for the busfares (R2) for the indigent and for the infirm to be special transport (see below).

A converted van was run by a local farm for emergency cases. The magistrate or authorize this 'ambulance' to bring patients or the location to the district surgeon, if he were not present or unable to deal gency. A white farmer reported that obt service in this way could take several h difficulty in finding someone to authori If the 'ambulance' was already on a trip have to wait for its return. Thus owner in the location would also take patients an unofficial taxi service - presumably cost than the public service.

The 'ambulance' was said to be called about once a day. While free to the pa to the local authority is approximately (i.e. about R32 per round trip).

## 2) Recognition of Illness

The report of the SANTA volunteer inc of a number of obvious untreated disea areas. Her view was that distance cou farm workers' families from attending own initiative. Perhaps eye complaint ly obvious and arose slowly, so were n attention of the farmer. It is also possible that the families did not know that a cure was possible.

There was some indication that the ailments of women on farms are less obvious than those of the men, because they could escape the notice of the farmer unless specifically brought to his attention. If the husband does not think a

private doctor in order to admission to the hospital in Bloemfontein. Sometimes farmer would pay for a labourer to ensure quick attention. However, many blacks did consult private doctors when they could have obtained medicine at State expense, usually

Handwritten notes and scribbles in the top right corner of the page.

# defies race law

84 352 5 Times 7/6/81

## Supermarket

12 SUNDAY TIMES, June 7 1981

**A HUGE platteland supermarket is defying the Group Areas Act by allowing black customers into its restaurant to eat — sitting down.**

The store, the Save hypermarket at Potgietersrus, decided on this action after seeking legal advice when the local Bantu Commissioner refused to issue a licence allowing black customers the same privileges as whites.

A spokesman for the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's office said on Friday that the department had no comment to make. He said the official dealing with the application would not be available until late in June.

Mr G T Burman, a director of the controlling company, Hyper Discount Centre, said yesterday: "It has been a very embarrassing episode for us.

"Our customers come mainly from Lebowa and Botswana, but we cannot, the law says, allow them to eat on our premises."

He said the hypermarket — one of the biggest in the town — opened its restaurant area, which it regarded as "international", only to have it closed again by the Bantu Commissioner.

### Legal advice

"The police then came round and ordered us not to serve black customers who wanted to eat here," he added.

Mr Burman, whose hypermarket is on the main road leading to Lebowa and Botswana, took legal advice on the matter.

He was told that the Bantu Commissioner had ruled that a special permit was required in terms of the Group Areas Act.

"So we decided to defy the

## Platteland store allows blacks to eat in restaurant

By NORMAN CHANDLER

Commissioner and allow our customers to use our premises, just as they are allowed to do in some areas of the country," Mr Burman told me.

He explained that, at the outset, the company had applied for a restaurant licence and that as the store was situated in a black trading area, bounded by a white residential street, it had also asked for a permit from the Bantu Commissioner's office.

"We applied for the relevant documents, and were successful insofar as the permit was concerned. But the restaurant licence, which would have allowed us to seat blacks, was not issued

"It was refused on the grounds that the outside access door opened onto Van Heerde Street, which is a white residential street," Mr Burman said. "Our store frontage is on Voortrekker Street, one of the main streets of Potgietersrus.

"We then decided to start a cookery shop within the hypermarket, but we were told we had to have a cafe-keepers' licence. This was granted, and we were told we could serve meals on and off the premises.

"We did this from day one but were told a few days ago that blacks were not allowed to sit and eat, and we were ordered by the Bantu Commissioner and later the police to close the area.

"Since taking legal advice we have decided to defy the order and are continuing our normal business — that is, we are serving blacks and if they sit, well . . . they sit."

### Officialdom

Mr Burman added: "We are waiting for officialdom to call and do something about it. If we could well be charged for allowing blacks — some of whom travel vast distances, from Botswana for medical attention in Potgietersrus — to sit in our restaurant."

Mr Burman said that the store management was "not being bloody-minded".

"It is just that we think that as Potgietersrus depends almost totally on black consumers from the Lebowa and Botswana areas for its survival there should be some place for these people to enjoy a meal.

"We have had no complaints from white customers, who make up some 15 percent of our clientele. After all, we live in enlightened times and we should move with the times."

• There was a similar case in Potgietersrus in the past. A cafe owner was acquitted on the argument that, although he serves meals, he cannot be held responsible if black customers eat food on the premises.

# Township tension as probe held into 'brutality'

By BOETI ESHAK

THERE was still tension yesterday in Johannesburg's coloured townships after three days of pupil unrest and police action.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier Gert Kruger, announced that a special investigation had been launched into accusations of police brutality.

He said that complaints should take the form of statements to Colonel L J E Whitehead at John Vorster Square (phone 838-2534), where a special office had been set up to deal with complaints.

Three complaints have already been received.

Pupils refused to discuss the unrest, but indicated that classroom boycotts are likely to continue this week.

The trouble started when a protest march by pupils was halted by police. The army later cordoned off Western coloured township for two days while police searched houses for stone-throwers. More than 40 youths were detained for questioning.

On Wednesday 57 were charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act and were released on bail of R30 each or in the custody of parents.

Community leaders called on the police to withdraw and accused them of "disturbing the peace rather than keeping it".

On Friday a Progressive Federal Party delegation led by Mr Douglas Gibson, MPC, toured the townships. Afterwards, the group said allegations of police brutality deserved to be investigated immediately.

Some youths have resorted to dangerous methods against the police - instead of merely throwing stones and fleeing they are now tossing petrol bombs.

The unrest began on Wednesday morning when 1 000 children, from the Christiaan Jan Botha High School in Bosmont marched in protest against the detention of Aziz Jardine, a student leader.

## Teargas

They were on their way to Westbury Secondary School in Western when police stopped them. While attention was focused on Westbury School, pupils from Coronationville High School began marching.

They were also intercepted by police and told to turn back. Teargas was fired at them.

Later, police used a sneeze machine in the streets of Bosmont and Newclare, causing chaos among hundreds of commuters and neighbours, in addition to pupils. The tearsmoke drifted into the Coronation Hospital, flats, houses and a home for the aged.

A spokesman for the hospital said that 10 children and six babies had been treated for teargas inhalation. Children were also treated for minor wounds which they said had been caused by police sjamboks.

On Thursday, the unrest continued and police began their first house-to-house search in Western. More schools joined the classes boycott.

Violence split over into the white residential area of Westdene, adjoining Western, on Thursday night. Shots were fired at a motorist and petrol bombs were hurled at a furniture shop.

The bombs failed to explode, but the windows of the vehicle were shattered.

## Eglin condemns police action

By RIC WILSON

POLICE "bullying and intimidation" in Johannesburg's coloured townships was condemned yesterday by the acting leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin.

He said reports on the police action, together with conclusions drawn by a Progressive Federal Party team which visited the coloured townships, were "disturbing".

Mr Eglin, national chairman of the PFP, is standing in for Dr Frederik van Zyl Siabbert, who is overseas.

The task of the police in South Africa was not an easy one and they often found themselves at the interface of conflict brought on by circumstances beyond their control, he said.

"It is clear that some of the police action on the Witwatersrand this week, far from preventing conflict, made the police themselves part of the conflict.

"Instead of easing the tension, the nature and the execution of the police action added to the tension."

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# 5 held after pupil demo

By Carolyn Dempster

Trouble loomed in the coloured township of Coronationville today when Riot Squad police rushed to a demonstration by Coronationville High School pupils.

According to teachers at the school, the pupils started protesting this morning against the continued detention of student leader, Aziz Jardine, and against police action in the townships last week.

They allegedly marched around the school ground, waving placards and singing freedom songs. Police

The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, today ordered the further detention of student leader Aziz Jardine who was detained two weeks ago. Mr Jardine is now being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The Security Police chief on the Witwatersrand, Colonel Hennie Muller, today confirmed the further detention.

phoned the principal, Mr D Matsepe, to tell him that they were coming and told him to get the children back into class or disperse them.

By the time the police arrived, the children had started to go home, but five were taken in for questioning. It is not known whether they have been arrested or detained.

Riot police continued to patrol the streets of the suburb after the pupils had returned home, and a sneeze machine was seen parked next to flats adjoining the school.

Examinations, which were due to start last Friday, have been indefinitely postponed and the

school was closed for the day at noon.

Coloured pupils at Chris Jan Botha, Riverlea, Westbury and Eldorado Park high schools continued their boycott today — with support from small groups of Indian pupils at high schools in Lenasia.

## BOYCOTT

The Indian pupils started a boycott of classes on Monday and were allegedly chased off the school premises because principals feared police action.

Registered letters have been sent to some parents warning them that if pupils continue to boycott classes they will be expelled.

In the Cape, pupils are reported to have turned up for school in large numbers and, at some schools, examinations started yesterday.

Exams at the George Senior Secondary School were postponed after vandals turned fire hoses on the classrooms last night — making it impossible for pupils to start writing today.

## DAMAGE

Principal Mr John Franzman said 80 percent of the 877 pupils had come to school to do their exams, but had to be sent home again while damage was repaired.

At the University of the Western Cape, rector Professor R E van der Ross said exams would go ahead.

Because the students' grievances concerned an external problem, there was nothing the university could do about it.

At Durban Westville students are determined to continue their boycott. Professor S P Olivier yesterday banned campus meetings until the end of term.

TABLE X

CISKEI: RECOGNITION OF KWASHIORKOR

	Rural	Urban
No recognition	89%	87%
Nutritional association	23%	21%

For the sociological-cultural assessment, only mothers and female guardians with children of their own were included. The total sample size was 746. In the urban areas 36% of these subjects were never married compared to 14% in the rural areas. Of those who were married, the husbands of 8% in the urban and 14% in the rural areas were not economically active. It is, however, interesting that the general nutritional state of the children in the urban areas is somewhat better than in the rural, in spite of the much higher illegitimacy rate.

Table IX summarise in relation to the concept of an 'ideal' not only more children the urban, but also 'ideal' family size relation to our findings did not use controls discussed by the rural the urban areas are

CISKEI

Number of
Total number
'Ideal' number

Coloured photographs were shown to all recognised the disease of its nutritional origin. These results are summarised in Table X. As far as KwaZulu-Natal is concerned, not only did 87% of subjects in the urban areas and 89% in the rural areas not recognise the disease, but only 22% could give an indication of a nutritional relationship. To a large extent the same applied for the recognition of pellagra, although a much larger proportion recognised pellagra correctly in the urban areas. In spite of this, only 40% in the urban and 14% in the rural areas indicated a nutritional origin for the disease.

It is thus obvious that in the Ciskei population, there is very poor recognition of diseases of nutritional origin as well as any form of nutritional association with health status.

There is, however, a strong awareness of the nutritional benefits of breast-feeding with 83% of subjects indicating that breast-feeding is best for the baby and protection against infectious disease. This is borne out by the fact that 92% of these mothers and guardians indicated that they had breast-fed their last baby. In contrast, 12% of subjects in the urban and 23% in the rural areas indicated that the first fluid which they gave to their newborn baby was a herbal mixture, isibakathi, which is a powerful diarrhoeic.

Currently, nutrition guidance is given in terms of body building, protective and energy providing foods. However, only 23% of subjects could name two possible substitutes for meat correctly, and 16% two vitamin-containing or so-called protective foods.

# Kliptown and Eldorado students join in boycott

By SELLO RABOTHATA

BOYCOTTING COLOURED students at the Kliptown and Eldorado Park Senior Secondary schools yesterday stoned passing cars, one believed to be a Press car driven by a white who was also taking pictures, and sang freedom songs amidst shouts of 'Amandla'.

The incident started at about 11.45 am when students from the Kliptown school arrived at the Eldorado Park school, where students were gathered for a meeting. A passing bakery van was stoned by some students who were still in the street but the driver managed to drive away without much damage.

The Kliptown students' arrival caused excitement at the Eldorado Park campus. All students joined in singing and shouting 'Amandla'. Within minutes police were on the scene and parked their cars at a distance keeping an eye on the scene on the campus.

Another senior policeman approached the students at the gate and told them to break-up and go home. The students booed him and he went back to the other police and told them to leave. They left.

The students then assembled and were addressed by a teacher and they then left the school premises. Some of them were fetched from school by their parents and some

just gathered at the corner.

SOWETAN photographer, Len Khumalo, tried to take pictures of a woman who was chasing her son telling him to go home but then students rushed at him and took one of his cameras which they later gave back to him.

A white pressman was not so lucky as the students surrounded his car and after some had insulted him he tried to drive away and his car was stoned.

The students, who had had a meeting earlier in the morning, promised to release a Press statement later yesterday afternoon or today.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said in a statement yesterday that the indifference and insensitivity of the Government would inevitably lead the country into a collision course. The current education unrests coincided with the commemoration of the June 16, 1976 uprisings and yet the Government was handling the situation the same way it did in 1976 thereby adding fuel to an already volatile situation.

Azapo said it pledged solidarity with all the affected students.

The Government should also bear in mind that the school boycotts were but a tip of an iceberg, the crux of the matter was the oppressive political machinery itself.

- 26 -

- 25 -

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

XVI

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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

# 'We can't afford to confront children'

CAPTAIN Willem "Charles" Stemmet, of the Riot Squad, was always the fastest draw. His playmates at school at Robertson in the Cape called him after Charles Starrett, Forties star of Westerns such as "Riders of the Badlands" and "Lawless Plainsmen".

Pistol practice is still his favourite pastime. But Captain Stemmet is the antithesis of trigger-happy. His words, like his shooting, must be on target, measured and motivated. For "Yes" he says "Positive", for "No" he says "Negative". You would be hard put to misquote him.

He is a strapping figure with Nordic good looks but mouth and eyes make him older than his 41 years. He has been in the force for 25 of them, too long in the game to pay attention to abuse hurled by the mobs, single-minded in his concern that there should be no damage to property or loss of life.

When the riot and crime prevention units were mobilised last week, precisely one minute after the first radioed report of a protest march in Bosmont, Capt Stemmet was both recorder and liaison. Working from ops rooms, he taped and noted every radioed report and police order.

In the event of an inquiry or a court case, he must give evidence. His clear, blue-eyed stare discourages contradiction.

On Wednesday last week he was at his desk at 7.30 as usual. Normally he would have knocked off at 4pm. Not that day. He left Newlands for home at 12.15am Thursday. Friday, Saturday saw him back on standby in the coloured areas. It was Sunday before he could stay home.

"My wife asks no questions, she accepts that I am doing my duty. I may not discuss my work with her and my children — they are not aware of what my task involves."

He "walks carefully" and has taught his family to shoot.

"As the struggle intensifies, so one can expect the police to become the targets. Racial or political motives may lead people to confrontation, but inevitably the police are brought in — then they become the target."

Preparedness, prevention, they are his watchwords. He may never leave his home without telling someone where he is going. Day and night, week in, week out, he must be in radio or telephone contact with the Riot Squad.

This week he and his 16-year-old schoolboy son are alone at home in Johannesburg South. Both his wife and 18-year-old receptionist daughter are undergoing operations, in different hospitals.

He has little time to spend with his boy, except perhaps watch him play Saturday rugby. He brings his office work home — it is not a job, but a willing vocation.

At weekends he gardens, enjoys a braai. Keeping pets is out — police transfers mean leaving dogs and cats behind, and his wife cannot bear to see a bird caged.

Target practice, squash, braais and of course rugby — even on riot standby he made sure he saw a bit of the second Test.

Yes, he is aware that his children are the same age as the youngsters the Riot Squad quelled.

"You appreciate the fact that your own children are not influenced by others to take part in such things," he says. He sees the Riot Squad as important, decisive in whether there will be harmony or conflict. But not fun. You know it will be a long day in the townships, while the paperwork piles up back on the desk at John Vorster Square. At the end of the day there will be, at best, relief there was no real violence.

The procession from the Christiaan Botha Secondary School in Bosmont, towards Westbury, was unlawful. Traffic was blocked. There was a report of stone-throwing. The police had to take action when offences were committed, Capt Stemmet said.

The next day, at Riverlea, there was a demonstration, black power salutes, stone-throwing. The order from Brigadier Swanepoel was "minimal violence" — quirts and teargas yes, weapons no.

Capt Stemmet carries a side arm and a radio, it is the others who patrol with sjamboks. Where the baton can cause internal injuries, the quirt only hurts briefly, he says.

What of the youngsters?

Capt Stemmet's father was a Cape wine-farmer. "I grew up with coloureds. They were my boyhood friends. I understand their whole background and attitude — and I believe the harmony is there. But as soon as there is a crowd or a group in which emotions can be whipped up — then I know that we too, as children, would, under the same circumstances, also have marched or thrown stones.

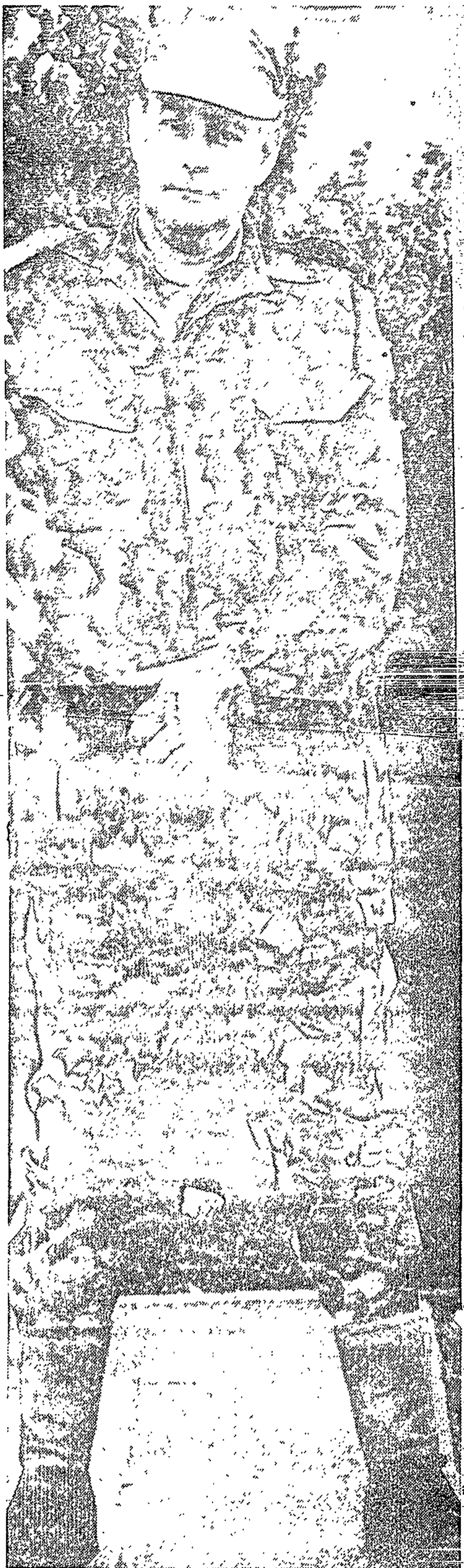
"The black is my friend, a fellow South African. South Africa has only one enemy — the communist. That is what I have learnt in the force, and that is the background against which I see the police task.

Stationed in the Transkei he left his wife alone, without a weapon, in an old house one could not even lock, while he went out late at night to deal with faction fights, totally trusting her safety in that black territory.

Capt Stemmet spends most of his day on administration and liaison, drawing up pamphlets for distribution among other races, training reservists (every weekend for six months, last year), arranging symposiums, training police to combat urban terror.

He doesn't want to fight coloured kids.

"When confrontation looms, let us rather talk it over. We can't afford to confront white or black children in South Africa, because they are tomorrow's leaders. If grown-ups want to play politics, let them do so and bear the consequences, but we don't want the children dragged in."



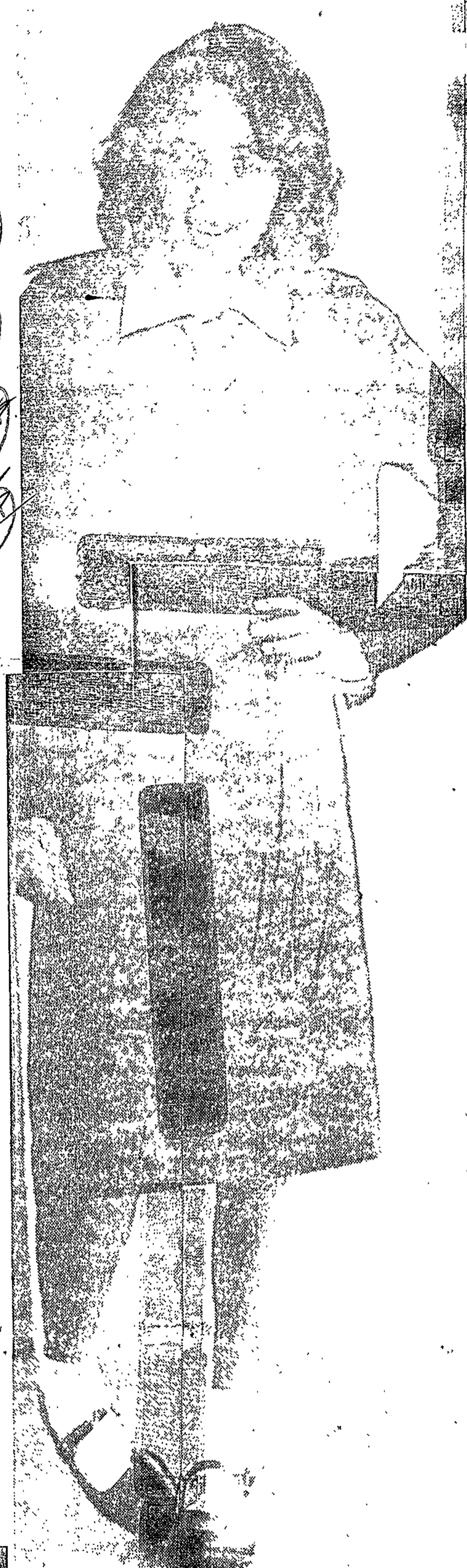
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# THE KID

She, the coloured schoolgirl protestor, is 18. He, the Riot Squad policeman, has a daughter of 18. He didn't sjambok anyone. She didn't throw stones. They were just two nice people in the ranks of hundreds of police and pupils who confronted each other in Johannesburg's coloured townships last week.

By LIN MENGE



## 'I have a right to act the way I did'

PATRICIA "Patti" Wagner, 18, is not the type to be thrown out of class for bad behaviour — she's more likely to be called a teacher's pet.

She's too pretty and smiling and matter-of-fact to be part of unrest. She is in matric, doing English, mathematics, science, biology, Afrikaans, history, with "very good" teachers and every confidence of passing. She would love to study speech and drama at university, travel the world and "just lead a good, comfortable life".

Her family is "very middle class", they moved six months ago from a flat in crowded Newclare to a home and garden of their own in new Riverlea Ext 2.

She has a room of her own, old-fashioned decor to her taste, and posters drawn by her friends. She likes to attend a party or a disco now and then, she enjoys life.

But the wide blue eyes that meet and hold your own have indeed streamed with teargas. Patti, a member of the Student's Representative Council of the Christiaan Botha Secondary School, marched last Wednesday in Bosmont until the riot police arrived. Stone-throwing? "There isn't time to pick up stones. It would never enter my mind."

Admittedly Patti was not too happy about the march. She joined in because it was a majority decision, but she was nervous, having been part of the anti-Republic Day sit-in which police broke up the previous Wednesday night.

Until this year she had not felt a thing about Republic Day. "They go to the Voortrekker Monument and have long speeches, it never had any significance for me." But this year "they" were making a really big thing of it, so the SRC decided to attend school on June 1 in protest. But the school was ordered to close for five days over the Republican Day period.

"We felt quite bad about it. With exams just a week away we needed school."

After school closed Patti remained behind with a group of pupils. But the headmaster had his orders — so they left. They returned later, and sat down to work in a classroom. Police took their names, told them to leave, and left themselves. The pupils stayed.

They thought that, as in the past, they would be arrested, charged with trespass, pay admission of guilt or refuse to pay, be remanded for trial and then set free. That wouldn't take too long, Patti thought, and didn't bother to tell her parents about the sit-in.

But this time it was different. Teargas canisters crashed through the classroom windows. "We ran to the back of the classroom. We decided we'd stay till they dragged us out." But then the gas reached them. Patti made for the door, but it was jammed against their frantic hammering. Pupils were panicking, falling unconscious, glass flew from the shattered windows. Patti too passed out for a few minutes. When they forced open the door riot police were outside, ready to sjambok them. "I didn't even feel it," said Patti. "The worst was the gas. I have never experienced anything like it, and I never want to do so again."

When they came to the top of the stairs they were so dazed they just stood looking down. The sight of another policeman got them moving. Outside they were chased by police dogs. Patti got a leg-up over a fence and she dashed into a house opposite where a woman said, come in, and gave them cream for their faces.

The police came too: "Out". Patti was taken to Newlands Police Station. Lawyers persuaded the pupils to pay admissions of guilt for trespassing. Statements were taken, so were fingerprints. A policeman held up evidence of "communist literature" — their school history notes on Soviet Russia. "It was the only time we laughed that night."

But the whole unexpected, shocking evening had angered her. "If I had had a bomb at that moment I wouldn't have cared, I'd just have thrown it down and blown the whole lot up. If they wanted to arrest us, OK, let them do it. But why the teargas? I understand the policeman is protecting what he feels is his, but I have a right to act the way I did."

"I'm moderate — you know some people would think nothing of hijacking a bus and shooting everyone in it if they felt it fulfilled their aims, but I have always advocated peaceful protest. Now my feelings could change."

It was after midnight when she returned home. Her parents were waiting up, worried. "My mother told me: 'You shouldn't have provoked the police like that.' My father, well, he knows how I feel, but he doesn't think I should be so militant. If you can call that being militant."

"In their day they had to leave school at Standard Six and go and work. It was a long hard slog. Now we have it easier. But we are becoming more aware. My father would never have thought about Republic Day but we discuss these things. They dominate our whole lives."

And that is why she joined last year's schools boycott. "I think my school is one of the best in Johannesburg. But we were looking at education on a wider basis."

Communist agitation? "Not once has anyone ever come to try to convert me to communism or anything like that. I'm totally against communism. All I want is that the Government should realise they can't go on ruling without us having a share in it. By that I mean everybody, not only the coloureds. But change must come now. Otherwise you start asking why you must compromise to please others — why not start pleasing yourself?"

Would she have liked to be white? She look amazed. "It's irrelevant. If I was born a different colour I would still be me." She has no white friends — only a penpal in Canada.

No, she doesn't want to leave. "There's a lot of opportunity here, I just wish it could be shared by all. And from what I hear of Europe it's crammed, it's small, it's dingy. If you're South African, you're South African."

And proud of it? "Of course."



# 'Problems' over black diplomats

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Staff Reporter

MR TOM Langley, National Party MP for Waterkloof, is to approach the Department of Foreign Affairs after complaints about black diplomats living in the constituency.

Mr Langley said yesterday there had been "lots of problems" during and after the recent election over the question of black diplomats living in Waterkloof.

He refused to elaborate on

the problems that had been caused, describing the matter as sensitive

"The less I say the better," he said yesterday.

Waterkloof has been developed as one of Pretoria's diplomatic suburbs. The ambassadors of Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Malawi all have their official residences in the suburb while a Zimbabwe trade commissioner has recently moved into a

house formerly occupied by a white diplomat.

He referred to a law passed by the then Prime Minister, Dr D F Malan, in 1951 which said diplomats could live where they wanted to without any restrictions being placed on them.

"Diplomats can live where they choose," Mr Langley said.

The BophuthaTswana ambassador in South Africa, Rev S S Seane, could not comment yesterday, saying he did not have all the facts in front of him.

The ambassadors for Transkei and Malawi were not available for comment.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday they had not yet been approached by Mr Langley on the issue. The whole thing would have to be carefully studied before any statement was released, he said

environmental and socio-psychological conditions

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Even if the meaning of 'health' is agreed upon, ways of achieving it may be very much open to doubt. It is often said that we cannot promote health by removing disease. This is usually taken to imply that a change of concept is necessary, from cure to active promotion of health; but it is also true in a very literal and scientific sense: Suppose that a certain type of event, e.g. moving house, predisposes people to suffer a variety of illnesses

associated with ill health suggests the contrary, that who becomes ill, including those who contract infectious diseases, is highly determined. A recent study in U.K. showed that a majority of hospital patients had experienced a major disruption of their life in the months preceding their hospitalization (shocks such as bereavement, loss of job, moving house, divorce, etc.).

Moreover the fact that in most countries there are definable groups (26), (as well as the fact that in most families there are definite individuals) who fall ill much more often than other people, suggests that the incidence of disease is far from random; and that any improvement in the conditions surrounding such persons or groups which improve their resistance to a particular illness, is likely to improve their immunity to others as well. There is a choice, in other words, between 'broad spectrum conditioners', such as housing, education, social support, etc., and 'narrow spectrum' interventions, such as immunization, spraying against malaria, etc.

Some economists have recognized this. Pole, speaking of programme budgeting, writes:

'A major complication is the fact that some programmes ought really to cover the personal social services as well as the health service. Social workers tend to take a broader view than doctors; they deal in syndromes. Even when there is a well-defined task for the personal social services the objectives of care as seen by the social worker or other social services professional may be quite different from those perceived by a doctor considering the same case.'

26. The poor, those from split families, the lonely die more often than others. Social class has been shown to be a strong determinant of both physical and mental illness: see J. Kosa, A. Antonovski and I.K. Zola, 'Poverty and Health', Harvard University Press, 1969. Deaths, even from what are typically thought of as diseases of affluent groups, tend to be higher in lower social classes: e.g. Dick paper on 'Mortality in South Africa', D. Bourne & B. Dick shows that deaths from circulatory diseases are higher in South Africa for 'coloureds' than for whites.



# MIXING IT . . . . .

## ...in the suburb that cuts across party policies

16/6/81 Star

84

Next month the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, visits one of those suburbs that confound National Party policies — Mayfair in Johannesburg.

The NP's 12-point plan states that each community should have its own residential areas "wherever possible."

In Mayfair, this has not proved possible. Parts of the suburb are so racially mixed, they seem to belong to another country.

White, Indian, Chinese, coloured and even some black people occupy houses on the east side of the suburb next to Fordsburg.

Mayfair is a white group area while Fordsburg, due to legal complexities, is inhabited by Indians who can find living space among the shops and factories of the predominantly commercial suburb.

But with a housing shortage unofficially estimated at 10 000 in Johannesburg, Indians have spilled over into Mayfair where Chinese have lived legally for years.

The multiracial nature of Mayfair East has strengthened despite prosecutions, with the entry of coloured people and some blacks, who suffer severe housing shortages in their allotted areas.

The last remaining Indian group area near the city centre was Pageview.

But when the Government declared this a white group area and began demolishing houses, moving Indians to Lenasia more than 30 km away, Indian demand for housing in Mayfair increased.

The demand arose among Indian businessmen and employees anxious to live near their work rather than face the long trek to Lenasia and back along Golden Highway every day.

Mrs Molly Kopel, the Progressive Federal Party councillor whose ward covers the most mixed part of Mayfair, pleads for Mayfair to be left alone.

Mayfair badly needs time to clean up crime and begin urban renewal schemes, she said.

Throw coloured and Indian people out of their homes, and hobos will take over, aggravating local problems still further.

The hobo element on the east side of Mayfair is responsible for much of the suburb's bad name, she believes.

Shebeens thrive and brothels do business, she says. Large pipes installed as part of a children's adventure playground had to be removed as hobos made their homes in them, she added.

Mrs Kopel has even heard a horror story of a

man who waits outside a school with a dog. When the children emerge, he cuts off the dog's head with an axe and flees.

Or about the school where eight-year-olds arrive smelling of liquor and sniffing glue.

But in an interview, the principal of the school concerned, who asked not to be identified, denied that any drunkenness or glue-sniffing occurred among his pupils.

He said queues at the tuckshop indicated there was little poverty, although "two or three pupils were really poor."

He attributed the problems of Mayfair to the number of Indians moving in. As a result whites moved out and took their children out of the school, he said.

The Nationalist MP for Langlaagte, Mr S P Barnard, whose seat covers much of the racially-mixed part of Mayfair, says that many of the Indians living in Mayfair have houses in Lenasia as well.

He says Indians arriving from Durban live in Mayfair and displace local Indians on the waiting list for houses in Lenasia.

He insists that other races be removed from Mayfair and stresses the severe housing shortage among whites as well.

Together with fellow Nationalist MP, Mr Roelf Meyer of Johannesburg West, whose seat covers the rest of Mayfair, he advocates a new group area for Indians elsewhere in the city, near to the city centre.

Such a group area could either be built from scratch or proclaimed in an existing suburb, they believe.

But Meyer takes a softer line than Mr Barnard, stressing that Indian and coloured people cannot be thrown onto the street.

It is he who invited Mr Kotzé to visit the area. A vital factor in Mayfair is the association known as Actstop which arranges for the legal defence of people prosecuted under the Group Areas Act.

A spokesman said that of 600 people prosecuted throughout Johannesburg under the Act recently, only 162 cases were still proceeding. The rest of the cases had been dropped. The 161 cases are due to appear in mid-September.

Various local observers — both official and unofficial — believe that an outcome of the Minister's visit could be the proclamation of the east side of Mayfair as an Indian Group Area.

They note that the police have been more active in other city areas recently, pointing to a more lenient attitude in Mayfair.

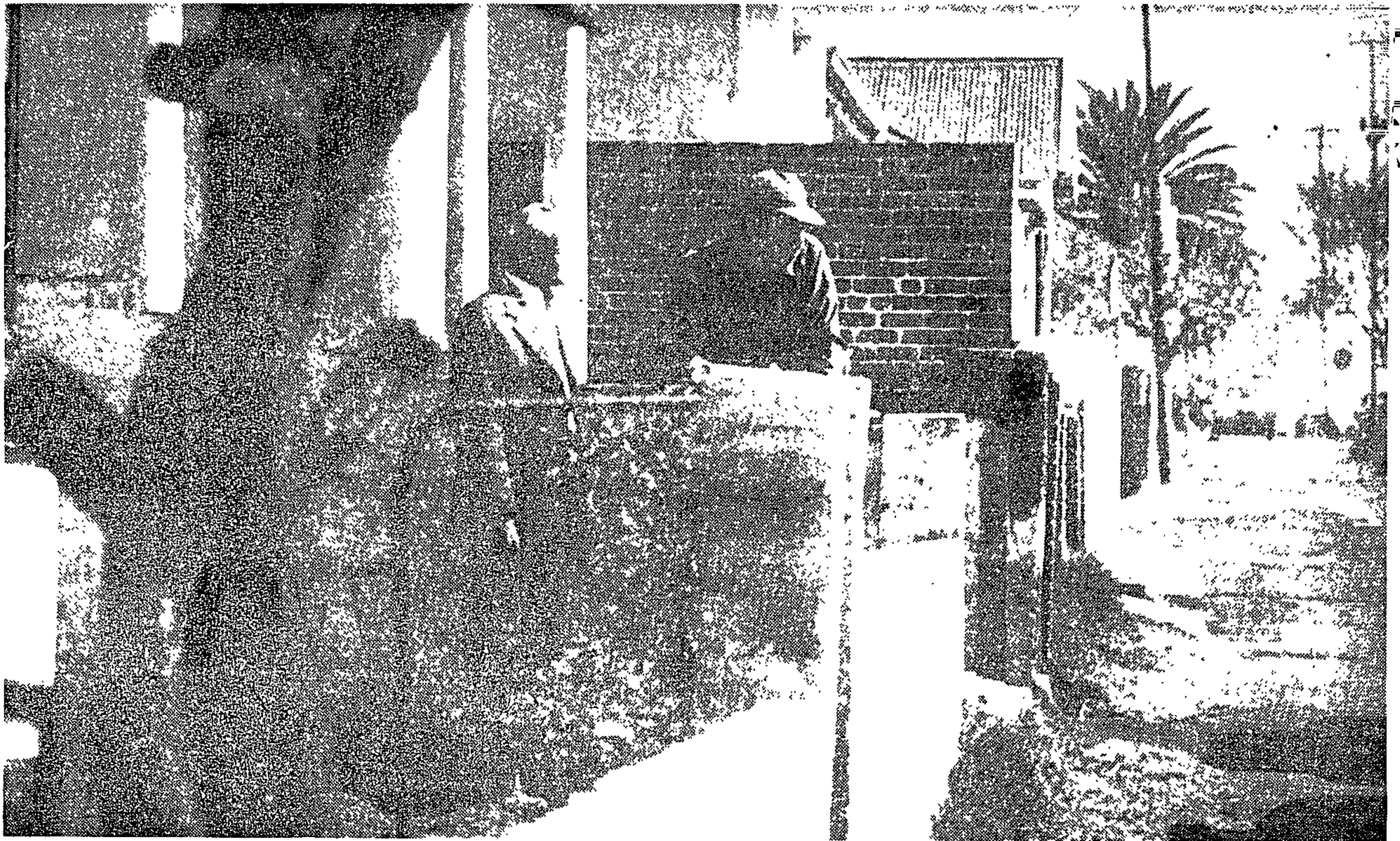
**GROUP AREAS**

84

16/6/81

**MAYFAIR**

Photographs by **CHRIS DEHON**



Mr Tony Koen (right), a white man born and bred in Mayfair, chats to his Indian neighbour in Mayfair's east end. Mr Koen says he has fired shots at the Wit Kommando who threw a petrol bomb into the neighbour's house. He threatens the Wit Kommando with the same medicine if ever he comes across them again. He asks the Government: "Let us live our own life. All we ask is to be left alone."

## Waiting for that knock on the door

Indian and coloured people living in Mayfair live in fear of a knock on the door.

The caller could be an official of the Department of Community Development or a member of the Group Areas Branch of the South African Police.

"I have started to hate white people," says a middle-aged Indian woman who is a voluntary social worker.

A Star investigation has shown that exploitation of Indian and coloured people in Mayfair happens all the way down the line.

Take an Indian who looks for a house to let

in Mayfair. He pays:

- "Key money" sometimes called "goodwill" to the existing white tenant to encourage him to leave the house without fuss. This has been said to reach R1 000 and more.

- "Key money" to the landlord — usually a white — who takes a risk in terms of the Group Areas Act in letting a property in Mayfair to an Indian. This could also amount to about R1 000.

- A monthly retainer of about R50 to a white nominee who acts as a front for the illegal Indian tenant. If the Indian is lucky he may find an al-

truistic white willing to do this for nothing. However whites who act as nominees for Indians run the risk of prosecution themselves.

- A high rental usually twice as much paid by the previous white tenant.

- The cost of renovating a house that is often crumbling through neglect. Should the Indian tenant leave the property or be ejected, he has no claim on the costs of such renovation.

When Indian or coloured people buy a house in a white suburb such as Mayfair, the complications are even greater and so is the

risk of exploitation.

Again the Indian has to use a white nominee to act as a front to purchase the property, as only whites may buy property in Mayfair.

Prices for Indians buying through a white nominee are known to be higher than for straight sales to whites.

Once he has bought the house, the Indian buyer faces the risk that the white nominee will eject him from the house and claim true ownership as the nominee is the official owner.

Indian buyers have tried to overcome this risk by

forming companies to buy the house.

The company must, by law, be owned by a majority of whites. So the white nominee is given 51 percent of the shares and the Indian buyer takes 49 percent.

Conditions can be built into the company articles to safeguard the true Indian owner against a possible act of treachery by the white nominee.

Despite this precarious existence in Mayfair, many Indians and some coloured people still seek housing there.

What would happen if

the Government gave the green light by allowing them to stay in Mayfair legally either by declaring it an Indian group area or a grey area?

There would be a riot, Indians say. Indians would fight to buy or rent houses in Mayfair rather than travel to work from Lenasia more than 30 km away.

The crumbling homes of Mayfair would be either renovated and Chelsified, or else demolished and rebuilt.

The eyesores on the doorstep of downtown Johannesburg would be changed into assets.

# The word that puts fear into whites

## Money!

Mayfair whites have a real fear of Indians and not an imaginary one. The fear can be summed up in one word: money.

Many Indian — and some coloured people too — have money to pay high rents or high purchase prices for houses.

Some whites, on the other hand, cannot scratch together R100 a month for rent.

What chance do they have on the housing market against Indians who can afford two or three times that amount?

More and more white landlords are taking the risk of breaking the Group Areas Act in order to obtain the higher rentals paid by Indians.

And landlords who take the risk, receive another bonus — Indian tenants are prepared to decorate and refurbish decaying houses at their own expense, while many white tenants would never dream of it.

It is little wonder that

white landlords are eager to give notice to white tenants and to replace them with Indian or coloured people.

White property-owners are happy to bump up selling prices to Indians, knowing the Indian housing shortage is desperate and many Indians have money to pay.

The white fear is eviction and replacement by wealthier Indian or coloured occupants.

Start a conversation with a white tenant on a street corner about these issues, and you are likely to attract a group of fellow whites bitter at the Indian incursion.

"Houses are built for them and not for us," says Mrs Anna da Silva.

"They must get out," says Mrs Henrietta Smith.

"They buy houses to be near the Oriental Plaza,"

says Mrs Beryl van der Merwe.

"I want a house in Lenz," says Mrs Daphne Borman (Lenz or Lenasia is the Indian township 30 km from Johannesburg).

Other whites, especially those with some sympathy for the other races, will talk on condition they are not named. The memory of the Wit Kommando threat to bomb houses in Mayfair still worries them.

One Mayfair woman thinks the Chinese are the best neighbours as they are quiet and houseproud and do not drink.

Indians are nearly as good, she believes, especially as Muslims do not drink.

"I sympathise with the coloureds," she said.

But what horrified her were blacks hiring rooms in a nearby slum on the same block.

Her mother who owns the house complained that her other children never came to visit her because of the stigma caused by blacks living in the nearby house.

A white man, Mr Kevin Younie, who has lived in Mayfair for 11 years, said he had no objections to other races living in Mayfair.

"They go their way and I go mine," he said. He neither objected to them nor fraternised with them.

Discussions with whites revealed that what they really wanted, even more than kicking out the Indians and coloured people, was to be given alternative housing elsewhere by the Government.

A white man in Hanover Street said: "It does not feel good to be so mixed." He said his Indian

neighbours behaved themselves, but he still resented their presence. The fact that they could afford to pay more rent than him and he feared ejection was a reason.

He said he would like the Government to provide housing elsewhere for him.

The man said he did not vote in the last election because he did not like the direction of the National Party. He said he would not vote for the Herstigte Nasionale Party because politicians promised one thing but did another.

The solution proposed by Nationalist MP, Mr S P Barnard, whose Langlaagte seat covers most of the mixed part of Mayfair, is this.

He wants Indian and coloured people to be moved, and all houses in which they stayed to be placed under rent control.

Rent control would prevent landlords increasing rent as an excuse to eject poorer white tenants in favour of wealthier Indian ones, he believes.

## Looking for a home is a political issue

The Rev Bob Robertson and the Rev Johan Krige both live in 4th Avenue, Mayfair, and that is about all they have in common.

Mr Robertson champions the cause of Indians and other races who have moved into the white group area of Mayfair, and he stands for the abolition of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Krige is chairman of the Mayfair Action Committee which stands for the removal of all other

races from Mayfair.

Mr Robertson, a Presbyterian, prefers not to talk in racial terms. He sees all the people of Mayfair, whatever their race, as homeseekers.

Asked about the incursion of Indians and others into the area, he said: "If left there, that would be fine. It does not seem to be causing problems."

He said the Indians were business people who needed homes close to the city.

The Group Areas Act enabled these people to be exploited he said. Landlords charged them high rentals knowing their housing shortage and that there were few "white" areas in Johannesburg where they tried to live.

Mr Krige is the local Ned Geref Kerk minister, and he declined to give an interview saying he had been misquoted by the Press in the past.

He did say that his committee did not believe

in acting in an un-Christian way.

A typed statement, originally issued in September last year, which he issued, states the committee was formed through "spontaneous action" by school principals, ministers and community leaders.

"The residents of Mayfair do not take pleasure in the incursion of Indians and coloureds in the area," the statement adds.

"The committee is thoroughly aware of the residential needs of all population groups and makes an urgent call on the authorities to give still more attention to Indian and coloured housing in areas allotted to them," it continues.

Mr Krige expects to speak to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotzé, when he visits Mayfair next month.

Mr Robertson will not be seeing the Minister.

Next month the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotzé, visits Mayfair, one of Johannesburg's unofficially multiracial suburbs. DAVID BREIER spoke to both sides, including white and Indian residents. He also found an Indian woman who erroneously believes one side of her house is in a white area and the other side in an Indian area . . . and used to live accordingly.

## The invisible line dividing a community

Mrs X believes an invisible line runs through the middle of her house.

The mysterious dividing line is highly inconsiderate. It bisects the bathroom, leaving the bath in a white group area and the wash-basin in Indian territory.

As Mrs X and her family of five are Indian, this means she can wash in the basin but takes a bath at the risk of contravening the Group Areas Act.

The inconvenient line also runs down the passage of the tiny semi she rents.

This meant that she and her family could only live in the kitchen and bedroom on the Indian side of the line. The two rooms on the white side were left empty while the family squeezed into their bit of legal territory.

The front entrance unfortunately, is on the white side and had to be permanently barred.

The side entrance to the minute backyard is in Indian land and Mrs X and her family use it instead.

Eventually Mrs X plucked up the courage and crossed the offending line, occupying the two front rooms in white territory.

She and her family also cross the offending line in order to take a bath.

But the front door remains locked and barred as a tribute to the power of the mysterious line.

The presence of the line, she said, was revealed to her by a Government official who told her it was the boundary line between "white Mayfair" and "Indian Fordsburg."

Actually, a simple check with official Surveyor General maps reveals that the invading line does not exist.

In fact the dividing line between Fordsburg and Mayfair runs in perfectly logical fashion between the properties facing Mayfair

on Park Drive and facing Fordsburg on Crown Road.

The house rented by Mrs X, which faces Park Drive, is in fact entirely in "white" Mayfair.

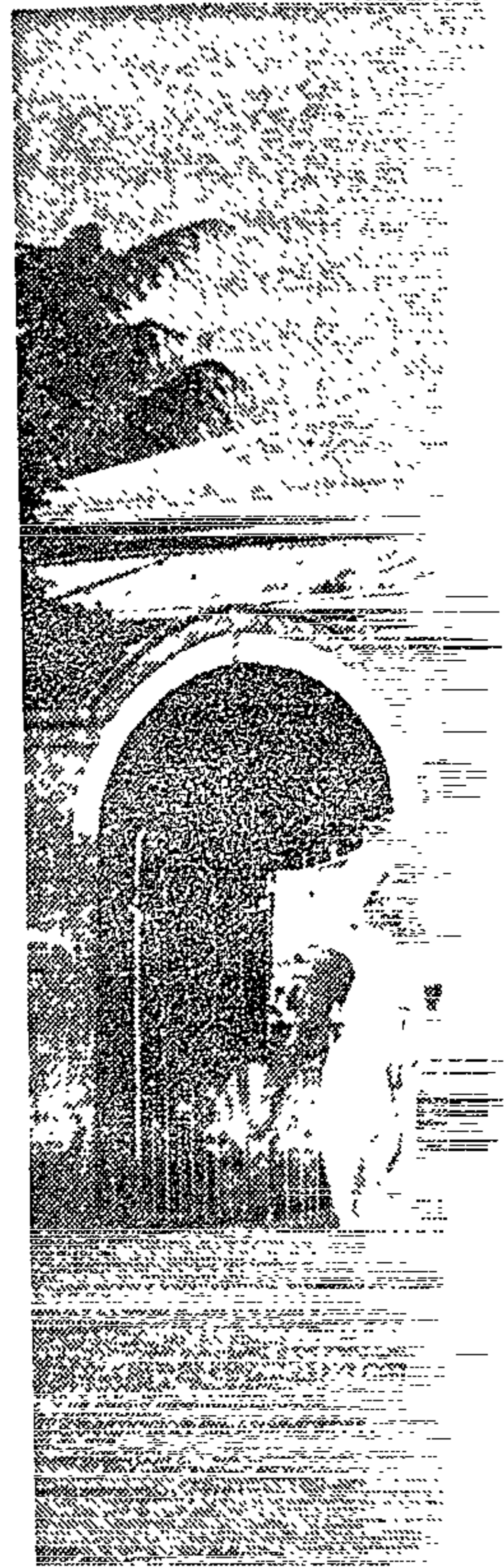
And despite all her efforts and sticking to the right side of the line, Mrs X still faces a charge under the Group Areas Act.

Belief in the strange powers of the line still exists among Indians living illegally along Park Drive.

Some believe it goes through the middle of their yards. Others believe it zig-zags strangely, sometimes piercing their properties and sometimes mercifully avoiding them.

Actually it proceeds in very sedate fashion straight down the centre of the block.

And therein lies the rub. It means that every Indian living in Park Drive is living "illegally" in a white group area.



2/6/87 (84)  
Above: A coloured man strolls from the house on the right and a black woman leaves the house on the left in Mayfair's east end where apartheid really seems to be dead.



In rare cases, blacks also live in Mayfair. Blacks who are said to hire rooms in this house in "white" Mayfair's east end, use the lane at the side of the house.

# Business chiefs urge Government to halt Pageview bulldozers

By Rob Soutter  
CARE Reporter

Johannesburg's top business property owners have asked the Government to cease demolitions immediately in Pageview and let Indian residents return to the area.

Documents released to The Star's CARE campaign outline the Central Business District Association's (CBDA) proposals for redevelopment in Pageview by private enterprise. The proposals have gone to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. J. C. Heunis.

The report, prepared by a team of professional consultants, directly contradicts Government arguments defending the suburb's 1956 proclamation as a white group area.

The findings have been in Government hands more than five months.

## EVICTION

And eviction of Indian residents with the destruction of good homes has continued unchecked.

The CBDA believes the Government has no objection in principle to the establishment of an Indian area close to central Johannesburg, and that Pageview was rejected because it is too small.

The business association's report attempts to show the Government's view is incorrect in the light of current developments in urban renewal in other cities.

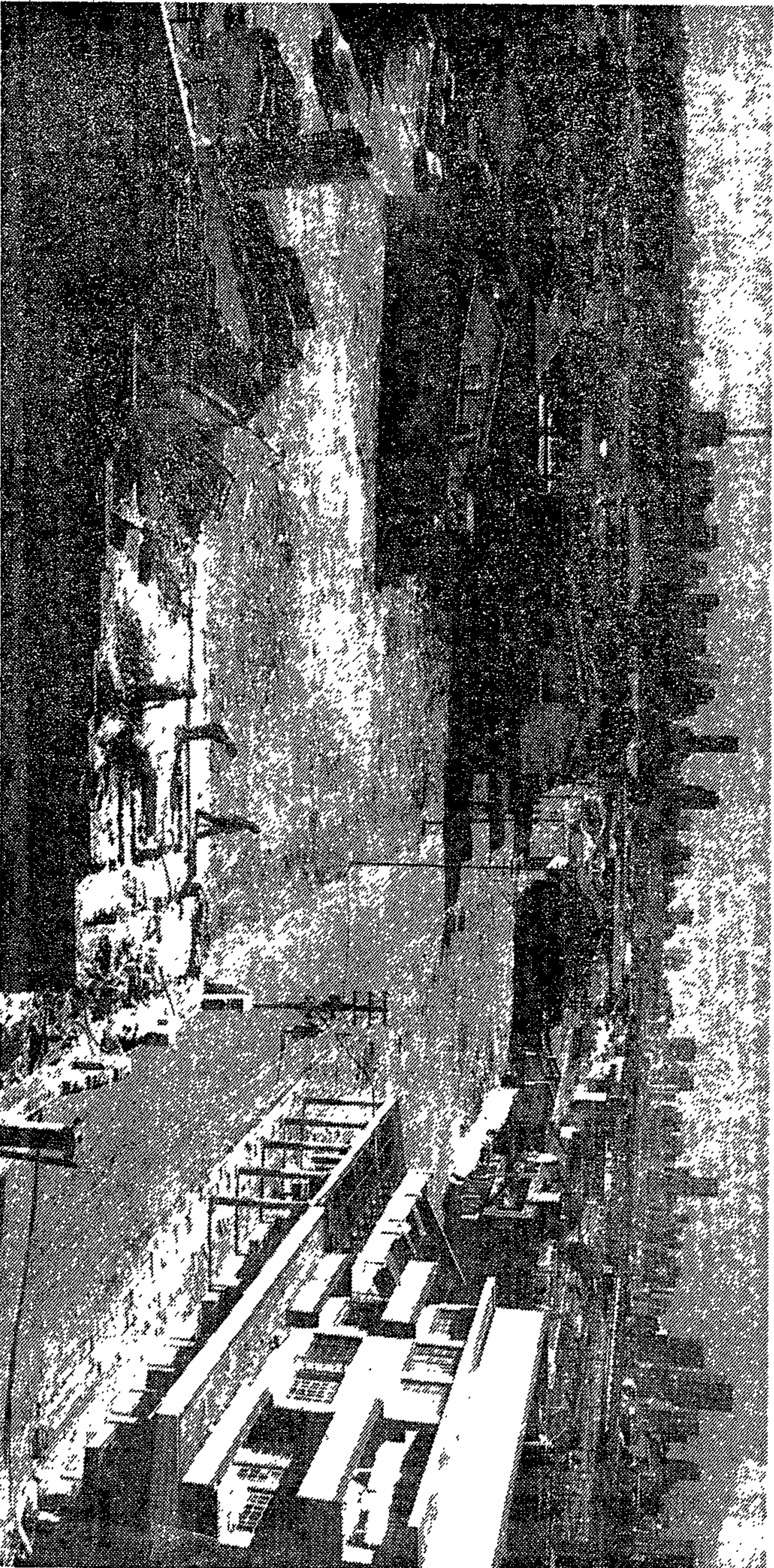
The Government proposes to give part of Pageview to whites — there are no plans for the rest of the area.

The Department of Community Development has claimed: "Pageview would be too small and expensive to be a viable Indian community after renewal necessitated by urban decay."

## FACILITIES

But the association's report states that "almost any size Indian community re-established in Pageview would be viable," and argues that the suburb should not be analysed in isolation.

"Pageview residents have always used community facilities in the surrounding suburbs. These facilities were



Pageview — Johannesburg's District 6 — resembling the aftermath of an air raid. A demolition team destroys a building in the foreground with occupied dwellings all around, waiting their turn. Johannesburg businessmen say: Give the area back to Indian residents.

# Johannesburg's Indian 'town' is backed

Star 16/6/81

84

**A NEW WAY**  
a CARE campaign

and are enough to support a normally functioning and self-sustaining community in the area.

The report also states: "This community did exist successfully for many years. It was well-organised and self-supporting, and development continued in spite of the freeze imposed by the Department of Community Development."

The consultants suggest the area be redeveloped for the Indian community as a medium-density suburb accommodating about 5 000 people, for which

If Greater Johannesburg is to form part of a self-governing metropolis, the Indian community can play a big part. The following report is pertinent to the issue.

suitable for old people, young married couples and students.

The report said there would be a strong demand for accommodation in Pageview, partly because of the present chronic Indian housing shortage, and this would help ensure economic viability.

It:

Clearly defined and viable ethnic residential areas exist in most cities of the world, and they vary in size from a few hundred to several thousand residents," said the report.

The Department of Community Development

consideration of the removals policy and calling for a halt to demolitions in the area.

He mentioned "the Prime Minister's commitment to the removal of unjust and unnecessary discrimination."

Mr Mandy said the announcement that the area was to be developed as a low-density white residential area "caused great distress in the Indian community and was criticised by experts on town planning and city development as well as all sections of the Press, both English and Afrikaans."

If the decision were reversed "the Indian community and the city's financial institutions would be given an opportunity — in accordance with the Government's free market principles — to make a rapid and meaningful contribution to the alleviation of the chronic housing shortage for Indians," said Mr Mandy.

# Dawn Park rebuff angers Indian leader

Sta  
17/6/81  
84

By Lynne Cornfield  
and Anthony Duigan

Dawn Park, Boksburg, will remain white. The Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, has decided not to consider rezoning the area as an Indian suburb.

This decision has led to the Government being accused of blatant discrimination by an Indian leader.

In a bitter reaction to the decision, which has been awaited with intense interest by East Rand Indians for several weeks, Dr Abdul Carim, chairman of the Actonville Housing Committee, said this made nonsense of government "noise" about moving away from discrimination.

Adding to Dr Carim's indignation was that, by

late yesterday, he had not been advised officially of the decision.

The news was given in a letter to the member of Parliament for Germiston District, Mrs Bessie Scholtz.

Dawn Park and the adjoining white area of Rondebult fall into Mrs Scholtz's constituency.

Some of the residents of Rondebult had protes-

ted about the possibility of Dawn Park becoming Indian and affecting the value of their property.

In the letter to Mrs Scholtz the Minister said that, instead of being given Dawn Park, the Indian community of Actonville would get additional land in Benoni.

This land is a 90 ha area of Modderfontein Farm. But, says Dr Carim, it has just been proclaimed and it will be at least five years before it is developed.

"Look at Palm Ridge in Germiston. This was proclaimed as an Indian area in 1974 and will be developed only in 1983," he said.

## IDEOLOGICAL BLOW

"Dawn Park is serviced and we could move in there tomorrow. We have the means; the developers, everything. The Government's decision is a stark, ideological blow which will further frustrate Indian moderates.

"We want to get into Dawn Park simply because we need houses. Actonville has long reached a crisis. Community Development has not built a single house there in 10 years. We have six to eight families living in single units.

## SLUM CONDITIONS

"I am a doctor and I have patients living in damp, slum conditions. They are begging to get out.

"What is the Indian leadership expected to do in these circumstances? I have explored every legal avenue open to us. We have gone to the highest authorities. All this has come to naught. I have no words."

gross value. Plot this schedule on the same curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity)

- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount on the market in order to fetch the prices. From these amounts make a schedule showing how much would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government buy or sell in each of the ten successive years. Does the government have to sell a total greater than it has to buy over the ten years? Does the stabilization of the gross value of a crop is

\* \* \* \* \*

star 17/6/81  
 640 new homes for  
 Thomsville residents

2. cont..

- (1) The renovation of the Thomsville Indian township has been included in a R1295 097 tender for the building of 641 homes in the next two months. The chairman of the Lenasia management committee, Mr C D Pillay, said this in a statement yesterday.
- (2) The committee has given the Department of Community Development the names of families considered to be on the priority list of the homes. "They include people living in garages, backyard quarters, garden houses, and other overcrowded conditions," Mr Pillay said.
- (3) Thomsville has been a sore point for nearly 20 years. A total of 211 families have already been moved out to homes in extensions 10 and 11, and 30 more are in the process of moving. Thomsville's one-and two-room units are to be converted into 241 4-room units with bathrooms, toilets and electricity. Mr Pillay said outside community toilets would be scrapped. Besides Thomsvilles' 241 units, the Department of Community Development will release 200 homes in extensions 9, 10 and 11 at the end of the month, and 200 more next month.
- (4) It is possible, preferably using successive years the annual , 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, calculate and tabulate the years, if the demand curve each of the ten years. of the crop over the ten would yield this value. would have to be received redule in order to make equal to the average annual same paper as the demand CURVE. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

\* \* \* \* \*

# No inquiry on police brutality

**THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, declined yesterday to appoint a judicial or general inquiry into the alleged "police brutality" which has hit Coloured areas near Johannesburg in recent weeks.**

Mr le Grange was replying to an eight-man delegation which included the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees and the president of the South African Council of

Churches, Reverend Peter Storey.

A statement released to the SOWETAN after the delegation had met the Minister together with the acting Commissioner of Police and the head of the Witwatersrand Divisional Police, said, "The Honourable Minister of Police declined a request from the delegation for the appointment of a judicial or general inquiry into the conduct of the police as he believed it would serve no purpose.

"But he undertook to investigate all matters which have been drawn to

his attention. The Minister undertook to investigate all the complaints contained in the memorandum and affidavits."

The statement also added that Mr le Grange reiterated his stand on peaceful protest and indicated that the police would not interfere with peaceful protests on school premises, on condition that this did not contravene the law. The police would only enter the premises on the complaint of a responsible person in the educational department or when students interferred with the police.

Continued the statement: "He (Mr le Grange) further stated that he would categorically not permit demonstrations outside school premises, in the streets or public places."

On the allegations from the delegation that Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, head of the Johannesburg Crime Prevention Unit, is not the right type of person to be used in handling occurrences (demonstrations) of this nature, Mr le Grange noted the complaints.

The allegations against Brigadier Swanepoel also pointed out that "it is

obvious that the orders which he has given to his men, have resulted in the use of sjamboks on innocent bystanders and parents, who were deeply concerned about what was happening to their children".

On the question of detained student leader Aziz Jardine which the delegation described as "the genesis of the whole problem", Mr le Grange said he would go into the case when he had all the information before him. But he would give no undertakings, in this regard, pointed out the statement.

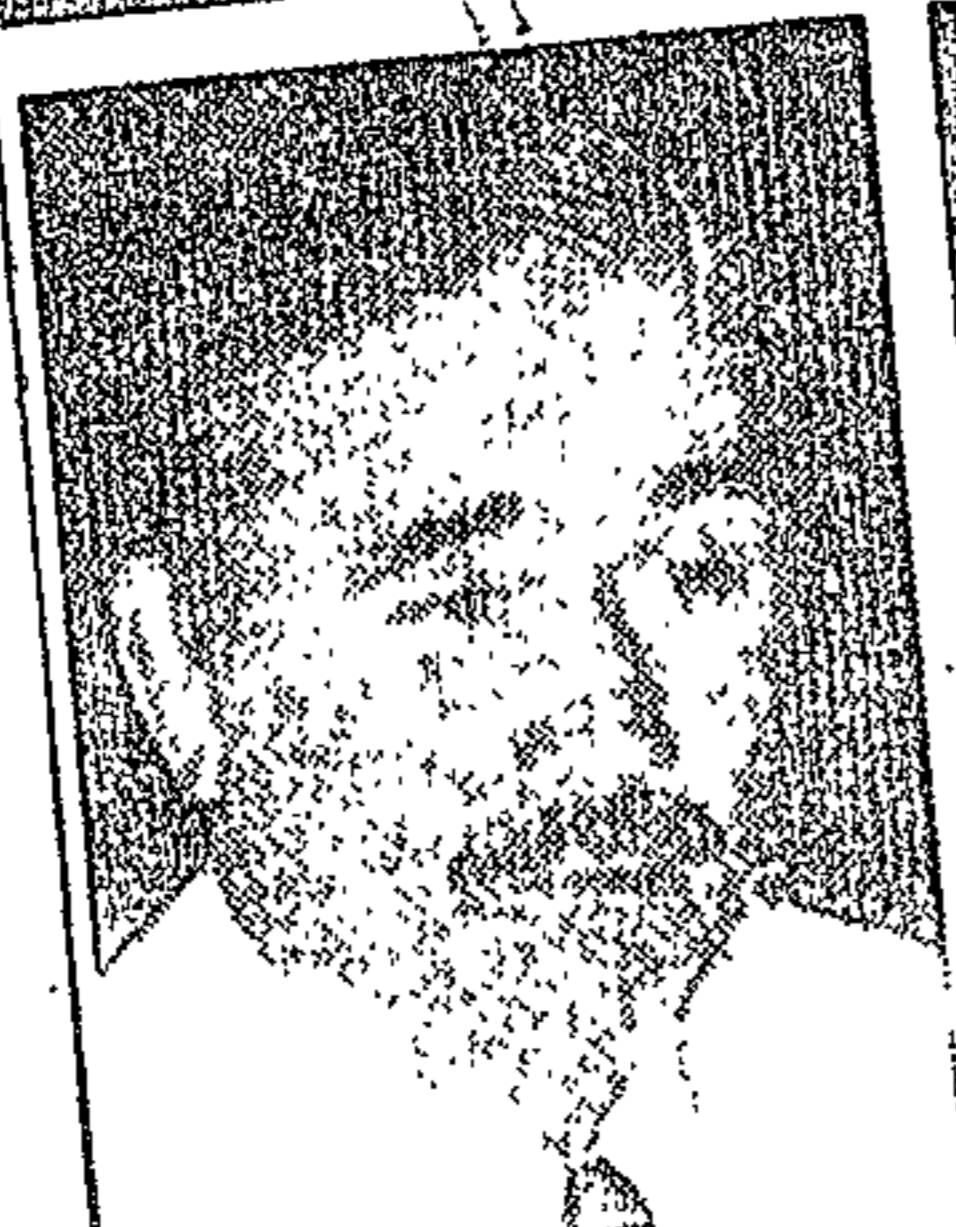


projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking

into account the actual births and deaths in the 0 - 4 age group. Allowance

was made for migration.

# Le Grange will probe school riots



MR LE GRANGE ... promises probe

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA Political Reporter

THE Minister of Police yesterday turned down a request by a delegation of religious and community leaders to hold a judicial inquiry into the conduct of police during the recent unrest in Johannesburg's coloured townships.

However, the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, undertook to probe all matters - which include allegations of police brutality in the townships - outlined in a memorandum and affidavits submitted by the delegation to him.

The delegation also told Mr Le Grange at their meeting in Pretoria that Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, head of the police crime prevention unit, was not the "right type of person to be used in handling occurrences of this nature".

The Minister noted the complaints against Brig Swanepoel, according to the delegation.

The delegation consisted of: Mr Miley Richards and Mr Mohammed Dangor, both Labour

Party members of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee; the Rev Cecil Begbie, of the Methodist Church; the Rev M October, of the Moravian Church; Mrs M Peterson, wife of a coloured high school principal; the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South Africa Council of Churches; the Rev C Constable, of the Congregational Church and Mr John Rees, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

After their meeting, the delegation issued a statement saying they were cordially received by Mr Le Grange.

They said Mr Le Grange declined their request for the appointment of a judicial or general inquiry into the conduct of the police as he believed it would serve no purpose, but he undertook to investigate all the matters drawn to his attention.

The Minister reiterated his stand on peaceful protest and indicated that the police would not enter school premises or interfere with peaceful protests

which did not contravene the law.

Mr Le Grange said he would go into the case of the detained student leader, Mr Aziz Jardine, when he had all the information before him, but he would give no undertakings.

The delegation added: "He stressed that if petrol bombs were used against the police, the persons concerned would be very seriously dealt with."

The Minister undertook to convey to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, the concerns expressed by the delegation on the possible closure of schools.

Last week, Mr Heunis warned of steps that could be taken against students found guilty of fomenting unrest.

The delegation said Mr Le Grange invited members of the community to consult him and the police at any time.

A spokesman for Mr Le Grange's office said the Minister would not issue a statement, except to say that the meeting had been "fruitful".

See Page 2

...viding the total standard population. While this figure is independent of

age structure of the observed population the choice of the standard

ation will effect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age

ps. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give

weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly,

a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice

ndard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed

There is no "true" answer. As the Duke of Wellington said "There are

named lies, and statistics!"

ortality rates are summarized in Fig. 3. Once again difficulty is

ed in obtaining data for Blacks. Birth statistics for Blacks are

shed by the central government. The various medical officers of

have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas.

considerable variation. A mean figure and the range are given

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 Blacks 12. An increase

the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding

series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all

... only be fully expressed in terms of a

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA  
Political Reporter

ONE of South Africa's most widely-known policemen, Brigadier Theuns "Roel Rus" Swanepeel, has been accused of being "discriminatory in his application" of justice.

The accusation — including warnings concerning "this man" — was made yesterday in a memorandum presented by a delegation of coloured community and religious leaders to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

It followed the handling of protests — mainly by students — in Johannesburg's coloured townships in recent weeks.

The delegation said it was a matter for deep distress that in the (coloured) community, the image of the police was changing.

# Brigadier accused of discriminatory justice

Referring to Brig Swanepeel, they said it was the community leaders' opinion that he was not the right type of person to handle "occurrences of this nature".

Outlining examples of the actions of some of those under Brig Swanepeel's control, they said that if he believed this was to subdue people and make them scared, it had had the very opposite effect.

They had come to regard this as discriminatory behaviour against them, and a deep resentment, bordering on hatred, had built up for this action.

The delegation pointed out why there was a feeling in the coloured community that Brig Swanepeel was discriminatory in his application of justice.

"Witness his action on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand (during anti-Race Public Day protests) where no sjamboks were used.

"However, when it comes to dealing with the black community, there has been excessive use of both sjamboks and teargas.

"In the light of the present Supreme Court case in Johannesburg, in which riot damage is being debated, the leaders of the community wish to draw your attention to the fact that the action of the police is regarded as nothing less than provocative," the delegation told Mr Le Grange.

"They urge you to heed their warnings concerning this man."

The memorandum was accompanied by affidavits, including two from high school principals. "There is deep concern among these responsible citizens who are charged with the education of children that their task has been made excessively difficult for the future," the delegation said.

The opinion could not be escaped "that the violence has been provoked, that there appears to be a very strong underlying motive to deal with violent and brutal manner, and we believe that this does not augur well for future relationships between members of the community and the authorities, and particularly those whom the authorities are seen to represent — white South Africa."

In the introduction to their memorandum, the delegation urged Mr Le Grange's personal intervention in settling matters in the townships.

The issue had escalated so far that the confidence of residents in the people deployed by the police in the area had been lost.

While for years it has been accepted that the police are there to maintain law and order and to be of assistance to the community, this image has changed rapidly in the past days, where they have been seen as brutal, heartless and apparently not at all concerned with the issues of the community.

"It has been said within the community that they regard the police as having declared war upon them."

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, June 18, 1964



BRIG T SWANEPEEL, discriminatory justice

The delegation said any violence which had erupted had been in response to police action.

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"It has been said within the community that they regard the police as having declared war upon them."

The delegation said there was anxiety about the rapid polarisation that had taken place, and "thereby they impose harm that had been done to race relations on these days."

They pointed to the need for swift, conciliatory action, for store not only trust in the police but also for the law and order, but also for the authorities to indicate that they did not agree with "the unbridled police brutality and their indiscriminate use of teargas and sjamboks."

The delegation outlined the events leading to the unrest. They believed that if matters had been handled diplomatically, none of the unrest would have occurred, nor would it have spread around the country.

"It is absolutely tragic that people who are charged with dealing with young children do not have the faintest knowledge of human relations."

Members of the community wanted it made clear that the students and the community had not damaged property.

"The only damage to property which has occurred has been by the police who have kicked down doors in homes and schools, and thrown tear-gas canisters through windows."

They felt one of the gestures Mr Le Grange could make immediately was to release all students (detained and arrested).

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### Staff Reporters

DEFENCE Force troops yesterday cordoned off an entire suburb in Johannesburg's Western Coloured Townships while more than 200 policemen searched all houses in a sequel to the previous day's petrol bomb attacks in the area.

And calls for top-level investigations into allegations of police brutality in their handling of the situation continued to mount as the unrest entered its fourth day.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersand, Brigadier Gert Kruger, said yesterday a special investigation had been launched and any people with complaints of police brutality in the area should make statements.

"We are already looking into an incident in which a Mrs Yvonne Peterson complained of being hit by a quirt and a complaint of police throwing teargas through somebody's window," he said.

Brig Kruger said police had also received "dozens of calls" from all over the Witwatersand thanking police for the way they had handled the situation.

A Progressive Federal Party group led by Mr Doug Gibson, the PFP leader in the Transvaal Provincial Council, visited the townships yesterday.

Members of the group said they were convinced there was substance to the reports of police over-reaction and "down-right brutality" and called for an immediate investigation.

In yesterday's operation, hundreds of camouflaged policemen armed with batons and quirts searched through the shanty-like houses of Westbury in the morning as residents stood by and watched.

Brig Kruger said police found no petrol bombs but seized several cans of petrol.

"No arrests were made in connection with the petrol cans as police could not ascertain who they belonged to."

The police, also searching for suspects involved in the petrol bomb and stone throwing incidents, arrested three people, all over 18 — one for possession of dagga and two others under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Thirty to 40 youths were detained for questioning.

Police found about 100 boxes of illegal liquor in shebeens and seized dagga, stolen pills and stolen vehicles during the raids.

Meanwhile, pupils of the Chris Jan Botha High School, the Coronationville High School and other schools in the area staged massive stay-aways as they entered their third day of protesting yesterday.

Spokesmen at the various schools said that by 8.30am less

# Army rings suburb as police go in

ROM  
6/6/81  
84

than 10% of the pupils had arrived.

In reaction to the allegations of police brutality, Mr Gibson said in a statement last night: "Reports of policemen seen laughing while lobbing teargas canisters into a primary school, swearing and indiscriminately using sjamboks on innocent bystanders, including women, must be investigated at the highest level."

"We talked to community leaders and ordinary citizens whose unanimous advice to us was that the police are disturbing the peace rather than keeping the peace."

The South African Council of Churches called for the withdrawal of army units from the area and said the alleged wave of police brutality against demonstrating pupils and innocent residents in Newclare, Bosmont, Coronationville and Riverlea deserved "condemnation", reports Sapa.

The chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, Mr Jules Browde, said that if policemen had assaulted people during the unrest they should be charged.

"While all people who are interested in the administration

of justice in this country would support police in their efforts to maintain law and order, it must be made clear that once the police themselves go beyond the limits of lawful conduct they can no longer rely on the support of any person who believes in the rule of law."

The Johannesburg branch of the National Council of Women sent a telegram to the Commissioner of Police which read: "We are deeply concerned over reported police action in coloured townships and appeal for more restraint in methods used by the police to control demonstrations by children and students."

A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations for the SAP in Pretoria said yesterday that "any member of the community who can honestly state that an unlawful force was used on him or her, is advised to report the matter to the nearest police station. All such reports will be thoroughly investigated and dockets will be sent to the Attorney-General for his decision."

Another picture  
— Page 2



the outcry against alleged police withdrawal of troops from the area.

# Housing row: call on CMC chief to quit

By ANNE SACKS and MARIKA SBOROS

RIVERLEA residents have demanded the resignation of the chairman of Johannesburg's Coloured Management Committee, Mr Miley Richards, over his alleged involvement in a housing irregularity.

They claim he was allocated a house in Riverlea Extension 2 without applying for one.

But Mr Mathys Wilsnach, the Johannesburg City Council's housing director, confirmed yesterday Mr Richards had in fact applied for a house.

"Mr Richards was out of town when housing applications closed," Mr Wilsnach said.

"Mr Richards' son applied for a house on his father's behalf."

Meanwhile Riverlea residents intend petitioning the Johannesburg City Council to conduct an inquiry into alleged irregularities in the allocation of coloured housing.

These developments took place at a meeting of more than 200 Riverlea residents last week and were confirmed by Mr Ralph Peffer, vice-chairman of the CMC.

At last week's meeting, resi-

dents also claimed the council's housing committee had committed other irregularities in allocating housing. They alleged that:

• A property owner in Eldorado Park was given a home in Riverlea Extension 2 while others were being denied homes;

• People earning low salaries were being discriminated against.

Residents also said the council notified Mrs Audrey Jacobs last year that she qualified for housing, but in March this year she was notified that she no longer qualified — but no reasons were given.

However, according to Mr Wilsnach, Mrs Jacobs, 22, a bookkeeper, was among many coloured home-seekers affected by a provincial decision last year which lost the Johannesburg council's housing department 111 stands.

Mrs Jacobs received a letter last year from Mr Wilsnach saying her application to lease a house in Riverlea Extension 2 had been successful.

She was told she would be phoned when a house was available.

After hearing nothing further, Mrs Jacobs contacted the department and was told her application had not been successful.

Mr Wilsnach said this week the Transvaal Provincial Administration roads department had ordered his department to widen a road which ran through Riverlea Extension 2.

"We lost 111 stands, and so we had to eliminate people whose applications had been successful.

"After consultation with the Coloured Management Committee, we eliminated certain people on the grounds of family composition," he said.

Mrs Jacobs was eliminated because she had only one child.

He added that the letter sent to Mrs Jacobs was not intended to convey the impression she had been allocated a house. It meant only that she qualified for a house in terms of the Housing Act.

Mr Peffer said he "violently disagreed" with Mr Wilsnach.

He alleged there had been "gross irregularities" in housing allocations, and that the housing department had taken steps without consulting the CMC.

PHASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	A	B	C	D	E	F
M	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
F	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
M	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
F	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
M	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
F	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
M	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
F	38	42	169	165	203	130

# Schools are quiet as pupils write exams

Staff Reporters

THE situation at Johannesburg's coloured senior secondary schools returned to normal yesterday with pupils reported to be attending classes and writing exams.

A spokesman for the Willow Crescent Senior Secondary School in Eldorado Park said teachers had experienced problems when they tried to get pupils to enter their classes early yesterday, but he put it down to pupil indecision about writing exams.

"Logic prevailed, however,

and the pupils did settle down," he said

All other senior secondary schools in Eldorado Park, Westbury, Newlands and Riverlea reported good attendances.

The situation in Indian high schools was said by a spokesman of the Department of Indian Education to be "perfectly normal".

He said absenteeism on June 16 — the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots — could probably be ascribed to pupils staying at home to avoid unpleasantness.

But pupils in Lenasia said they had stayed away because June 16 was regarded as a day of mourning.

Sapa reports from Durban that the University of Durban-Westville may close for the rest of the year if the recent unrest, which has caused disruptions to examinations, continues.

Meanwhile, a senior officer yesterday declined to comment further on allegations of brutality made against police during the recent unrest in Johannesburg.

Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said police would no longer elaborate on the allegations while investigations were in progress.

In Cape Town, minor inci-

dents of stone-throwing had been reported to city police on Wednesday, said the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brig D B Nothnagel.

The incidents were reported to have occurred in Guguletu and Retreat. He said three police vehicles and five private vehicles were damaged.

A spokesman for City Tramsways said the company had temporarily withdrawn its services to Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu, Bonteheuwel and Norwood.

Twelve people had been arrested in the Peninsula since the unrest started.

Three people were admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital with bullet wounds sustained during the commemoration of the June 1976 unrest in Soweto on Tuesday, a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday. Two were discharged after treatment, but a third, whose name could only be established as Shadrack, was still in hospital.

The spokesman said the police were still investigating the shootings.

He emphasised that the police had definitely not used any sharp ammunition during actions in Soweto this week — only a few rubber bullets and tearsmoke.

with the creche and put a lot of work into it, the rest may be enthusiastic in discussion but they are not prepared to take responsibility or even come to the days arranged. There are lots of

67. Raymond Apherpe. "Some Problems of Evaluation" in "Rural Co-operatives and Planned Change in Africa" edited by C.G. Widstrand. p. 212 and 221.

no.1.  
DA no.8. July 1978 p.27.  
ency and co-operatives" in  
a" edited by Widstrand. p.232.  
p.20.  
as who work them, fitting  
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(87)

(88)

## APPENDIX I.

### TYPES OF INITIATORS.

In my experience of small locally initiated projects the initiators or co-ordinators generally fit into one of four categories:

- a) Tribal authorities: that is, chiefs and headmen (sibonda) who are paid and sub-headmen (nduna) who are not).
- b) Agricultural Extension officers who are paid by the government.
- c) Exceptional local people (averagely poor) whose involvement is voluntary (e.g. Johi Stuurman, Freddy Mhlauuli, the ladies who run the creches).
- d) Patron figures, the main example in this paper being N.M.

I will not discuss c) and d) here as I have already.

#### a) Tribal Authorities.

Headmen are still much more important figures than many people realise. Generally if they do not approve of a project in their area they have the influence to dissuade people from joining. In many ways they function as the villagers' link with the outside world. That is, in terms of deciding whom to accept and whom not to believe. Even where only a few men attend the tribal meetings, they are a very important way of communicating news, the system is that in each small village there is a sub-headman who can communicate messages to people on a person to person level. Thus in electing committees, for whatever purpose for the wider area, there are sub-elections held in each small village with a set number of members from each together comprising the committee.

Thus while one might not like the idea of bolstering the tribal authority system, often the only way of getting through to the mass of people is by using the Tribal Authority network. (That is, as opposed to working

ugh track." balance against them.

# Riotous Assemblies case against 59 pupils postponed

Staff Reporter

THE case in which 59 coloured schoolchildren are charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act, after a protest march through Johannesburg's Western Coloured Townships on June 3, has been postponed to July 22.

It will be heard in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court.

The 59 pupils, aged between 13 and 18, appeared in the Newlands Magistrate's Court on Wednesday. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The pupils were arrested when riot police, using teargas, quirts and sneeze machines, broke up a march from the C J Botha Senior Secondary School in Bosmont to the Westbury Senior Secondary School in Newlands.

Seventeen pupils had their R30 bail extended while the other 42 were released into the custody of their parents.

Mr A B Brits appeared for the State. Mrs R Abdullah appeared for 58 of the accused and Mr M A E Bulbulia acted for a 15-year-old youth.

the final contract amount and the time taken for the construction of five new Day Hospitals.

In 1966, the final cost of building the new Groote Schuur outpatient block amounted to approximately R1 600 000 (1).

The new Johannesburg Teaching Hospital which opened in July 1978, has taken less than 6 years to build. This was made possible by using a prefabricated method. However, it was in 1948 that it was decided that extensions to the old General Hospital were needed. (2)

are in hired premises. In Table 4.1 are shown the final contract amount and the time taken for the construction of five new Day Hospitals.

a basic design to reduce architectural between planning and completion of Day Hospitals which have been built at Bishop Lavis Day Hospitals and Bishop Lavis Day Hospitals using traditional construction techniques were erected at Lotus River and those at Diep River, Epping

children are not treated at other hospitals in the Cape Peninsula, and Red Cross Memorial Children's Hospital because in general relative costs of selected outpatient departments -- Groote Schuur Hospital as a representative teaching hospital, Woodstock and Victoria Hospitals as representative non-teaching hospital, and Red Cross Memorial Children's Hospital because in general children are not treated at other hospitals in the Cape Peninsula, and Red Cross Memorial Children's Hospital because in general relative costs of selected outpatient departments -- Groote Schuur Hospital as a representative teaching hospital, Woodstock and Victoria Hospitals as representative non-teaching hospital, and Red Cross Memorial Children's Hospital because in general

The discussion of benefits is ing to what extent the Day Hospitals ly, the discussion is concerned with the costs and benefits, and with ere are grounds for complacency about Peninsula or whether there are possible preferred situation.

## THE COST EFFECTIVENESS STUDY

As was mentioned in Section (1.2) this study is not strictly within a cost effectiveness framework, but is a systems analysis within the cost benefit approach. The intention is to consider the relative costs of selected outpatient departments -- Groote Schuur Hospital as a representative teaching hospital, Woodstock and Victoria Hospitals as representative non-teaching hospital, and Red Cross Memorial Children's Hospital because in general children are not treated at other hospitals in the Cape Peninsula, and Red Cross Memorial Children's Hospital because in general

Table 4.1

### Capital Costs of Day Hospitals.

Day Hospital	Area of Buildings, m <sup>2</sup>	Final contract amount R	Time to completion
Elisies River	2509	323 526	2 years (1971-1973)
Herdeveld (includes SHAWCO clinic)	2509 + 634 (SHAWCO)	416 005	2 years (1971-1973)
Bishop Lavis (includes FSCOR clinic)	2509 + 572 (USCOR)	368 046	16 months (1972-1973)
Lotus River	1286	213,368	10 months (1972)
Retreat	1780	370 000	11 months (1976-1977)

Source: CPA Works Department.

This hospital has cost about R138 million (excluding medical equipment and the new medical school.) It is not known what the outpatient's section has cost. A conventional structure like Tygerberg hospital takes between 12-15 years to construct. It would be illustrative to know what it costs to build a new outpatient's department only, or what it would have cost to extend existing outpatient's departments to cope with the patients that the Day Hospitals now treat, but unfortunately such figures are not available.

While only a rough comparison of capital costs is possible, what is possibly more important is the time between planning and construction of Day Hospitals compared to other hospitals. The shorter period for Day Hospitals allows greater responsiveness to needs as these become felt. In conjunction with the National Building Research Institute (NBRI) at the CSIR, the CPA is planning three prototypes of buildings which will further reduce costs of planning and construction of Day Hospitals. In particular the NBRI is concerned with achieving better patient flow through the hospital so that waiting space can be reduced to the minimum necessary. In all outpatient departments, a large proportion of the total space is taken up by waiting rooms.

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 Blacks a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution <sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region <sup>11</sup>.

# Durban faces severe form of influenza

NM 24/6/81 (84)

## Municipal Reporter

DURBAN is about to be hit by a severe type of influenza.

The city's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Colin Mackenzie, said yesterday that the annual winter flu outbreak would be worse than last year's.

'It's going to hit more people and it's going to hit them harder,' he said.

Already the Cape Peninsula is having 'quite a heavy incidence' of Texan-Bangkok flu, according to Cape Town's MOH, Dr R J Coogan.

He told the Mercury that this type — so named because it had been isolated simultaneously in Texas and Bangkok in 1977 — had been identified in Johannesburg last winter.

The Cape outbreak was an extension of a normal epidemiological pattern caused by air travel.

Dr Coogan said the new strain was accompanied by classic symptoms — headache, high temperature and aching joints.

It spread to the chest and could bring on bronchitis. In elderly people it could give rise to pneumonia.

His advice to anyone with flu was, 'Go to bed for two or three days. Take plenty of fluids and some aspirin or any other remedy you choose. If a cough persists or you have a pain in the chest, call a doctor.'

ne ranking of the mortality between the observed er. As the Duke of Wellington said "There are s!" rized in Fig. 3. Once again difficulty is r Blacks. Birth statistics for Blacks are

of the populations. The population pyramids of the various groups were prepared in Part I with the exception of the urban Blacks which appears in Figure 2.

This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardized 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 effect 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

not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas: These show considerable variation. 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 the Transkei among Xhosa speaking Blacks<sup>12</sup>. An increase

11.

Other income refers to interest on the capital investments of schemes and the 20% levy on small groups and private investments of schemes and the 20% levy on small groups and private individuals, which, because of their size have a greater claims ratio than large groups. Full Account and Scheme's Portion refers to the total value of accounts submitted by members to their scheme for reimbursement and the actual amount reimbursed.

TABLE 3  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MEDICAL SCHEMES  
(Yr. Ended 31/12/1975) (R Millions)

Medical Aid (200)	
Medical Benefit (43)	
Exempted (49)	
Total:	

Written memoranda on the group character of Pageview and District Six were also invited by the planning committee of the council. These should be submitted before Monday July 27.

The cases of the two townships would, as far as possible, be concluded before the Group Areas Act would be attended to.

Mr. Raubenheimer said he was hopeful that the report on Pageview and District Six would be completed in time for the session of the President's Council in October.

District Six and Pageview have been two of the most colourful residential areas in South Africa. Since these townships were declared white, there has been a continuous drive by coloured and Indian leaders to get them back.

### Executive

Officials of the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, a member of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council and a member of the staff of the Johannesburg City Council will accompany the council members on their inspection.

Claims in this respect are made from the Unemployment Insurance

12.

### 2.3 Sick Pay Funds (I2)

All workers have to be covered by a sick pay fund, the provisions for which are laid down in the Shops and Offices Act as well as the Factories Act. Briefly, the scheme entitles a member during his second and subsequent years of service to full pay for the first 30 working days he is off sick in a cycle of 3 years. During his first year of service he is entitled to 1 day of sick leave at full pay for each completed period of 5 weeks.

# Council tour raises hopes

By BOETI ESHAK

JOHANNESBURG Indians are hopeful that the President's Council will advise that Pageview be returned to them.

A delegation led by the chairman of the planning committee of the President's Council, Mr A J Raubenheimer, will tour Pageview, Lenasia and other Indian and coloured areas on Tuesday.

Mr Raubenheimer said this week that the visit would give effect to the resolution of the President's Council - namely, that: "As a matter of public interest the council inquires into the Group Areas Act with special reference to District Six and Pageview".

Mr Raubenheimer said: "We also want to get a broad perspective regarding the settlement and housing of Indian and coloured communities in Johannesburg and its immediate surroundings while fulfilling the resolution of the President's Council."

to figures collected by Douwes Dekker for 1972, 64% of White workers covered by industrial council agreements at the time were covered by a council sick pay fund agreement whilst this was 10% for African workers. (I3)

### 2.4 Health Care by the Industrial Sector

We must finally consider the health facilities offered by firms to workers on-the-job. These may either take the form of hospitalisation, daily health care routines, or, indirectly, donations to medical organisations.

Table 4 gives a breakdown of the total number of hospital beds in South Africa in 1974. It indicates that 20% of hospital beds in South Africa are privately supplied, of which roughly half are by firms in the mining/industrial sector.

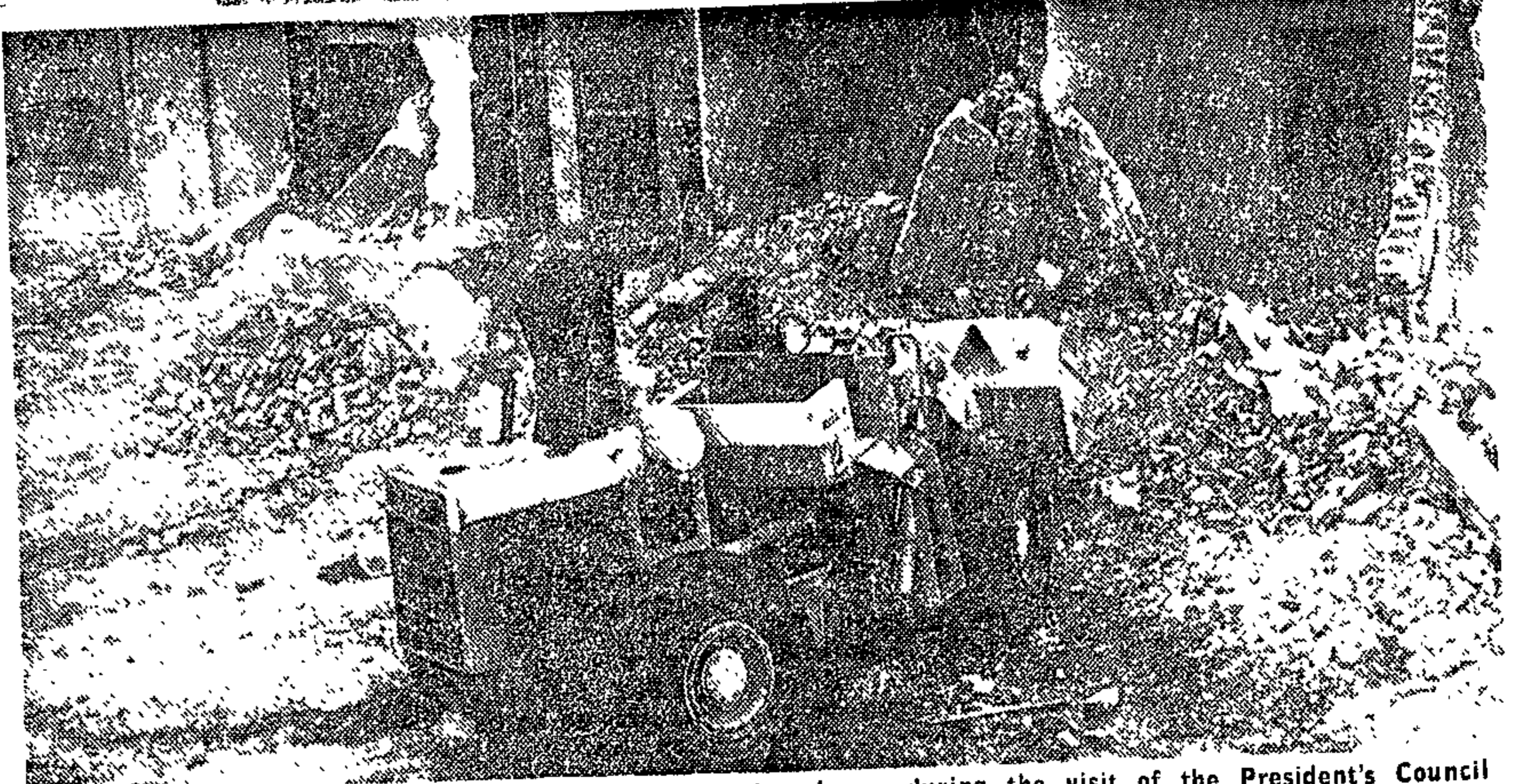
From Table 3, it can be seen that employers subsidise at least 40% of their employees contributions. In a different context, this is equivalent to roughly 16% of 1975/76 public health budget. (See Table 1.) (IQ) This proportion would be even higher if account is taken of the fact that private members are not subsidised. Costs of administration appear to be low - 8% of revenue compared with 17% for U.S.A. medical schemes. It appears that costs and thus contributions could be reduced by the rationalisation through amalgamation of schemes - the average scheme in South Africa has 10 000 members whilst the optimum size from cost saving point of view seems to be 20 000 or more.

There are at present plans to extend medical schemes' coverage to Blacks on a larger scale. A State-subsidised medical aid scheme exists for Coloured employees in the public sector. Apparently a scheme for Black employees in the public sector is under consideration by the Department of P R D. (II) Membership contributions by employees are subsidised by 60%.

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A bulldozer continues to tear at the walls of a Pageview house during the visit of the President's Council this morning. It is now a White Group area but residents are hoping the council will allow it to revert to the Indian community, many of whom have lived there for generations.

# Chill wind of hope among the bulldozers

By Deon Delpont  
Municipal Reporter

A chill gripped Pageview this morning as the luxury bus carrying members of the President's Council nosed through the half-demolished suburb whose fate hangs in the balance.

The wind whipped through the rubble of now empty stands, flicking across pools of muddy water and making the members of the visiting party huddle deeper into their overcoats.

A bulldozer continued to tear at the walls of a house while a jackhammer ~~dropped on the half-demolished roof~~ and workers scurried like ants among the fallen bricks.

"Fight Ghettoes Act" and "Save Pageview" said a few banners and scrawled remarks on the walls of those houses still standing.

Washing hung on balconies and children stared shyly through windows as the huddled group of councillors wandered through the area.

## INVITATION

Leading the group were Mr Braam Raubenheimer, chairman of the President's Council planning committee, and Mr Louis Fouche, director general of the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services.

Last week Mr Raubenheimer invited people to submit memoranda on the group character of Pageview as part of its investigation to the Group Areas Act.

One of the Pageview residents, Mr Salim Patel, said: "We hope something will come of this visit by the councillors — we want Pageview back and a stop to the demolishing of homes while the President's Council looks at the issue."

Mr Noor Abdullah (56), who has lived in Pageview for 30 years, pointed proudly to a sign he had put up on the wall of his house, to mark the visit of the councillors. "Leave our houses alone," it said in Afrikaans.

The councillors started hurrying back to the inviting warm interior of the bus.

"I came here with con-

Department of Community Development.

Mr Winston Herzenberg, the city councillor for the area, said there were fears that the department was speeding up evictions with the hope of flattening the entire area before the President's Council made its recommendations.

"Previously residents have never been given seven days notice, they also had a choice of homes in Lenasia — now it is a take it or leave it situation," Mr Herzenberg said.

Three groups of people were being evicted at the moment, he said.

"People who have never received notices in the past, were contacted on June 10, allocated houses in Lenasia and told to sign for them by Monday June 15. That day they received a second notice, telling them they had failed to vacate their Pageview premises and were now required to move within seven days.

"Another group who were allocated houses but turned these down because they were unsuitable have been given seven days to get out of Pageview.

## FORCED OUT

"A third group were previously allocated houses, accepted them but have not moved into them yet," the councillor added.

Actstop, the organisation formed to fight Group Areas evictions, said in a statement last night the President's Council's claim to be reviewing the Group Areas Act should be supported by Government actions.

An Actstop spokesman, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said: "What purpose does it serve to conduct top level discussions and inspections, while people are being forced out of their homes and habitable dwellings are being bulldozed daily?"

"Negotiation and reason are indicated on the surface about Pageview but in practice resettlement is becoming harsher.

"Residents have commented on a marked increase in the rate of demolition in recent weeks."

Star  
23/6/81  
84

# Council ends 'dairy' boycott

By MONK NKOMO

THE Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community council yesterday ended their three month boycott of council activities and nullified their earlier threat to resign en bloc.

The boycott followed the council dispute over the allocation of the dairy farms near the township to the Indian community by the Government three months ago.

The council, led by Mr Joe Tshabalala, had resolved not to hold meetings until the dairy farm issue was discussed and that if it was not amicably settled, they would resign en bloc.

The council had argued that the portion of land, which formed the dairy farms was supposed to have been allocated to Atteridgeville, which needed more land for housing.

Laudium management committee had also argued that they needed more land for housing and that the dairy farms was forced on them by the Government under the Group Areas Act.

However, the dairy farm issue was not discussed yesterday, although Mr Tshabalala conceded that their meetings with Dr P Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development as well as the Laudium Management Committee had given them hope that the Government will ultimately reverse their decision to allocate the dairy farms to the Indians.

The council rejected a move by the Department of Co-operation and Development that they should channel their request to meet Dr Koornhof through the Chief Commissioner.

Mr Tshabalala said: "We are an elected body which represents the community and have the right to see the minister each time the need arises. We condemn and ignore this move completely."

According to the council, a circular from the director general of the Department

of Co-operation and Development was sent to them to channel their request through the Chief Commissioner's to meet with the Minister.

The circular in the council's translation said: "Motivated reasons must be given and the Chief Commissioner must give an indication whether the interview must be given or not. It is obviously undesirable for the ministry to be burdened with trivialities. There must be a basis on which access to the ministry can be obtained."

Mr Z Mashao, councillor and president of the local Traders Association lashed out at the illegal white traders who sell poultry in the township. "These people have no permission to trade in our township. The administration board should investigate this matter before anyone of them gets into trouble with the local traders."

84

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SHEIN

24/6/81

Number of Participants interviewed

Place	Project	Number of Participants interviewed
IDOLOPHU	Communal garden Zenzele Centre (which students helped to build)	3
INKOMO	Dairy Communal garden	12 10
ABALIMI	Communal garden Shearing Shed Emphasis on agriculture (all fields used)	11
UMTHI	Communal garden	14 (5 members & 9 non-members)
UMLAMBO	Communal garden Clinic (Students helped build) Shearing shed	16
AMATHOLE	Creamery and Dairy Crèche Shearing shed	11
IPOTI	Communal garden Unfinished crèche (students helped to build) Money generating projects for poor women Clinic committee (appendixed)	13
IGUSHA	Farmers co-op	6
Total :		96

There were questionnaires for dairy members and communal garden members. Anyone interviewed with one of these project questionnaires was also interviewed with a general income questionnaire.

I used the questionnaire mainly to avoid subjective generalisation and also to be able to get hold of economic information and fathom out how the projects run. Because there are so few people in projects and I could not interview many who are not involved, I was not aiming at a scientific collation of data, but rather at using the questionnaires to standardise issues raised in conversation and as a way of stimulating discussion. (All interviewing was done in Xhosa).

./..

2.4 NOTES CONCERNING MY INFORMATION ON THE PROJECTS

1. Anathole Creamery was the only place where I could check the figures people gave me. Generally, their estimates of income were more than twice as high as the actual amount earned over the last year. Over-estimation of profits from the project may be a general trend.
2. Projects fluctuate so wildly over time (also depending on seasonal and market conditions) that it is misleading to take any one time as representative.

The people I interviewed are a specific section of the population i.e. those

# Coloureds fear homes plan will lead to slums

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG City Council assurances yesterday over the Western Coloured Township substitution housing have been called "illogical" and have not relieved residents' dissatisfaction over promised or planned accommodation.

A member of the Western Residents' Action Committee, Mr Gregory Wessels, has voiced community fears that the new houses would create slum conditions.

But the council's director of coloured housing, Mr M Wilsnach, said on Wednesday the new houses were better than existing accommodation and community complaints were largely exaggerated.

In reply, Mr Wessels said: "Certainly these houses are new. But the existing houses have been made comfortable. The rooms and yards are bigger and people have built on to the original two or three-roomed house."

A Western Coloured Township community worker said: "Mr Wilsnach's plan to provide proportionately the same number of houses for the residents

is illogical. He does not take into account natural population growth or the fact that often more than one family lives in one house."

"People will be moving from already overcrowded houses into smaller houses."

Mr Wessels said he was surprised the houses cost R9 000. In a recent budget the Council Coloured Maintenance Committee allocated R4 221 for a two-bedroom house and R5 145 for a three-bedroom house.

The architect's model showing potential extensions on the houses were unrealistic.

"We measured the yard at 1850cm by 260cm. An extra room would be like a passage."

Mr Wilsnach will meet action committee members on July 2 to hear their grievances. Mr Wessels said their demands would seek:

- The cancellation of building procedures until agreements had been reached; and,

- Consultation over following projects, including the "phase two and three" plans for a town centre and schools.

Mr Wilsnach was not available for comment.

I have made no attempts to analyse the class structure in detail.

Basic divisions I use are:

Professional and business people (shops and transport)

People with access to land

People with no agricultural resources who are generally migrants

One must note the family linkages within the business and professional class and how different sectors support each other at various times.

./..

84 26/6/81

Star 26/6/81

# Coloureds' label homes project a 'modernised slum'

The rebuilding of four-roomed houses in Western Coloured Township has been promised ever since coloured people from the western areas were moved there as a "temporary measure" in the early 1960s.

Residents cheered when it began last year, but now that it is under way, many are critical of the new houses.

"These houses, as far as we are concerned, represent a rejuvenated and modernised slum not suitable for human accommodation" according to the Western Residents' Action Committee, a civic group formed at a mass meeting

last month.

The committee is insisting that the development be replanned when the present first phase is completed, and have collected 2,000 signatures for a petition backing their demand.

"Contrary to the belief spread by the council, the rebuilding is not a philanthropic gesture," said the W.R.A.C. secretary, Mr Elyis Daniels. "The residents of Western are going to pay for it. Consequently, we

feel we have some right to be involved in the planning."

During a guided tour of the township sponsored by the W.R.A.C., residents complained that the planned houses were:

- Too small. The three bedrooms, for instance, are 3.5 m x 2.5 m, 2.0 m x 3.9 m, and 3.2 m x 2.7 m. They should accommodate five adults, says one housing expert, but estimates of the average occupancy of Western houses range

The Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee will this week discuss what to do with a hot potato — the plans for Phase Two of the rebuilding of Western Coloured Township. CRAIG CHARNEY reports on why they are a topic of contention.

from eight to 13.

- Sub-standard. According to the housing expert, there are no ceilings in the new houses, the walls are unplastered, toilets communicate with the kitchen, and there is no provision for rubbish bins.
- Too close together. With just three metres between the stands, there is no place to put up

extra rooms, as was often done with the old houses.

A number of residents said they were reluctant to move into the new houses.

"What is the size of a wardrobe?" asked Mr P. Bendes, gesturing round one of the bedrooms in houses. The bedroom, he

said, was hardly bigger than her house, originally two rooms, but expanded by extensions to seven. "I would not like to move to one of the new houses," she said.

Residents in more dire circumstances, however, seem ready to move. Mrs D. George, a sub-tenant who packs 13 members of her family into a single room, said: "I'd take any place. I like the new houses."

The residents' action committee says its concern about the rebuilding plans is shared with experts familiar with Western.

Similar views were expressed by a trained criminologist, Mr H. R. Mayet. He said: "The buildings under construction are of such a poor quality that after ten years of occupation they may once again become

slum dwellings. If the present type of structure is planned for the whole of Western, then I am afraid that the people will be back to square one — in a state of uncertainty, violence, and degeneration."

Mr's Marian Brindlay, who conducted an extensive sociological study of Western, said: "Whatever the rights or wrongs of the new housing scheme, for as long as the community itself

feels ignored or uninvolved, the scheme is probably doomed."

Mr H. Wilsnack, the city council's Director of Housing, declined to comment on the controversy because the matter has not yet been discussed by the Coloured Management Committee.

He said the plans for Phase Two called for plots about the same size or slightly larger than Phase One.

The decision to accept the planned sites and houses will rest with the Coloured Management Committee. If they turn it down, the development will be replanned.

No. 118, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 36 AND 37 OF 1960, DECLARATION OF A SPECIFIED, DEFINED AND USE AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT PIETERSBURG, DISTRICT OF PIETERSBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 36 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of 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 37 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

C. section 16 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the provisions of section 17 and 18 of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

D. 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; and

E. 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, dealer in household, patent and proprietary medicines, dealer in motor vehicles, dealer in aerated or mineral waters, dealer in used clothing, commercial traveller, café keeper, physical culture centre, health or beauty centre, milk shop, motorgarage, motor vehicle attendant, pawnbroker, passenger transport undertaking, mail-order or other order undertaking, restaurant keeper, cobbler, debt collector, butcher, hawker, caterer, street photographer, hiring service, salesman, vending machine keeper, fishmonger and fishfrier, fruit, vegetable and plant dealer, launderer or dry-cleaner, laundry or dry-cleaning receiving depot, workshop only for (a) repair of locks and cutting of keys (b) repair of watches, office machines, television-, electrical- and domestic appliances and

No. 118, 1981

(84) 26/6/81

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 36 EN 37 VAN 1960, VERKLARING VAN 'N AANGEWESI, OMSKREWE EN GEBRUIKSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE PIETERSBURG, DISTRIK PIETERSBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 36 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van 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 37 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

C. artikel 16 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van artikels 17 en 18 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

D. 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; en

E. 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, handelaar in huis-houdelike patent- en eiendomsmedisyne, handelaar in motorvoertuie, handelaar in spuit- of mineraalwater, handelaar in tweedehandse klere, handelsreisiger, kafeehouer, liggaamsontwikkeling-, gesondheids- of skoonheidssentrum, melkwinkel, motorgarage, motorvoertuigoppasser, pandjieshouer, passasiersvervoeronderneming, pos- of ander bestellingsonderneming, restouranthouer, skoenmaker, skuldinvorderaar, privaatondersoeker, slagter, smous, spysenier, straatfotograaf, verhuurdiens, verkoopsman, verkoopsoutomaathouer, vishandelaar of -bakker, vrugte-, groente- en plantehandelaar, wasser of droogskoonmaker, wassery- of droogskoonmakery-ontvangsdepot, werkwinkel vir slegs (a) die herstel van slotte en die maak van sleutels (b) die herstel van horlosies, kantoormasjiene, televisie-, elektriese- en huishoudelike toestelle en apparate (c) die opbou of monteer van

See ss 7822

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

masjien voor die aanvaarde

s en werkers en moontlik die

nk is aan die verlies aan salaris.  
noodwendig aanneem dat die  
werker aan te vul. Gevoeliglik  
er standaardpraktijk vir die  
85,25 maandeliks vir tydelike  
s 75% van die man se salaris

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E word soms gedek deur.  
e volgende dek:

wat gedek word deur die  
Onversekerde of Verskuldde kners geklassifiseer word.

Ongevalle in die nywerheid kos Suid-Afrika jaarliks R100 mil-  
joen aan die produktiewe tyd wat daardur verlore gaan.  
Daarbenewens verongeluk 2 000 mense en 30 000 word perma-  
nent ongeskik om te werk. In die meegande grafieke word die  
werklike koste voor en na 'n ongeluk bereken kragtens die  
produksieverlies en uitgawes aan oortyd om die produksievlak te  
behou. Die uitwerking daarvan op die wins is dramaties; 'n val van  
R300,00 af na R75,00 as gevolg van ontoereikende veiligheid-  
maatreels.

EERSTE YSBERGFEFFEK

Die koste wat reeds na verwys is, vertel net 'n halwe waarheid.  
Daar is vele verborge koste wat ongelukkig nie weerspieel word in  
rekeningsstelsels nie. Die twee hoofkategoriee koste wat voorkom nadat  
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Onversekerde of Verskuldde kners geklassifiseer word.

# Everyone will be housed, <sup>27/1/75</sup> <sup>kom</sup> <sup>84</sup> coloureds told

### Staff Reporter

A SUB-TENANT who was evicted from her lodgings in Western Coloured Township has been told that the new slum clearance houses will go only to existing householders.

But the Johannesburg City Council's Director of Coloured Housing, Mr M Wilsnach, said yesterday that everyone in the township would be accommodated.

Mrs Sally Hendriks lives in one room with her husband, two children and another family consisting of a mother and two children.

The two families received notice to quit the premises in May but have been given an extension until the end of this month.

Mrs Hendriks's rented room is one of three in a house occupied by 16 people. She pays a

monthly rental of R20 to the tenants, whose rent is R10,50 a month.

"I don't know where I am going to go now. There are many people who have no place to sleep at night. I can't go back to my mother because she is a pensioner and is not allowed to house adult children."

Mrs Hendriks said she was told by the township rent office in 1976 that she would get a house once she married and left her mother's home.

"But they said they can't help us now that we are boarders. They said they deal only with the families of tenants."

Mr Wilsnach said he had not seen an application for accommodation from Mrs Hendriks. The houses were not yet finished, he added.

beskou as 'n hy geensins winste ve-  
nie, kan 'n bestuurder in werke  
bestuurder gelukkig stem nie, om  
'n Daling in wins van R300,00  
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In teenstelling varieer die vasgestelde koste nie in terme van  
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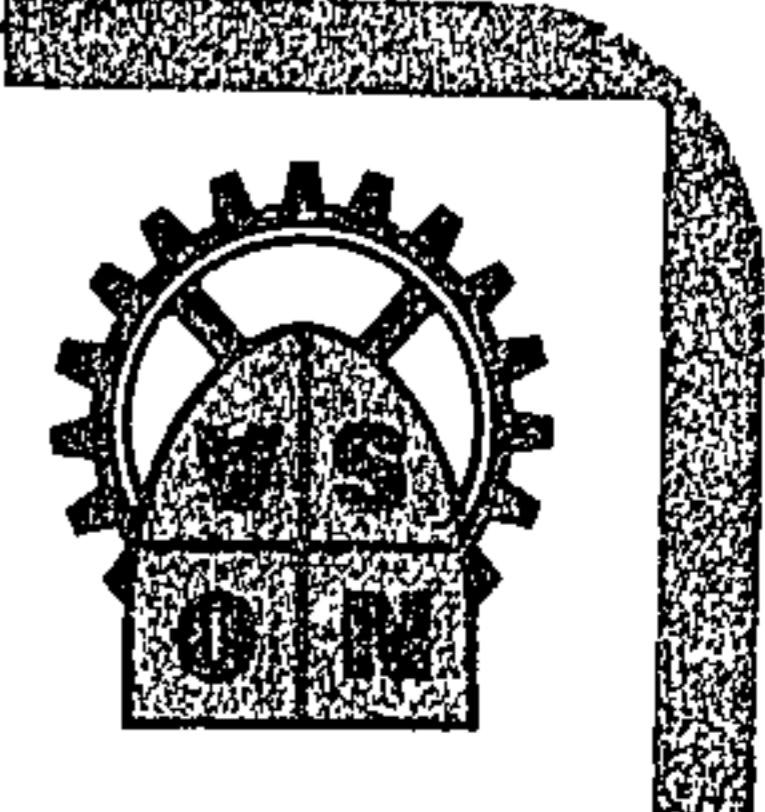
Wisselende koste bestaan basies uit grondstowwe, arbeid, ver-  
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Wanneer die koste vasgestel word van die kommoditeit wat  
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ag v fatale of permanente ongeskiktheid en verder kan daar ook  
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produktiewe tyd vermors word deurdat 'n werker in 'n ongeluk  
'n Ongeluk is voorkombare vernorsing in soverre dit beteken dat

Bestuursverantwoordelike  
DIE BASIESE DOELSTELLING van 'n Professionele  
Bestuurder is om faktore soos produksie, grond, arbeid en  
kapitaal saam te voeg by die produksie van 'n artikel of die  
lewering van 'n diens wat wins as doel het. Hy moet seker  
kry dat die wins, moet die maksimale bereik, die  
verder gaan.

NASIONALE BEROEPSVEILIGHEIDSVREINIGING  
POSBUS 26434, ARCADIA 0007

**Die Koste van 'n Ongeluk - Hoe dit Winste Beïnvloed**



NOSADATA  
4.13.02

Call for  
Star 29/6/81  
non-racial  
Pageview <sup>84</sup>

By Yussuf Nazeer

Coloured and Malay people are clamouring to be allowed to live in Pageview.

Coloured and Malay spokesmen have asked the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee to send a memorandum to the President's Council insisting that a slice of Pageview — once known as the "old Malay and coloured location" — be given to them as well.

A spokesman for the management committee, Mr Ralph Peffer, told The Star today that Pageview was "not an exclusively Indian area." The coloured management committee feels that Pageview must be given back to "all races who initially lived there."

A spokesman for the Pageview Tenants Action Committee, Mr Farouk Varachia, said Pageview must be returned to all its "present" residents.

Mr Rashid Jada, chairman of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce, said the area should be given back to Pageview's "traditional" residents.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the Anti-SA Indian Council Committee, Dr Essop Jassat and Dr Rashid Salojee, said the Government should avoid creating a racial group area in Pageview and that the area should become an "open area" for all people, irrespective of race and colour.

# Nat MP: Let Indians have part of Hillbrow

Star  
2/7/81  
84

Chief Reporter

Mr S P Barnard, Nationalist MP for Langlaagte, today called for a section of Hillbrow to be declared an Indian group area.

Mr Barnard said he would propose the idea to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, who will visit Johannesburg's western areas later this month.

Mr Barnard said Indians should be given the chance to live legally near the city centre because Indians who lived in white group areas were doing so illegally.

Part of Mayfair, which falls in Mr Barnard's constituency, also has Indian residents.

Asked why he proposed Hillbrow as an Indian

area and not Mayfair, Mr Barnard said there were 4 000 Indian families living in Hillbrow and only 30 in Mayfair.

He said there would be more friction if wealthier Indians lived among the poorer people of Mayfair than if the Indians lived in Hillbrow.

Mr Roelf Meyer, Nationalist MP for Johannesburg West, who is organising Mr Kotze's visit, said he believed there should be a full investigation into which area near the city centre should be declared an Indian group area.

He supported the idea of a white group area being rezoned for Indians but this need not necessarily be Hillbrow.

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PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

S A Brick Association Prizes  
For the best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in  
Professional Practice.

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING



# City 'Indian' area call sets off Nat debate

RDM 3/7/81

84

By HELEN ZILLE  
Political Correspondent

SERIOUS differences on the application of the Group Areas Act are emerging in the National Party after two Nationalist MPs backed a call for an "Indian group area" near central Johannesburg.

The call has the support of Mr Roelf Meyer, MP for Johannesburg West, and Mr S P Barnard, MP for Langlaagte.

Both were members of a delegation of Nationalist MPs and MPCs who recently met the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to discuss the presence of coloured and Indian families in "white" areas.

Mr Barnard believes a section of Hillbrow could be declared an Indian group area, as, he says, there are already 4 000 Indian families living in the suburb.

Mr Meyer wants a full investigation into the question of which area near the city centre should be declared "Indian".

Both suggestions have caused sharp reaction among Rightwing Nationalists, who say the Group Areas Act does not make provision for an Indian group

area to be established "in the middle of a white group area".

The Progressive Federal Party also dismissed the idea — saying the Group Areas Act should be scrapped entirely, not merely applied differently.

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Rightwing Nationalist MP for Jeppe, who was also a member of the delegation to Mr Kotze, said yesterday he was totally opposed to suggestions to create "a group area for coloureds and Indians in the middle of an established white area such as Hillbrow".

"I am opposed to this suggestion, because it is in conflict with the party's principles and policy," he said.

However, he agreed with Mr Meyer and Mr Barnard that steps would have to be taken to alleviate the severe housing problems of coloureds and Indians and that areas should be established for them nearer metropolitan Johannesburg.

Mr Van der Merwe's view was supported by other leading Rightwing Nationalists, one of whom said: "Any plan to establish an Indian group area in the heart of the white area is in conflict with the 12-point plan

that forms the basis of Government policy."

Yesterday, however, Mr Meyer reiterated his support for an Indian group area near the centre of Johannesburg and said he believed the idea did not conflict with Government policy.

In terms of Government policy, it would still be a "separate and viable group area", with its own schools and community infrastructure, he said.

Although he had not canvassed the idea outside Johannesburg, he did not believe it would meet serious opposition.

Mr Alf Widman, PFP MP for Hillbrow, said: "I am against the Group Areas Act in any form and urge the Government to abolish it as soon as possible."

"I am therefore against Hillbrow or any area being declared a group area for Indians, or any other population group."

Mr Danny Dangor, vice chairman of Actstop, a group formed in Johannesburg recently to fight Group Areas evictions, said: "The Group Areas Act should be scrapped altogether."

PLANN  
REGIO  
URBAN

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

By Yussuf Nazeer  
 Consortiums of wealthy Indians, including a multi-millionaire, have been making secret moves through the SA Indian Council and President's Council, to turn Pageview into an "elite Indian Houghton," it was reliably learnt today.

Directors of two large Indian finance houses told me they were prepared to "take over" Pageview and finance its re-development.

A senior member of the South African Indian Council confirmed that "very wealthy" Indian people had approached individual council members to take up this proposal with the Government.

Reliable sources also disclosed that a prominent Indian member of the President's Council "was working on this" to get influential State officials "who carry weight in Government circles" to convince the Government that an elite Indian suburb would be

# Turning

Pageview  
 Star 3/7/81  
 into an

'elite' suburb

more acceptable to whites in the city.

Chairman of the Central Business District Association (CBDA) Mr Nigel Mandy also said today that the association had been approached by wealthy members of the Indian community who said they had the money to redevelop the area if CBDA did not have it

It was learnt that the "Indian Houghton" would consist of luxury mansions with floodlit private tennis courts and swimming pools. A CBDA spokesman said this sort of suburb would "evidently lessen any anticipation of friction" arising between Indians and whites in so far as the latter may believe that an Indian suburban neighbourhood would drop standards and values.

However, CBDA's plans for a suburban Indian area were for low density housing and not an exclusive elite Indian suburb, said Mr Mandy.

An Indian millionaire telephoned The Star and said he was ready to buy stands in Pageview to build a luxury home there.

"My children go to a private white school. I want to give them the best kind of lifestyle I can afford, which I cannot do in Lenasia."

He did not want his name published.

For the best student of  
 David Haddon Prize  
 Architectural

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student  
 Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
 in third year.

P A Rappoport

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 Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

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 Cape Provincial Institute

# Nat criticised over 'Hillbrow for Indians' call

Star  
3/7/81  
84

By Yussuf Nazeer  
The Nationalist MP for Langlaage who yesterday called for a section of Hillbrow to be declared an Indian group area instead of Mayfair, has been criticised by another MP and a Johannesburg city councillor. He has also been slammed by irate Indians.

Mr S P Barnard said it would be better for Indians to live in Hillbrow than Mayfair — because there were already 4 000 Indian families in Hillbrow, against only 30 in Mayfair.

He claimed that if wealthier Indians lived among poorer whites in Mayfair there would be more friction.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Hillbrow, Mr Alf Widman, said he was against group areas, and therefore against Mr Barnard's suggestions.

"I do not want to get involved in his ridiculous claims about how many Indians are living in Hillbrow — or anywhere, for

that matter. It is irrelevant.

"I believe that if the Government can trust Indians to serve on the President's Council to map out a new constitution for the country then by keeping the group areas in operation they are contradicting their own policies," said Mr Widman.

A PFP city councillor Mrs Molly Koppel (Newtown) said Mr Barnard was an "embarrassment" to the Prime Minister and people involved in forward planning with the President's Council.

She said, Mr Barnard's call for a section of Hillbrow to be declared for Indians was indirectly calling for whites to be displaced under the "diabolical Group Areas Act."

She was against group areas and the uprooting of any humans, irrespective of race.

"Pageview should be declared a multiracial area, where anyone who wants to live in such an

area by free choice can do so," she said.

Mr Barnard has angered Indians on the Actstop organisation who live in Mayfair and Hillbrow.

They said his statements were "irresponsible and out of touch with realities."

Mr Sam Cassim of Actstop, and other Mayfair residents, rejected Mr Barnard's racial "friction" statement. They said Indian, coloured and white families lived there in "great peace."

Hillbrow Indian and coloured families said they were living there only because the Department of Community Development was incapable of giving them homes of their own.

Living in Hillbrow, they said, posed serious inconveniences for their children, who had to travel to school in Indian and coloured areas.

Indian children living in Mayfair already had schools in neighbouring Fordsburg and Pageview.

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I : N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

the highest marks in

For the student obtaining

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

in any year of study.

For the best all-round student

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

# Call for an 'open' Marabastad

RDM 6/7/81 Pretoria Bureau (74)

THE coloured Labour Party in the Transvaal is pressing for the opening of trading rights in Marabastad, Pretoria, to all race groups to end the trading monopoly by the Indian community in the area.

The chairman of the party in the Transvaal, Mr Louis Dewrance, said yesterday it was unfair for business rights to be exclusively enjoyed by one race group.

Mr Dewrance intimated that the new railway station for the Pretoria-Mabopane line currently under construction would soon be completed near Marabastad (also called the Asiatic Bazaar) and the area, which is not a proclaimed group area, would become a trade centre.

There would be so many Mabopane people buying at Marabas-

tad that it would be unfair for one racial group to enjoy trading rights there, he said.

"Separateness makes people feel unwanted," he said.

He said a similar request could be made in Eersterus, but this would be impracticable as the coloured township had long been proclaimed a coloured group area.

Mr Dewrance indicated, though, that Eersterus would demand direct representation in the Pretoria City Council.

He said presently the township's management committee made recommendations to the city council, which then made decisions.

Mr Dewrance said the township's management committee also wanted direct representation in the provincial council and also in Parliament.

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P C Key  
in any year of study.  
For the best all-round student  
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PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

(Continued)  
QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

# Luxury Pageview plan slammed

By Yussuf Nazeer

A senior South African Indian Council member, Mr I F H Mayet, today opposed the development of Pageview exclusively for rich Indians.

He warned the Government not to allow "vested interests" to take over should the President's Council succeed in persuading the State to give Pageview to Indians.

He also warned Indian councillors who are reported to be pushing on behalf of the wealthy not to encourage "underhand luxury exclusivity" development in the area.

Mr Mayet was commenting on a Star report on Friday which disclosed that consortiums of wealthy Indians including a multi-millionaire were making secret bids through certain SAIC and President's Council members, to turn Pageview into an "elite Indian Houghton" if the area was handed to them.

"I'm against vested interests which would allow a few people to re-develop Pageview for luxury living," said Mr Mayet.

"Whilst I'm not against free enterprise development of an area where there is plenty of land available for all people, in Pageview's case with its limited land, we cannot afford a luxury suburb for a section of the wealthy class," Mr Mayet added.

The ideal situation, he said, would be for Pageview to be incorporated with Fordsburg, Burgersdorp, Newtown and Mayfair East for re-development for all people.

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PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

(Continued)  
SURVEYING  
QUANTITY

# Residents *Star 6/7/8* win city's

## ear on *84* slum fear

Johannesburg has agreed to meet several of the demands of residents of Western Coloured Township regarding the redevelopment plan for their township — and to talk about the rest.

The Western Residents Action Committee (WRAC), had argued that rebuilding plans threatened to replace one slum with another.

At a meeting with WRAC representatives last week, Mr H Wilsnach, city housing director, said that after the current first phase of the redevelopment plan was completed, plans for subsequent work would be discussed with the Coloured Management Committee.

### GEYSERS

Management Committee Member Mr Mohammed Dangor indicated that the committee would work closely with WRAC in the process.

Houses already built in the first phase would be equipped with hot water geysers, Mr Wilsnach said. The lack of geysers has been a sore point.

Mr Wilsnach also indicated that families too large for the Phase One houses would receive two.

Residents had contended that the houses were too small.

Mr Wilsnach complained that the Residents Committee had gone to the Press with its complaints rather than to him. He was told that a petition and a memorandum which had been submitted had received no response.

Mr Wilsnach said he received the petition only on June 26, but a committee member said it was handed in to a city councillor a month before that.

After the meeting, Mr Elvis Daniels, WRAC Secretary, said articles published in The Star and elsewhere had "quite a lot to do" with inducing the city to meet his group and take its demands seriously.

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 SURVEYING  
 QUANTITY

# Township wins new deal in homes row

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ROM 7/7/81

## Staff Reporter

WESTERN Coloured Township residents have won major concessions from the Johannesburg City Council, which will halt work on a controversial housing renewal scheme while the project is overhauled.

The housing project, which was to replace existing slum accommodation, has been dubbed a "modernised ghetto" by residents.

It involved blocks of buildings, each consisting of 315 houses and costing R3 500 000, to replace the original houses.

In a meeting with the ad hoc Western Residents Action Committee (Wrac), Mr Mathys Wilsnach, the council's director of housing, agreed to revise future housing plans in consultation with residents.

The council also agreed to:

- Stop building after the first phase of 315 houses — which is nearing completion;
- Revise plans for the next block of 315 houses to be built.
- Consult the community on forthcoming plans via the Coloured Management Committee,
- Give larger families two houses;
- Instal geysers in the lower-economic houses which would

be paid off by residents as part of the monthly rents; and

• Approach the Department of Community Development for additional funds for geysers and re-apply for permission to install geysers in the sub-economic category of houses.

The controversy began with residents labelling the new accommodation "modernised ghettos" and charging that the new homes did not conform to the plans submitted to the community for approval.

A consulting sociologist, Ms Marianne Brindley, said the houses would recreate slum conditions and fail to alleviate the housing shortage.

Residents say the houses are too small and have poor ventilation, that the toilets lead on to the kitchens and that residents will be forced to install geysers and replace their coal stoves with electric ones.

However, Mr Wilsnach had said the allegations were "nonsense" and that the new accommodation was better than existing homes condemned when residents were moved into Western under the Group Areas Act in 1981.

At Thursday's meeting, Mr

Elvis Daniel, a member of Wrac, denied the houses were better than existing accommodation and said although they looked tidier, they were structurally inadequate.

The sub-economic housing, planned for a R150-a-month income group, would force residents to spend money on fittings, he said.

Mr Wilsnach said money allocated to the council by the Department of Community Development for the slum clearance project only covered items in the "housing code" and the council was restricted by building requirements associated with the code.

The Coloured Management Committee intended recommending Wrac as an official organisation for negotiations with the council, Mr Daniels said.

Mr Wilsnach said he was unable to recognise Wrac as the council negotiated officially with the CMC.

Mr Mohammed Dangor, member of the CMC, said it hoped to eliminate the "technical hitch" inhibiting council negotiations with Wrac by giving Wrac official status.

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(Continued)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING



Dr Marius Barnard . . .  
"Wait for President's  
Council report."

# Mark time on Pageview: MP

8/21 9/7/81

84

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman for Indian and Coloured affairs, Dr Marius Barnard, MP, yesterday called on the Government to stop all demolitions and evictions in Pageview until the President's Council had issued its report on the area.

Dr Barnard added that the Government should respect the latest call by black and white leaders

for Pageview to be given back to the people who traditionally lived there.

The initial call that Pageview be given to Indians only was discontinued after protests from the coloured community and Malays who also lived there — with whites and blacks in past years.

In a new development this week the area's two civic bodies, the Pageview Residents Association and the Pageview Tenants Action Committee, which are making a last stand to prevent the remaining 150 families from being evicted, buried their differences and formed a single organisation.

Mr Farouk Varachia, chairman of the new Pageview Action Association (PAA), called on the Department of Community Development to show "some Christian compassion" towards the people still living there and to stop demolitions and evictions.

Mr Varachia said families uprooted from Pageview and dumped in Lenasia under the Group Areas Act were going to Lenasia extensions where

there were no adequate facilities.

The Department of Community Development would not comment but a reporter saw workmen building schools in the new extensions. Work had also begun on road construction.

A wave of opposition has built up against reported moves by rich Indians to grab Pageview for themselves — should the Government decide to give it to Indians — and redevelop it as an "Indian Houghton."

Spokesman for the Lenasia Helping Hand Committee, Mr Y Mia, who said that his committee stood for "the man in the street," called on the Government not to give Pageview to the "money moguls."

Another spokesman said that "rich Indians had cars and time on their side."

They could afford to live out of town but it was the daily commuter who needed to live in the Pageview, Fordsburg, Mayfair and Newtown areas.

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For the best work in  
Mrs. Thornton White Prize

(Continued)  
ARCHITECTURE



FM 10/7/81 ? ~~30~~ (84)

That after dithering for four months, government has finally refused permission for the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) to rent offices in central Johannesburg?

The black body's application had the support of influential white business including the CBD Association, and Sanlam — the landlord of the building proposed for Nafcoc's base. Johannesburg's Kine Centre fully approved the application.

But deputy minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George de V Morrison (presumably after consulting the Cabinet), turned it down on the grounds that a black business organisation had no need for offices in a white area.

# Indians'

RDM 10/7/81

# last bid

# to stay

# in shops

84

By ADA STUIJT

A MEMBER of the South African Indian Council will attempt an 11th-hour negotiation bid with government officials to obtain a two-month extension of trading rights for Indian traders in Vereeniging's central shopping district.

Mr Ishmael Dasoo of Vereeniging will meet Mr I C van der Vijver of the Department of Community Development in Pretoria on Monday afternoon.

Seventeen Indian traders have received final notices to vacate their old shops in the white trading area by July 3.

There was tension yesterday afternoon when the Indian businessmen — during heated sidewalk discussions — decided to try an official government approach in a bid to prevent being forcibly removed.

An entire central business block, between Voortrekker, Beaconsfield, Market and Railroad streets, has been declared a sium area.

The old shops will be torn down as soon as they are vacated, but the 1912 mosque in the area will remain, according to Mr Tiens Kotze, municipal communications officer.

The Moola family on Market Street are the only shop residents still to move. All the other Indian traders have already gone to the Indian area at Roshnee.

The Indian traders, some of whom have been there since 1912, have been notified to move their businesses to the black trading area of Vereeniging where the Department of Community Development is building the Indian Plaza.

Many of the traders are unhappy about the enforced move during Islam's holiest month, Ramadan, for which fasting started on July 2 and will not end until August 2.

Other traders feel the entire Indian trading community should move together to their new Indian Plaza in another part of Vereeniging.

Some of the bigger Indian traders will not have to move for at least two years — until the remaining third of Indian Plaza is completed.

"It is a question of survival," one trader said. "If we all move together, we won't lose much money."

But, if only one or two of the smaller shops move, the crowd-pullers — the bigger shops — still remaining behind will cause the small traders at the Indian Plaza to lose business.

Mr Dasoo is optimistic about obtaining a trading extension for the Indian trading community of Vereeniging.

If negotiations with Mr Van der Vyver failed, he said, he would go to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

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SURVEYING QUANTITY

# Springs bars Indians from civic centre

RDM 10/7/87 (84)

By JOHAN BUYS

THE Springs Town Council is not prepared to let the Indian community use the town's prestigious R13-million civic centre occasionally for functions for which large halls are needed.

The Bakerton Indian Consultative Committee — which is developing Bakerton as a group area for Indians in a three-team effort with the town council and the Department of Community Development — has asked the council for the use of the centre.

The committee has asked the council to consider applying to the Administrator for an amendment of its bylaws governing the use of the civic centre so that the centre could be made available to the Indian community because there are no halls available in Bakerton for huge gatherings.

The town council's management committee discussed the matter and decided to inform the Indian Consultative Committee that the council was not prepared to consider the amendment of its bylaws at this stage to allow Indians to use the halls in the civic centre.

The acting Town Clerk, Mr. Hennie du Plessis, said yesterday the town council was not prepared to throw open its halls in the civic centre to all races.

"It's a policy formulated in our bylaws when the civic centre was built and the council is not prepared to have it ended at this stage."

He said the council had, however, adopted a special ruling allowing blacks in the civic centre on special occasions such as closed meetings where

the blacks were in the minority.

The vice-chairman of the Indian Consultative Committee, Dr A Laher said yesterday: "We are very dissatisfied."

"We have no halls for large gatherings in Bakerton and there are various towns on the Reef which are opening up their civic centres and amenities for Indians where there is no accommodation in their respective areas."

Dr Laher quoted Alberton as an example where the town council recently allowed its civic centre to be used for an Indian wedding reception attended by more than 1 000 guests.

He added: "Like Alberton we do not have a hall big enough to cater for any sort of a function. The only hall can take only 200 people."

"According to Government law, if you do not have a hall in an area, the municipality can allow you the use of its civic centre."

"Why we have this stumbling block in Springs, I do not know."

"The council has not given us any reasons whatsoever." Dr Laher referred to a recent function at the H F Verwoerd Theatre in Springs where a prominent member of the Indian community, Mr M R Khan, member of the SA Indian Council and the local Rotary Club, was refused permission to attend.

With its policy of keeping its civic centre closed to other races, the Springs Town Council is following the example of Boksburg, which has also refused to throw open its town hall to blacks.

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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)



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Vol. 193]

PRETORIA, 10 JULIE  
 JULY 1981

[No. 7654

**PROKLAMASIES**

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*  
 No. 126, 1981

**VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE VOLKSRAAD  
 BEDOEL IN ARTIKEL 40 (1) (c) VAN DIE GRONDWET  
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 1961  
 (WET 32 VAN 1961)**

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika—

(1) bepaal hierby ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 5 (1) (a) van die Regulasies vir die Verkiesing van lede van die Volksraad bedoel in artikel 40 (1) (c) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961—

(a) Donderdag, 30 Julie 1981, as die dag waarop 'n sitting van die lede van die Volksraad vir die verkiesing van lede van die Volksraad bedoel in artikel 40 (1) (c) van genoemde Wet, gehou moet word;

(b) dat voormelde sitting om 09h00 van voormelde dag 'n aanvang moet neem; en

(c) dat die Groot Ouditorium, Grondverdieping, Hendrik Verwoerdgebou, Parlementstraat, Kaapstad, die plek is waar voormelde sitting gehou moet word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

No. 127, 1981

**VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE  
 DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE BETHAL,  
 DISTRIK BETHAL, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL**

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 van hierdie Proklamasie, gebiede is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

**PROCLAMATIONS**

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*  
 No. 126, 1981

**ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF  
 ASSEMBLY REFERRED TO IN SECTION 40 (1) (c) OF  
 THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA CONSTITUTION  
 ACT, (No. 32 OF 1961)**

I, Marais Viljoen, State President of the Republic of South Africa—

(1) hereby determine in terms of the provisions of regulation 5 (1) (a) of the Regulations for the Election of Members of the House of Assembly referred to in section 40 (1) (c) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961—

(a) that Thursday, 30 July 1981, shall be the day on which a sitting of members of the House of Assembly shall be held for the purpose of the election of members of the House of Assembly referred to in section 40 (1) (c) of the said Act;

(b) that the aforesaid sitting shall commence at 09h00 of the aforesaid day; and

(c) that the Big Auditorium, Ground Floor, Hendrik Verwoerd Buildings, Parliament Street, Cape Town, shall be the place at which the aforesaid sitting shall be held.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Tenth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

No. 127, 1981

**DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF  
 THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT BETHAL, DIS-  
 TRICT OF BETHAL, PROVINCE OF THE TRANS-  
 VAAL**

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 of this Proclamation, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**BYLAE  
INDIÉRGROEP**

(a) Die dorp Bethal-uitbreiding 10 in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A462/80).

(b) Die dorp Bethal-uitbreiding 15 in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A4714/80).

No. 128, 1981

**SLUITINGSDATUM VIR UITREIKING VAN AANSLAE VIR LENINGSGEDEELTES VAN BELASTING VIR DIE 1979-JAAR VAN AANSLAG**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragraaf 10 van die Vyfde Bylae by die Inkomstebelastingwet, 1962 (Wet 58 van 1962) bepaal ek hierby die dertigste dag van September 1981 as die datum waarna aanslae vir enige leningsgedeeltes van normale belasting betaalbaar ten opsigte van die 1979 jaar van aanslag nie deur die Kommissaris van Binnelandse Inkomste uitgereik moet word nie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vierde dag van Junie, Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

O. P. F. HORWOOD.

No. 131,

1981

**WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 91 VAN 1980 INGEVOLGE WAARVAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976, ONDER SEKERE OMSTANDIGHEDEN VAN TOEPASSING IS OP SEKERE WONINGS, MOTORHUISE EN MOTORSTAANPLEKKE WAT VIR DIE EERSTE KEER NA DIE 20STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 1949 EN VOOR DIE 1STE DAG VAN JUNIE 1966 GEOKKUPEER OF GEBRUIK IS**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 52 (1) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet 80 van 1976), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 91 van 1980 deur die uitsluiting daaruit van die woning en motorstaanplek omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**BYLAE**

Woonstel 306, Earlridge Court, geleë op Standplaas 90, Oxfordweg 243, Illovo, Johannesburg, en die motorstaanplek wat in verband daarmee gebruik word.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Tenth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one. GG 7654

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

10/7/81

84

**SCHEDULE  
INDIAN GROUP**

(a) Bethal Township Extension 10 in its entirety (General Plan A462/80).

(b) Bethal Township Extension 15 in its entirety (General Plan A4714/80).

No. 128, 1981

**CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR LOAN PORTIONS OF TAX FOR THE 1979 YEAR OF ASSESSMENT**

Under the powers vested in me by paragraph 10 of the Fifth Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962), I do hereby determine the thirtieth day of September, 1981, as the date after which assessments for any loan portion of normal tax payable in respect of the 1979 year of assessment shall not be issued by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

O. P. F. HORWOOD.

No. 131, 1981

**AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 91 OF 1980 IN TERMS OF WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976, ARE APPLICABLE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES TO CERTAIN DWELLINGS, GARAGES AND PARKING SPACES, OCCUPIED OR USED FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER THE 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1949 AND BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE 1966**

Under the powers vested in me by section 52 (1) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976), I hereby amend Proclamation 91 of 1980 by the exclusion of the dwelling and parking space defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fifth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**SCHEDULE**

Flat 306, Earlridge Court, situate on Stand 90, at 243 Oxford Road, Illovo, Johannesburg, and the parking space used in connection therewith.

RDM 13/7/81 (84)

# Resettling plan hits money snags

Staff Reporter

THE top priority project of resettling the coloureds of Payneville, Springs — who are living in the worst slum conditions in the Transvaal — in their new group area of Geluksdal, Brakpan, is in jeopardy because money for the scheme has dried up.

The Brakpan and Springs town councils have been informed that the Department of Community Development, which is developing the Geluksdal project in co-operation with the Brakpan Town Council, has

no funds to develop the third phase of the project.

Hundreds of coloured families from Payneville have already been resettled in Geluksdal.

The two town councils are viewing the matter in such serious light that the Members of Parliament for Geduld and Springs, Mr Sam de Beer and Mr Gerrie van der Merwe, will accompany a joint deputation from the Springs and Brakpan town councils to urgent discussions with the Department of Community Development in an

attempt to get funds to continue with the Geluksdal project. Discussions will also be held between delegates of the Springs Town Council, the East Rand Administration Board, the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, the Department of Community Development and the Chief Magistrate of Springs, Mr P J le Roux, in an attempt to solve the problem of blacks squatting in shanties in the Payneville

A model township is being developed at Geluksdal for Payneville coloureds who are

living in the shanties formerly occupied by black families who have been resettled in KwaThema, Springs.

Because of the acute housing shortage for blacks and coloureds on the East Rand, blacks are flocking to Payneville and illegally settling there.

The Springs Town Council is supposed to demolish immediately shanties vacated by coloured families being resettled at Geluksdal, but as soon as a family moves out another moves in illegally.

of the first year.  
greatest promise at the end  
For the student who has shown  
Student Planners Award

PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

K Strong  
subject of Building Construction.  
For the second best student in the

C W von Düring  
subject of Building Construction.  
For the best student in the  
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award  
II : A R Low Keen  
I : N D G Sessions  
fifth years respectively.  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
For the best student in each of  
LTA Prizes

P R Swift  
Professional Practice.  
the highest marks in  
For the student obtaining  
Surveyors' Prize  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
The Committee of the Western

P C Key  
in any year of study.  
For the best all-round student  
Bell-John Prize

(Continued)  
SURVEYING  
QUANTITY

Star 16/7/81  
**Indian group area in offing** (84)

By David Breier

Something will be done about Pageview and Mayfair, says the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, but today was not the time to disclose anything.

Mr Kotze was speaking at an impromptu Press conference in Johannesburg.

He said: "We are taking certain actions and we hope the solution will please all races."

"Although not everyone can be 100 percent happy we are aiming at the broadest acceptability."

The Minister was speaking after proposals had been made to him for a new Indian group area near the city centre.

It is understood the new group area may be in south-eastern Mayfair, adjoining Fordsburg.

This area is already inhabited by a large number of Indian families despite the fact that Mayfair is a white group area.

Mr Kotze, together with the Deputy Minister, Mr Cronje, today toured Vrededorp and Mayfair to examine the local problems. The Ministerial party

To Page 3, Col D

Star 16/7/81 (84)  
**Area for Indians mooted**

▶▶ From page 1

ty met the Mayfair action committee headed by local Ned Geref Kerk minister, the Reverend Johan Krige, who put proposals to the Minister at a closed session.

The Ministerial party bypassed the controversial Pageview area from which Indian families are being evicted.

Members of the Save

Pageview Association, which had applied to see Mr Kotze today, prepared tea for the Minister in honour of his visit but he failed to see them.

Members of the association including the chairman, Mr Farouk Varachia and the vice-chairman Mr R A Jada, followed the Ministerial party to Mayfair and confronted Mr Kotze after the meeting with the Mayfair action committee.

PL  
 REGIONAL  
 URBAN &

Bell-John Prize  
 For the best all-round student  
 in any year of study.  
 P C Key  
 The Committee of the Western  
 Cape Chapter of Quantity  
 Surveyors' Prize  
 For the student obtaining  
 the highest marks in  
 Professional Practice.  
 P R Swift  
 LTA Prizes  
 For the best student in each of  
 the courses of Building Economics I,  
 II and III in the third, fourth &  
 fifth years respectively.

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 II : A R Low  
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QUANTITY  
 SURVEYING  
 (Continued)

# Council watchdog scheme proposed

## Municipal Reporter

A call for residents' associations to be used as a check on local authorities was supported by Johannesburg's coloured management committee at its monthly meeting yesterday.

Mr Mohamed Dangor proposed a motion asking the committee to recognise the Western and Klipspruit West Residents' Committees.

Mr Dangor said there was a tendency in local government to concentrate decision-making in the hands of fewer people — more power was being given to the Johannesburg management committee and a small group of technocrats.

"A complex local government structure needs a firm hand on the tiller but that seems to mean that individuals outside the ruling group become alienated from the systems of government," he said.

Mr Dangor added that residents' associations should be concerned with housing, recreation, planning, environmental issues, reducing crime and improving transport systems.

"These associations should be involved directly with technocrats to try to improve services which, in turn, could possibly get local authorities to improve their services," Mr Dangor said.

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize  
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize  
For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
For the best woman student  
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute  
of Architects' Prize  
For the best student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE



# Kotze didn't get his cake or eat it

84a 17/3/81 84

By Yussuf Nazeer  
While the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, was on a sight-seeing tour of Vrededorp yesterday, Ramadama-fasting Indians from neighbouring Pageview were patiently waiting — with tea and cake — to meet him.

But the Minister did not turn up.  
In fact, the Government party kept clear of bulldozed and rubble-strewn Pageview.

Tired of waiting for the Minister's party, two spokesmen for the Save Pageview Committee, Mr Rashid Jada and Mr Farouk Varachia, decided to go and get Mr Kotze.

Word got around to the waiting Indians that the —envoy of Government cars was parked in front of the Rev Johan Krige's house next to his big red-brick church in 4th Avenue, Mayfair.

Armed with two modest placards simply calling for Pageview to be saved, they ran into a barrage of Press and TV cameras outside Mr Krige's home.

The Minister finally came out of the house, where he had been in conference discussing Mayfair with its representatives.

Mr Jada and Mr Varachia walked up to him, broke into smiles and shook hands with him.

"Mr Minister," said Mr Jada, "your tea must be cold by now."

"We've been waiting for you for hours to come and see us and talk about Pageview."

Mr Kotze (smiling): "Thank you for the invitation to tea. But you know how it is. I have been having tea all over the place."

Mr Varachia: "But we sent you a telegram three weeks ago, Mr Kotze, inviting you to Pageview. We did not receive your reply."

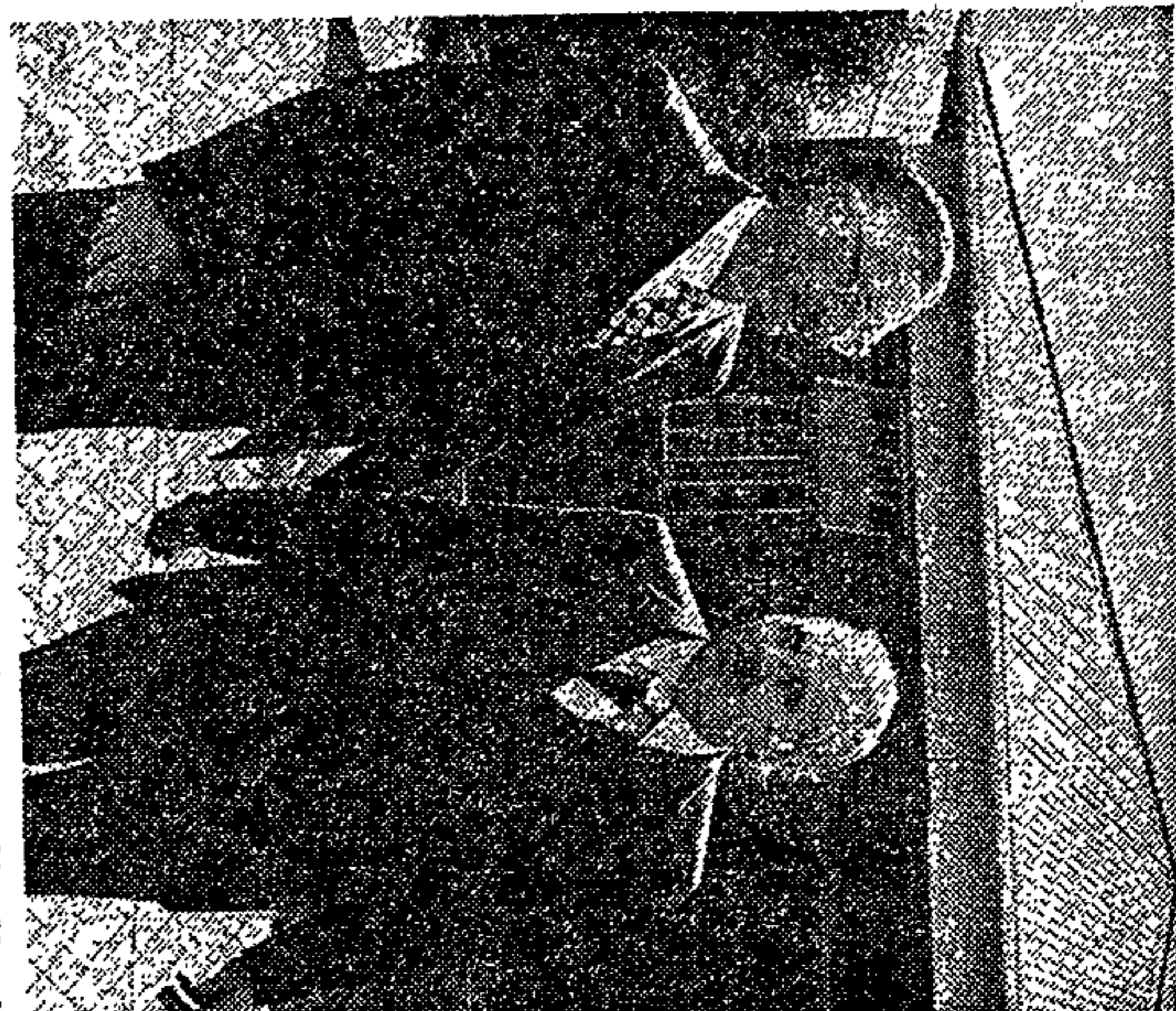
Minister: "I'm afraid I did not get your telegram. I was away on holiday, but send me another invitation."

Mr Jada: "But why can't you come now, Mr Kotze?"

Minister: "I am afraid I have a tight schedule. I am sorry, but I must leave now. Thank you again." He shook hands with them.

After the Minister drove off and the Press dispersed, Mr Jada said: "The Government has destroyed R30-million worth of Indian property in Pageview, and there are more than 100 eviction notices, hanging over the heads of families still living here, yet we have just been snubbed by the Minister."

He added: "How can we ever trust the Government?"



The Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotzé (left), with Johannesburg city councillor Mr Jan van Blerk, in front of the house Mr van Blerk used to live in as a child. The house at 14 Kattjleplering Street, Jan Hofmeyer, was on the route of a Ministerial tour through certain western Johannesburg suburbs yesterday.

## Official Mayfair visit stirs old memories...

Chief Reporter

It was a trip down memory lane for a Deputy Minister and a Johannesburg city councillor when they took part in yesterday's official tour of the Mayfair/Vrededorp area.

Both the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Cronje, and city councillor Mr Jan van Blerk, a former residents of the area.

Mr Cronje found himself taking part in a meeting in what used to be the study of his old Mayfair home. About 30 years ago, Mr Cronje was the Ned Geref Kerk minister in Mayfair and occupied the house next to the church in 4th Avenue.

During yesterday's visit by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze and a party including Mr Cronje, a vital

meeting to discuss the future of Mayfair was held behind closed doors.

The venue was the very home Mr Cronje used to live in. It is now occupied by the Reverend Johan Krige.

Earlier the Ministerial party stopped to examine houses in Kattjleplering Street, Jan Hofmeyer next to Vrededorp.

Number 14 used to be occupied by the Van Blerk family, and councillor Mr van Blerk remembered how his father had laid out the garden.

A local city councillor, Mr Winston Herzenberg, pleaded for an end to unnecessary demolitions.

Mr Herzenberg said about a third of Vrededorp stands were empty and were used for illegal dumping. Renewal plans were mooted 12 years ago.

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

too many areas at one time? eg. discussion of the illness and treatment, general child care, nutrition, immunisation, family planning etc.

extend simple health care and education into the homes and collect various basic data.

2.4 The community health committee - representing residents of the area is active

- various health rel available as a res special invitation the Hospital Super complaints or request
- 3) Patient compliance Is the nurse's advice t eg. medicines taker follow up visits completing immunisa This is being documente studies from "doctor" c
- 4) Effects on the health s The record keeping syst

# We don't want to move

## - SAY THE INDIANS

# We don't want to move

## - SAY THE WHITES

# YOU'RE MOVING!

## - SAYS THE STATE

INDIAN businessmen don't want to move from a platteland town. The white business community don't want them to move.

And both the town council and the Department of Indian Affairs want them to stay. But the Department of Community Development is proceeding with their removal to a proposed multi-million rand "Oriental bazaar" on the outskirts of Potgietersrus, in the Transvaal.

**By HENRY HARRINGTON**

Because, said a department spokesman, too much money had already been spent on planning. The town's 37 Indian traders stand to lose heavily because of their forced removal from the town's main shopping area. One trader calculates that new shop fittings alone will cost him R50 000 besides any future loss of business. The department has already expropriated the land in Potgieter Street, heart of Indian business enterprise in the town.

In December last year Mr Abie Ismail, leader of the group opposing the resettlement, sent a letter to the Minister asking him to abandon plans to build the R8-million complex, to withdraw the expropriation notices and to allow a mixed trading area in Potgieter Street.

that "further interviews would serve no purpose". Meanwhile, the Indian traders held a ballot which found that only three of the 37 licenseholders were in favour of the new complex.

In 1977 the town council supported the removal of the Indians but in December last year, a month after the property in Potgieter Street had been expropriated, they rescinded the resolution and asked the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, not to proceed with the removals.

In an interview in Pretoria last week, Mr van der Vyver said that the properties in Potgieter Street had been expropriated regardless of race because they were dilapidated.

### Extraordinary

However, the Sunday Times learned this week that expropriation notices on properties owned by whites in the street had either been withdrawn or withdrawal was being considered.

"Only when the plans for the project were far advanced did the council change its attitude to Indian traders. "We cannot go back now, we have spent too much money. We have to go ahead now."

### Ballot

An extraordinary difference of opinion between the Department of Community Development and the Department of Indian Affairs emerges from a letter written by the regional representative of the Department of Indian Affairs in Durban to the Indian traders in Potgietersrus in December last year.

I saw a number of properties which could not be described as dilapidated and Indian businessmen said they had the money and were prepared to renovate their shops if their position was secure.

### Opposed

In the letter the department expresses support for the traders' appeal to the Department of Community Development not to move them from their trading site.

Mr Ebraheim See Deedat had building under way when the property was expropriated.

In June this year the Minister informed the town council that his department was proceeding with its plan to remove the Indian traders and Mr Ismail received a letter saying the department "would not deviate from its position" and

Mr Herman van Rensburg, chairman of the Potgietersrus Chamber of Commerce, said contrary to stated Government policy his organisation had not been consulted about the move of the Indian traders to which his chamber was strongly opposed.

He said that even if Indians were moved they could continue to trade under the auspices of white nominee traders which defeated the exercise.

"We are going to take a strong stand. It seems only the Government is in favour of the scheme. We will take it to the highest level."

Mr Kobus Terblanche, secretary of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, said his organisation did not want the Indian businessmen moved:

"Business creates business, when you take out a big part of the business community it is counter-productive."

- 4.5 Identification of other problems eg. socio-economic with the use of appropriate resources.
- 5) Study of the cost benefit
- Are repeated screening total examinations in children justifiable?
- Are we giving too much and therefore ineffective advice in

IW/nb

4/.....

Municipal Reporter  
One way to solve the housing problem is to scrap legal bars on mixed suburbs, according to Actstop, the organisation opposing evictions under the Group Areas Act.

Actstop issued a statement after the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, visited the Johannesburg suburbs of Mayfair, Vrededorp and Fordsburg last week.

"A visit by the Minister to Johannesburg suburbs where black families live in contravention of the Group Areas Act shows how unworkable this law is," a spokesman said.

It was disturbing that he was giving the matter his personal attention only after being approached by Nationalist MPs who want to see black residents pushed out of these areas though Actstop had tried repeatedly last year to

make contact with him, the statement said.

"Blacks living in 'white' areas usually have years of hardship and insecurity, caused by the housing shortage, behind them.

"Often the very basis of family life has been shaken or ruptured by the housing problem. Surely the expedient path of satisfying certain white constituents should not be pursued while wrecking the security of hundreds of black families."

Black tenants have moved into most centre city areas, effectively mix-

ing them in a way that would prevent the proclamation of specific central "Indian" or "coloured" group areas.

"This move would only cause friction among black groups, by solving the problems of some while leaving others dispossessed again," Actstop said.

#### HILLBROW

The Pageview Association said after the visit it would approach the Minister to halt all evictions in the area until the President's Council, whose members recently visited

the suburb, had submitted its recommendations.

Mr Farouk Varachia, the chairman, encouraged residents not to leave Pageview to take up new housing allocations in Lenasia.

He asked the Minister not to demolish habitable homes that could be used for destitute families living illegally elsewhere.

Johannesburg's Central Business District Association in its latest newsletter attacks the recent suggestion by a National Party MP, Mr S P Barnard, that part of Hill-

brow's densely populated flatland should be set aside as an Indian group area.

"Many well-behaved coloureds and Indians are living peacefully although unlawfully in Hillbrow and we see no justification for evicting them, but it is absurd to suggest that the present occupants of a demarcated portion of that suburb should be evicted forcibly in order to create another artificial racial ghetto.

"Probably this proposal was frivolously intended," the CBDA said.

# Housing crisis: mixing is Actstop's answer

See 20/7/81

84

Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

P C K  
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URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Coloured land plan altered

874 880 20/7/81

By Lynne Cornfield,  
East Rand Bureau

The Department of Community Development has revised its proposals for granting additional land to the coloured community at Reiger Park, Boksburg.

Early in June, the department made public its intention to proclaim eight hectares in central Boksburg as a coloured area.

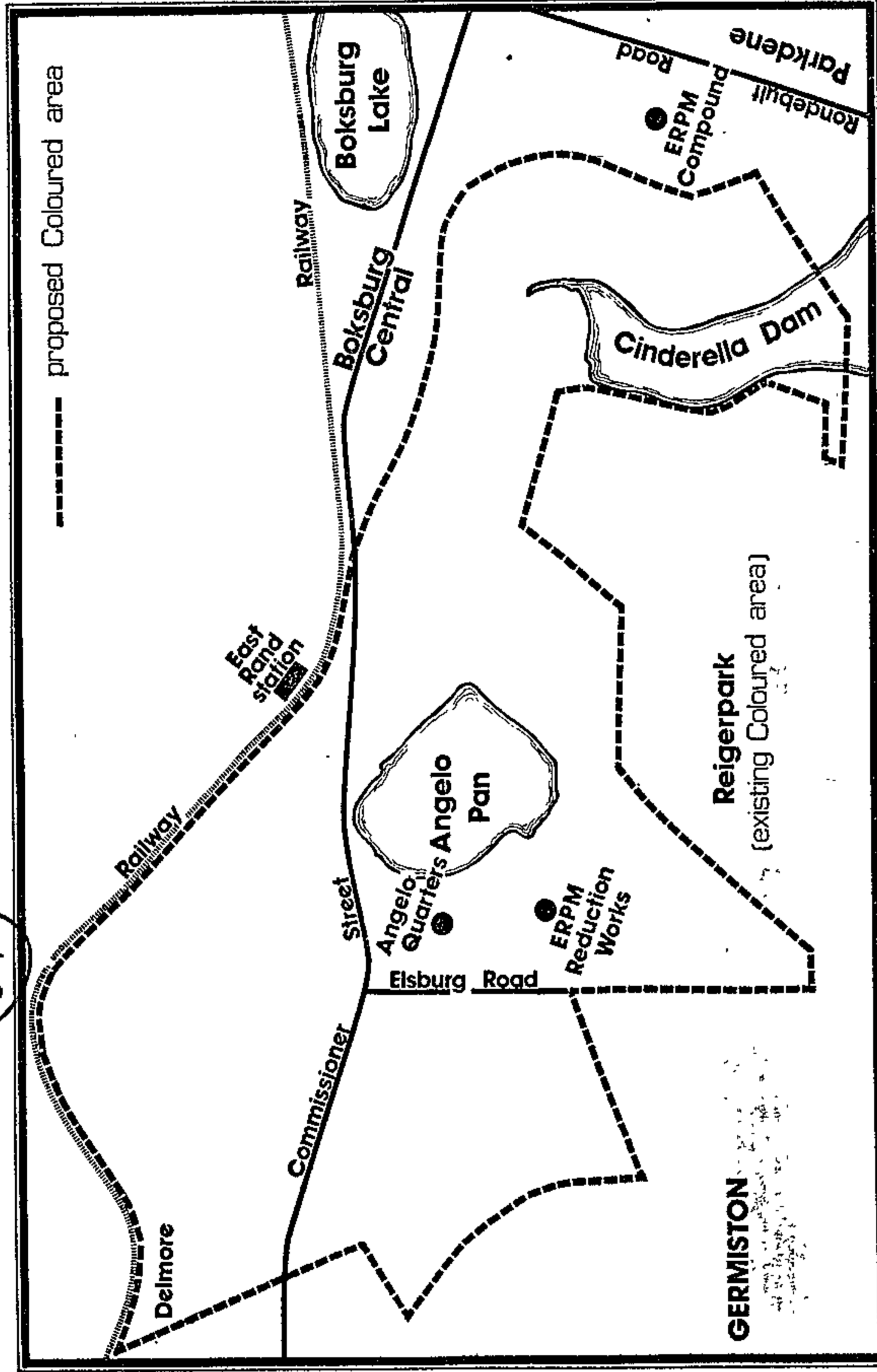
The section included the Boksburg Police Station, two white hotels, two national monuments, the Boksburg Bowling Club and several white businesses and homes.

The section has now been excluded from the new proposals because of a public outcry.

The first plan also recommended that Reiger Park be given two other sections divided by a mining area. They have been consolidated in the new plan, though it is expected that the ERPM mine will oppose the move.

The new area stretches from the Germiston boundary on the west of Boksburg, and includes Delmore and Delmore Park.

The northern bound-



The Department of Community Development before Wednesday and a public hearing will be held in Boksburg's old council chamber on August 7 at 9 am.

special meeting this week.

A map and the announcement of the proposals can be seen at the Boksburg Municipality. Objections must be received by

ERPM compound, which borders on Boksburg's prestige Parkdene suburb.

A senior municipal official said the town council's comments would be aired at a

dary will follow the railway line crossing Commissioner Street east of the East Rand Station. To the east, the proposed area crosses the Cinderella Dam and ends at the

# NRP wants poll on the <sup>20/7/8</sup> 'integrated suburbs'

Municipal Reporter:

Mayfair and Hillbrow residents should hold a referendum to decide who should live in their suburbs, a New Republic Party municipal spokesman said at the weekend.

In a statement on integrated residential areas, Mr Edmund Elias, NRP Johannesburg vice-chairman, urged the Government to "amend the Group Areas Act to accommodate the all-important element of local option."

Any problems in integrated residential areas such as Mayfair, Hillbrow, Berea, Joubert Park and the central city could not be solved by Pretoria officials or Cape Town legislators without local public opinion being tested, he said.

"To declare Mayfair and Hillbrow as Indian Group Areas would be totally impracticable and would mean the resettlement of numbers of white residents, many against their will, at a time when the housing shortage is acute."

The Government should be reminded the influx of other groups into white areas was the result of insufficient housing in their own areas.

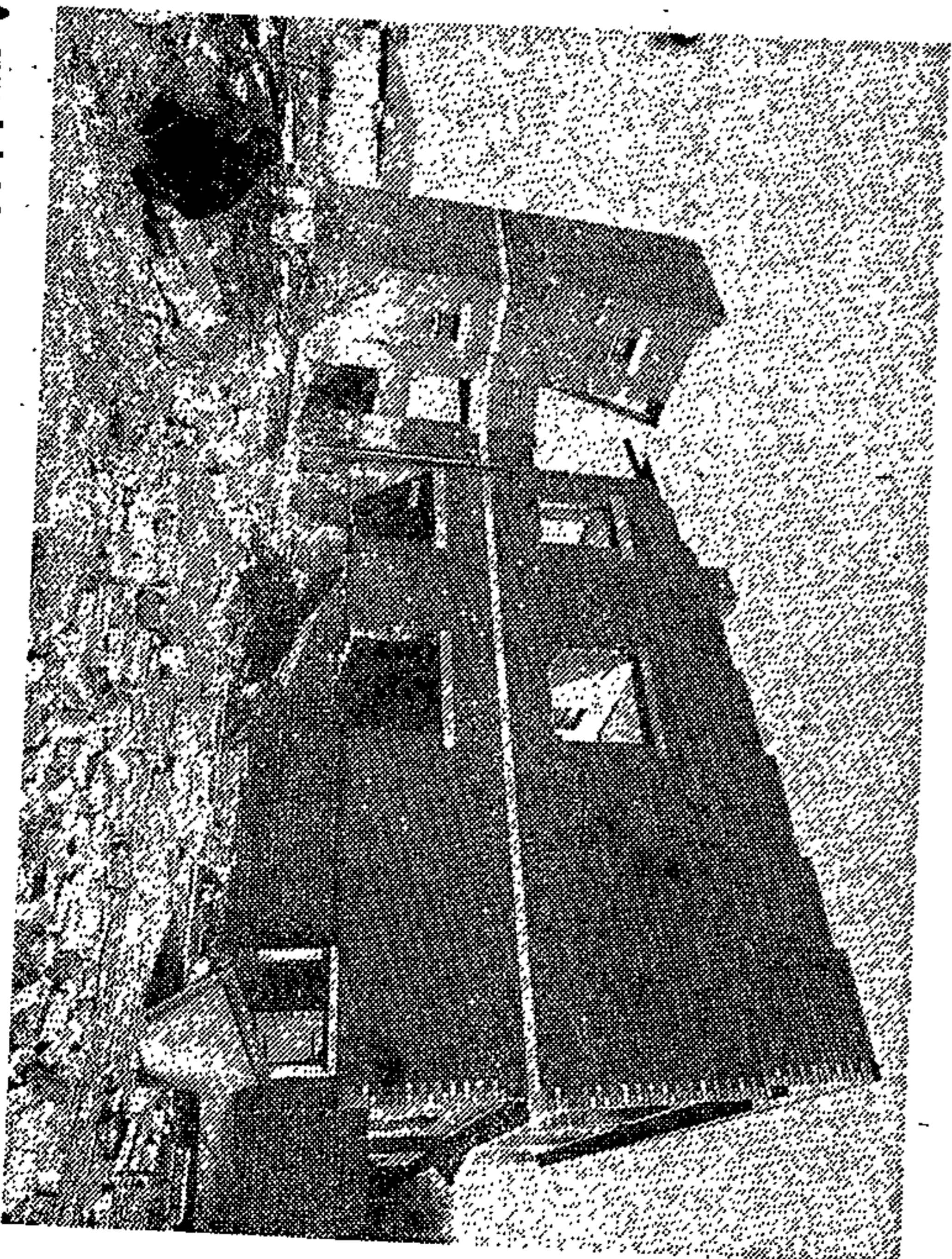
"Many of the former occupants of bulldozed houses in Vrededorp have opted for Hillbrow, in preference to some far away group area."

Accusing Progressive Federal Party city councillors representing integrated wards of fence-sitting, Mr Elias urged them to "take a firm and just stand" on these delicate issues, regardless of the consequences.

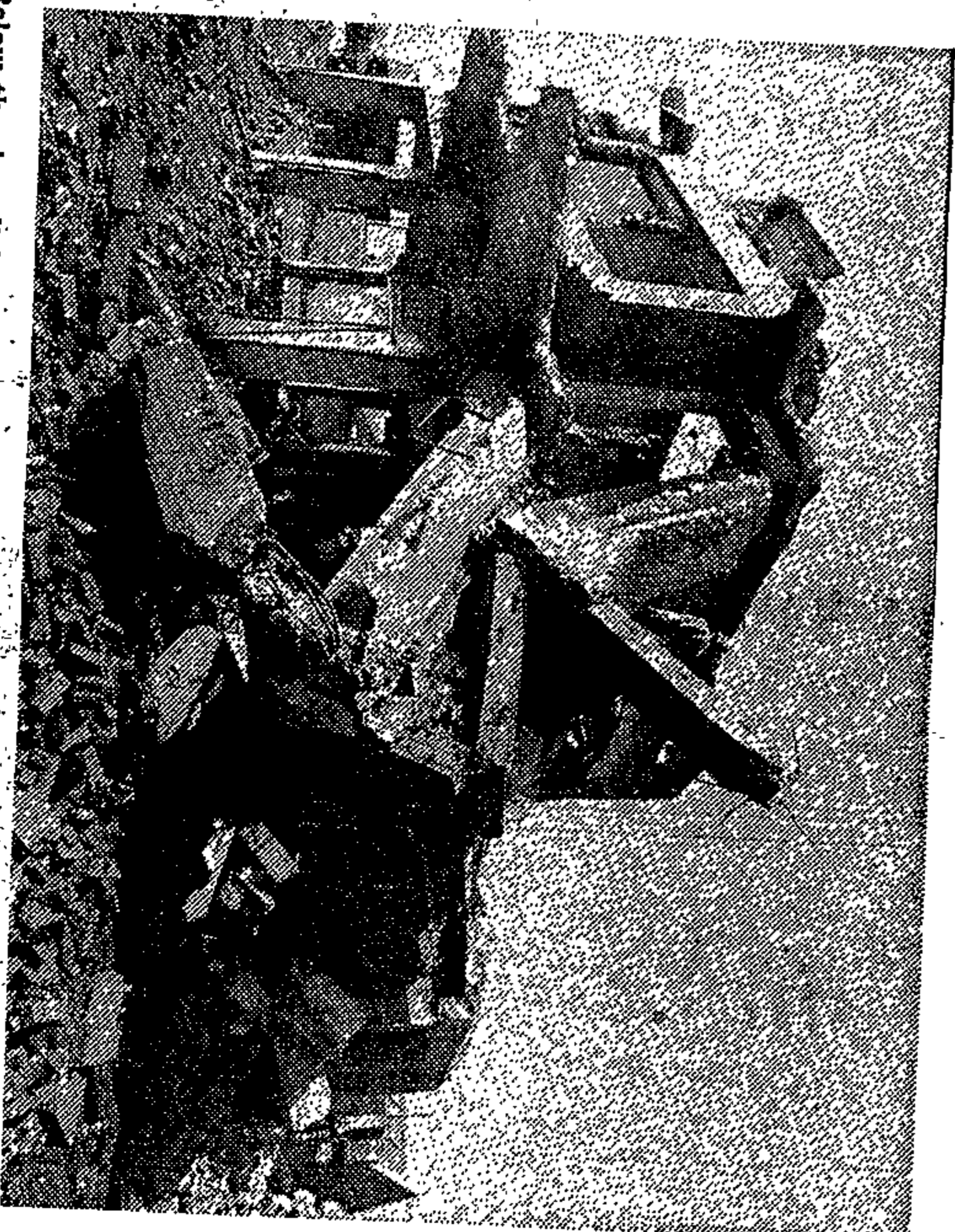
"Their silence appears to smack of political opportunism based on the fear of a white conservative backlash. The New Republic Party is strongly opposed to evictions and the bulldozing of homes," he added.

● See Page 4.

# RONMENT



A sound brick building has been partly demolished to discourage squatters. It would cost about R80 000 to build today.



Below the demolished upper storey of this block of flats a demolition worker pecks away at the walls — without a hard hat which is required by law. It has taken six months to reach this stage. It is being paid for by the taxpayer.



This is the scene in an old-established Pageview street, as the Department of Community Development slowly chews its way through the suburb where 1 000 Indians still live.

# Department creates its own slums

Sta  
2/7/81  
84

They have a new name for the Department of Community Development in Pageview — the Department of Community Destruction.

At this moment communities in Pageview, in Germiston's Edwardian Village, in Jeppe and in other parts of the country are trying fight the department off their homes.

The pictures of Pageview on this page tell their own story.

The department has destroyed perfectly sound buildings in order to get the Indian community out of the city and it has turned a blind eye to glaring violations of the law.

It has effectively created a slum in a community of home owners who have lived there since the turn of century and who once owned their homes before the Government expropriated them.

It has allowed houses to be half demolished and then left. "Some have stood that way for up to a year," Mr C "Soni" Hari of the Save Pageview Committee told me.

Homes are being destroyed without first fumigating them. But, says Johannesburg's Health De-

partment it cannot take action against the Government.

It is against local by-laws to leave buildings half demolished. The rubble by law must be cleared and the land

When it comes to the future survival of Johannesburg as a growing commercial centre a new way must be found. The Star's CARE campaign is backing the growing number of experts who say greater Johannesburg and its abutting towns must be given metropolitan status. They must be freed from interference by the national and provincial bureaucracies which are acting against their interests. JAMES CLARKE of CARE describes a glaring example:

levelled as quickly as possible — for aesthetic and safety reasons. But the department has ignored the law.

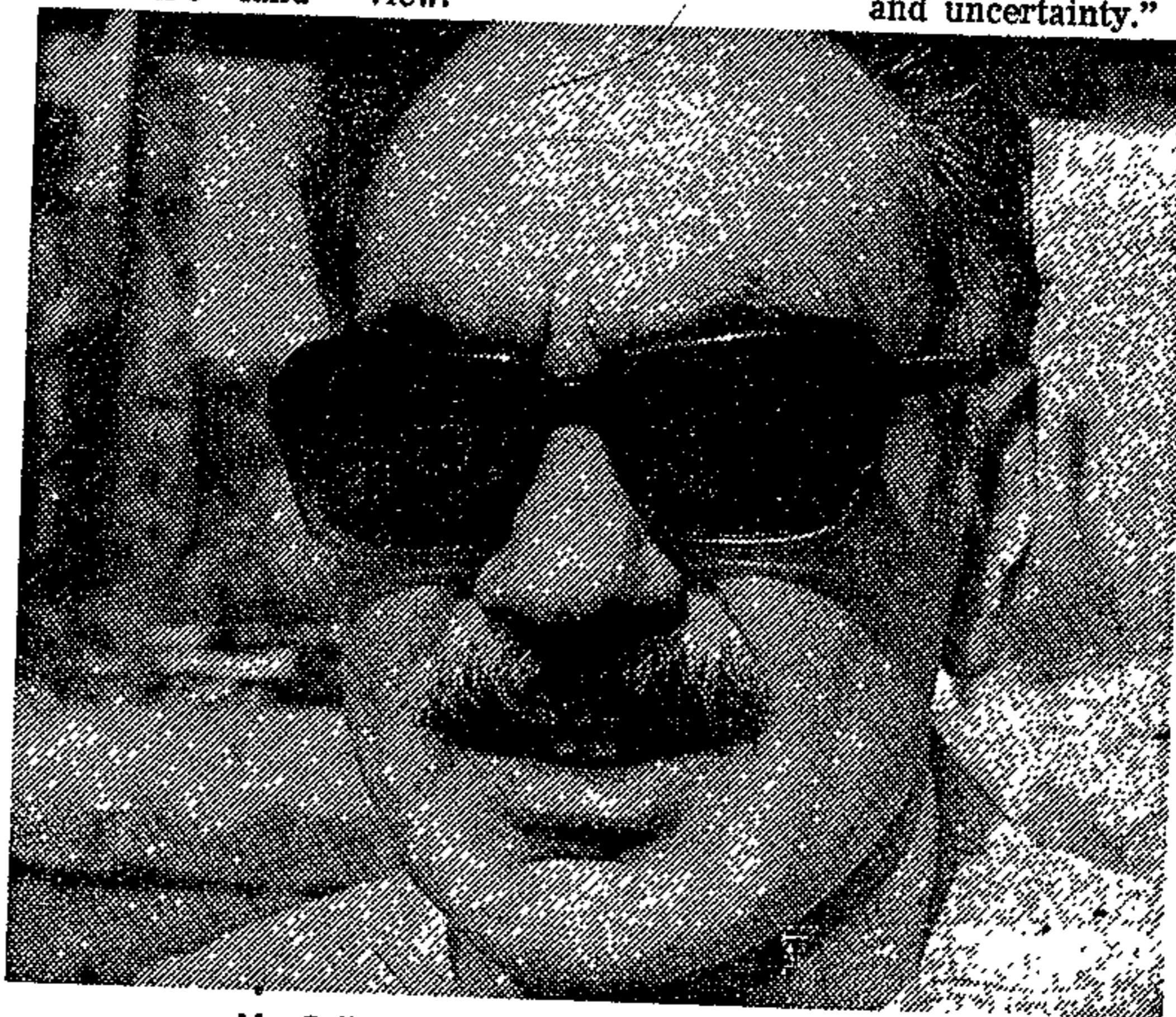
More than 1 000 people are still living in Pageview.

By taking away the Indians' ownership rights and by warning them they can be moved at short notice, the Department of Community Development has caused families to give up looking after their homes and gardens.

The department has created a slum.

It is now using slum clearance legislation to bulldoze sound dwellings at tax payers' expense.

Says Mr Hari: "For the sake of humanity and for the sake of the city as a whole, Pageview must be spared further demolitions and uncertainty."



Mr C "Soni" Hari . . . "Pageview must be spared."

8/2/7/81  
84

# Reiger Park plan passed by council

East Rand Bureau

Boksburg Town Council has agreed — with one exception — to accept the Government's plan to give additional ground to Reiger Park which will enable Boksburg's coloured community to expand threefold.

If the proposed area is proclaimed for coloured development, 100 000 coloured people could live in Boksburg by the year 2000.

Mr Chris Smith, chairman of the management committee said, however, the town council would object to giving the eastern foreshore of Cinderella Dam and the surrounding area to the coloured people. He said this was needed for future picnic and recreation grounds for white residents of Boksbug.

Councillor J B Koen objected to the entire scheme. He said giving land piecemeal to the coloured community was unsatisfactory and could only create unhappiness in the future.

Eventually, he said, even an extended Reiger Park would be penned in by white areas.



# Lenasia: Call for a

# NEW

# inquiry

LDPM  
22/7/81  
84  
1968

SERIOUS allegations of irregularities in Lenasia's housing allocations have been made — again. And the Minister of Community Development, Mr "Pen" Kotze, has been called on to institute an "open and impartial" inquiry.

Dr R A M Salojee, chairman of the Lenasia Federation of Residents Associations, made the allegations yesterday.

Dr Salojee said indications of irregularities were:

- 1 500 houses were allocated to people not on priority lists;
- Recent applicants and residents from other areas were allocated houses before people who had been on the official waiting list since 1969.
- Single people were allocated houses when there were families doubling up with relatives or living in appalling conditions in garages, backyards and shacks;
- Small families were given preference over large families;

BY MARIKA SBOROS

and  
● At least one resident was known to have been allocated two houses.

"We have adequate proof to show that people resident in other areas of the country have been allocated homes in preference to priority cases," Dr Salojee said.

Priority cases were:

- The resettlement of Pageview residents and of Asians disqualified from white areas; and
- The provision of housing to keep up with the population growth rate.

Dr Salojee said the Lenasia community had been informed that 3 425 units had been built for Pageview residents by the department in Extensions 5 to 11.

"The department claims that there are still 1 500 families in Pageview, yet all the units allocated to them have gone," he said.

He called for an immediate, open and impartial inquiry.

"Housing lists should be open to the whole community. I don't see why there should be any secrecy," he said.

ARCHITECTURE  
(Continued)

structure and design.

M R I Ness

### National Development Fund for the Building Industry Book Prizes

For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

#### First Year

J A L Chapman

#### Second Year

C S Jones

#### Third Year

B de Jong

#### Fourth Year

R W Kohne

#### George Strachan Prize

For the best final year student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

#### LTA Prize

For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson

BUILDING

Corporation Medals  
 For the best student in each  
 of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Awarded on results of final

best male

veying or

He said residents had not been notified because it had been decided only yesterday to repair the reservoir.

of residents in the meantime.

Water tankers have been sent to meet the immediate needs

being repaired and will be filled again soon.

It is being emptied. The reservoir which supplies Eldorado Park is

Engineer's Department, said the reservoir which

Mr John Botes, liaison officer of the City

first time it has happened.

because this is not the really given a raw deal

another resident, Mrs Lorraine Wilson. "We are

"It is most unfair," said Mrs Bloemetjie said her

wash themselves. Mrs Bloemetjie said her

three children had to stay out of school today

because they could not by the cut.

Three of Eldorado Park's eight extensions —

1, 2 and 6 — are affected by the cut.

Residents  
 8/23/81  
 get water  
 84  
 by ferry

CHEMICAL

Engineering  
 Prize  
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Corporation Medals  
 For the best student in each  
 of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize

Awarded on results of final  
 examinations to the best male

students

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Residents wanted to know what the Mid-Ennerdale management committee was doing about the problem but spokesmen for the committee could not be reached for comment.

But as soon as the squatters were ejected from one wood and iron settlement they moved to other vacant properties to set up their shanties.

Residents also said that peri-urban area inspectors had prosecuted property owners who allowed "problem people" to squat on their land.

Residents said that small groups of workers who were brought into Mid-Ennerdale by home and road builders, stayed on in the township after the work was finished.

Workers from Transkei are squatting in the Mid-Ennerdale coloured township at Grasmere, running shebeens and brothels and terrorising residents, families living there complained today.

840V  
 Squatters  
 27/7/81  
 terrorise  
 township

CHEMICAL

# Pageview families 'on move'

8/10/28/7/81 (84)  
 About 60 Pageview families of the 166 still living there are expected to move into their Lenasia homes after the Ramadan fast — which ends on Saturday — according to a Department of Community Development spokesman.

The rest should be living in Lenasia before the end of the year, he added.

The department has completed construction of 1207 homes with another 723 nearing completion. The breakdown is:

Extension 9 — 352 economic homes and 26 semi-detached completed. Tenders have also been called for a further 70 semi-detached houses for

completion in 18 months' time.

Extension 10 — 386 economic houses ready, 497 are nearing completion, and tenders accepted for the building of 124 group houses.

Extension 11 — 89 luxury homes completed with most already allocated, 354 lower economic houses completed, 226 economic ones nearing completion and tenders accepted for 34 semi-detached houses.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Regional Office of Community Development said services were being laid in the new Indian area — Lenasia South.

He said the 1000 ha site would be able to accommodate "A whole Indian city."

There would be 1000 stands for sale and Community Development planned to build an initial 700 homes.

Lenasia's slum, Thomsville, is also scheduled for change after constant agitation by Lenasia civic leaders.

So far 200 families have been moved and the two-roomed dwellings are to be converted into four-roomed ones with bathrooms, toilets and electricity.

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of how projects will work and what would be a good way of using local resources. They can seldom know of those cases where small groups

11

## The myth of community.

A mistake that many people involved in development projects make, is that they assume there is a "community". During my involvement in Cape Town SAVS, for example, we presumed that people would want to contribute towards the establishment of a marketing centre for Umhlaba, a creche for one area (Ipoti) and a clinic for another (Umlambo). We assumed that the people of these localities would see themselves as a group, and thus would decide to work as a group on a project which would benefit themselves as a group. However, most, if not all, villages are not communities: the most one can say is that they are a gathering of people living near each other. In Umhlaba a large number of people are strangers who have moved in from white farms, and due to rehabilitation most of the "locations" are composed of a number of villages moved down from the mountains.

There are some villages or locations which are more integrated than others, where there have been fairly successful "community scale" projects. However I found that I could not associate this with anything other than the presence of a good headman or other co-ordinating figure in the area (vide the fact that so often when this person goes, the "progressive" quality of the area dies and the projects go to rack and ruin) 54.

In all the projects I mention there is at least one person, and usually a small group, who really believes in, and supports the project. One generally finds that this small group are involved in all the projects in the area and are on all the committees. Most of these people obviously believe that with concerted effort their areas can progress along a Western path of development.

In all areas there is a large number of people (still not the majority however) who consider the ideals cited, when a new project is discussed, as good. They say they would like such a

## Reasons to be angry

FM 31/7/89

Black businessmen continue to believe they are getting the short end of the stick from Pretoria. They point to two recent developments.

Firstly, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Nafcoc's application for office premises in central Johannesburg was turned down by the Department of Co-operation and Development. CAD informed Nafcoc that its members live and trade in black townships, so they should stick to "their" areas.

This decision has come in for criticism from Central Business District Association chairman Nigel Mandv. "We favour the development of black areas, but consider that certain areas should be accessible to all races for business. The Johannesburg CBD is the nerve centre of business, and blacks should also benefit from it. The economy is one and Nafcoc should have access to Chambers of Commerce and trade unions where it is most convenient."

Nafcoc nonetheless wants protection for black traders — at least until race bars fall in "white" areas.

Meanwhile Pretoria has relaxed its brakes on the inflow of white capital into black areas. The Verwoerdian embargo on white private capital going into black areas has now been replaced by the 51/49 formula. Pretoria, eager to step up black urban development, has thus given white capital the green light to lodge itself in these areas, with the proviso that blacks maintain control.

But blacks fear that this is a signal for the demise of the small traders and that the development of black enterprise will be hampered. The proposed multi-million rand shopping development project in Soweto has apparently given credence to this misgiving. The project, already billed as providing the beginnings of a Soweto CBD, is being developed under the auspices of the black registered company, Soweto Development Corporation. Already Pick n Pay, Dion, and major shoe, clothing and furniture chains have indicated that they will move in when the project comes on stream.

The Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, SCCI, and Nafcoc, supported by

Dr Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Civic Association, are apprehensive about the content of the black/white business relationship. They charge that blacks are being used as "fronts." Moreover, they insist there should be no white capital in black areas, and have put out a call for protection until there is a strong and viable black business foundation to form a substantial partnership with others.

Not all white capital is filtering into black areas through the 51/49 formula, even if it is meant to work "fairly." Major banks have established branches throughout the townships and there is no question of blacks getting a shareholding, let alone a majority one. Pretoria's inconsistency is aggravated by the position of the African Bank. The Group Areas Act still prevents Afribank from opening branches in "white" areas.

"The major banks are getting the best of both worlds and we cannot open a branch in town," says Moses Maubane, African Bank's assistant general manager.

The Blackchain supermarket, geared to establishing branches in black areas, is barred from operating outside black areas. But, it appears, major "white" supermarkets will be moving into black townships soon.

Discrimination is compounded by the ethnic considerations that face black busi-

ness in the "homelands." These territories are apparently not keen to admit blacks who are not citizens, and this has created problems for the multi-ethnic Nafcoc. Motsuenvane's call for greater mobility is not only going unheeded, but the black businessmen's overall territorial reach is actually decreasing.

Racial and ethnic separation is evidently not doing much for the development of the black business class which Pretoria has said is needed as a buffer against the avalanche of a black radical thrust on the political and economic structures. The situation needs swift redress.

# Govt man rejects Lenasia housing swindle claim

31/7/81  
 1274  
 P4

A member of the Lenasia Management Committee today claimed that he had documentary evidence that some members of the Indian committee had tried to get houses for people who did not qualify for them.

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Mr Abe Choonara claimed that notes had been written to Department of Community Development clerks, without the allocations going through authorised channels.

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"This is a violation of a resolution which the Lenasia Management Committee took last year, which prohibited individual members from applying for homes to be allocated to people who came to them behind the scenes," said Mr Choonara.

The practice was also "irregular" because it allowed certain people to jump the long waiting list-queue.

The representative, Mr D R Rossouw, rejected Mr Choonara's claims. He said no homes could be allocated on the strength of notes or letters written by management committee members to clerks of the department.

Mr Rossouw said an allocation committee, of which he was a member, scrutinised all allocations. No clerk could endorse applications for homes.

"I am not aware of any notes being sent to my staff, and if this was the case, we would ignore such approaches," Mr Rossouw said.

The chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr C D Pillay, said individual management committee members had the right to take up the plight of people who came to them seeking homes.

"In such cases we would refer them to the Department of Community Development with covering letters or notes, and Mr Choonara has done so himself on behalf of people who have approached him."

Mr Choonara confirmed this, but added that his recommendations were ignored.

"It would then be up to the allocation committee, through the proper authorised channels, to decide whether the applicant is a deserving case for a house. We have no power to force this decision," said Mr Pillay.

PLANNING  
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For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth &

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

the highest marks in

For the student obtaining

Surveyors' Prize

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in any year of study.

For the best all-round student

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

SURVEYING  
 QUANTITY

GROUP AREAS. — TRANSVAAL

5/8/81 — 31/12/81

# Move or be moved order to traders

Vereeniging Bureau Last minute pleas by the 81-strong Indian trading community of Vereeniging to delay their move to the controversial new Indian Plaza have been rejected by the Department of Community Development. An ultimatum to move or be moved by Saturday was issued yesterday afternoon.

On Monday, department officials padlocked the doors of 28 shops in the town's centre to prevent traders from conducting further business.

The traders' reluctance to transfer to the Asiatic Bazaar, which was built in 1978 at a cost of more than R2-million, revolves around many varied gripes, including poor construction, inadequate protection against burglars, lack of parking facilities and being out of the central business area.

The 81 Indian traders being expelled from their Vereeniging city shops said yesterday the Group Areas Act had been "unjustly and maliciously" applied to them. The Government had not given them a square deal.

But the Department of Community Development claims the traders had been given enough time to move into a better shopping complex completed 18 months ago. It is this claim, the traders say which is the crux of the problem.

The complex, they maintain, is NOT better. They called in reporters to show that the building was of inferior construction and had several serious flaws.

Ceilings were not nailed or screwed down and could be easily lifted. One large slab of ceiling came crashing down, exposing a large opening in the roof leading into the shop.

This made shops vulnerable to burglary. They also showed the building had cracked walls and uneven floors, no storeroom facilities and that no provision had been made to allow for expansion.

Mr Mohammed Dasoo said insurance companies had refused to insure premises in the new shopping complex.

The Group Areas Act is being used to expel 81 Indian traders from Vereeniging city shops they have occupied for more than two generations. The Department of Community Development has built an alternative shopping complex away from white trade and traders. YUSSUF NAZEER and MELODY McDUGALL spotlight another Pageview situation.

# Pageview is haunting Vereeniging



Mr Narsi Soma has made R7 in two days of trading at the new Vereeniging Indian shopping centre.

Mr Ismail Lakhi said: "We have not even moved into the complex and already it is falling apart."

He said he had called in an architect who had told him the building had no "durability power."

The chairman of the Government - created Vereeniging Indian Consultative Committee, Mr Nur Mohammed Tayob, said the original building contractors had gone insolvent.

Building work had been stopped for a while until

new contractors moved in.

He said he had it on reliable authority that the Department of Community Development had accepted the lowest tender for the complex.

Department spokesmen did not comment on this but refused claims that the building was of inferior construction.

Traders said they had not been consulted by the department about the planning requirements of the shopping centre. They said they had been treated as "irrelevant and insignificant" by the authorities.

All the planning had been done for them and not with them. The department denied this.

Mr Tayob said the Government's "so-called separate but equal" boast to the world about its implementation of the Group Areas Act was a fraud.

"If anything it is separate and unequal," he said.

Traders also complained about "rough and tough" treatment by department officials implementing the Group Areas Act.

Mr Ismail Moolia showed reporters rotting fruit and vegetables in his shop, which department officials had locked to prevent him from trading.

The officials turned up at noon, unlocked the doors and told him the doors were being opened so he could remove his goods and cart them to the new complex.

Mr Moolia asked: "Is it really Christian behaviour to lock our shops and prevent us from trading while the new complex was unacceptable to us?"

The department said the complex had been completed 18 months ago and that traders had been given more than one reprieve on deadline to move into their new shops.

They now have until Saturday to be out lock, stock and barrel or be forcibly ejected.

Traders said they had now been given this final warning.

Mr Narsi Soma, a tailor-outfitter, and Mr Iqbal Cafee, who are in the new shopping centre, complained they had no customers.

Mr Narsi, who is supporting five children, said there were days when he never made a cent.

He is two months in arrears with rent, and the department had warned him of legal action if he did not pay R54,70.

"I don't even have enough money in my till for petrol.

"I am living on my savings, which are running low." He has been in the complex for six months.

Said Mrs Hajira Patel: "The nightmare which Pageview traders went through is being repeated here."

More than a dozen white traders must also move out with the Indian traders. But some of them told The Star they have premises into which to move.

Handwritten notes: \$18/61, \$18/50, and a circled 'GL'.



How 4 Alexandra Township:  
5/8/81 replanning/development

\*8. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he will make a statement on the progress made in the replanning and development of Alexandra Township?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, phase I of the layout plan for Alexandra, to cater for the following uses, has been approved:

- 452 erven for housing,
- 4 erven for existing semi-detached houses,
- 42 Flats,
- 84 Duplex flats,
- 1 Erf each for a church, crèche and park as well as 1 reserved site.

50 New houses have been erected in Alexandra to date. The layout plan for phase II for 320 erven for the erection of housing has been submitted for approval. In this replanning, erven are being reserved for businesses, crèches, schools, parks and general residential purposes. The replanning is being done by the Alexandra replanning committee which operates in close collaboration with the Alexandra liaison committee. This is now the Government who ostensibly do nothing!

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, the hon. the Minister mentioned

(MA 11 Feb 77)

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that 50 houses had been completed to date. Could he please tell us when those houses were completed and occupied?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I cannot give the hon. member the exact date, but the information that I have — and I have a personal interest in this matter — from the relevant authorities in that area is that these 50 houses have in fact been completed, and I invite the hon. member to go and have a look for himself and to pay a visit to Alexandra Township.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister and in view of the fact that when I did visit Alexandra Township some three weeks ago those houses were not yet there, I wonder whether they have been erected in the last three weeks. [Interjections.] [See also supplementary reply furnished on Friday, 7 August 1981.]

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# Mayfair East demands to know its future

By ANNE SACKS

MAYFAIR East residents, feeling insecure over the future of their integrated suburb, are demanding that the Government state its plans for the area.

A petition is circulating in the controversial western Johannesburg suburb saying residents are "strongly opposed" to moving settled communities.

The petition also demands that the Government spell out its policy for the area to allay fears of white and coloured residents that they will have to be resettled.

Mrs Molly Kopel, the city councillor for the area, said the atmosphere in the suburb was "a major tragedy of insecurity".

## Many calls

She said she had received a flood of phonecalls from residents who believed speculative reports that Mayfair East would be proclaimed an Indian area.

She said many of the people had received offers from Indian businessmen, who wanted to buy their houses.

Speculation over the future of Mayfair stems from a brief visit to the suburb recently by Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development.

CT 6/13/81 (47) (24) (84)  
**Alexandria: Problems for coloured housing**

BECAUSE OF THE limited area available for blacks living in Alexandra Township, houses could not be provided on a permanent basis for coloured people at present living there, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said. In reply to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the minister said coloured people were allowed to stay in the township on a temporary basis until other suitable arrangements could be made for them.

# Respite on Indian shops 'irrelevant'

By Yussuf Nazeer

The 81 Vereeniging Indian traders were yesterday given a three-week reprieve — to phase out their city businesses and move into the new Indian shopping centre outside the central business district.

In a Press statement today, the publicity secretary of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Mr Naseem Pahad, said the reprieve was irrelevant, as the Group Areas policy was still going to be carried out.

He said it was to be deplored that the Department of Community Development summarily closed more than 20 shops in an "arbitrary and high-handed manner" this week.

"This action which totally disregarded the community's needs was a blatant contravention of the individual's right to trade and ply his skills in a democratic society; this smacks of racism."

The statement added: "It indicates in no uncertain terms the Government's attitude to the human rights of oppressed people and clearly showing that it is hell-bent on implementing its policy of apartheid without con-

sidering the oppressed masses."

The closure of shops along with the banning of leaders and students as well as the forceful removal of thousands of people under the Group Areas Act were all part of the "grand design to coerce us into submission."

The Government was also vilifying and misleading the people of South Africa and the international community by propounding the view that apartheid was dead. "This is plain perfidy," the statement continued.

The fact that the SAIC Indian Council as a "toothless paper tiger." While traders were facing economic ruin, the SAIC was "accepting crumbs on bended knees."

The fact that the SAIC could not stop the Group Areas machine uprooting the Indian community in Pageview, Vereeniging, and elsewhere, exposed it as a "fraudulent body of misfits."

The Anti-SAIC Committee statement called for a boycott of the coming elections which was aimed at "subjugating our aspirations and demands for a free and unitary South Africa."

Hays  
 Alexandra Township  
 replanning/development  
 25/81 Col 35-37  
 Supplementary reply to Question No. 8 by  
 Mr. D. J. Dalling on Wednesday, 5 August  
 1981:

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I now give the hon. the Minister of Co-operation and Development an opportunity to furnish a supplementary reply to a question put to him last Wednesday.

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT: Mr. Speaker, in reply to Question No. 8 of the hon. member

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for Sandton on Wednesday, 5 August, in regard to the replanning and development of Alexandra Township, I said, among other things, that 50 houses had been erected to date. I have now established that the relevant section of the Department of Co-operation and Development furnished me with incorrect information. The factual position is that 50 plots were made available for development and that all of them were supplied with services, but to date only 6 houses have been completed on these plots. I apologize for the error which crept in.

For written reply:

135 property. It only became a reality when bubonic plague struck the town in 1901, overcoming any opposition by employers who wished their workers to be close at hand and justifying any expense incurred. 136 The fears of the majority of the middle-classes had been aroused.  
 In contrast, urban whites could never be blamed for their conditions of life on racial grounds. Racial justifications, as we have shown, were rationalisations of the position of power of the middle-classes, so only class justifications could rationalise superiority over other whites. But the white unemployed of 1884-1886 had forced action on middle-class Cape Town and had forced the latter to define them as 'deserving poor', a task made easier by their not having to overcome racial categorisation. Thus, in 1886 the Lantern referred specifically to the suffering of the white unemployed; 137 the action taken by the Government seemed mostly to have been for the benefit of this group. 138

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Alexandra Township: junior secondary school  
 2-22  
 Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether the junior secondary school for Coloured children in Alexandra Township was closed down; if so,

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 (2) whether he intends taking any steps to re-open the school; if not, why not?  
 The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:  
 (1) Yes.  
 (2) No. Since the Coloured families are only temporarily settled in Alexandra and must be resettled. A transport scheme is in operation to convey the Coloured school children to a school for Coloureds, outside Alexandra, thus satisfying on a temporary basis, the local need for school facilities from primary to junior secondary level.

Price	Mix	Quantity
540		
1 560		
R2 100		
540		
910		
R1 450		

Sales Variances

DIRECT MATERIAL COST VARIANCE

YIELD VARIANCE  
 \*Direct material cost recovered in output

MIX VARIANCE  
 at standard price

\*Standard mix - PRICE VARIANCE

\*Actual mix at standard prices

\*Actual mix at actual prices

Brain	Brawn	Sense	Total
R 1 040	R 1 080	R500	R2 620
R 936	R 900	R500	R2 336
R 1040	R 1800	RNIL	R 2840
92 kg	920 kg	92 kg	1 104 kg
R 828	R 920	R460	R2 208
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(90 x R24)			
R2 160			
R 480			
R 4600			

1. Material Variances

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 141, 1981

VOLKSRAADTUSSENVERKIESING.— KIESAFDELING PIKETHORP

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

(1) Bepaal hiertyd my woorde die bepalinge van artikels 34 en 110 van die Kieswet, 1970 (Wet 45 van 1970)—

(a) Maandag, 31 Augustus 1981, as die dag waarop 'n nominasiehof sitting sal hou ten opsigte van die kiesafdeling Pikethorp om nominasies van verkiesingskandidate te ontvang vir die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Volksraad vir daardie kiesafdeling;

(b) dat bedoelde nominasiehof sitting sal hou in die Hofsaal, Landdroskantoor, Pikethorp, om 10:00;

(c) dat ingeval 'n stemming nodig word in gemelde kiesafdeling omdat meer as een persoon behoorlik genomineer is by die sluiting van die nominasiehof, die stemming op Dinsdag, 6 Oktober 1981, sal plaasvind, en 07:00 op daardie dag sal begin en om 21:00 daardie dag sal eindig; en

(2) stel hiertyd ingevolge bedoelde bepalinge mnr. D. J. Strauss, Landdros, Landdroskantoor, Pikethorp, as kiesbeampte aan by die verkiesing in voorgeselde kiesafdeling.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Viende dag van Augustus, Tweeuiseënd Megehoenderd Een-en-testig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

No. 144, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 19 VAN 1963, VERKLARING VAN 'N AANGEWSE, OMSKRYFTE EN GEBRUIKSGEBIED RIGTVOEGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, DIE PLATBOEG, DISTRIK GERMISTON, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL, EN DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN DAARDIE GEBIED

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 19 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 16 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van artikels 17 en 18 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in 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:

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 141, 1981

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION.— ELECTORAL DIVISION OF PIKETHORP

I, Marais Viljoen, State President of the Republic of South Africa.

(1) I hereby determine, in terms of the provisions of sections 34 and 110 of the Electoral Act, 1970 (Act 45 of 1970)—

(a) that Monday, 31 August 1981, shall be the day on which a nomination court will sit in respect of the Electoral Division of Pikethorp to receive nominations of candidates for election as a member of the House of Assembly for that electoral division;

(b) that the said nomination court shall sit in the Court Room, Magistrate's Office, Pikethorp, at 10:00;

(c) that if a poll becomes necessary in the said electoral division for the reason that more than one person shall have been duly nominated for the office of the member of the House of Assembly, the poll shall be taken on Wednesday, 6 October 1981, at 07:00 and shall commence at 07:00 on the said day and shall close at 21:00 on that day; and

(2) I hereby appoint, in terms of the said provisions, Mr D. J. Strauss, Magistrate, Magistrate's Office, Pikethorp, as returning officer at the election in the said electoral division.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Fourth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

No. 144, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 19 OF 1963, DECLARATION OF A SPECIFIED DEFINED AND IDENTIFIED AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, THE PLATBOEG, DISTRICT OF GERMISTON, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN THE AREA

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 19 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

B. section 16 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 17 and 18 of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in 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:

Afslaer, algemene handelaar, apteker, bakker, barbier of haarkapper, begrafnisondernemer, handelaar in gebruikte goedere maar beperk tot klerasie, skoeisel en meubels, handelaar in huishoudelike, patent- en eiendomsmedisyne, handelaar in motorvoertuie, handelaar in spuit- of mineraalwater, handelsreisiger, kafeehouer, liggaamsontwikkeling-, gesondheids- of skoonheidssentrum, melkwinkel, motorbestuurskool, motorvoertuigoppasser, ontsmetter of beroker, pakhuis, pandjeshouer, parkade, passasiersvervoeronderneming, pos- of ander bestellingsonderneming, privaatonderzoeker, restauranthouer, skoenmaker, skuldinvorderaar, slagter, smous, spesiale lisensie, spysenier, straatfotograaf, verhuurdiens, verkoopsman, verkoopsoutomaathouer, vis-handelaar of -bakker, voedselvervaardiger, vrugte-, groente- en plantehandelaar, wasser of droogskoonmaker, wassery- of droogskoonmakery-ontvangsdepot, werkwinkel vir slegs (a) die herstel van slotte en die maak van sleutels; (b) die herstel van televisie, elektriese of huishoudelike toestelle en apparate en (c) die opbou of monteer van fietse met die doel om dit in die kleinhandel te verkoop of die herstel van fietse, finansiële instelling, plekke van aanbidding, professie, spreekkamer, kantoor, kleremakery en drukkerij; 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 Negende dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ

#### BYLAE

#### ARTIKEL 19-GEBRUIKSGBIED

Begin by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 188 in die dorp Elsburg (Algemene Plan -); daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die grense van genoemde Lot 188 en Lot 189 langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 224; daarvandaan noordooswaarts en suidooswaarts met die grense van genoemde Lot 224 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 324 in genoemde dorp Elsburg (Algemene Plan A3383/05); daarvandaan suidooswaarts en suidweswaarts met die grense van genoemde Lot 324 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidoostelike baken van Lot 323; daarvandaan suidweswaarts en noordweswaarts met die grense van genoemde Lot 323 en Lot 322 langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; daarvandaan noordweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 188; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die grens van genoemde Lot 188 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike baken daarvan, die beginpunt.

Auctioneer, general dealer, chemist and druggist, baker, barber or hairdresser, funeral undertaker, dealer in used goods but limited to clothing, footwear and furniture, dealer in household, patent and proprietary medicines, dealer in motor vehicles, dealer in aerated or mineral waters, commercial traveller, café keeper, health or beauty centre, milk shop, motor driving school, motor vehicle attendant, disinfectant or fumigator, warehouse, pawnbroker, parkade, passenger transport undertaking, mail-order or other order undertaking, private investigator, restaurant keeper, cobbler, debt collector, butcher, hawker, special licence, caterer, street photographer, hiring service, salesman, vending machine keeper, fishmonger and fishfrier, food manufacturer, fruit, vegetable and plant dealer, launderer or dry-cleaner, laundry or dry-cleaning receiving depot, workshop only for (a) repair of locks and cutting of keys, (b) repair of television, electrical- and domestic appliances and apparatus and (c) the constructing and assembling of cycles for the purpose of selling it in the retail business or the repair of cycles, financial institution, places of worship, profession, consulting room, office, tailor and printer; and

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 this Ninth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ

#### SCHEDULE

#### SECTION 19 USE AREA

Beginning at the north-western beacon of Lot 188, Elsburg Township (General Plan -); thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 188 and Lot 189, so as to include them in this area, to the north-eastern beacon of the latter lot; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 224; thence north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 224, so as to include it in this area, to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 324 in the said Elsburg Township (General Plan A3383/05); thence south-eastwards and south-westwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 324, so as to include it in this area, to the south-western beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 323; thence south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 323 and Lot 322, so as to include them in this area, to the north-western beacon of the latter lot; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 188; thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said Lot 188, so as to include it in this area, to the north-western beacon thereof, the point of beginning.

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No. 145, 1981

**VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE THABAZIMBI, DISTRIK THABAZIMBI, 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 van hierdie Proklamasie, '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 Negende dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**BYLAE  
BLANKE GROEP**

Begin by die westelikste baken van restant van Gedeelte 55, groot 198,5484 ha (Kaart A895/64), van die plaas Doornhoek 318 KQ; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die grense van die volgende gedeeltes van genoemde plaas langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde restant van Gedeelte 55 en Gedeelte 49 (Kaart A1869/62), tot by die noordelikste baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordelikste baken van die restant van Gedeelte 3, groot 473,6661 ha (Kaart A5772/39); daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die grens van genoemde restant van Gedeelte 3 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die oostelikste baken daarvan; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende gedeeltes langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde restant van Gedeelte 3, restant van Gedeelte 55 (Kaart A895/64) en Gedeelte 48 (Kaart A1719/62), almal van genoemde plaas, tot by die noordelikste baken van Gedeelte 72 (Kaart A5591/80); daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die grens van genoemde Gedeelte 72 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordoostelikste baken van die dorp Thabazimbi-uitbreiding 5 (Algemene Plan A182/75); daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts, suidweswaarts en noordweswaarts met die grense van genoemde dorp langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken S' op die algemene plan van genoemde dorp; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts, noordwaarts en weswaarts met die grense van die volgende langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: 'n Servituut van Reg van Weg, 15,74 m wyd (Kaart A914/60), en Gedeelte 3 (Kaart A478/49), beide van die plaas Kwaggashoek 345 KQ, tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts, ooswaarts en noordwaarts met die grense van genoemde dorp langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grens van Gedeelte 6 (Kaart A1371/55) van die plaas Kwaggashoek 345 KQ langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordelikste baken van Gedeelte 4 (Kaart A6959/48) van genoemde plaas; daarvandaan noordweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidelikste baken van Gedeelte 48 (Kaart A1719/62) van die plaas Doornhoek 318 KQ; daarvandaan algemeen noordooswaarts, suidweswaarts en noordwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendompe langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 48, restant van Gedeelte 64, groot 24,7174 ha (Kaart A1480/69), Gedeelte 63 (Kaart A1479/69), Gedeelte 23 (Kaart A6838/53), Gedeelte 36 (Kaart A6851/53), Gedeelte 35 (Kaart A6850/53), Gedeelte 25 (Kaart A6840/53) en restant van Gedeelte 55, tot by die westelikste baken van laasgenoemde restant van Gedeelte 55, die beginpunt.

No. 145, 1981

**DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT THABAZIMBI, DISTRICT OF THABAZIMBI, 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 of this Proclamation, 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 this Ninth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**SCHEDULE  
WHITE GROUP**

Beginning at the westernmost beacon of the remainder of Portion 55, in extent 198,5484 ha (Diagram A895/64), of the farm Doornhoek 318 KQ; thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following portions of the said farm so as to include them in this area: The said remainder of Portion 55 and Portion 49 (Diagram A1869/62), to the northernmost beacon of the latter portion; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of the remainder of Portion 3, in extent 473,6661 ha (Diagram A5772/39); thence south-eastwards along the boundary of the said remainder of Portion 3, so as to include it in this area, to the easternmost beacon thereof; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following portions so as to include them in this area: The said remainder of Portion 3, remainder of Portion 55 (Diagram A895/64) and Portion 48 (Diagram A1719/62), all of the said farm, to the northernmost beacon of Portion 72 (Diagram A5591/80); thence south-eastwards along the boundary of the said Portion 72, so as to include it in this area, to the north-easternmost beacon of Thabazimbi Extension 5 Township (General Plan A182/75); thence generally south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of the said township, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon S' on the general plan of the said township; thence generally eastwards, northwards and westwards along the boundaries of the following so as to exclude them from this area: A servitude of Right of Way, 15,74 m wide (Diagram A914/60), and Portion 3 (Diagram A478/49), both of the farm Kwaggashoek 345 KQ, to the north-western beacon of the latter portion; thence generally north-westwards, eastwards and northwards along the boundaries of the said Township, so as to include it in this area, to the north-western beacon thereof; thence south-westwards along the boundary of Portion 6 (Diagram A1371/55) of the farm Kwaggashoek 345 KQ, so as to exclude it from this area, to the northernmost beacon of Portion 4 (Diagram A6959/48) of the said farm; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Portion 48 (Diagram A1719/62) of the farm Doornhoek 318 KQ, thence generally north-eastwards, south-westwards and northwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 48, remainder of Portion 64, in extent 24,7174 ha (Diagram A1480/69), Portion 63 (Diagram A1479/69), Portion 23 (Diagram A6838/53), Portion 36 (Diagram A6851/53), Portion 35 (Diagram A6850/53), Portion 25 (Diagram A6840/53) and the remainder of Portion 55, to the westernmost beacon of the lastmentioned remainder of Portion 55, the point of beginning.

Longley's  
Top men  
at burial

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's Head of State, the Reverend Canaan Banana, and the president of South Africa's banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, will be at the funeral in Salisbury today of the ANC's Salisbury representative.

Mr Joe Gqabi was gunned down at his small house in Ashdown Park last Friday.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who has publicly accused South Africa of the killing, will join the funeral in the general section of the Warren Hills Cemetery.

It was thought Mr Gqabi might have been buried in the nearby Zimbabwe "Heroes' Acre" plot. — Sapa.

87

Alexandra Township: Coloured persons  
 \*6. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the  
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any preconditions have been laid down for Coloured persons presently resident in Alexandra Township to remain there after its redevelopment; if so, what preconditions?

WEDNESDAY.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

In view of the limited area available for the Black families who are at present already residing in Alexandra, housing cannot be provided to Coloureds there on a permanent basis. Coloureds are, however, allowed to stay in Alexandra on a temporary basis until other suitable arrangements can be made for them. In this regard attention is drawn to the contents of Government Notice No. 2488 of 5 December 1980. The period of residence determined in that Government Notice is being extended from time to time.

R1 420	Budgeted contribution	(120 x 6 + 100 x 7)
30F	Sales volume variance	(mix R69U quantity R99F)
1 450	Standard contribution	(90 x 6 + 130 x 7)
650F	Sales price variances	(as above)
460U	Direct material cost variances	(as above)
R1 640	Actual contribution	

# Apartheid kicks domineer out of his rectory



The Rev Thyse and the rectory the Government is trying to have him evicted from — because 16 whites object to his living in a white area

A COLOURED domineer has been forced to put his rectory up for sale because his white neighbours object to him living next door.

After battling for almost two years to remain in the rectory, the Rev Jan Thyse of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk at Vredenburg said this week: "I am sick and tired of being pushed around."

"When whites allow their domestic aids to sleep on their premises, nobody says a word."

Although the rectory has been put on the market for R50 000, the battle between the minister and the Government seems to be heading for a deadlock.

"But when a coloured minister moves into a white area, he is branded a communist."

"So we are merely seeking the replacement cost. Anyway, there is no reason why my congregation should lose on the deal."

"We did not ask to be moved. We have bought a site in our own area to build a new rectory, but this will cost us well over R50 000."

"We either make it a straight financial swap, or the consequences... even to be evicted by the police."

"But they had no right to keep me out of my own rectory."

"I was quite prepared to take the consequences... even to be evicted by the police."

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

Mr Thyse is determined to stay where he is until he sells his rectory — and that means not a cent less than the asking price.

And so far no one has shown any real interest in the house.

"We received two inquiries, but when they heard what the price was, they did not even bother to have a look at the house," Mr Thyse said.

He said: "We will definitely not accept anything less than R50 000."

"We did not ask to be moved. We have bought a site in our own area to build a new rectory, but this will cost us well over R50 000."

"So we are merely seeking the replacement cost. Anyway, there is no reason why my congregation should lose on the deal."

"We either make it a straight financial swap, or the consequences... even to be evicted by the police."

"But they had no right to keep me out of my own rectory."

"I was quite prepared to take the consequences... even to be evicted by the police."

## Struggle

Since Mr Thyse moved in on April 22 last year, he has been locked in a continuous struggle against Government officials who want him out of the white area.

He has now been given permission to stay in his rectory till October 22, on condition that work begins on a new rectory in a coloured area before that date.

Mr Thyse is, however, determined to stay where he is until the rectory is sold.

"We won't start building the

gung reducing wages and preventing from the military camp in Green Point, and Cumming of marked that so long as the military are drawing such pply (of labour) there is very little hope (of the

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Hare's Brickfields, Mowbray.

Tramway Company, Camps Bay;

The Quarries, Strand Street;

Tramway Company, Sir Lowry Road;

Additional Reservoir Works, Table Mountain;

Beers Dynamite Works, Somerset West;

# Uneasy calm in township

## East Rand Bureau

An uneasy calm had settled over Reiger Park pending the outcome of an investigation to extend the township, a Group Areas Board inquiry heard in Boksburg.

Mr Jac Rabie, chairman of the Reiger Park Management Committee, said the recent riots there had been sparked off by frustration over lack of housing and overcrowding.

There were 2 250 names on the waiting list for homes.

He said the situation in Reiger Park could become uncontrollable if the community was not given ground for expansion.

The township needed homes, schools, shops, offices, industries, a hospital and other health facilities and recreation grounds.

Mr Rabie said he had felt hurt at some of the comments by objectors at the hearing.

Among these were that the value of properties would go down in areas next to an extended Reiger Park.

He also took exception to remarks that women would not feel safe in their homes.

The riots, he said, had not been aimed at anyone.

Mr Rabie asked that the eastern foreshore of Cinderella Dam be included

10/10/81 Staw (84)  
in the coloured area because there were very few recreational areas for coloured people in the Transvaal.

Mr Chris Smith, chairman of the management committee of the Boksburg Town Council, said the council was in favour of giving the coloured people the entire area proposed except for the eastern foreshore of Cinderella Dam.

He felt this should be kept for the future recreational needs of white Boksburg.

The inquiry was chaired by Mr S W van Wyk, chairman of the Group Areas Board.

(supra) the amendment has achieved this result.  
The net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case  
amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within  
not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amend-

# Views differ at hearing on extending Reiger Park

By Lynne Cornfield  
East Rand Bureau

Most of the area advertised for the extension of Reiger Park, the Boksburg coloured township, fell in the Jan Smuts noise zone, said the chairman of the Group Areas Board at an inquiry held at the weekend.

Mr S W van Wyk said this was one of the major problems facing the board.

Mr E de Beer, who represented the Prime Minister's office at the hearing, said that since 1969 no new township had been approved in the noise zone and that no change in use of land was allowed in that area.

Mr D Bostock, who represented East Rand Proprietary Mine, said it had no objection in principle to the extension of the coloured township. However, the mine, which held the mining title over most of the area intended for the extension, was planning its own developments.

He said the future growth of mines was in the national interests.

Objections were lodged by Mrs W Haveloh, a Germiston town councillor, who said that re-

sidents in Tedstonville and Tedstonville Extension, which would border on the extended Reiger Park, had asked that a one-kilometre buffer strip be provided.

Mr G F Fourie, representing a group called Keep Boksburg Quiet, asked that the coloured area be brought no nearer to white areas, but that it be expanded to the southwest.

He said the township could keep expanding in that direction to meet the future growth, whereas the areas now proposed would soon be filled.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, which has agricultural rights up to the eastern foreshore of Cinderella Dam, said that it had no objection to the area being incorporated in a coloured township and would like to assist in development of a township there for the coloured people.

Witwatersrand Gold Mining Company was also not opposed to land to which they hold agricultural and water rights being taken over for coloured people provided adequate compensation was paid.

# Erab aims to evict 5 000 families

10/8/81  
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More than 5 000 black families living in the slummy Payneville township near Springs may be evicted if the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) goes ahead with its intention to deproclaim the township as a black residential area.

About 8 000 coloured and black families, including Indians, are living in the township which, after the resettlement in kwaThema of thousands of blacks in 1975, was accepted as a coloured residential area.

The imminent deproclamation has been prompted by problems experienced by the Springs Town Council through the erection of illegal shacks and the influx of unqualified residents.

Mr F E Marx, Erab's chief director, said yesterday: "The Payneville area was proclaimed a black area many years ago. When blacks were resettled in kwaThema a few years ago, the area was left for coloured occupation. For the remaining black families to be evicted, we first have to deproclaim the area. But then there has to be alternative accommodation for qualifying families."

## SECTION 10

He said that people who do not qualify under Section 10 (1) (a) or 10 (1) (b) of the Group Areas Act would have to find ways of moving out of the area or face forcible eviction.

However there are no funds for the building of houses in either kwaThema or Tsakane for these families who have to move.

# Indians have right

## to live in Pageview -delegation

### Political Staff

THE Indian community had made a tremendous contribution to Johannesburg and had a right to live in traditional Indian areas of the city, a delegation of the Pageview Residents' Association told the planning committee of the President's Council today.

The association's honorary life president, Mr C Modi, and the vice-chairman, Mrs S Naidoo, said Pageview was an ideal area for younger people who worked in central Johannesburg and found the daily 70-km journey to Lenasia an economic burden and social disruption.

It had all the facilities for a happy and vigorous community such as schools, community centres, mosques and temples, cinemas, restaurants, clinics and health centres. And the Indians still in the area enjoyed cordial relations with their white neighbours.

### OVERCROWDING

In answer to a question, Mr Modi admitted there once had been overcrowding in Pageview, but this was because it was the only Indian area at the time.

But morally, and as a community, we were happy in spite of the conditions, he added. The same physical conditions would not arise if the area were returned to the Indian people because circumstances had changed and there were now more Indian areas.

### REJECTED

Mr Modi rejected claims that the small size of Pageview would inevitably mean high rentals and property prices. The current costs of travelling to Lenasia was about R150 a month for a family and the cost of housing there was about R300 a month. It was unlikely that Pageview would become more expensive.

Mrs Naidoo said the extended family was fading out and many younger people wished to be on their own rather than with their parents and grandparents. Pageview was ideally suited to their needs.

... man had travelled to the ... Gregory to the belief that ... in Mogambique. Although the ... visited Lourenço Marques on ... suspicious cases were also ... id one, however, and had been ... forced by the conference and ... are throughout the country ... tion. The Transvaal placed ... Elizabeth violent protests ... had been granted pratique by ... Indian population, was less ... led with plague news. Dr Dartley ... then resident in Cape Town, ... the need for action. ... that many of the unsanitary ... the crowded, dirty, and ill- ... an appalling mortality and ... of wholesale segregation, ... would even shorten the epidemic". ... hat the government ought to ... far adopted, sent a deputation ... and a quarantine period of thirty ... ons taken by the government, ... st in the country to issue a ... alth officers had clear instruc- ... e. As far as the Port Elizabeth ... could not legally refuse pratique ... had a number of Asians on board. ... y to the Venice Convention ... ed doctrine therein embodied if ... tulated the local authorities on ... that he hoped that it would lead ... span order as to provide a very

Kholaud near Bombay, was in ... Transvaal via Delagoa Bay, ... he had contracted the disea ... Portuguese authorities deny ... 8th February he became cony ... He concluded that ... adequately controlled. ... A sense that the disease wa ... the Middelburg incident, ge ... which took the form mainly ... restrictions on the moveme ... were made over ships from ... the port authorities. Cap ... affected, but even here th ... Hartley, the founder of th ... was particularly active in ... "In conclusion let m ... conditions of Bomba ... ventilated dwelling ... once domiciled amor ... to enormous expense ... and demolition of ... Finally, the Cape Town Ci ... introduce more stringent ... to the Prime Minister, as ... days. Schreiner, in repl ... pointing out that the co ... code of regulations and e ... tions regarding the intro ... protests were concerned, ... to a ship from Asia or in ... Apart from its illegality ... and it would be breaking ... pratique were refused. ... their vigilance and told ... to the local house being ... poor lodgment for the di



# Pageview folk to see Minister

By ANNE SACKS

MEMBERS of the Save Pageview Association are to meet the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to appeal to him to temporarily halt the removal of Indian residents from the controversial Johannesburg suburb.

Mr Soni Hari, a member of the Save Pageview Association, said yesterday that following a request Mr Kotze had agreed to meet members of the association in Cape Town on Thursday.

Mr Kotze will be asked to freeze all evictions until after the President's Council has made its recommendations on the future of the western Johannesburg suburb, which has been reproclaimed a "white" area.

Meanwhile, Pageview residents have joined their Mayfair East neighbours in opposing the principle of moving settled communities.

Mayfair East residents are circulating a petition stating their strong opposition to the moving of settled communities and demanding the Government state its plans for the future of the integrated suburb.

Pageview residents plan to draw up a similar petition, which will be submitted to the Department of Community Development.

"No words can, however, paint the indescribable filth in which many of the houses were found to be. On several occasions my men, on entering a room that had been closed for two or three days were overpowered by the foul air within, and in three instances men were disabled by these dens by their companions in an asphyxi

It was dangerous, too, as deaths amongst both clerical and laymen testified. These included seven of Creed's staff including the doctor, and two nurses, the sisters Kayser, one of whom was in hospital and had nursed the first case in the city.

It would be tedious and uninformative to enter into the details of the administration, the details of which fill hundreds of pages in the Colonial Office and Medical Officer of Health reports. The vast - the creation of a separate location for African traders, the establishment of a doctors' home in Sea Point in Muizenberg, all forming part of the undertaking, however, be mentioned. This was the question of the plague officers had not initially considered. The ideological issues or matters of policy, which were more than with the practical problems of cleaning an area, attracted attention was directed at the Africans. A municipal hospital felt to be desirable, and only conflicting interests had prevented its earlier establishment. The urgent need of the way, and at the end of February the first African patients (Horstley Street) were transferred to Uitvlugt, not a hospital.<sup>41</sup> The removal of the Africans to the Cape was an advantage, it was felt, of freeing accommodation which would believe overcrowding elsewhere.

Before the scale of the disaster had emerged, the officials who had been evicted from their homes did not appear to be. At first those primarily concerned were either placed in temporary accommodation whom provision was made at Uitvlugt. In time it was clear that measures were to be effective, many who had had no other accommodation would need to have their homes cleaned and disinfected. Therefore, a tent camp was set up on the municipal road near the docks. At the beginning of March road

GENERAL NEWS

# Indian Council failed to save its say traders

By Yusuf Nazeer  
Vereniging Indian traders who began moving out of their city shops since Monday into the new Indian-only business centre yesterday lashed out at the South African Indian Council for failing to save them from the Group Areas Act.

By yesterday 24 of the 81 traders had moved into the new shopping centre, a kilometre out of town, and which is now being called the Vereniging Oriental Plaza. Some traders who were still busy erecting shelves and fittings in their new shops while their goods lay piled up in boxes or on the floor in corners, said the shift had destroyed their daily income.

"We are losing money while we are still working on the shops," said Mr. Mohamed Dadoo, a shoe merchant. "Workmen were busy with his fittings and furniture."

Mr. Dadoo said the three weeks more to return which the authorities had promised them had passed. "I don't know when they could continue trading in their old city shops while they were under going the move to their new shops, had not materialised."

The shops were only opened on the understanding that they move their goods out. Community Development said the traders had had enough time to plan their move out.

Indian Council had "failed miserably" to help the traders. "Not one member has even put a foot here to see how we are faring," he added.

Traders said the fact that the SAIC had failed to stop the Government from kicking Indian businesses out of Pageview, Vereniging and other towns, now clearly indicated that the SAIC was a "useless puppet body collaborating with a racial regime."

SAIC members made no comment.

# Pageview is a human issue, committee told

CAPE TOWN — The removal of Indians from Pageview, Johannesburg, under the Group Areas Act had become an issue shrouded in bitterness and frustration, the honorary life president of the Pageview Residents' Association, Mr C Modi, told the President's Council yesterday.

Mr Modi and Mrs S Naidoo, vice-chairman of the association, gave evidence in Cape Town to the joint committee of the council which is investigating Pageview and District Six as well as the application of the Group Areas Act.

"It is essential that, for a happy and prosperous South Africa, the Government should repeal all discriminatory laws.

"Pageview and its people are human and should not be regarded as a political issue."

Mr Modi said the feelings and needs of the people of Pageview had been set aside just to show the might of the Government.

"For the past 31 years the Group Areas laws

have ruled our lives and it is now time for a complete re-think of the laws of the country."

Pageview had been a colourful part of Johannesburg since the days of Paul Kruger and the cream of Indian society had come from there, Mr Modi said.

He objected to having to move to Lenasia and felt that the Indian community had a right to remain a part of urban Johannesburg.

## INJUSTICE

Mrs Naidoo said she felt the Government had done a terrible injustice to the people of Pageview who, for the past 80 years, had lived in peace in the area with their white neighbours.

Lenasia was 35 km from the city centre and, to live there, would place a great financial and social burden on the Indian community.

"We agree that Pageview has to be renewed but not by uprooting our people. This has not been done to the whites and, if it is done to us in Page-

view, it can be nothing more than discrimination."

Mr Braam Raubenheimer, chairman of the council's planning committee, pointed out that overcrowding in Pageview was a fact.

Mr Modi said it was not clear how this had started.

It was a fact that people wanted to live as close to the city as possible and that no adjacent area had been declared for the residents of Pageview to expand, he added.

Many of the residents had not taken freehold rights on their properties because they believed these rights had been given to them by Parliament in 1937.

Mr Modi refuted claims that the small size of Pageview would inevitably mean high rentals and property prices. The current cost of travelling to and from Lenasia was about R150 a month for a family and the cost of housing there was about R300 a month.

It was unlikely that

Pageview would become more expensive, he said.

Mrs Naidoo said, in reply to a question, that the concept of the extended family was fading out of the Indian tradition in South Africa and that many younger people wished to be on their own rather than with their parents and grandparents. Pageview was ideally suited to their needs.

The chairman of the community relations committee, Mr Punt Jansen, said he could not agree with Mr Modi that residents had been happy in Pageview when it was declared white under the Group Areas Act in 1956. At that time it was overcrowded and some areas were unhygienic.

Mr Modi replied that because the area had been declared white in terms of the Group Areas Act and not the Urban Renewal Act, residents had been prohibited from making alterations or improvements.

The oral evidence given by Mr Modi and Mrs Naidoo supplemented a memorandum submitted to the council by the Pageview Residents Association, requesting the council to recommend to the Government that a central Indian city group area be established in Johannesburg and that Pageview should be the core of that area.

It asked for a moratorium on the demolition of homes in Pageview and a stop to removals from the area until the President's Council had completed its deliberations and had reached a decision. — Sapa.

African News warned, "The prospect before the city and district is not without grave possibilities, for Cape Town is an old town and it is in some particulars Eastern, which is to say, it contains a vast number of people and places not unsuited for the purposes of breeding spots of plague... Still," it added, "it would be foolish to suppose trouble with a long spoon."<sup>24</sup>

Plague was small at first, but it gradually increased in e. The earlier cases had all been the bubonic form, but type also appeared, 38 cases having been identified by Dr Simpson attributed the progress of the disease partly weather, for January had been unusually cool and wet, the r that month since 1845, being recorded. These conditions, favourable to the development of the plague bacillus, which in Cape Town for some time but until then had made little ter, he noted that a rise in temperature was regularly fourteen days by a rise in the number of cases, partly

# Police Warn Public to Be on Alert for Bombs

Police Warn Citizens to be alert for bombs in London and Port Elizabeth a police spokesman warned yesterday that similar events could occur in the city.

The spokesman who said he had not yet been asked to comment on the report that he needed to be alerted to be on the alert for bombs in the city.

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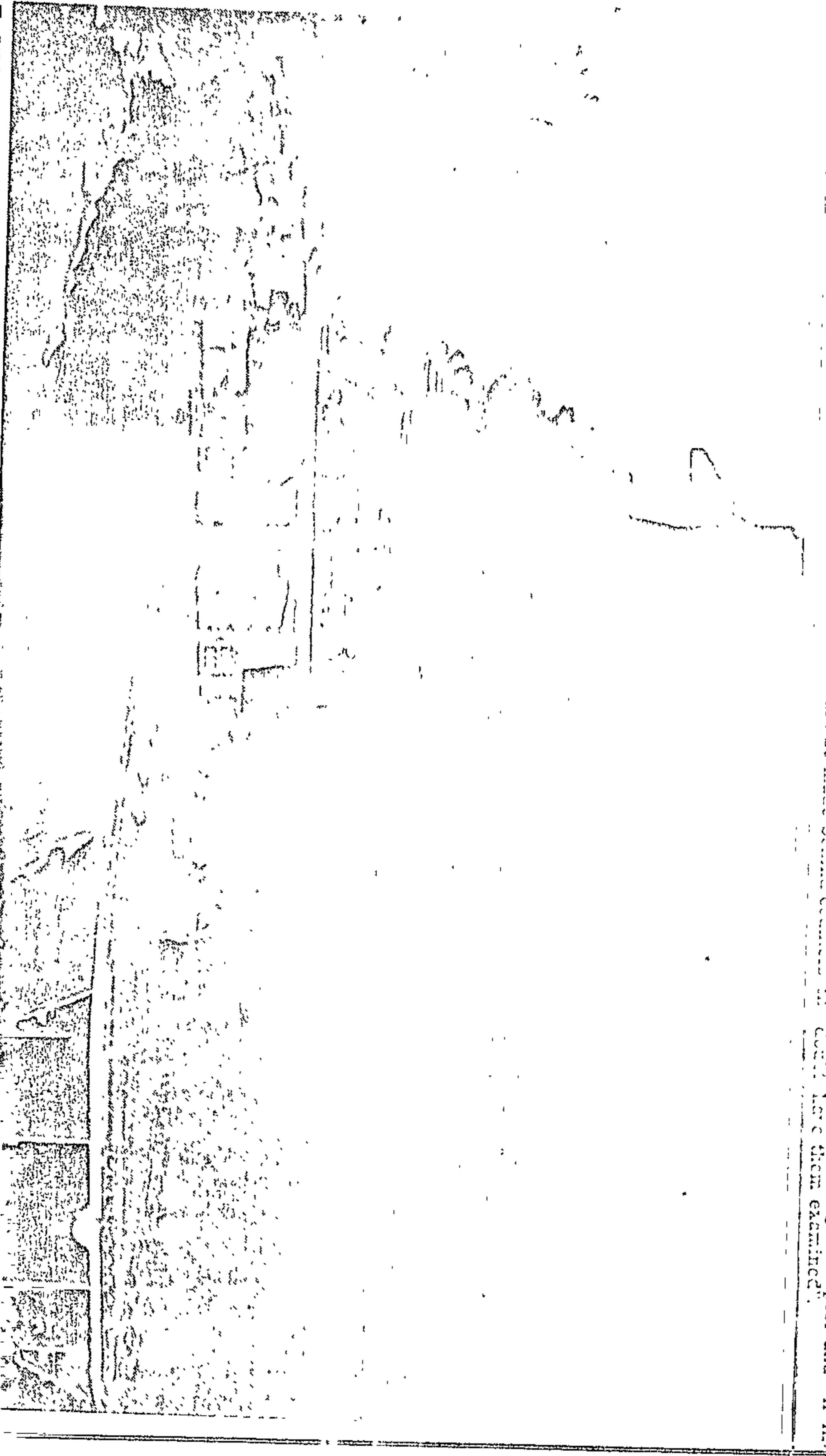
## Blind eye to UN rule bending

NEW YORK — An agreement between the United Nations and the Soviet Union to bend the rule of a 1948 treaty to allow the Soviet Union to send troops to East Germany to suppress a rebellion in East Berlin was a "blind eye" to the rule, a spokesman for the United Nations said yesterday.

The spokesman said the agreement was a "blind eye" to the rule of a 1948 treaty to allow the Soviet Union to send troops to East Germany to suppress a rebellion in East Berlin.

### Questioned

Also questioned this week was the use of UN briefing room facilities to stage a



# New attack in battle to save Pageview...

Can the Afrikaners women's organisation Kontak "save" Pageview the way it saved Alexandra township in 1979?

That is the million-dollar question the organisation's president Freda van Rooyen is asking herself this week as she and the Pageview Residents' Committee meet the President's Council to put their case before it.

Will there be dancing in the streets of Pageview as there was in "Alex"?

I put the question to Mrs van Rooyen in the Kontak office in Johannesburg, housed in the slightly down-at-heel old building that so many organisations with lofty ideals and little money find themselves in.

Mrs van Rooyen was as pragmatic and determinedly optimistic as

The battle to save Pageview from demolition was extended to the President's Council this week by the Afrikaners women's organisation, Kontak, and the Pageview Residents' Committee, reports SUE GARBETT.

she always is. As far as she is concerned Paul Kruger gave Pageview to the Indians and the Malays and she considers the Government morally obliged to leave it with them.

Organising interviews with the Minister of Community Development as I walked into Kontak's office, was Mrs Sylvia Naidoo, former chairman of the Pageview Residents' Committee, who is still putting all her efforts into saving the area from demolition for her people.

The two of them made an interesting contrast externally — the graceful, sari-draped Mrs Naidoo, the stout, determined Mrs van Rooyen. But they speak with

Instead of walking to work in central Johannesburg, Indians have to commute 70 km a day to and from Lenasia, said Mrs Naidoo.

She and Mrs van Rooyen are horrified that at a time when a piece of Johannesburg's history that goes back 80 years can be wiped off the face of the earth, that a religious community whose third generation was born there can be uprooted virtually overnight and transported to a place that in some cases has no farred roads, electricity or recreational facilities.

They are upset that Indian community life is being ripped apart, that the age old tradition of the home behind the shop is being destroyed so that wives can no longer help out in business and keep an eye on the children at the same time.

Mrs van Rooyen said she had no idea what the Government would do with Pageview once it was flattened. "We can't find out, and there's no guarantee that valuable land adjacent to the CBD won't be vacant and



**PREPARING FOR ACTION** — Mrs Sylvia Naidoo of the Pageview Residents' Committee and Mrs Freda van Rooyen, president of Kontak, doing research before appearing before the President's Council.

non-tax paying for ages," she stressed.

There are about 120 families left in Pageview compared with the 5 000 that have been moved out since the removals began.

Is it worth the effort for so few?

"Pageview, Fordburg and Newtown are the spiritual homes of the Indian community on the Reef," said Mrs Naidoo. "Anybody who

takes the trouble to know us knows that," she said.

Freda van Rooyen and her organisation undoubtedly fall into that category. Not only have they had a report on the redevelopment of Pageview done by Professor Toni Lamont of the Centre for Sociological Research at the University of South Africa, but they have been to Pageview

**PAGEVIEW** — solid structures turned to dust.

to make friends, to find out things for themselves.

They were invited to help by Mrs Naidoo after she had seen their good work in Alexandra township and at a time when the door had been slammed firmly on the Pageview Residents' Committee by the then Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Mrs Naidoo resigned her chairmanship of the committee in frustration and called her friend instead.

If all fails, will the effort have been worth anything? Mrs van Rooyen answered immediately in the affirmative. "You only get the feeling of belonging to South Africa when you learn to know and help the other people here."

Mrs Naidoo hesitated. "Then, I'm pleased that through Kontak, I've met Afrikaners people who obviously do want to work with us for a better South Africa."

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 prehensive drainage scheme,

**Lenasia**  
 shows its  
**anger over**  
**housing**

Chief Reporter

The Lenasia Management Committee yesterday suspended its functions until it has obtained satisfaction from the Department of Community Development on housing in the area.

received no adequate  
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But only disease had made the Cape Times look at "how the other  
 half lives". Similarly, the 5th October 1887 issue of the  
 Lantern referred to the "slum fever", stating that the slums  
 were where "...the Malays and Kafirs prefer to locate them-  
 selves". It described the line that divided white Cape Town  
 from coloured, and like the Cape Times, proceeded to state that  
 the white middle-class had no or no experience of the

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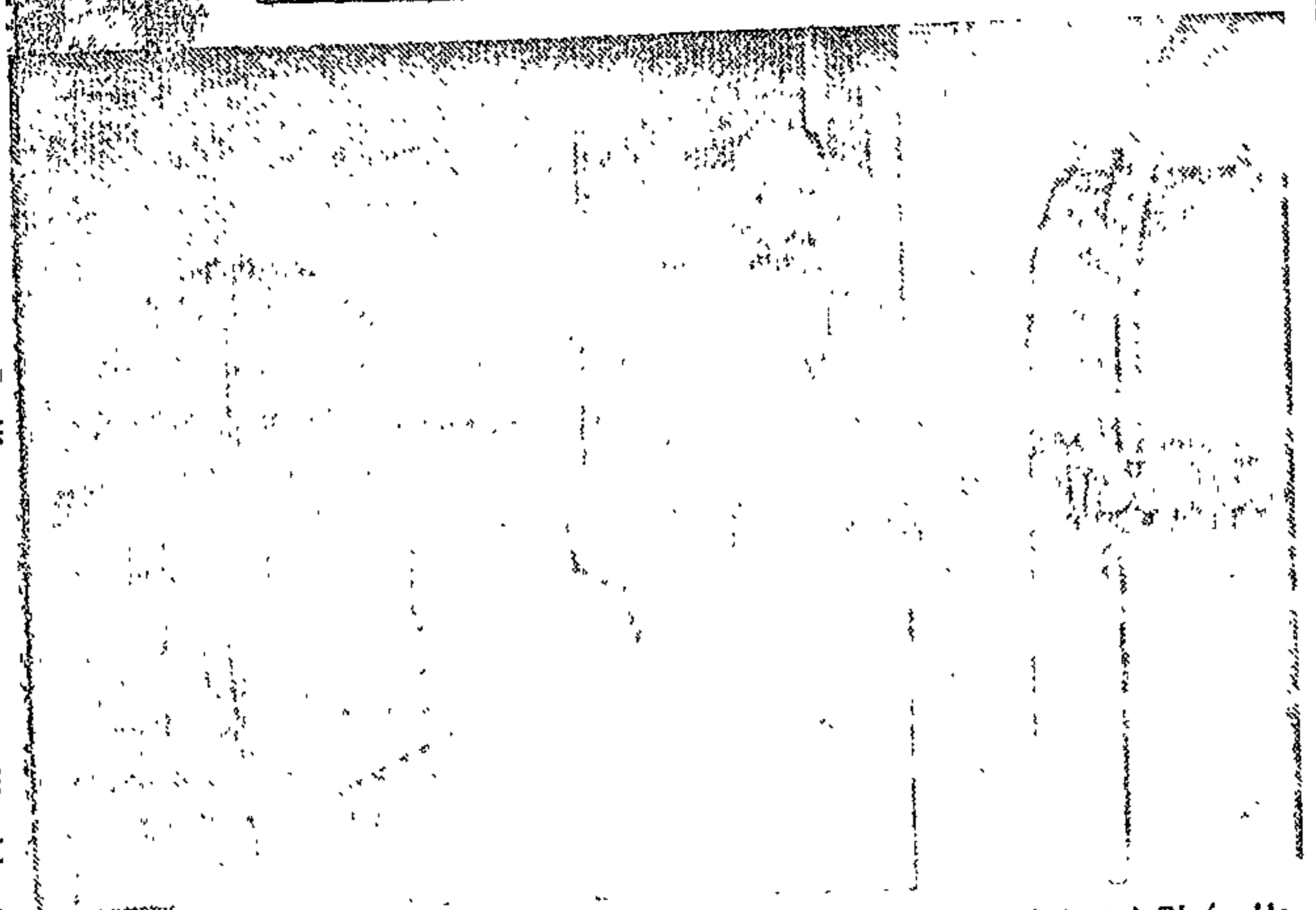
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He said that recently two homes were granted to employees from Natal of the former chairman of the SA Indian Council, Mr J N Reddy.  
 Points which the management committee raised were:  
 1. Homes were being allocated to outsiders;  
 2. Teachers and doctors who should have received houses or stands still had not received them;  
 3. Religious sites had not yet been allocated;  
 4. The department should have built a new shopping site, but had instead put it out to tender. This would prevent smaller traders getting shops.  
 Mr D Rossouw, the regional representative of the department, was not available today for comment.



Mr Mohammed Babu Dasoo at his shop. In the new Vereeniging Oriental Plaza. He said the Department of Community Development did not allow him a sufficient phasing out period but the department denied this.

# Indian Council member slams the stay-pout traders

**By Yusuf Nazeer**  
A South African Indian Council member, who said he believed "in working inside the Government system" today slammed Vereeniging Indian traders who claimed the council failed to protect them from being evicted under the Group Areas Act.  
Mr Ismail Dasoo told The Star that council members did in fact step in to get the traders an extension of their eviction deadlines.  
"...I was personally approached on two occasions — in June this year and again in July — to get the Government to extend their deadlines," said Mr Dasoo.  
A spokesman for the Vereeniging Traders' Association confirmed this.  
Mr Dasoo said the

traders were to blame for the situation they found themselves in. He said they did not honour the extension deadlines given to them to move out of their old premises.  
"They were given sufficient time and when their doors were padlocked to prevent them from trading I approached the Department of Community Development, along with my SAIC colleague, Mr Ibrahim Abramjee to get the department to unlock the shops," Mr Dasoo said.  
He added that the department had agreed to do this if the traders removed their stocks. Instead he said they began trading when their doors were opened.  
Spokesmen for the Traders' Association challenged Mr Dasoo's claims that they were to blame for the department's

tough action against them.  
Mr Babu Saley said: "We did not move because the fault's in the badly constructed shops in the new centre had not been rectified."  
He said traders were still repairing the shops and putting up fittings and fixtures.  
Mr Dasoo said the Group Areas Act was a fact of life in this country "and I believe in working inside the system for change."  
He also said the traders would do a "roaring trade" in the new Oriental Plaza complex.  
An association spokesman said Mr Dasoo was "selling out" his people by collaborating with "a racial regime" which brought hardship to his people through the Group Areas Act. Mr Dasoo denied this.

Robben Island. With the passing of the years the students had become increasingly agitated by the continued detention of their tribal leaders, the more so as some of them were related. But it was not until 1869 that the situation in Kaffraria was considered to be sufficiently stable to release them. What is significant though, is that the students were starting to realise

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# 205  
14/8/71 Col 63  
National African Federated Chamber of Commerce  
\*30. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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Whether a request has been directed to him by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce to utilize office accommodation in Johannesburg; if so, (a) what was the nature of such request and (b) what was his (i) reply and (ii) reasons for such reply?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

- (a) Application has been made to occupy offices in the Kine Centre, Johannesburg.
- (b) (i) The application was at first refused in terms of the present policy as determined by section 19 of the Group Areas Act of 1966. After fresh representations and a re-appraisal of prevailing circumstances, the matter has been treated as a special case and the application approved as such.

(ii) Falls away.

ARTICLE

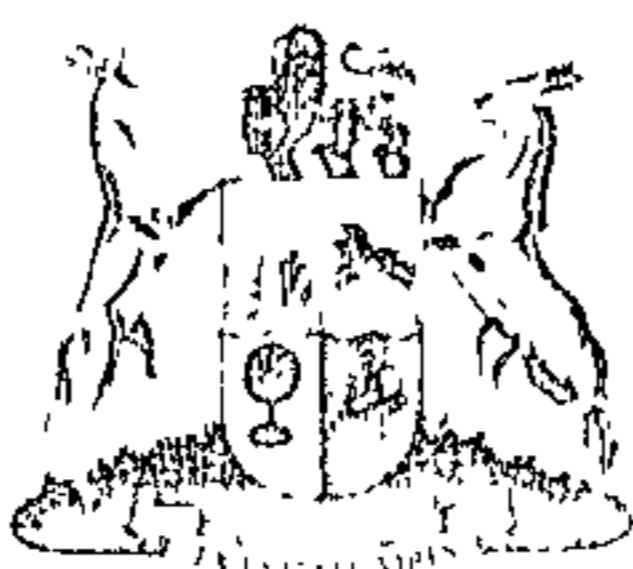
Chairman Ret  
controlled subsid  
which BC has taken a 5% share. Rich Rags is operating for less than a year, Rich Rags contributes 5% of the total turnover. Sales are expected to double in 1973 easily, judging from the speed of incoming orders from home (and overseas) for the stylish mod denim and twill gear.

There is a case that Back may be a bit optimistic. Rich Rags is the leader of a modern trend - any young designer riding on the back of the slump in the CMT trade, is trying his hand at denim design. Many are just as successful as Rich Rags whose strength at the moment is size and acceptance.

The fantastic growth and acceptance over the year is a sure indication that this may only be a passing trend and Rich Rags which only offer design potential may not be as valuable as all that. Already the larger chain fashion stores are buying exclusives from small suppliers, and many clothing stores are heavily overstocked.

Exports may be the solution. Problems here are with the size of orders and the cost to stores overseas after tariffs. If denim is truly fashion it will not pay to gear up to export size. If it is not, cost may kill, and Back, with his factory complex in Cape Town may still not be in as competitive a position as his friends who may be able to consider the homelands as a proposition.





# STAATSKOERANT

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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KAAPSTAD, 14 AUGUSTUS 1981

[No. 7722

CAPE TOWN, 14 AUGUST 1981

## ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN  
EN PENSIOENE

Die volgende konsepwetsontwerp word hierby vir  
algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer.

Kommentaar daarop en vertoe daaromtrent moet voor of  
op 15 September 1981 aan die Direkteur-generaal, Welsyn  
en Pensioene, Posbus 3879, Kaapstad, 8000 gestuur word

(a) Wetsontwerp op Menslike Weefsel, 1982

## GENERAL NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE  
AND PENSIONS

The following Draft Bill is hereby published for general  
information and comment

Any comment and representation thereon should be  
forwarded to the Director-General Health, Welfare and  
Pensions, P.O. Box 3879, Cape Town, 8000 on or before 15  
September 1981

(a) Human Tissue Bill, 1982

# New turn in housing rumpus

Mail Reporter

THE Lenasia Management Committee has postponed all meetings until the Department of Community Development answers allegations about irregularities in the allocation of houses in the Indian township.

Mr Abe Choonara, a member of the Lenasia management committee, yesterday said the committee decided unanimously at a meeting this week to take the drastic step of not holding meetings until the matter had been sorted out.

The committee accused the Department of Community Development of allocating houses to "outsiders" instead of attending to the natural growth in the township.

It also accused Department of Community Development officials of acting aggressively and using abusive language to Lenasia residents who complained about the allocation of houses.

Mr Choonara also said about 1 000 Lenasia families had had their electricity cut off three days ago.

Mr Dirk Rosouw, regional director of Community Development, was not available for comment yesterday.



Mrs Moolla, a centenarian, vows she will defy an official order to vacate her home.

## Grandma invokes Allah's help

By Yussuf Nazeer

A great-great-grandmother in Vereeniging swears she is going to do battle "allied with Allah," against the authorities before they remove her from her one-room home.

"All hell is going to break loose here before they get me out," Hawa Dawood Moolla says.

The widowed 101-year-old mother of two sons, 18 grandchildren 24 great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren still prays five times a day, fasts during Ramadan, pays her regular "zakaat" (charity dues to the poor) and has been to Mecca four times.

She says she has been living in her present home for more than two generations.

She and 81 Indian traders have been given notice by the Department of Community Development in terms of the Group Areas Act to move out of the old Indian quarters in Vereeniging's Market Avenue.

Grandma Moolla, who has been described by her family as a "lovable old

recluse" and "fiercely obstinate and independent," is demanding a home of her own. She does not want to live with her family under one roof.

She said officials told her to move in with her family as she does not qualify for a home of her own.

Her family, with splendid homes in the Vereeniging Indian group area Roshnee, want her to live with them.

"No ways," she says. "I want my own home!"

The lively centenarian had just risen from her prayer rug when I visited her. She was in a holy war mood.

"The wrath of Allah is going to descend on these uprooters of people.

"I'm damned if I am going to get out of here before they give me another home. I won't budge. They can send in the bulldozers," she said in a combination of Afrikaans and Gujarati dialect.

How does grandma propose to stop the bulldozers?

"By Allah power!" she said.

Cared-for  
cars:

Pageview  
uniting <sup>room</sup>  
to stop <sup>84</sup>  
evictions <sup>20/8/61</sup>

By ANNE SACKS

A NEW organisation, the Friends of Pageview, will be launched soon to help save the 140 families in the west Johannesburg suburb from eviction.

Mr Soni Hari, a member of the Save Pageview Association, announced the formation of the organisation yesterday.

He said several organisations would be involved in helping prevent the resettling of some 1,000 adults and children.

The Friends of Pageview is part of a new strategy to publicise the plight of Pageview residents.

This follows a "disappointing" meeting last week with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

The Save Pageview Association appealed to Mr Kotze to halt all evictions until after the President's Council had made its recommendations on the future of the suburb.

Mr Kotze said he could give no such undertaking.

The Save Pageview Association officially opened an advice office last night, and it is hoped a legal clinic will be established soon.

References

There will be sections on quality control and acceptance sampling in many business-oriented statistics texts. More specialised texts are:

- Duncan, A.J., "Quality Control and Industrial Statistics," 4th Edition, Homewood, Ill., Irwin Inc., 1974.  
Grant, E.L. "Statistical Quality Control", 3rd Ed, McGraw Hill, 1964  
Grant, E.L. & Leavenworth, R.S., "Statistical Quality Control, 4th Ed.", 1972  
Cordem, D.J., "Statistical Methods in Quality Control", Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1957  
Jusam, J.M. ed., "Quality Control Handbook", McGraw-Hill, 1962.



Rhodes Champagne Queen, Carol Lowry (left) who had to face a packed University of Port Elizabeth stadium in her panties after her jogger shorts were pulled down before the traditional toast at Saturday's intervarsity between Rhodes and UPE. With the hapless queen is her UPE counterpart, Nicky de Groot.

## Students face punishment

DD 24/8/81 (84)  
 GRAHAMSTOWN — The Rhodes Intersity Sports Committee is to take strict disciplinary action against the student who took the sparkle out of the traditional toast before Saturday's intervarsity in Port Elizabeth, when he pulled down Rhodes champagne queen, Carol Lowry's jogger pants as she faced a packed sta-

dium at UPE. Disciplinary action will also be taken against three Rhodes students who dropped their pants and bared their bottoms to spectators during the march.

In an interview last night, a member of the Rhodes committee said the incidents were dis-

cussed at a meeting on Saturday evening. "All agreed that those involved should be severely punished as soon as possible".

A stunned Carol, a first year physical education student, who was left facing the spectators in her panties, last night described the incident as "very humiliating".

She said the student involved was from Rhodes and disciplinary action would be taken against him.

The president of the SRC at UPE, Mr Lloyd Smuts, said that apart from the two incidents, which he described as "disgusting", students had behaved well. — DDC.

Managing file

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In order to limit the time taken and number of tapes used by SAVALL, files which have not been assigned for more than 30 days are deleted from the system. This is done monthly (near mid-month) by a program called REMOVE. A copy of each file being 'removed' is made on a special tape before the entry in the Master File Directory is deleted. REMOVE tapes are kept for one year. Typically about 1100 files are removed each month. At most 100 of these are ever loaded again on request of a user - see 'Recovery of files' below.

Another way the number of files on the system is restricted and the amount of storage used is limited is by restricting S account holders to one file per account and placing a limit on the maximum size of this file. In contrast to the severity of this restriction on S accounts the system for restricting storage used by departments on all other accounts is distinctly friendly. Each department is allocated a limit. Each day the Computing Service calculates the amount of storage used by each department. Each department for which storage usage exceeds the applicable limit is sent a friendly warning about possible deletion of excess files. Limits are negotiable!

Council discloses urban renewal plan for Vrededorp area

By Yussuf Nazeer

New plans for the redevelopment of Vrededorp-Pageview as a white group area under the Johannesburg City Council's urban renewal scheme were revealed yesterday at a Township Board hearing.

The board was told that the scheme for urban renewal of Vrededorp-Pageview had been approved by the council in September 1975. A number of amendments to the scheme had since been made.

A major change was the re-routing of various streets around two mosques in the area. The roads were initially planned in a way which would destroy the mosques and there had been an outcry from Muslims when they heard about this.

The mosques will now stand, according to the amended plan, outside the white residential area but still in a white group area.

The council told the board, which inspected the area yesterday, that the amended plans provide for.

- Additional parks and green belts.

- A shopping complex with a recreation hall and church.

- Additional schools, churches and nursery schools.

- An industrial area.
- Changes in road patterns.

Dwellings which were in good condition would be retained, while those in poor state would be renovated or demolished.

Property owned by the Department of Community Development would be sold on an open market to the private sector.

The department has already built duplex flats and houses in Vrededorp and it has set aside sites for high density development.

The city council will build 60 units for the aged.

A number of bodies lodged their objections to the council's amended plans for the Vrededorp-Pageview area.

The Urban Foundation and the Pageview Residents' Association felt there should be no planning for the area until the President's Council produced its report.

Jomag's objections concerned the replanning of roads. It was felt the scheme was likely to interfere with Jomag's road plans.

The hearing continues today at the Civic Centre.

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# Pageview

## doubts

### affect

RDM 25/8/81

## Vrededorp

### renewal

84

By ANNE SACKS

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration has been urged not to approve plans for the renewal of part of Vrededorp, Johannesburg, until the future of Pageview has been decided.

The area — which dominated evidence heard by a Townships Board at the Civic Centre yesterday — is between 11th and 17th Streets in the controversial western Johannesburg suburb of Pageview.

It has been included in the Vrededorp urban renewal scheme, which was approved by the Johannesburg City Council in 1975.

Public interest groups and representatives from Pageview and the Muslim community urged the board, an agency of the provincial administration, not to rubber-stamp the council's plans for Pageview.

### Insecurity

They argued that, if Pageview were restored to the Indian community, plans for the portion would have to be redrawn and resubmitted for approval. Present plans for the portion would not meet the needs of the Indian community, where housing was an urgent priority, they said.

The council is applying to have most of the Pageview portion rezoned for a park, shops and places of worship.

However, representatives from the council's town planning department recommended the plans be approved to avoid further delays. Renewal plans for Vrededorp date from the 60s.

Town planners said the council, unlike private individuals, was obliged to follow lengthy land rezoning procedures.

If Pageview were restored to the Indian community, the council argued, there would be no delays in developing the suburb because it was already zoned for residential use.

Insecurity over the future of Pageview has spilled over into neighbouring Vrededorp.

### Benefit

rently. the Tra means the Tra ing most of the The Transkei Vikas was reported by the Government last disputed by the ment on the squ said she was ch, and the po- then said he utely sure.

# Hospital for Star 27/8/81 Lenasia to ~~cost~~ 84 cost R2-m

A group of Indian doctors will soon see a long-awaited dream come true, the start of work on a R2-million private hospital in Lenasia.

The three-storey building will initially have 71 beds, three operating theatres, maternity ward, radiology section, nurseries, pharmacy, specialists' consulting rooms and other facilities.

Plans are completed and tenders are expected to be called for in three months' time.

More than 50 doctors, with some pharmacists and businessmen have formed a company, Lenmed Clinic Ltd, to launch the scheme on 1,25 ha of ground in Lenasia Extension 8.

The public is being allowed to buy shares.

Company secretary Mr D K Bhana said the hospital would not be "out of reach" of the ordinary man.

"We are not building an elitist clinic. It will also be open to all races."

Plans for a hospital in Lenasia had been going on for more than 20 years.

The Provincial Administration — which is now putting up a day clinic in Lenasia — has said in the past that the problem was suitable land, because proposed sites were dolomitic.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.



# District Six gets a reprieve

928/6/15/81  
464  
J.P.R.

## Mall Correspondent

THE District Six Rent, Residents' and Ratepayers' Association announced yesterday that a settlement had been reached in an action in which the association applied for a Supreme Court order invalidating eviction notices served on residents of District Six by the Community Development Board.

The settlement negotiations were initiated by the State attorney on behalf of the board and of the second respondent, Mr. J. W. Walters, regional representative of the Department of Community Development, the announcement added. In terms of the settlement the board and Mr. Walters un-

dertook not to take any further action on notices issued before August 15, 1980, to any tenant or occupier now living in District Six and would regard such notices as withdrawn.

The announcement said the District Six Rent, Residents' and Ratepayers' Association had, on its part, undertaken to withdraw the legal action instituted on August 15, last year. The association's costs had been paid.

In its notice of motion lodged with the Supreme Court the association claimed that eviction notices were issued without suitable alternative housing being made available to the District Six residents as speci-

## Eviction notices cancelled

filed in the Group Areas Act of 1966.

The notice of motion also challenged the authority of Mr. Walters in taking possession of property in District Six from which residents had been evicted. The area in question includes the site earmarked for a new Cape Technikon.

The Rev. Basil van Rensburg, an executive member of the association and a parish priest in District Six, said in a founding affidavit that residents had been issued with notices entitled "termination of lease"; "termination of occupation"; and "intention to take possession of property" by the Community Development Board.

In these printed notices the residents were advised to vacate their properties and the words "alternative accommodation will be offered to you" were added in ink at the foot of the notices.

"The effect of such notices is that residents are being threatened with eviction without ac-

tually having received alternative accommodation at the time of the notice," Father Van Rensburg said.

"Our association believes this practice is contrary both to the spirit and the letter of the law in terms of the Group Areas Act, since suitable alternative housing should have been made available to the affected persons before notices were served on them."

It has been announced in Cape Town that the President's Council committee dealing with the investigation into District Six, Pageview and the Group Areas Act will hear evidence from the Cape Town City Council on September 7.

28/8/81 84



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Vol. 194]

PRETORIA, 28 AUGUSTUS 1981  
AUGUST

[No. 7740

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika  
No. 153, 1981

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE  
DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE SPRINGS,  
DISTRICK SPRINGS, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 publika-  
sie van hierdie Proklamasie, gebiede 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 Kaapstad, op hede die Dertigste dag van  
Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

(1) Die dorp Modder East in sy geheel (Algemene Plan  
A1916/67).

(2) Die dorp Modder East-uitbreiding 1 in sy geheel  
(Algemene Plan A3296/70).

(3) Die dorp Persida in sy geheel (Algemene Plan  
A4089/58).

(4) Begin by Baken H op Algemene Plan A3489/39 van  
die dorp Welgedacht; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts  
met die noordoostelike grense van genoemde dorp langs tot  
by Baken P op genoemde algemene plan; daarvandaan suid-  
ooswaarts met die suidwestelike grens van Erf 1507 langs in  
genoemde dorp tot by die suidwestelike baken van  
genoemde erf; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die suidoos-  
telike grens van Mainstraat langs, sodat dit by hierdie ge-  
bied ingesluit word, tot by Baken d op genoemde algemene  
plan; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met die suid-  
westelike grense van die plaas Welgedacht 74 IR langs,  
sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken S  
op Algemene Plan A918/46 van Welgedacht-landbou-  
hoewes; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die grense van

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa  
No. 153, 1981

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS ET TERMS OF  
THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT SPRINGS,  
DISTRICT OF SPRINGS, PROVINCE OF THE  
TRANSVAAL

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 of this  
Proclamation, be areas for occupation and ownership by  
members of the White group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of  
South Africa at Cape Town this Thirtieth day of July, One  
thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

(1) Modder East Township in its entirety (General Plan  
A1916/67).

(2) Modder East Township Extension 1 in its entirety  
(General Plan A3296/70).

(3) Persida Township in its entirety (General Plan  
A4089/58).

(4) Beginning at Beacon H on General Plan A3489/39 of  
Welgedacht Township; thence generally south-eastwards  
along the north-eastern boundaries of the said township to  
Beacon P on the said general plan; thence south-eastwards  
along the south-western boundary of Erf 1507 in the said  
township to the south-western beacon of the said erf; thence  
south-westwards along the south-eastern boundary of Main  
Street, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon d on the  
said general plan; thence generally north-westwards along  
the south-western boundaries of the farm Welgedacht 74  
IR, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon S on General

Holdings: the said agricultural holdings (General Plan A1040/72) of the said agricultural township; thence generally westwards along the boundaries of the said township, to Beacon F thereof; thence generally southwards, westwards, northwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of Pollak Park Township Extension 3, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon H thereof; thence eastwards in a straight line to Beacon A on General Plan A1566/78 of Pollak Park Township Extension 4; thence generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Pollak Park Township Extension 4 and Pollak Park Township Extension 2 to Beacon A on the general plan of the latter township, the point of beginning.

General Plan A1566/78 van die dorp Pollak Park-uitbreiding 4; daarvan aan algemeen noordooswaarts met die grense van genoemde dorpe Pollak Park-uitbreiding 4 en Pollak Park-uitbreiding 2 langs tot by Baken A op die algemene plan van genoemde dorp, die beginpunt.

(16) Die dorp Edelweiss in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A5502/70).

(17) Die dorp Edelweiss-uitbreiding 1 in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A4635/75).

(18) Die dorp Daggafontein-uitbreiding 1 in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A2789/67).

(19) Die dorp Daggafontein in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A2794/69).

(20) Die dorp Daggafontein-uitbreiding 2 in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A3496/72).

(21) Die dorp Struisbult in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A5935/68).

(22) Die dorp Struisbult-uitbreiding 1 in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A8129/74).

(23) Die dorp Selcourt-uitbreiding 3 in sy geheel (Algemene Plan A3302/78).

generally westwards along the boundaries of the said remainder of Portion 93, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon T2 thereof; thence generally southwards, westwards, northwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of Pollak Park Township Extension 3, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon H thereof; thence eastwards in a straight line to Beacon A on General Plan A1566/78 of Pollak Park Township Extension 4; thence generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Pollak Park Township Extension 4 and Pollak Park Township Extension 2 to Beacon A on the general plan of the latter township, the point of beginning.

(16) Edelweiss Township in its entirety (General Plan A5502/70).

(17) Edelweiss Township Extension 1 in its entirety (General Plan A4635/75).

(18) Daggafontein Township Extension 1 in its entirety (General Plan A2789/67).

(19) Daggafontein Township in its entirety (General Plan A2794/69).

(20) Daggafontein Township Extension 2 in its entirety (General Plan A3496/72).

(21) Struisbult Township in its entirety (General Plan A5935/68).

(22) Struisbult Township Extension 1 in its entirety (General Plan A8129/74).

(23) Selcourt Township Extension 3 in its entirety (General Plan A3302/78).

# PAGEVIEW'S LAST STAND

MRS Jamna Vannari, a 60-year-old widow who lives in Pageview, spends most of her paltry monthly pension on food. But Mrs Vannari will soon go hungry.

She is likely to be resettled 30km away in Lenasia, where her monthly rent will increase from a flat R10,50 to R12,50 plus another R10 for lights and water. The house she has been allocated by the Department of Community Development is far from shops and is not on a bus route.

Even if sympathetic neighbours offer to do Mrs Vannari's shopping for her, there's not much they could buy with the R40 left over from her monthly pension of R62 after she's forked out the rent.

Mrs Vannari is one of the remaining 1 000 men, women and children who are fighting to stay in Pageview, where a viable Indian community has flourished for 80 years. The original community, estimated to have numbered some 4 000 people at one time, has been systematically reduced and removed under the Group Areas Act over the past 20 years.

The mainly working-class residents are so determined to save their suburb from being developed for whites, that they say they are now "rolling up their sleeves" to take on the Department of Community Development.

The community's fighting spirit hasn't been dampened by past setbacks. Peaceful protest, organised mainly by the Save Pageview Association, has failed, and urgent appeals to the Government to halt all evictions from the suburb, 2km north-west of the Johannesburg central business district, until after the President's Council has made its recommendations, have come to nothing.

Now the Save Pageview Association is formulating new strategies to publicise the plight of residents. A new organisation, the Friends of Pageview, will be launched in September aimed at involving as many organisations as possible in the fight against forced removals under the Group Areas Act.

An advice office has already been established, while the Legal Resources Centre has agreed to assist residents in matters concerning their legal rights.

The Department of Community Development will also be drawn into the campaign. Individual cases of hardship will be presented to the regional director for his suggestions.

Says Mr Soni Hari, a member of the Save Pageview Association: "People simply can't afford to be moved. Where does the money for the extra monthly expenses come from? We don't know. So we are going to ask Community Development if they know."

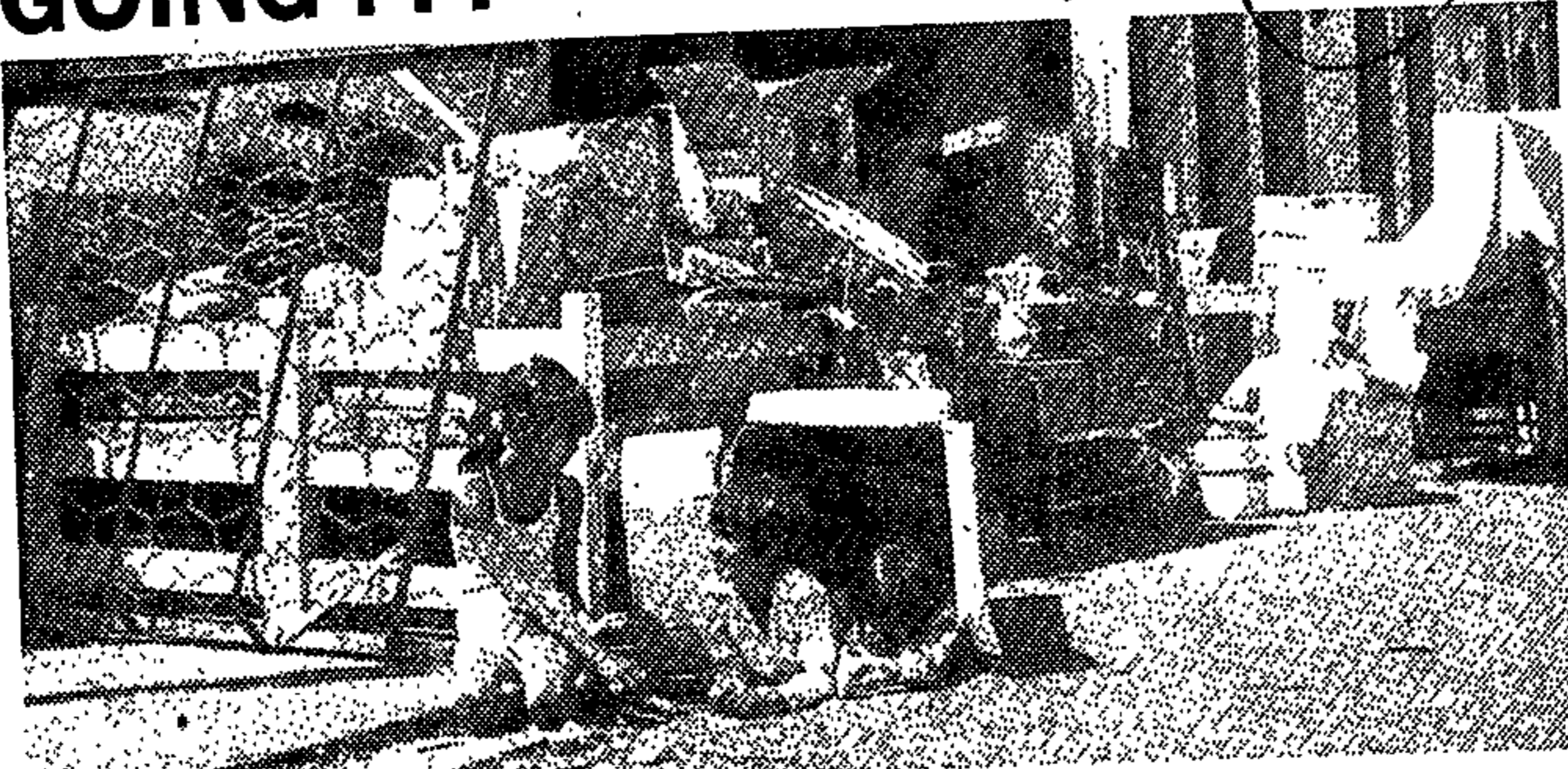
Pageview is a slum. So say both Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, and Mr Braam Raubenheimer, chairman of the President's Council planning committee, after their whistle-stop tours of the suburb earlier this year.

But Mr Winston Herzenberg, Johannesburg city councillor whose ward borders on Pageview, says Pageview was never a slum.

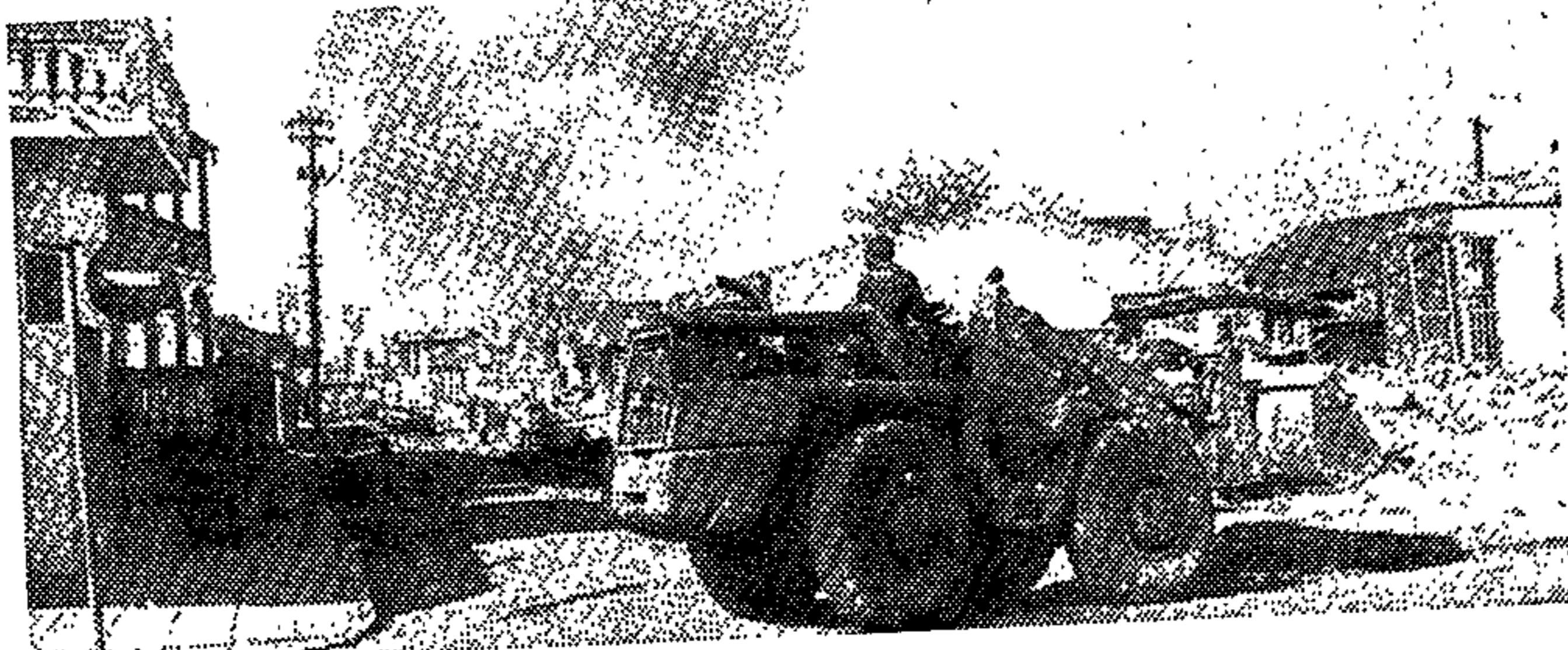
He says one-third of the original dwellings could have justifiably been demolished,

Undaunted by past setbacks, Pageview residents are fighting harder than ever for the right to live in the suburb they have occupied for 80 years. Now, ANNE SACKS reports, a Friends of Pageview organisation is being launched to involve the wider community in the fight against forced removals under the Group Areas Act.

GOING . . .



GOING . . .



GONE!



one-third could have been renovated and one-third were in good condition.

He says Pageview residents have been reluctant to maintain their homes because of the uncertainty of the future, while the Department of Community Development's method of demolishing houses has demoralised the community and accelerated the process of deterioration.

"When a house is vacated, the roof, windows, doors and floors are removed in order to make the dwellings uninhabitable," he says.

"The effect is to demoralise the people living alongside and encourage them to move to Lenasia."

He believes the R18-million used by the Johannesburg City Council for the building

of the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg could have been invested more fruitfully in upgrading the area, including the bazaar-type 14th Street shops, which were closed by the Department.

The President's Council is likely to make known its recommendations on the future of Pageview at the end of next month. And Mr Kotze has promised to seek solutions that will satisfy the most number of people.

But the Central Business District Association (CBDA) believes the Government has no coherent plan for Pageview.

The CBDA commissioned a firm of private consultants to investigate the feasibility of re-establishing Pageview as an Indian area because it believed "business in the city

was proclaimed a white group area in 1956 as part of the Government's policy to create "white spots" and "black spots".

The Department of Community Development began expropriating the property from the Johannesburg Council and set about systematically removing Pageview families to Lenasia and demolishing the vacated homes — an upheaval which is continuing.

Today, the Indian community still has a considerable investment in the area. Facilities which are used or shared by Indians include four mosques, five primary schools, a temple, seven major community halls, two local libraries, a teachers' training school, a private nursery school, five Indian cinemas, an Indian-owned hotel, a sports fields, a crematorium, and a clinic.

In terms of Islamic law and custom, the site of a mosque may not be used for any other purpose. To facilitate this, the city council re-routed a major north-south arterial so the mosques need not be demolished.

Says Winston Herzenberg: "It would therefore be illogical to develop Pageview as a white area while these mosques continue to be used indefinitely by the Indian community."

The Government says it has no objection to Indians living close to the Johannesburg central business district, but maintains Pageview is too small.

Not so, says the CBDA report. Pageview would be ideal for the development of a medium to high density area for about 14 000 people of the type now living in Hillbrow, Braamfontein and the city centre.

They are not interested in the family accommodation provided in Lenasia and prefer an urban to suburban lifestyle.

Drawing on overseas experience, the report shows high density development does not per se create poor living conditions.

"Pageview could be ideal in providing an urban alternative to Lenasia which only provides accommodation for families with little or no attraction for the young married couples, single people, students and others who require very different types of housing and location," the report says.

In a memorandum to the President's Council, Winston Herzenberg proposes Pageview be redeveloped for the existing residents and previous residents who were uprooted.

He says redevelopment should be a joint project of the Department of Community Development, the City Council and the private sector.

Redevelopment could proceed by an immediate halt to all evictions and forced removals, deproclamation of the suburb as a white area, an entirely new town planning scheme, the sale of stands on a freehold basis, and Department of Community Development loans to people who wish to build their own homes.

He says the uprooting of settled communities for ideological and racial reasons is a wrong which should be put right immediately.

would benefit from a revitalised high density residential area in Pageview, and if this were to be occupied by Indians, it would significantly add to the quality of life of all the residents of the city by providing cultural diversity."

During the investigation, the consultants came across a letter from the Department to the Johannesburg council, dated August 20, 1980, asking the municipality to buy the Pageview land from it and to consider re-planning the area for about 300 low-cost houses.

This is evidence that no plan exists for Pageview, the report said.

Pageview was granted freehold title by Parliament in 1938, although most residents had economic reasons for occupying the property on a leasehold basis. The suburb

i.e. when there is prop.

We can show that

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{st}) = E(\dots)$$

Two special cases of

a) If  $f_i = n_i/N_i$   

$$\text{Var}(\dots)$$

b) If Proportional Alloc.  

$$\text{Var}(\dots)$$

Usually we estimate

$$\hat{\text{Var}}(\bar{x}_{st}) = s^2(\dots)$$

# Eldorado Park to get housing boost

84 1277 Star 9/9/8

The Department of Community Development has allocated R2-million for the construction of two coloured housing schemes in Eldorado Park Extension 9.

An area for 200 units in economic and assisted housing schemes has been cleared and the Johannesburg City Council has now invited tenders for the building of these homes.

## For sale

There are still 930 houses available in the city council's selling schemes in six coloured residential areas. To date a total of 1851 homes has been sold. There are still 421 homes for sale in Riverlea, with only 12 available in Eldorado Park Extension 6. Houses for sale in other areas are Eldorado Park Extension 2 (267), Eldorado Park Extension 4 (114), Coronationville (102) and El-

dorado Park Extension 7 (14).

## Backlog

There are 1222 people on the council's waiting list for accommodation in white economic, assisted and old age housing estates. A total of 921 applicants are on the waiting list for economic housing, 228 for old age homes and 73 for assisted housing.

$$(8.25)$$

$$(8.26)$$

$$= f, \text{ all } i)$$

$$W_i S_i^2$$

$$(8.27)$$

and  $\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{st})$  by

$$(1-f_i) s_i^2 / n_i$$

$$(8.28)$$

When is a stratified estimate better than an unstratified one?

Using the principles of analysis of variance, we can split the total variance  $S^2$  into two parts

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^k (N_i - 1) S_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^k N_i (\bar{X}_i - \bar{X})^2 \right] \quad (8.29)$$

We just assume that we have proportional allocation.

Then by comparing (8.27) with (8.1), and using (8.29)

it can be shown that if the stratum sizes are all moderately large\*

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{st}) \leq \text{Var}(\bar{x}_{S.R.S.})$$

In general,

$\bar{x}_{st}$  is more efficient than  $\bar{x}_{S.R.S.}$  if the

between-stratum variation is "large" relative to the

within-stratum variation - the greater the relative difference,

the greater the efficiency of  $\bar{x}_{st}$ .

\* If  $\frac{N_i - 1}{N - 1} \approx \frac{N_i}{N} \approx \frac{N_i}{N - 1}$

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# Push 'illegals' out, demand Mayfair whites

star 3/9/81

84

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By Deon Delpont

Indian and coloured residents are turning Mayfair, Vrededorp and Pageview into slums and should be kicked out, claims a petition being circulated among whites in the area.

The petition also attacks a Johannesburg city councillor, Mrs Molly Kopel, for supporting another petition asking that "settled communities" be allowed to stay in the area.

"Mrs Kopel's petition is too ambiguous. Many people thought her petition was in support of the whites staying in these suburbs," said Mr William Cronk, a Mayfair resident, and senior township manager for the West Rand Administration Board in Soweto.

Over 1 000 families had signed his petition so far and it would be presented to the local MP and MPC,

Mr Cronk said.

When Indian or coloured families moved into the area property values of surrounding houses went down, he claimed.

"The Department of Community Development is building houses in Lenasia and by the end of the year there will be 2 800 new homes there. We feel there is sufficient accommodation for these people," Mr Cronk said.

It was a pity Indian businessmen with shops in the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg had to travel from Lenasia every day. But whites also had to travel long distances to work and Indian businessmen should look for alternative accommodation or employment, he said.

"The buying power is in Soweto, less than 2 kilometres from Lenasia. They should establish a multimarket or supermarket between the two

areas. This will stop the inflow of blacks to shopping centres in Mayfair, Roodenort and Brixton," Mr Cronk said.

If Indian businessmen were to be moved out of the Oriental Plaza it could be turned into a State-controlled old age home for whites, Mr Cronk suggested.

"There are not so many good bargains for whites at the Plaza any longer," he added.

Mrs Molly Kopel said today she could not understand how people signing the petition could call for other groups to be kicked out of the area.

"My concern was that the whites might be removed, as some Government sources implied. All the resident communities should be allowed to continue living there," she said.

The business appears to be making less use of funds available. Turnover on assets employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of refitting the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.

# Ennerrdale

840  
4/9/81  
(84)

# Residents Fed Up

By Yusuf Nazir

A "fed up" ratepayers body has accused the authorities of allowing the Ennerrdale coloured township near Grahamstown to be run by "an inept, venal and inefficient" management committee.

The Ennerrdale Advisory Committee (EAC), which claims to represent the township's residents, said that services in the township had deteriorated to the point where people were "sick and tired" of "listless" management committees which lacked "drive and guts".

The memo listed grievances, printed at a meeting.

Management committee members stayed away from committee meetings with Perr-Urban Board representatives. At recent meeting where the budget for the township was presented, only two committee members —

less than a quorum — turned up.

One committee member had resigned but the parish was not informed about the vacancy.

A by-election was now pending to fill this vacancy but residents who moved into Ennerrdale after 1975 cannot vote because of the undemocratic ordinance. The authorities refuse to amend.

The committee, with-

out the consent of the people, empowered a sports and cultural group to control the use of community facilities in the township.

A committee member who had not attended meetings this year was granted R300 from ratepayers money for "services he rendered to the community".

The chairman of the EAC, Mr P T Ireland, said the Ennerrdale Ad-

visory Committee refused to "sit down with us and discuss these grievances".

"They want us to send them a memo which we refuse to do. We have sent them memoranda in the past, which they have simply ignored."

We are calling for the resignation of the chairman, Mr Ireland, and the present management committee.

"We also want to know

why the authorities will not amend the management committee election ordinance to allow new residents to participate in the committee's elections or by-elections," Mr Ireland said.

The chairman of the EMC, Mr Fred Norman, said the EAC was unworkable and refused to cooperate with the management committee.

"We asked them for a memo about their grievances but they have not given us this to date," he said.

Mr Norman said he had asked Perr-Urban Board to "do something" about changing the election ordinance so that all township residents could participate in the by-elections scheduled for October 14.

He said the R300 which had been recommended for the retired committee member had not been given to him.

# Nigel Indians 'crying out' for homes

By Yussuf Nazeer  
 Nigel's Indian families living in overcrowded backyards in Mackenzieville township for the past 10 years will have to continue living under those conditions for another two to three years.

Frustrated residents called in The Star yesterday to investigate their plight. Many said they had been crying out to the Nigel Town Council to build homes for them for nearly 10 years.

Some families said they were being ripped off by unscrupulous and greedy landlords who were charging high rents for dilapidated backyard rooms and garages converted into dwellings.

The families refused to give their names because they said they could be kicked into the streets by their landlords.

The Star found families living in congested conditions in rooms — some built out of zinc sheeting — that leaked when it rained and had poor ventilation.

Civic spokesmen criticised the authorities for allowing Mackenzieville to deteriorate. They said the sanitary system was primitive. Several families had been sharing bucket lat-

rine for more than 20 years.

There were no sporting or recreational facilities and with the exception of one street the dirt roads were in a poor condition. There was no official management committee to take up grievances.

Last year the authorities "froze" the Indian shopping centre in Mackenzieville so that no building expansion or renovation could take place for 20 years. Shopkeepers complained.

The Nigel Town Clerk, Mr P M Wagener, yesterday said the council had acquired land for the de-

velopment of Mackenzieville Extension 1. Plans for the new area had already been drawn up in consultation with Indian community representatives.

He blamed a bickering Muslim body for the delay in the extension and development of Mackenzieville. The Muslims denied they were to blame.

Mr Wagener said a model township was being planned but it would be about two years before homes actually went up with tarred roads, drains, waterborne sewerage and other amenities.

PROGRAM CRUSTAR2  
 STATISTICS FROM TABLE A 81/01/07

RUN AA

PAGE 16





**STAATSKOERANT**  
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA  
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

PRYS (AVB ingesluit) 30c PRICE (GST included)

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Vol. 195]

PRETORIA, 4 SEPTEMBER 1981

[No. 7754

**PROKLAMASIES**

van die  
 Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 162, 1981

**VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE LEANDRA, DISTRIK BETHAL, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL**

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in—

(i) paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep; en

(ii) paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiër-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 van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Dertiende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**BYLAE**

**BLANKE GROEP**

(a) Begin by Baken E op Algemene Plan A4339/63 van die dorp Leslie-uitbreiding 3; daarvandaan algemeen noordooswaarts en suidooswaarts met die grense van genoemde

738—1

**PROCLAMATIONS**

by the  
 State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 162, 1981

**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 LEANDRA, DISTRICT OF BETHAL, 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—

(i) paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group; and

(ii) paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian 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 of this Proclamation, apply in the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Thirteenth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Fifty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ

**SCHEDULE**

**WHITE GROUP**

(a) Beginning at Beacon E on General Plan A4339/63 of Leslie Township Extension 3; thence generally north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the

7754—1

# Lenasia

## houses

## 'go to outsiders'

Star 4/9/81  
48  
MA

### Chief Reporter

The Lenasia Management Committee has told members of the President's Council that housing in the suburb is being allocated to outsiders rather than local people.

The management committee said this in submissions at a meeting in Johannesburg this week to the President's Council planning committee under the chairmanship of Mr Braam Raubenheimer.

Mr Abe Choonara, chairman of the ma-

agement committee, said it received a sympathetic two-hour hearing and the planning committee undertook to look further into complaints.

A full memorandum will be submitted to the President's Council on the problems of Lenasia.

The greatest complaint in Lenasia is that local people on the waiting list for houses — some have waited since 1969 — have been passed over while people arriving from elsewhere have been allocated homes.

Mr Choonara said the management committee should sit on the Department of Community Development's allocation board to help decide housing allocations.

The department has taken the stand that as the management committee is a city council body — and the council does not build houses in Lenasia — it has no right to allocate houses.

Mr Choonara told the President's Council committee that three bodies now controlled Lenasia — the department, the council, and the Peri-Urban Board.

The management committee, as a statutory body, should be consulted by all three.

The management committee also complained of delay in the allocation of industrial and religious sites.

effect on the Cape Muslim community, because the Pact Government failed to deliver the goods. No effort was made to bring about the 'enhanced status' promised by Dr Matlan, and the subsequently abandoned Coloured Peoples Rights Bill was a separatist measure which in no way consolidated the cultural identity with the Afrikaner. It depicted the coloured people as an entity separate from the Africans and from the whites. What little credibility Henz...

credibility because it Enfranchise very principl By the 1930 the coloure The fear no Abdurahman with the Afri rally fragme tensions.

At about the very active Standard in Muslim commun nism is incor they were ac To counterac 1945 publish to promote a play did not in the Cape Strong Muslit was to emerg General Smut Affairs Depa CAD campaign immediately by then a dy the Anti-CAD

South African Communist Party became inching their newspaper, the Cape e to the Cape tly, because Commu m, and secondly, 'tip service', 151 the Standard in Russia, seeking nism. Even this gained a foothold

The proposal of s affecting them The proposal of sh a coloured 1945, an Anti- This campaign Malay Association, their support for Faure Kramat,

Pageview

Helms 5 Q.C. 296 (84)  
 181. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the  
 Minister of Community Development:

- 4/9/81
- (1) How many (a) houses and (b) shops in Pageview (i) have been demolished since 1976 and (ii) are still (aa) standing and (bb) to be demolished;
  - (2) how many (a) families and (b) individuals (i) have been moved from and (ii) are still resident in Pageview?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) The exact number of dwellings are not kept, only the number of erven (162) on which improvements were demolished. By far the majority of these improvements were in a dilapidated condition, did not comply with the definition of a house and could not be termed other than slums. This statement is strengthened by the fact that the

area was so completely over populated that the occupation density of Pageview was 304 families per ha as against the accepted norm of 32 families per ha for high density occupation in areas like Hillbrow, Johannesburg,

(b) none.

(ii)(aa) and (bb) in the light of the explanation given above, it is for practical reasons not possible to furnish the exact number of houses,

(b) (i) the number of individual shops is not kept, but the buildings on 28 erven have already been demolished.

(ii)(aa) en (bb) the buildings on 108 erven still have to be demolished,

(2) (a) (i) 1 456.

(ii) 117.

# Call to boycott township election

A call to boycott the Ennerdale coloured township's management committee by-election on October 14 was made today by an opposition rate-payers action body.

The Ennerdale Advisory Committee is protesting a ruling that only residents who have been living in Ennerdale since before 1979 are allowed to vote or stand in the election.

A spokesman for the advisory committee, Mr Phillip Hyland, said the ruling denied hundreds of Ennerdale residents "their democratic right" to have a say in the civic affairs of the township.

Mr Hyland said the management committee had made no concerted effort to get the ruling amended but had agreed with the authorities that the voting status quo should prevail.

"We sent a memorandum to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Heunis, on March 1 this year asking him to investigate why residents who came into the township after

1979 could not stand or vote in the election," said Mr Hyland.

The Minister had referred the matter to the Department of Coloured Affairs, which had asked the management committee what was going on.

"The minuted reply from the management committee said the question of voting rights for residents who were resettled in Ennerdale after 1979 should wait until further development in the area had taken place," Mr Hyland said.

The management committee's chairman, Mr Fred Norman, rejected the advisory body's accusations. He said his committee was in favour of the elections being extended but a new voters roll had to be drawn up.

Mr Hyland said voting and nomination rights should be enjoyed by Ennerdale citizens the moment they became resident there.

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of labour con-  
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the Reserve Bank Quarterly

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Bulletin.  
facturing in 197

the considerable discrepancy in the capital-output ratios reported for man-  
(11) capital-output ratios must be interpreted with caution as can be seen from  
1971-78, took place where the private mining and manufacturing sectors.  
(1) the sectors where the greatest proportional increase in capital-intensity

sector.  
small share in services output) sectors and the finance  
can disregard domestic service here, as it accounts for a  
state-owned electricity, transport etc and services (one  
(1) the most capital-intensive sectors are the predominantly

The following can be noted from Table 13:

-----  
'K' refers to fixed capital throughout.  
Note:  
b) 1976 Manufacturing Census  
a) S A Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, June 1979: S-75 and S-86  
Sources: (Table 13)

MONDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER 1981

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

ans 6 (Q.C. 301) Reiger Park  
 28. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

- 2/9/81
- (1) (a) What is the total population of, and (b) how many families are living in, Reiger Park;
  - (2) how many houses have been built in Reiger Park by (a) his Department, (b) the local authorities and (c) private enterprise during each of the past five years;
  - (3) (a) how many families are on the waiting list for accommodation in Reiger Park and (b) how many such families have been waiting for longer than (i) one year, (ii) two years, (iii) five years and (iv) six years;
  - (4) whether any steps are being taken to alleviate the housing backlog; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Approximately 25 000.  
 (b) Approximately 5 000.
- (2) (a) and (b) in 1973, 160 dwelling units were erected by the City Council of Boksburg, but in 1975, 554 dwelling units were erected by the Council. The funds for these projects were provided by the Department.
- (c) 1976 ..... 40  
 1977 ..... 47  
 1978 ..... 25  
 1979 ..... 22  
 1980 ..... 12

- (3) (a) 3 076 families but only 1 634 families are presently inadequately housed.  
 (b) (i) 2 432.  
 (ii) 1 833.  
 (iii) 1 067.  
 (iv) 1 000.

- (4) Yes, development at Reiger Park was restricted on account of the fact that the area is situated within the noise zone of the Jan Smuts Airport, but owing to the housing shortage, special consent was obtained to undertake limited development within the existing boundaries of the township. In order to achieve optimal utilization of the limited ground available, an urban renewal committee was established on 20 November 1978 for Reiger Park and arising out of its activities the following housing projects are envisaged:  
 52 single dwelling units for which tenders are presently being called for;  
 172 dwelling units on a site, approximately 4,8 ha in extent, after the rehousing of the existing occupants and the clearance of the shacks they lived in; and  
 52 group housing units of which the planning is almost completed.  
 After completion of the above projects no further land will be available for development in Reiger Park, with the result that additional land will have to be proclaimed for Coloured housing. To this end the Group Areas Board held a public enquiry on 7 August 1981 and its recommendations are awaited.

Examples:

Meyer pacifies Jew  
8/9/81  
Mayfair whites (84)

(1)

	D, I, M, E, I, N, S	Chief Reporter	
	S, U, M, S, Q, (	The National Party MP for Johannesburg West, Mr Roelf Meyer, today tried to allay fears that part of Mayfair, which is at present a white group area, may be declared an Indian group area.	Many Indian families and a number of coloured people already live in the area.
	D, O, 1 1 0	Mr Meyer said there should be an Indian group area near the centre of Johannesburg because he believed in a fair application of the Group Areas Act.	A petition calling for coloured and Indian people to be evicted is being circulated, as is a petition asking for the status quo to remain.
1, 0	A, R, R, A, Y, (		Mr Meyer appealed for an end to rumour-mongering.
	Z, =, S, U		He said he was impressed at the way in which the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, was handling the situation.

A value of 14.0 is a arithmetic expression

"Such an area can be provided without necessarily claiming an existing white residential area," he said.

Mr Meyer appealed for an end to rumour-mongering.

He said he was impressed at the way in which the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, was handling the situation.

R, A, Y, ( 3, ), )

he limited }-2.

(2) The same statements said. His statement comes after fears by local white residents that the east side of Mayfair, next to Fordsburg, would be declared an Indian group area.

His statement comes after fears by local white residents that the east side of Mayfair, next to Fordsburg, would be declared an Indian group area.

with only ... is limited arithmetic-defined prior to the reference. For example:

	D, I, M, E, I, N, S		
	S, U, M, S, Q, (		
	K, 1, =, 2		
	K, 2, =, 2		
	K, 3, =, 2		
	D, O, 1 1 0, N, =, 1, 3		
1, 0	A, R, R, A, Y, ( N, ) = N		
	Z, =, S, U, M, S, Q, ( A, R, R, A, Y, ( 1, ), A, R, R, A, Y, ( 2, ), A, R, R, A, Y, ( 3, ) )		

(3) A statement function definition may contain references to previously defined statement functions. For example:

	S, U, M, ( X, Y ) = X + Y
	S, U, M, S, Q, ( A, B ) = A * * 2 + B * * 2 + S, U, M, ( A, B ) * * 2
	Z, =, 3, 0
	C, =, S, U, M, S, Q, ( Z + 2, 0, 4, 0 ) + Z

The variable C will be evaluated as the real type approximation of  $5.0^2 + 4.0^2 + 9.0^2 + 3.0$  or 125.0.

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Twelve houses were built in the coloured township of Reiger Park last year — at a time when 3 076 families are on the waiting list for houses.

This was disclosed in Parliament by Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, in reply to a question by Mr Colin Eglin. Opposition spokesman on community development.

The acute housing shortage in the area was pinpointed by community leaders as the major cause of the riots in the township in May this year. All twelve houses built last year were financed by private enterprise, not by

# Reiger Park's housing crisis

the government, Mr Kotze said.

The last time the government subsidised housing in the area was in 1978, when 160 dwelling units were erected by the City Council of Boksburg with funds provided by the Treasury.

In 1973, the Boksburg council built 554 dwelling units in the area. Mr Kotze also disclosed that 1 000 families on the waiting list had been waiting for longer than six years for a house.

Mr Kotze said development at Reiger Park was restricted because the area

was situated "within the noise zone of Jan Smuts Airport".

"But owing to the housing shortage, special consent was obtained to undertake limited development."

An urban renewal committee, established in November 1978 for Reiger Park had planned the following projects:

● 52 single dwelling units for which tenders were being called.

● 52 group housing units for which planning was almost complete.

● 172 dwelling units on a

site, approximately 4.8 ha in size, "after the rehousing of the existing occupants and the clearance of the shacks they lived in."

"After completion of the above projects no further land will be available for development in Reiger Park, with the result that additional land will have to be proclaimed for coloured housing.

To this end the Group Areas Board held a public enquiry on August 7, 1981 and its recommendations are awaited," Mr Kotze said while 3 076 families were on the waiting list for houses.

"only" 1 634 families were inadequately housed.

In a speech to Parliament yesterday, Mr Brian Goodall (PFP Edenvale) said the problems facing Reiger Park were a symptom of the problems facing the country.

"That problem is how we will provide the land for housing for the rapidly growing non white urban population of South Africa. If we refuse to do so then all we can anticipate is an ever increasing incidences of acts of violence such as those that occurred at Reiger Park," Mr Goodall said.

The problem was not unique to Reiger Park, Mr Goodall said. Quoting from the Theron Commission report on matters affecting the coloured people, Mr Goodall said that inadequate housing facilities had been isolated as one of the greatest causes of dissatisfaction among coloured people.

Mr Goodall pointed out that for years, elected community leaders in Reiger Park had attempted to acquire extra housing for the swelling population by every legal means available. When they were continually unsuccessful the people who elected them grew tired of their inability to deliver the goods, and riots followed.

Handwritten mark resembling the letter 'P'.

**West Rand Administration Board:  
circulation of petition**

1957 6 23 3  
\*20. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether his attention has been drawn to the petition allegedly being circulated by a senior officer of the West Rand Administration Board concerning the removal of Indians and Coloureds from Mayfair.

SEPTEMBER 1981

342

Vrededorp and Pageview, if so, what is the purport of such a petition.

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

- (1) No, but it has been ascertained that an official of the Administration Board concerned has in his private capacity as a resident of Mayfair, drawn up a petition the contents of which do not concern my Department.

- (2) No.



State Committee on which the Department, the City Council and all other interested bodies, including representatives of the Indian and Coloured Management Committees, serve.

**Vrededorp/Pageview: urban renewal projects**

*Handwritten: Hans G. O. 236 (SL)*  
 \*9. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether any cost-benefit studies were undertaken with regard to the (a) Vrededorp and (b) Pageview urban renewal projects, if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether such studies are available to the public; if not, why not;
- (3) whether a cost-benefit analysis of the option of restoring the old housing units in Vrededorp has been made, if not, why not; if so, how did the results of such analysis compare with projects in terms of which old houses are demolished and new ones are built;
- (4) whether any provision has been made to involve the communities concerned in these urban renewal projects?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

- (1), (2) and (3) A thorough survey of existing buildings in the areas in question was undertaken by professional staff of the Department in collaboration with the City Council. Particular attention was paid to the condition of the buildings, whether they complied with municipal requirements and other township planning considerations. Data compiled in this manner indicated conclusively the direction which had to be taken and further studies would therefore have been superfluous.
- (4) The implementation of the urban renewal projects is being undertaken by the City Council of Johannesburg, whereas the replanning of the area was piloted by the Johannesburg

**West Rand Administration Board:  
circulation of petition**

*Mrs. H. Suzman*  
\*20 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) Whether his attention has been drawn to the petition allegedly being circulated by a senior officer of the West Rand Administration Board concerning the removal of Indians and Coloureds from Mayfair.

SEPTEMBER 1981

342

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

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- (2) No

# Indians <sup>807</sup> fume at <sup>11/9/81</sup> remark <sup>84</sup>

By JOHAN BUYS

THE Indian community in Springs is fuming over remarks of a Springs town councillor who attacked the idea of an Oriental shopping plaza in the town's all-white central business district.

Mr Aboo Kahn, chairman of the Bakerton Indian Consultative Committee, said yesterday that Mr Dawid Botes' "narrow and bigotted outlook towards the other communities . . . has left a bitter taste in the mouths of the Indian community in particular".

Mr Botes, who has aligned himself with Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party and Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche's Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) said he was totally opposed to an Oriental plaza in a white shopping area.

He claimed that the old Town Hall and library site, where the shopping plaza is to be established, "was already overrun by blacks and handbag snatchers".

The council is considering selling the site to a syndicate of Springs Indian businessmen.

In a Press statement issued yesterday Mr Kahn said: "On behalf of the Bakerton Indian Consultative Committee, I wish to record our strongest objections to Councillor Botes' most distasteful utterances . . ."

**KENNISGEWING 705 VAN 1981**  
 DEPARTEMENT VAN NYWERHEIDSWESE, HANDEL  
 EN TOERISME

**WET OP DIE HANDHAWING EN BEVORDERING  
 VAN MEDEDINGING, 1979**  
**ONDERSOEK NA BEPERKENDE PRAKTYKE DEUR  
 PEPSI-COLA (EDMS.) BEPERK**

Kennisgewing 521 van 1981 gepubliseer kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 10 van die Wet op die Handhawing en Bevordering van Mededinging, 1979 (Wet 96 van 1979), word hierby ingetrek.

(11 September 1981)

**NOTICE 705 OF 1981**  
 DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE  
 AND TOURISM

**MAINTENANCE AND PROMOTION OF  
 COMPETITION ACT, 1979**  
**INQUIRY INTO RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES BY  
 PEPSI-COLA AFRICA (PTY) LIMITED**

Notice 521 of 1981 published in terms of section 10 of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act, (Act 96 of 1979), is hereby withdrawn.

(11 September 1981)

**KENNISGEWING 706 VAN 1981**  
**PRESIDENTSRAAD**

Kennis geskied hiermee dat die Vise-staatspresident, Sy Edele A. L. Schlebush, DVD, ingevolge Reël 10 van die Reëls van die Presidentsraad 'n volle sitting van die Presidentsraad belê het vir Woensdag, 16 September 1981 om 14h30.

Die doel van die sitting sal onder andere wees om 'n verslag te oorweeg van 'n gesamentlike komitee wat die Vise-staatspresident kragtens artikel 106 (6) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961 (Wet 32 van 1961), aangestel het met die volgende opdrag:

Die raad as saak van openbare belang ondersoek instel na die Groepsgebiedewet met besondere verwysing na Distrik Ses en Pageview.

J. S. BAUERMEESTER, Sekretaris: Presidentsraad.

Kaapstad, 11 September 1981.

(11 September 1981)

**NOTICE 706 OF 1981**  
**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL**

Notice is hereby given that the Vice State President, Honourable A. L. Schlebush, DMS, has conveyed a primary session of the President's Council in terms of Rule 10 of the Rules of the President's Council for Wednesday, 16 September 1981 at 14h30.

The purpose of the meeting will, inter alia, be to consider a report of the joint committee which the Vice State President appointed in terms of section 106 (6) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961 (Act 31 of 1961), on the following terms of reference:

The Council as a matter of public interest, investigate the Group Areas Act with special reference to District Six and Pageview.

J. S. BAUERMEESTER, Secretary: President's Council

Cape Town, 11 September 1981.

(11 September 1981)

**KENNISGEWING 707 VAN 1981**

**KENNISGEWING VAN 'N VERGADERING VAN  
 SKULDEISERS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 22 (1) VAN DIE  
 WET OP LANDBOUKREDIET, 1966**

Hierby word 'n vergadering van ondergenoemde applikant en sy skuldeisers op die plek en datum hieronder genoem belê, met die doel om skuldeisers in staat te stel om hul vorderings teen die applikant te bewys en 'n skikkingsvoorstel van die Landboukredietraad te oorweeg.

D. W. IMMELMAN, Direkteur-generaal van Landbou en Visserye.

**NOTICE 707 OF 1981**

**NOTICE OF A MEETING OF CREDITORS IN TERMS  
 OF SECTION 22 (1) OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT  
 ACT, 1966**

A meeting of the undermentioned applicant and his creditors is hereby convened at the place and date mentioned hereunder for the purpose of enabling creditors to present their claims against the applicant and of considering a proposal for a compromise by the Agricultural Credit Board.

D. W. IMMELMAN, Director-General of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Aansoek van/Application by	Plek van byeenkoms/Place of meeting	Datum en tyd/Date and time
Clarence Edward Frederick Enslin, Posbus/P.O. Box 5178, Greenfields	Kantoor van die Landdros/Office of the Magistrate, Oos-Londen/East London	23 Oktober/October 1981 om/at 09h00

(11 September 1981)

# Payneville is as popular as ever

By JOHAN BUYS

THE Springs town council — saddled with one of the worst slum areas in the Transvaal — is at its wits' end over coloureds and blacks flocking to Payneville illegally.

Payneville, where coloured families are living in appalling conditions in shanties formerly occupied by blacks resettled in Kwa Thema, has been described by Mrs Helen Sztzman, MP, as the worst slum in the Transvaal.

The Springs and Brakpan town councils are working with the Department of Community Development to have the Payneville coloureds resettled in new homes in Geluksdal, Brakpan.

## No money

But the priority project of resettling the remaining coloured families of Payneville, is in jeopardy because Government money for the scheme has dried up. For the families still in Payneville, living conditions are being aggravated by blacks illegally moving into shanties as soon as they are vacated by the coloured families and before council workmen can demolish them.

## Pays rent

"The new occupier — in case he is found out — masquerades as the former legal occupier and pays rent in his name. In this way there is always a tenant in a shanty due for demolition," says the town engineer, Mr Rob Fortuin.

The new "tenants" also build makeshift shacks in their backyards and rent them to illegal black squatters.

Mr Fortuin suggested that, with the help of the police and East Rand Administration Board, illegal occupants should be evicted and the shanty demolished immediately.

# Urgent call to re-house Grasmere slum people

By Yussuf Nazeeb

A civic body has called on the Department of Community Development to urgently provide housing for scores of coloured families living in acute slum conditions in Grasmere.

The Ennerdale Advisory Committee said the families were "squeezed up in sordid backyard shanties owned by coloured landlords".

The chairman of the advisory body, Mr Phillip Hyland, blamed the En-

nerdale Management Committee for not making a concerted effort to get these families better homes.

"These backyard shanties are a disgrace of the area yet they are not decently housed in the

Ennerdale township," Mr Hyland said.

The Department of Community Development has built hundreds of homes for lower and higher income people in Ennerdale. Its building programme is still continuing.

Mr Hyland said hundreds of families from areas around Johannesburg have been, and are still being moved into Ennerdale while many people who had traditionally lived in Grasmere (which is part of Ennerdale) have been side-stepped.

He said some unscrupulous landlords were "ripping off" families living in their backyard shanties.

"We carried out a survey and found that many of these people are trained artisans earning good salaries. They can afford to live in better homes," Mr Hyland added.

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# Illegal occupation trial

Court Reporter

Approximately 200 people crammed into a courtroom at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today charged with illegal occupation of "white areas."

They are being charged under the Group Areas Act, Act 36 of 1966, for illegally living in Hillbrow, Mayfair, Fordsburg, Doornfontein, and the city centre.

About forty lawyers from numerous legal aid centres and private law firms, and including Professor J Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, appeared for the accused.

Actstop is acting as a referral agency between lawyers and their clients. "We found it easy to find legal representation and some attorneys were willing to defend people free of charge," said an Actstop organiser.

All cases have been postponed to October and November for trial.

The people charged under the Group Areas Act have been facing prosecution for about three years.

84

# Eviction plan may stir race tension

Star 16/9/81

Chief Reporter

84

Government threats of tougher action against illegal coloured and Indian residents in white areas could have a devastating effect on race relations.

This has emerged from comments on yesterday's announcement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, that tough legislation would be introduced early next year to clamp down on other races living illegally in white areas.

Mr Kotze accused the Johannesburg group, Actstop — which aids families threatened with eviction — of helping "wily" people to challenge the law.

REASONABLE



"Things could be worse — we could be coloured"

## Law will streamline removal of illegals

THE ASSEMBLY — Legislation would be introduced in Parliament next year to deal more effectively with illegal occupation of accommodation in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote he said illegal occupation by certain black groups in white residential areas, especially in Johannesburg, had received much attention during the past year.

The department had endeavoured to react sympathetically but this practice was in direct contradiction to the Government's policy of separate residential areas.

Such practices could not be allowed and the Appeal Court had ruled that the Department of Community Development had been justified in evicting such illegal occupants without providing alternative accommodation.

### REASONABLE

The department had tried to act as reasonably as possible but had found that there was a group which did not want to co-operate.

In order to implement the Appeal Court judgment the department had instituted legal proceedings against people who continued to illegally occupy dwellings.

Mr Kotze said legal proceedings were time consuming and that "the Government has no alternative but to place legislation before Parliament which will enable the department to deal with illegal occupation more effectively.

"It is my intention to place such draft legislation before Parliament early next year.

"This will ensure that racial friction generated by illegal occupation can be effectively dealt with at an early stage," Mr Kotze said.

● See Page 7.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said that a law by-passing the courts would have a devastating effect on race relations.

"Thousands of people will become homeless and this will create bitterness the country cannot afford," he said.

Mr Saloojee said people living illegally in white areas had no other homes and were acting in sheer desperation to obtain shelter.

Mr Saloojee said there had not been a single incident of friction due to other races living in white areas, although Nationalist politicians tried to "stir things up."

He said Actstop had succeeded in protecting people from intimidation such as "midnight knocks on the door" and constant harassing.

### No Nyangas

Mr Sam Moss, MPC, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council, said: "I don't want any Nyangas in Johannesburg in which people are dispossessed of their homes."

Mrs Molly Kopel, PFP councillor for part of Mayfair called Mr Kotze's announcement "criminally irresponsible."

She warned that mass evictions would lead to a squatter problem in the centre of Johannesburg, with people camping on pavements.

Mr Alf Widman, Opposition MP for Hillbrow, expressed disappointment that the announcement had come from Mr Kotze, normally one of the more verlig Ministers.

He said the Government appeared to be bowing to pressure from verkrampies such as Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Jeppe, who pressurised it into tougher action.

Mr S P Barnard, one of the Nationalist MPs who put pressure on Mr Kotze, said he was happy with the announcement.

He said he and Mr van der Merwe had asked for a law to prevent illegal residents making the courts ineffective.

Mr Barnard said that many coloured and Indian people paid higher rents, causing whites to be ejected. He proposed that rent control be imposed on all buildings with illegal tenants to prevent whites being ejected in favour of higher-paying Indian or coloured people.

Mr Barnard was adamant that there had been race friction in Mayfair, which falls in his Langlaagte seat.



MR S F KOTZE



CT. 16/9/81 (277) (84) (114)

## Lawyers offer services

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 100 lawyers from all race groups have volunteered their services, free of charge, to defend about 200 families charged with illegally living in white Johannesburg suburbs over the past three years.

The chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said yesterday about 600 families had originally been charged under the Group Areas Act for living illegally in Hillbrow, Mayfair, Fordsburg, Doornfontein and the city centre.

However, charges had been withdrawn against most of them and about 90 of the remaining 200 families appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday. Their cases were postponed to various dates, still to be set, in October and November.

"We are doing our best to see that these people are fully defended," Mr Saloojee said, "and we do have an assurance from the lawyers, some of whom rank high in the Law Society, that they will offer their services free of charge." — Sapa

Do they should  
for a given return

# He wants to keep <sup>Star 16/9/81</sup> Mayfair fair. 84



William Cronk . . . keep Mayfair white.

Lucille McNamara  
Municipal Reporter

With a wide sweep of an arm William Cronk shows off his domain — a healthy chunk of real estate in Mayfair.

The WRAB official's fame has spread rapidly since he started his "keep Mayfair white" petition.

He has even been approached by the Herstigte Nasionale Party to stand as its candidate for the suburb in the municipal elections next March.

"But I refused because I'm not politically inclined."

Bill Cronk started his petition because he felt it

was his democratic right to ask the Government to allow whites to have their 'own culture' in Mayfair.

"I don't mind mixing with blacks economically or jobwise but when I come home I want my own culture."

"Although Mayfair is a poor to middle class area the people here want to live clean.

"That's what I asked the 1400 people who signed my petition.

"If you want to keep your area clean, sign the petition."

Mayfair East particularly "was being infiltrated" by Indians, coloured people and even blacks, forc-

ing whites to integrate with other race groups.

"Public conveniences such as swimming pools and schools, which have been built with white ratepayers' money, will be thrown open to other race groups."

Another reason for starting his petition was because the one drawn up by city councillor Mrs Molly Kopel was "misleading."

Her petition opposed moving settled communities from the area and called on the Government to state its policy on the future of the suburb.

"How can you call Indians, living in a white

area a settled community?" he asked.

He feels Indians should be allowed to develop businesses in the buffer area between Lenasia and Soweto.

Apart from creating job opportunities and cutting down on the time it takes to travel into the city, it would also limit the number of blacks who flock into white shopping centres.

He also wants the Government to close down the Oriental Plaza and convert it into an old-age home for whites.

He has sent his petition to the Minister of Community Development.

## White backlash mounts against illegal residents

Chief Reporter

A growing white backlash in Johannesburg against other races living in white groups areas, appears to be behind the Government's latest tough stance on the issue.

The incursion of coloured and Indian people into white-zoned suburbs such as Hillbrow, Mayfair, Jeppe and Doornfontein, gained impetus in the 1970s when the housing backlog in their suburbs in the Johannesburg area deteriorated.

Although home building schemes by the Department of Community Development and the city council in coloured and Indian areas has reached new heights, the housing backlog, natural population increases and the arrival of people from other parts of the country still far outstrips supply.

Families in suburbs such as Lenasia are doubling and trebling-up in houses. Some families live in garages or shacks known as "wendy houses" in backyards.

Many of these families have a relatively high income and could afford better accommodation.

In the 1970s many flats and some houses in white areas were empty as

whites experienced a glut of accommodation. Indian and coloured families moved into this housing and although they were prosecuted and harassed by the authorities, there was comparatively little white pressure on them to leave.

More recently whites have begun to feel the housing pinch and this has led to more pressure on the authorities to eject illegal residents.

Petitions drawn up by whites demanding the ejection of other races have been circulated in Mayfair.

Earlier this year, National Party MPs from the less affluent eastern and western suburbs of Johannesburg asked the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to take stronger action against illegal residents.

While pressure increases from less affluent and rightwing whites to eject other races, the coloured and Indian housing shortage remains critical.

The worst confrontation occurs when more affluent Indians and coloured people move into rented accommodation at the expense of white tenants who can afford less.

# Group Areas Act trials

Mail Reporter GU

A TEAM of legal representatives, including Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, represented people who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges under the Group Areas Act.

Due to confusion during the appearances it could not be established how many people appeared before Mr W S Ras, but a count indicated that at least 83 whites, coloureds and Asians were involved.

The trials were postponed to dates between October this year and February next year.

The offences are alleged to have been committed since 1979.

The whites were facing charges of allowing blacks to stay on their properties while the blacks were charged with occupying the premises illegally.

According to the charge sheet most of the accused lived in Hillbrow, Mayfair and Doornfontein.

All those who appeared were freed on warning. Others are expected to appear today on similar charges.

# High-rise flats in Fordsburg soon

Star 17/9/81 (84)

By Yussuf Nazeer  
SA Indian Council sources said today that Fordsburg is to be opened up for high rise Indian residential flats.

The Department of Community Development has already granted Indian property developers permits to erect flats in Fordsburg.

One consortium, which did not want to be named until the official announcement, showed me a permit granted by the Minister for a seven storey block of residential flats

with shops below.

The President's Council yesterday recommended to the Government that Fordsburg, currently a controlled area, be thrown open for Indian residential development without restrictions.

The recommendation was made on the strength that the Oriental Plaza was the hub of an already settled Indian area.

Indians who had been living in Fordsburg up to March 1951 have been allowed to do so without a permit.

# Open Pageview for all, says leader

8/17/81

84  
BM

## Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The President's Council was sharply denounced by one of its most respected Indian members yesterday for having recommended that District Six be made a coloured area and Pageview in Johannesburg an Indian area.

Dr. Ghoesain Mohamed, who was later attacked directly and by innuendo by several other speakers, said the recommendations of the special committee on the status of the two areas simply perpetuated the evils of the Group Areas Act and were thus an extension of National Party ideology.

## RENEWAL

He called for the recommendations to be referred back to the special committee for reconsideration "with a view to District Six and Pageview being declared open areas for all the people to share."

Dr Mohamed, whose speech was conspicuously the most outspoken made during the council's open session, did not take part in the final vote.

He criticised the special committee's report for having stated that the Government's original action in proclaiming District Six and Pageview white areas had been correct because it had been aimed at urban renewal.

"Must we proclaim an area white in order to implement the concept of urban renewal? No.

"I say that District Six and Pageview were not bulldozed to make way for urban renewal as they would have us believe, but they were bulldozed as a furtherance of a racist ideology and now stand as monuments to the abuse of the power of the State."

Dr Mohamed added: "It was always, and still is, a

fallacy to believe that any proclamation ever made in terms of the Group Areas Act under the Nationalist Government was ever in the interests of anybody else or any group but the Nationalist Government."

Dr Mohamed said: "I see the purpose of this council as being to recommend the dismantling of laws like the Group Areas Act which discriminates in one way or another against one or other racial group."

By recommending that District Six be for coloured people only and Pageview for Indians only, the President's Council was "suggesting to the Government how to implement the very racist laws we are here to try to amend."

This simply perpetuated the evils of the Group Areas Act and furthered the racist ideology of the National Party.

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# Give us land — Indian property developer

INSTEAD of slamming the private sector for not doing enough to solve the country's housing crisis, the Government should make land available for Indian property developers to build houses for their community, a leading Johannesburg businessman said yesterday.

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, managing director of a property development and management company, was reacting to a challenge to businessmen by the Minister of Community Development Mr Pen Kotze to "talk less and do more" to solve the critical housing shortage.

The private sector should stop "hiding behind" its claim that Government restrictions prevented it from making a greater contribution to low-cost housing, particularly for coloureds and Indians, Mr Kotze said.

Mr Kharsany said there had never been any Government encouragement to the Indian private sector to provide economic housing for Indians.

Property development companies controlled by Indians

Political Reporter

were more than capable of developing new areas — but the Government had refused to provide land, particularly in the Transvaal, he said.

Recently the development of two new areas began — near Springs and in Lenasia South — but for years before there had been no new development of Indian residential areas.

Indians had been living in Johannesburg for more than 100 years yet there was only one suburb for them (Lenasia) while there were more than 400 for whites. In the entire Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region there were only six Indian townships, Mr Kharsany said.

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	INTEGERS, ARRAY 1 ( 3 , 4 , 5 )
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can also be written as:

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(1) The statements

Examples:

- (1) If any of the arrays is adjustable, it can be declared only in a procedure subprogram.
- (2) An array may be declared in a DIMENSION statement and explicitly typed in a type-statement, although a type-statement can accomplish both these functions.

Rules:

where: each  $v$  is an array declarator separated from the next by a comma.

DIMENSION  $v_1, v_2, \dots$

To declare one or more array(s).

Function:

## 7.3. DIMENSION STATEMENT

**H**ERE is a summary of the findings and recommendations by the joint committee of members of the President's Council who have urged the Government to re-store Pageview in Johannesburg to the Indian community and District Six in Cape Town to the coloured community.

The joint committee became deeply conscious of the feeling of injustice which particularly Zonnehloem (District 6) generated with the coloured community and Pageview with the Indian community, despite the extremely undesirable residential conditions which prevailed in these areas. Because the joint committee

and the President's Council as a whole consider the advancement of sound community relations as a basic task, in the execution of their duties, they believe that for the reasons which have been given, the revision of previous decisions in respect of the two areas will be to the advantage of the long term interest of all the population groups.

Comparisons do not always prove a case but the joint committee nevertheless draws attention to the case of the Dal Josafat area which has profound cultural significance for the Afrikaans-speaking community and which, after repeated representations, did not as a whole remain a coloured area as it originally had been. Part of it was re-proclaimed a white area because of the feeling of the Afrikaans community

## Group Areas — as seen by a President's Council committee

There is also the history of the polemics which arose concerning Church Square, Pretoria, where after earnest and repeated representations, the Government had decided to recognise the feelings of the people who pleaded for its historical conservation and the retention of its old character as far as possible.

The joint committee has concluded that similar emotional feelings are attached by the coloured community to Zonnehloem and the Indian community to Pageview.

History has shown that Zonnehloem had been inhabited by coloureds ever since the emancipation of the slaves and that it is therefore considered by them as the birthplace of their people. The Group Areas Act is inter-related with the Population Registration Act, the Housing Act and the Community Development Act. Furthermore the Group Areas Act is supplemented by the Liquor Act, the Separ-

ate Amenities Act and the various acts concerning blacks. The joint committee is convinced that much has been learned from the implementation of the Group Areas Act and that, with the extraordinary development in SA in all spheres during the past decades, revision of the Act and possibly the Acts administered in conjunction with it, will be of value, particularly in view of the elimination of areas of friction and for the

sake of streamlining. **RECOMMENDATIONS:** ● The joint committee recommends that the President's Council requests the Government to take early steps to consider the creation of an area with Zonnehloem, or the largest possible portion of it, as a core and contiguous to the already existing coloured areas, and to proclaim this as a coloured area with the potential of development to a viable socio-economic part of the central urban area of Cape

Town. ● The Government is requested to take early steps to consider the creation of a group area for residential occupation by Indians near to the central urban area of Johannesburg including Pageview or such portion of it as is deemed necessary in accordance with planning considerations. ● Zonnehloem and Pageview lie near to the central city zone which is inclined to slum formation. The joint committee recommends that the future replanning of the areas should be so imaginative that such slum formation is prevented.

The involvement of the relevant communities to make the greatest possible contribution towards renewal and maintenance should be considered. For this purpose it is desirable that a technical committee consisting of interested persons should be appointed. ● The Group Areas Act: The joint committee recommends that it continues its investigation into the principles and implementation of the Act and aspects of this Act which affect community relations. Because of the manifold inter-faces of the Act and other legislation, this subject must simultaneously receive the exclusive attention of experts. Therefore the joint committee requests the Government to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of a judge with particular knowledge of the Act to investigate the Act and other relevant acts and matters with the purpose of recommendations and amendments which may be necessary.

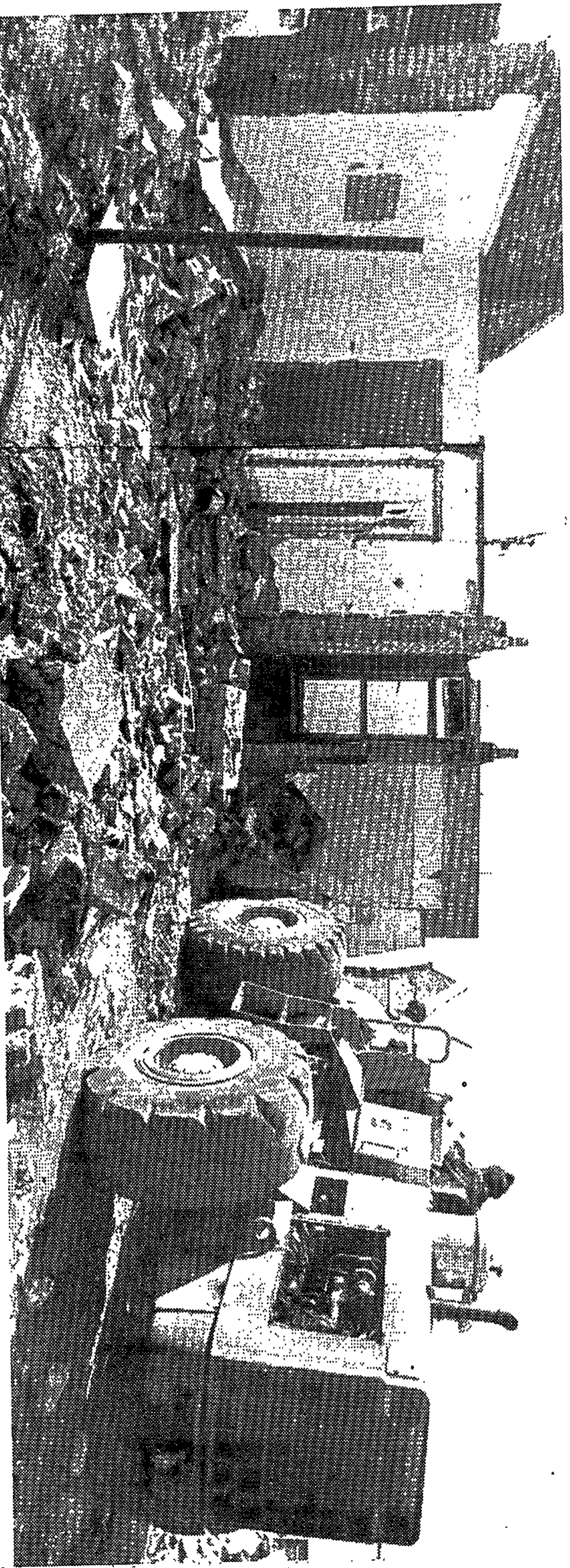
# The dispossession

A legacy of bitterness as 600 000 people are forced out

SHOULD the Government accept a recommendation by a President's Council committee to restore District Six and Pageview to the coloured and Indian communities, it will turn back the clock on one of the most fundamental aspects of Nationalist ideology.

This is the obsession for zoning South Africans into tidy little racial areas under the Group Areas Act with inter-racial among population groups reduced to a minimum.

The legislation, introduced soon after the National Party came to power in 1948, is still seen by Verwoerdian hardliners as one of the four remaining pillars of absolute apartheid policy along with the Immorality, the Mixed Marriages and the Population Registration Acts. It was originally proclaimed on the basis that it



Yesterday's picture... clearing the rubble left after another demolition in Pageview.

and still the bulldozers move in

guy room 13/11/81





18/9/81  
Council members confident...

# Government poised to hand back Pageview

By Yussuf Nazeer

Members of the President's Council were today very confident the Government would give Pageview back to the Indian community. But there are fears among Pageview residents that the Government would in fact refuse to reproclaim the area.

A spokesman for the council's chairman said all members bar one were confident the Government would react favourably to the council's recommendations.

The one opposition voice to Pageview returning to the Indians was that of President's Council member, Mr Fanie Heerman, a former Natal MP. He submitted an independent report to this effect.

The council's recommendations, in broader terms, called for the Government to take steps to consider creating a residential group area for Indian people near central Johannesburg including Pageview or a portion of it.

Mrs Sylvia Naidoo, a member of the Pageview Residents Association said: "We fear that the Government will in fact decide to declare Fordsburg an Indian area and refuse to give back Pageview."

Mrs Frieda van Rooyen, chairperson for Kontak, the Afrikaans women's organisation which has also been involved in the fight to save Pageview, said: "Fordsburg is already fully populated and we foresee enormous animosity if Pageview Indians are forced into Fordsburg."

Indian members of the President's Council said reliable indications had

been given to them by Government sources — before their recommendation was made to the State — that they could expect a "positive and sympathetic" reply on Pageview.

They said the Government was aware when it called on the council to investigate Pageview's future, that it would collect overwhelming evidence in favour of this area being returned to the Indians.

Council member Mr Pat Poovalingum, an attorney and former newspaper anti-apartheid columnist, said the Government wanted the President's Council to work in order to prove its credibility to the world which was closely watching the council's performance.

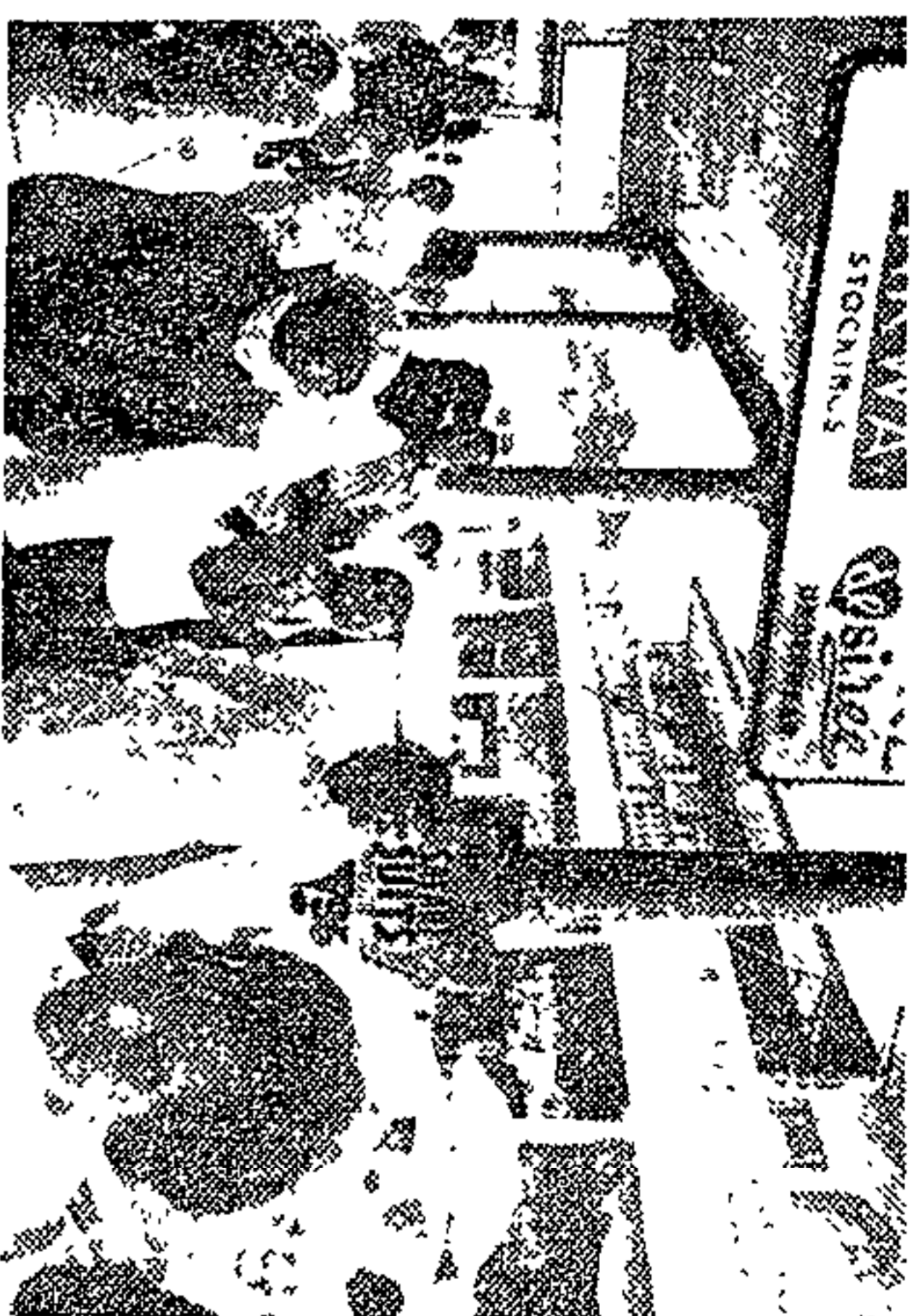
The council's honararies were now fully dependent on the Government's sincerity in accepting the council's recommendations," said Mr Poovalingum.

Anti-apartheid bodies yesterday rejected the President's Council recommendation on Pageview.

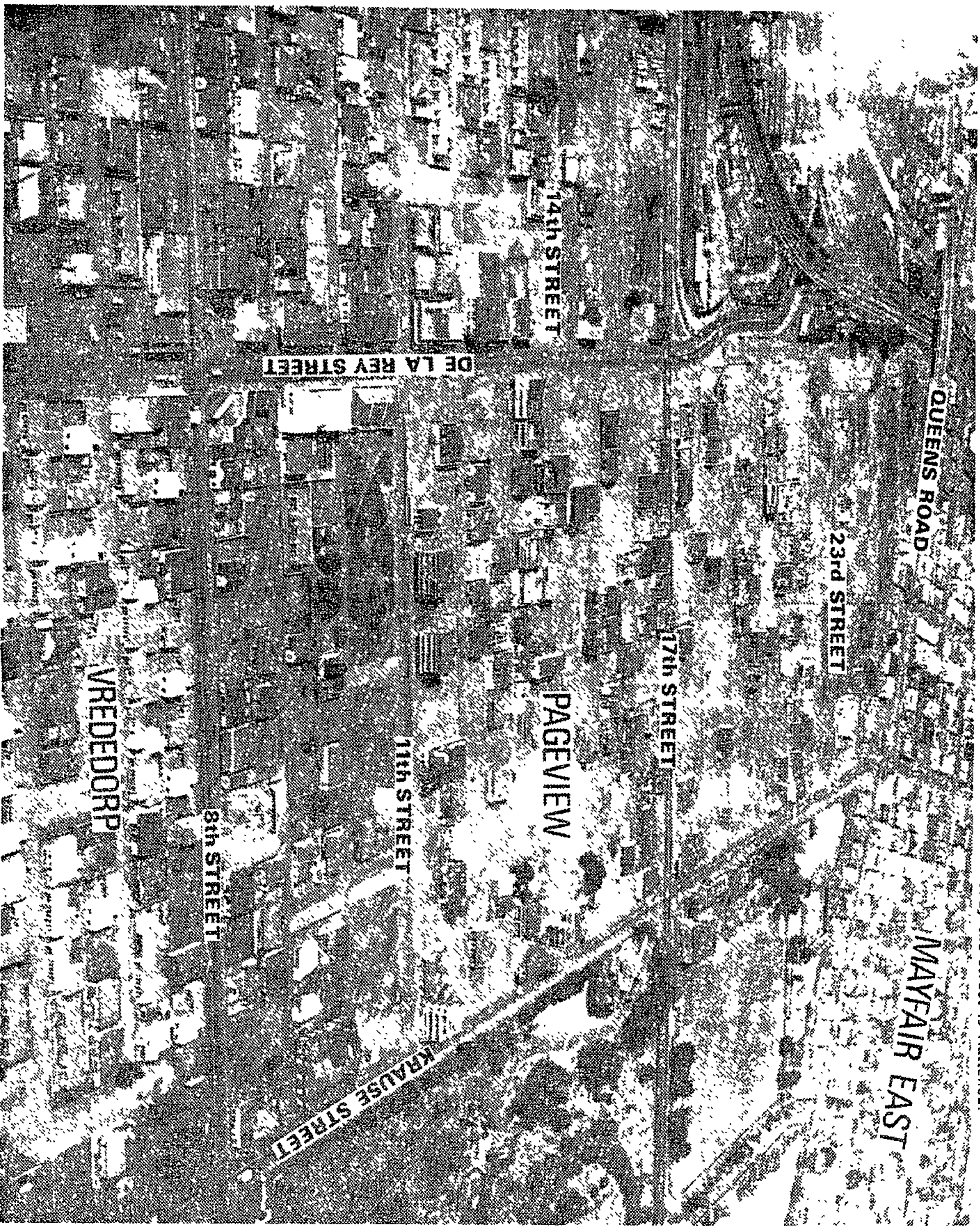
Spokesman for the Anti-SAIC Committee said Pageview should be an open area for all races, including blacks and whites.

"ALL BLACKS"  
President's Council members asked to comment on this said they had recommended that Pageview be for Indian "ownership" and occupation for "all blacks."

Council members also disclosed that the Pageview recommendation included Fordsburg, Newtown and Mayfair East. The latter was bordering Fordsburg and many Indians and coloured people were already living in Mayfair East.



FLASHBACK — Pageview's 14th Street in its heyday. Today the street is flattened.



PAGEVIEW — the area that President Paul Kruger gave to the Indians and the South African Parliament confirmed as their freehold territory — until it was declared a white group area and demolished. This week the President's Council recommended it be returned to the Indian community.

Picture by Sarel van den Berg.

'Govt must keep promise'

The Government would be breaking promises if Pageview was not given back to the Indians, Mrs Frieda van Rooyen, chairman of the Afrikaans women's organisation, Kontak, said today.

"Why do we not honour the promises of the past?" asked Mrs van Rooyen, who has been fighting with the Pageview Residents' Association for the district to be handed back to the Indian community.

President Paul Kruger had given the area to the Malays and Indians and freehold had been granted to them in Pageview by the South African Parliament, Mrs van Rooyen said.

## FIGHTING

"Pageview is the District Six of the Indians. We are fighting for the history of the Indians and not just for a piece of ground."

Mrs Sylvia Naidoo, a member of the Pageview Residents' Association, said a surge of animosity would sweep the Indian community if only Fordsburg — as it is rumoured in Indian circles today — is declared an Indian group area.

"Pageview people have been fighting for their area for more than 20 years," Mrs Naidoo said. "Fordsburg is already full and is anyway a light industrial area."

In her evidence to the President's Council on the Pageview issue last month, Mrs van Rooyen asked if research had been done into the needs of the Indian community and why they had been moved.

"Were the suppositions that the Indians would actually benefit by being moved from Pageview to Lenasia, 35 km out of town, not based on the untested suppositions of a middle-class white official?" Mrs van Rooyen asked in her evidence.

The joint committee spoke of "the increasingly important role which the coloured community fulfills in the economic and social development of the Cape metropolitan area and, therefore, also the central core of the city." It recommended government should take early steps "to consider the creation of an area with District Six or the largest possible portion of it as a core and contiguous to the already existing coloured areas, and to proclaim this a coloured area with the potential of development to a viable socio-economic part of the central urban area of Cape Town"

The recommendation was made in the light of the strong historical, social and emotional attachment of the coloured population group with the Cape Town central urban area. This was symbolised over the years by their occupation and use of the former District Six, and "the increasing desire for the acknowledgement of the reasonable claims of the coloured population"

As an adjunct to such a move, the committee recommended that the new Cape Technikon be sited elsewhere. On Pageview, it recommended that government take early steps to create an Indian group area near Johannesburg's CBD, including Pageview.

HE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
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4 - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER

14 Septemb.

GROUP AREAS   
 Hope for District Six  
 FM 18/9/81

The status of the President's Council will have been enhanced considerably by a recommendation of two of its committees that District Six and Pageview be restored to coloured and Indian occupation respectively.

If government agrees it will confer on the council the credibility and authority it needs to establish itself as a vehicle for constitutional change. For these reasons alone, it seems inconceivable that government will turn the recommendation down. Moreover, few, if any, whites will be dispossessed - if that was ever a deterrent.

Prime Minister P W Botha would improve his own standing in the coloured and Indian communities by pushing the recommendation through his parliamentary caucus. As Minister of Coloured Affairs in 1966 he signed the proclamation declaring District Six a white group area. A climb-down would yield high dividends in terms of improved race relations. Such an about-face by Botha should not imperil his standing as leader of the National Party.

One of the joint chairmen of the committee which recommended restoring District Six to coloured occupation is Braam Raubenheimer, a former member of the NP executive in the Transvaal and a strong supporter of the present leader, Andries Treurnicht. To accede to a recommendation put forward by Raubenheimer would be kosher.

The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26	16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401
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21 Septemb

T.1424, T.1425
T.1431, T.1432
T.1525, 14.5
16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

IT'S ALRIGHT, FOLKS, WE'LL PIT THE BULLDOZER INTO REVERSE.

# Pageview return some time away

S. Express 20/7/81 (54)

IT COULD take well into next year before the boundaries of Pageview and District Six are finalised and development can go ahead — even if, as expected, the Cabinet approves the President's Council recommendation this coming week. The recommendation to return the two areas — or as much of them as possible — to the Indian and Coloured communities respectively are subject to further investigation by the Government to determine their boundaries.

These investigations could be lengthy, for, as experts point out, certain development for Whites has already taken place in District Six.

In both cases, new development would have to slot in with development of the central business districts of Johannesburg and Cape Town.

It is understood that the matter has already been canvassed in NP ranks and that there is unlikely to be a concerted Right-wing attempt to torpedo the recommendations because the change is within the framework of policy.

Furthermore, a crackdown in the application of the Group Areas Act has been promised.

The recommendations can be implemented by deproclamation of the areas as White and their reproclamation as Asian and Coloured.

The recommendation to return District Six to the Coloured people is a major personal test for the Prime Minister,

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

Mr P W Botha, because, as Minister of Community Development, he played a key role in the decision to proclaim the area White in 1966.

In the uproar which followed the decision Mr Botha took a defiant stand, telling Parliament in 1968:

"Shouting will never change my mind."

"No amount of hysterical shouting by the English Press or Left-inclined politicians will deter the Government from its task of furthering the best interests of the mother city of South Africa and all its inhabitants."

Mr Botha has continued to take a defiant stand on District Six. As recently as January last year he unconditionally rejected a request from the mayor of Cape Town to return the area to the Coloured community.

Ironically, the only member of the President's Council committee to take the traditional NP line, former MP Mr Fanie Herman, found himself isolated as the sole signatory of a minority report opposing a change in the status quo.

# Millions already spent on Pageview

S. Tubane  
20/9/81  
84

By DAVID NIDDRIE

WHATEVER the Government decides on the President's Council call to return Pageview to its original Indian inhabitants, it will have spent a staggering R48 million to enforce apartheid in the small, central Johannesburg suburb.

Even this whopping figure does not include millions more hidden costs caused by its destruction of a community that existed for 90 years on land granted to blacks by Paul Kruger.

And the great tragedy, according to a Johannesburg City councillor for the area, is that even if the Nationalist Government ignores the President's Council and stands by its 1963 decision to turn Pageview into a white suburb, it could have done so at a fraction of the cost.

Sketching a stark picture of the cost of apartheid, Progressive Federal Party councillor Winston Herzenberg told the Sunday Tribune that while only four buildings in the suburb that once housed 1200 families had ever been declared slum dwellings under the Slums Act, Government-hired bulldozers had already levelled almost 400 buildings.

Pageview, situated only minutes away from the centre of Johannesburg, consists of 450 properties, but because many of these had blocks of flats or semi-detached housing on them, the once-bustling suburb contained 1200 housing units.

Since the mid-1970s the Government has been steadily destroying the buildings and forcing thousands of inhabitants to move out to Johannesburg's Indian township, Lenasia, 30 km from the city. Only 150 Indian families still live in the area.

This week the President's Council recommended to the Government the

establishment of an Indian residential area near central Johannesburg, to include the existing suburb of Fordsburg, and at least part of Pageview.

Government acceptance would effectively reverse its 1963 proclamation of Pageview as a white area.

Political observers believe the Government decision — which sources expect to be announced either on Tuesday or early next month — will be strongly influenced by the fact that rejection of the President's Council's first recommendation would destroy what little credibility it has.

But they also point out that the Government has already "invested" R50-million in turning Pageview into a white area.

A break-down on taxpayers money already ploughed into Pageview's destruction, or set aside for it, runs:

- R1,3-million for expropriation of land.
- R7,5-million for demolition — a figure which may eventually increase because of rising costs.
- R18-million to build the Johannesburg Oriental Plaza, which now houses businesses and shops from Pageview's once-booming 14th Street shopping area.
- R17-million to re-house in Lenasia the 1200 families forced out of Pageview.
- An estimated R4,6-million to build 200 houses in Pageview — at R23,000 a house, the cost of Government-built houses in the neighbouring white working-class area of Vrededorp. However, because of recent sharp increases in building costs, any future development in Pageview is likely to be substantially more expensive per house than in Vrededorp.

Mr. Herzenberg this week described the costs as "an unbelievable waste."

He compared Pageview to neighbouring Vrededorp, where an urban renewal programme began at about the same time as the destruction of Pageview.

"They were in similar condition," he said, "and less than half the houses in Vrededorp were demolished. The rest were allowed to stand — to be renovated privately if necessary."

"The same would have been true for Pageview. The total destruction was totally unnecessary."

And as one of the last remaining Pageview residents, who asked not to be named, said: "We've watched them for years knocking down our houses and being paid for it with our money — we pay taxes like everyone else. Whatever the Government decided to do, the houses are gone. So is our money."

# This monument to madness

— THE WORDS OF POET ADAM SMALL AS HE STANDS AMID RUINS OF DISTRICT SIX

POET Adam Small stood amid the ruins of District Six this week and said sadly: "This place will eventually become a monument to madness."

Surveying the debris of the once-thriving multi-racial enclave, the soft-spoken author and philosopher spoke of his despair at this week's proposal to declare part of District Six a coloured area.

"There is something grotesque about the plan, especially as the Nationalists and their hangers-on appear to be elated by what they see as a really wonderful idea.

"Whereas, it is all enormously sad, and there is more than a touch of madness about it," he said.

In the weak spring sunshine, he strolled through the desolate wasteland, watched only by the pigeons and a couple who were cowering in the remains of their half-demolished house.

He smiled ironically at a solitary sign, marking a street which no longer exists — Constitution Street.

"I think of District Six in poetic and dramatic terms. Not as a political issue, but as a moral one."

## Slaves

"Although I am one of the people who would like to see changes happening overnight, here was a marvellous opportunity to allow something positive to happen in an area once open to people of all races."

"Instead, what have we got — another demonstration of how totally out-of-touch the people in power have become with our South African reality.

"The Group Areas Act has been reinforced, and the status quo remains unaltered," he said.

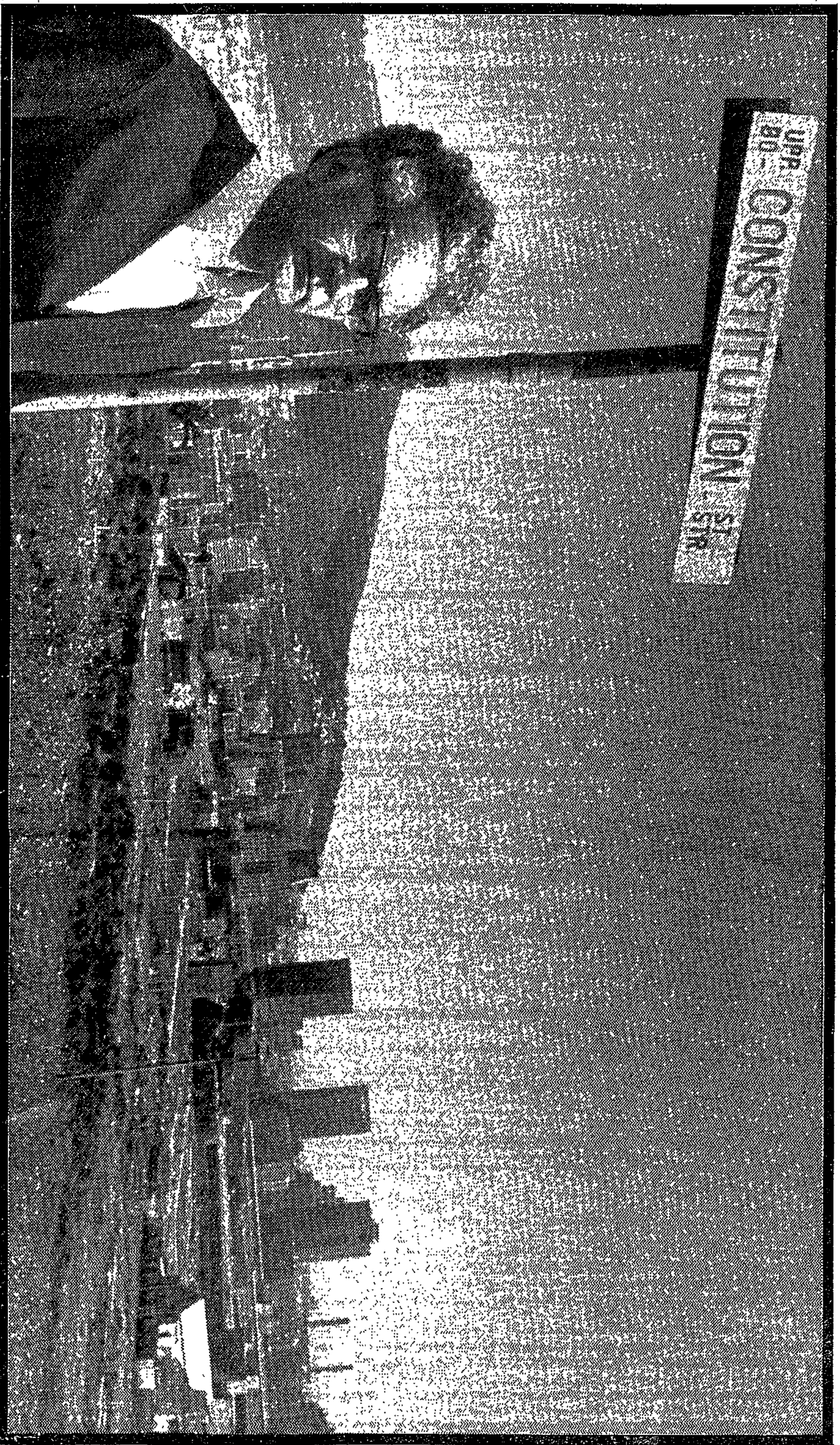
Mr. Small said that he regarded the Group Areas Act as probably the most destructive legislation on our statute books.

It has torn people apart physically and spiritually, and given us a crime rate which is the highest in the world."

He spoke of the disillusionment which is felt by reasonable people.

"The sort of person who does not take easily to the thought of violence as a solution to any problem is becoming more and more hopeless and helpless.

White South Africans are slaves to an



Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

## A jumble of conflicting reactions

THE first recommendations of the President's Council, announced amidst a jumble of conflicting reactions this week, have raised question marks over whether the body can be an instrument of real reform.

But, Nationalist sources say that, while the recommendations were not dramatic, they have directly contradicted the stand of the Government, demonstrating the independence of the council.

The council this week recommended that District Six be reinstated as a coloured group area, and that Pageveiw, in Johannesburg, be returned to the Indian community, also as an exclusive group area.

This directly contradicts the stated policy of the Government and specifically the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

But, it remains firmly in line with Government policy of no mixed residential areas.

When he was Minister of Community Development in 1966, Mr Botha declared District Six a "white" group area.

The Government has subsequently stood firm against protests about both District Six and Pageveiw.

On District Six, the former Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said the area could never again be developed as a coloured residential area.

And the then Minister of Environmental Planning, Mr F W de Klerk, last year, scolded any hopes that the area could be opened to all races — repeating

a view expressed by the Prime Minister to the Cape Town City Council the year before.

Ever since the President's Council was established, observers have agreed that its first recommendations would provide a crucial test of its credibility as an instrument of real reform.

The expectation was that the body would tackle a subject of high symbolic value, present the Government with recommendations, which Mr Botha, indignantly bound up as he is with the body, would feel virtually obliged to accept.

District Six and Pageveiw, both highly emotive issues, had the symbolic ingredients to fit the scenario, but some spokesmen have been disappointed that the council did not go further in its recommendations.

One of the council members, Dr G Mohammed, shattered the euphoric atmosphere in which the first reports were made public this week, when he said he stood "flabbergasted" by the sheer "imperitance" of the recommendations.

"They were nothing but a perpetuation of the evils of the Group Areas Act, which had never been involved in anybody's interests other than the Nationalist Government."

ADAM SMALL SURVEYS THE DESOLATION THAT WAS ONCE CONSTITUTION STREET

# The President's Council urges giving District Six and Pageview back to the coloureds and Indians — and starts a furore

Reports by: MAUREEN BARNES, IVOR WILKINS, NORMAN WEST, BOETI ESHAK AND PETER MALHERBE

# Pageview residents now have hope, but are still wary



The Pageview population's petition that says it all

ideology, but I see increasing signs of panic." The President's Council decision came as no surprise to Mr Small.

"I have always expected this. I never had much hope that anything significant would come of it, and I think many people who serve on the council are being used."

"Many of us saw what it really was — Mr P W Botha's way of buying time, although what he is buying time for, I don't know," he said.

"We have not moved away from Verwoerdian apartheid at all. The big question for us is, of course, what future does this country hold for our children? What will the next 50 years be like?"

## Cauldron

"I have two small children who, if they remain here, will probably live their whole lives in a cauldron of violence," he said.

An ever-increasing black emigration rate is one of the results of oppressive Government policy, said Mr Small.

"Far-minded people are being pushed to the very brink and are having to make choices which they don't want to make. Many highly-qualified professional people have turned their backs on violence and have left to settle in Canada and Australia."

He sat very quietly, staring thoughtfully towards distant Robben Island in Table Bay. But he became brisk again when considering the costs, both in economic and human terms, of re-populating the devastated area.

"Before the bulldozers got busy there were many homes here which could have been restored instead of demolished. I can't imagine how they are going to fund the rebuilding. Economic waste goes hand in hand with spiritual waste," he said.

## They wouldn't take no for an answer

BEHIND the long and intense campaign to save Pageview are two women. The one Indian, the other white.

And while they stand for the same ideals and hopes for the same future, they represent vastly different organisations. Freda van Rooyen is the national president of Komark, the organisation of Afrikanerspeaking women.

Sylvia Naidoo is chairman of the Indian Pageview Residents Association. And contact between the women began over two years ago when Sylvia asked Freda to help save Pageview.

"Do what you did for Alexandra," was the plea. Pageview is on the brink of being saved after recommendations by the President's Council.

Earlier setbacks did not only drive them harder, it brought them closer together and intensified their hopes. They say the issues are not political.

"President Kruger gave Pageview to the Indians and a lot of faith was created by this move. We believe it belongs to the Indians."

## Now after two-and-a-half years of hard work, it may stay that way.

Their first move was to meet the then Minister, Mr Marais Steyn.

Hopes were dashed. Then they completed an in-depth sociological study of the area.

This was done last year by Professor A M Lantoni of Umtata. The Johannesburg CBD Association also spent R7 000 doing a comprehensive survey.

Then the crunch came in August last year when the study was presented to the Prime Minister and a Cabinet decision was taken.

The answer was "no". In mid-August they and Professor Lantoni presented evidence to the President's Council. They were armed with the results of two years work. And now their hopes have soared.

## Delighted

The Johannesburg city councillor for the area, Mr Winston Herzenberg, said the recommendations had no meaning.

"Who will they give it back to?" he asked.

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The purpose of the council was to dismantle racist measures in South Africa. "The recommendations mean that the President's Council is suggesting to the Government how to implement the very racist laws it is meant to be dismantling," Dr Mohammed said.

District Six and Pageview should be open areas, he believed — a view shared by a large number of people outside the President's Council. Including the new Nationalist Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Kosiye van Zyl.

But Nationalist sources said this week that the recommendations (which also include a request for a formal inquiry into the Group Areas Act itself) were "positive".

"The fact that they made the recommendations despite all the words to the contrary from the Government is a profit," said one Nationalist. "If at least demarcates its independence."

The constitutional aspects of the council's work — its most important task — should be separated from the specific subjects on which it had reported this week, he said.

Even the official Opposition which refuses to participate in the council because of its exclusion of Afrikaners, had been mild in its reaction to the recommendations — although it questions the PCs' ability to generate reform outside the confines of Nationalist policy.

Spokesman on coloured affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, described the moves as a step in the right direction while the leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Shabane, said the recommendations were "better than nothing".

But, he said, if the council was to come with recommendations like this, it appeared it was just going to try to undo the harm the Government had done rather than institute major change.

# It should be declared an 'open area for all'

THE President's Council was slammed by coloured and white leaders in Cape Town this week for its controversial proposal that District Six should be given back to the coloureds.

Council members voted overwhelmingly in favour of the proposal, which also included returning Johannesburg's Pageview to the Indian community.

After the vote, the council listened in silence to the lone voice of dissent of Dr Ghosean Mohamed, who has emerged as one of the most controversial members of the President's Council.

In a scathing attack on the proposal, which came from a special joint committee to investigate the Group Areas Act, he said he "dissociated" himself from the recommendations "which were seeking to promote the evils of the Group Areas Act".

He predicted that the proposals would be rejected by the majority of the "right-thinking, non-racist South Africans".

He said the history of both District Six and Pageview showed that the two areas never belonged exclusively to one racial group.

He would have supported the recommendations if they were aimed at scrapping the Group Areas Act and the de-proclamation of the two areas as "open" — where people of all races had the right to live, including Africans.

Many civic leaders and politicians in Cape Town said they would have preferred to see District Six declared an "open area".

The newly elected Nationalist mayor of Cape Town, Mr Kosiye van Zyl, said it had always been the policy of the Cape Town City Council that District Six be "an open area".

Mr Tom Walters, Cape Town city councillor, whose ward includes District Six, said:

"The PC has bowed to the jackboot policy of the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, Mr Pen Kofe, by strictly enforcing the Group Areas Act. I don't know why they failed to recommend an open area for all."

Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the city's housing committee, said: "It is just a pity the PC did not recommend District Six should be open for all. The president of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr A G Bramwell, said:

"An open residential area with an open technikon might well be the best basis on which to build the new District Six."

The national leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said that District Six should revert to an open area, as in the past.

"If it were declared for coloureds only, it would cloud rather than improve race relations and contribute nothing towards creating a better climate for peaceful negotiations," he said.

## 'WE WILL ONLY SAY 'HURRAH' WHEN THE CABINET GIVES PAGEVIEW BACK TO US'

Association also spent R7 000 doing a comprehensive survey. Then the crunch came in August last year when the study was presented to the Prime Minister and a Cabinet decision was taken. The answer was "no".

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# Actstop hits back at Minister

STAR 22/9/81 (84)

The Actstop committee has hit back at the Minister of Community Development's criticisms.

It has accused the Minister, Mr Kotze, of being more interested in "racist ideology" than in going to the root of the problem.

The Minister told the Afrikaans Sunday Press that coloured people liv-

ing in white areas in Johannesburg were guilty of civil disobedience.

Last week he told Parliament that taking the offenders to court was "time-consuming" and that he would be introducing legislation to "deal more effectively" with them.

He said Actstop —

which had lawyers for the accused in these cases — was helping "wilful" people to challenge the law.

Actstop chairman Cassim Saloojee told a Press conference yesterday his committee would continue to use the courts "as long as it could" to defend coloured people and In-

dians threatened with eviction under the Group Areas Act.

But if the Government was going to throw people out of their homes and on to the pavements then it should not blame Actstop, he said.

"The Minister wants to make it appear that these people are wilfully challenging the law.

"He refers to people moving into white areas as civil disobedients.

"What we are saying is that these people have gone there out of sheer necessity."

The Government had destroyed thousands of homes in Albertsville, Sophiatown, Fordsburg and Pageview.

Yet the Minister had said his department was not responsible for providing alternative accommodation.

The Johannesburg city council had told Actstop last month it had almost 5 000 coloured families on its housing waiting list and planned to build 1 070 units.

## My friendly white neighbours

Mr A S Cassim lives with his family of six in Mayfair.

His children go to school at the Bree Street Primary in Fordsburg and Queen's Park School in Pageview.

Like thousands of other Johannesburgers, he drives to town every day as he owns a dry-cleaning shop in Westgate.

He gets on well with his white neighbours in Mayfair — "We have a very friendly neighbourhood," but he does not get on with the Government which is trying to evict him under the Group Areas Act.

He moved into Mayfair in mid-1978, a year after he applied for a house in Lenasia and was put on the waiting list.

Since 1979 he has been putting his case in writing to the Department of Community Development and he has a file of letters.

He cannot recall any unpleasant black-white incident in Mayfair and does not know of any whites who signed the anti-black petition that was publicised recently. His white neighbours said they would "kick out" any petitioners who came to their houses and "so far nobody has come."

Meanwhile, Mr Cassim gets on with running his shop in Johannesburg, his children continue to go to school in Johannesburg, and the whole family awaits to be tried for their "illegal" home in Johannesburg. The case has been remanded to January.

NO. OF TUTORIALS	DETAILS	CODE
2	Non Residents	TN
10	Miscellaneous	TM
2	Farmers	TF
2	Estate	TE
1	Donations Tax	TD
3	Company Tax	TC

# Pageview another victory for Kontak

Star 22/9/81

84

By Moira Levy

Kontak — the Afrikaans women's organisation which helped save Alexandra Township in 1979 — believes it has scored a "marginal" victory in its struggle to save Pageview.

Last week's President's Council recommendation to the Government to return Pageview to the Johannesburg Indian community was heartily welcomed by Kontak and the Pageview Residents' Committee, which have been working together for 2½ years to stop the removal of Indians from Pageview.

Freda van Rooyen, president of the organisation, and a delegation from the Pageview Residents' Committee met the President's Council in August to put their case before it.

"We believe we succeeded in conveying to the members of the President's Council that what we are asking for is right and fair. We are asking the Government to give to these people what is their moral right," said Mrs van Rooyen.

"These people have been suffering agony for 25 years. Their future and destiny is unknown. It is their uncertainty that created the slums," she said.

"We ask the Government to note that hope has been created in



FREDA VAN ROOYEN — "What we are asking for is right and fair."

the Asian community of Johannesburg, and if this last ray of hope is dashed, I fear we will be set on a collision course that we will never be able to turn from," she said.

The honorary life president of the Pageview Residents' Com-

**'These people have been suffering for 25 years'**

mittee, Mr C Modi, described the feeling of "elation and expectation" in the Indian community of Pageview and nearby Newclare, Burghersdorp and Fordsburg.

"The community is overjoyed. The festive atmosphere in the area is unbelievable," he said.

"This spirit must not be crushed. That would be a bitter pill to swallow."

A past resident of Pageview, who has a "lovely" house in Lenasia, plans to return to Pageview if the Government accepts the President's Council recommendations.

"I want to come home to my old house in Pageview — even if it is old and it leaks. Pageview is where my life is," she said.



Star 23/9/81 (84) (11)

# Browde defends Actstop

An upset and angry Dr Selma Browde, former city councillor and a founder of the anti-Group Areas Act organisation, Actstop, today lashed out at implications that the group was "intent on breaking the law."

"I am very distressed at the implications that Actstop is in some way involved in aiding unlawful activities," she said.

Dr Browde was reacting to yesterday's security police swoop on the homes and offices of members of the Environmental Development Agency and Actstop and to recent statements made in Par-

liament about Actstop's activities.

"It is important that people know how Actstop started and that it is not involved in anything underhand.

"The group was formed about three years ago after appeals to me from coloureds who were living in a block of flats in lower Hillbrow."

Dr Browde said at no time were the people living in "white" areas acting in deliberate defiance of the law. "There was literally no place they could go."

"At a meeting of about 20 interested people Act-

stop was formed and Mr Cassim Salojee was elected president. One section was committed to using any legal means or loopholes to assist these people."

"The other section of Actstop comprised mainly women who decided to try to stop evictions by just being at the site of an eviction. These groups would demand that alternative accommodation be found before the families were evicted."

Dr Browde said the insinuation that the organisation was involved in anything sinister was "absolutely wrong."

Ennerdale  
Star 7/19/81  
residents

deeply ~~44~~  
divided ~~84~~

The undersigned residents of Ennerdale would like fully to endorse the sentiments expressed by "Innocent Onlooker" (The Star September 12) in support of the Ennerdale Management Committee.

The EMC was elected democratically by the residents. If the Ennerdale Advisory Committee is not in favour of the EMC then it should use the ballot box to test its support and not boycott the elections.

The EAC consists of civic political "has beens" — Messrs J A Scholtz, G Marais and B van Rooyen, who were defeated in the last election — and "Johnny-come-latelys" — Messrs Hyland and Barnes, who have done nothing constructive for the community, only finding fault.

We are sick of people trying to bring about division in the community and challenge the EAC to contest the by-election on October 14.

69 Pro-EMC Residents  
Ennerdale

★ The letter is accompanied by 69 signatures and addresses

★ ★ ★

# Commerce opposed to segregated trade plan

OK 24/9/81  
80 84

By Erik Larsen  
East Rand Bureau

The Germiston Central Business District Association and the Germiston Chamber of Commerce are strongly opposed to the development of a multimillion-rand Oriental plaza near the city centre.

The plaza, which will house Indian traders presently operating in the Asiatic Bazaar, is expected to open by the middle of 1983.

Mr Tony Mawer, vice-president of the Germiston Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the CBDA, said that both organisations saw the plaza as a threat to businessmen in Germiston.

He said that about 10 percent of local retail stores were already owned by Indians who were trading illegally with the aid of nominees.

## NO MERIT

"We cannot see merit in creating a shopping centre to house Indian retailers when in practice they can and do trade in the central business districts at will."

Mr Mawer claimed it was unfair that the Department of Community Development, which was building the plaza, would also be subsidising Indian traders operating in the centre.

The shopping complex would not attract significant new trade to Germiston, he said. "It will merely filter off a portion of the existing trade."

Mr Mawer said both organisations were in favour of free trading areas in terms of Section 19 of the group Areas Act.

He said that this would be in line with Riekert Commission recommendations, which had been accepted by the Government.

He added: "Existing trade routes would not be upset and our already hard-hit CBD would be boosted."

## COINCIDE

Germiston's deputy town secretary, Mr Koos Steyn, said he had held discussions with the Department of Community Development a few weeks ago and indications were that the plaza would be built to coincide with the residential resettlement of local Indians at Palm Ridge. This was expected to occur in mid-1983.

Mr Steyn said 18 of the 28 registered traders in the Asiatic Bazaar had signed documents saying they wanted to trade at the oriental plaza. The others would be opening shops in Palm Ridge.

# Will Govt decide too late for Pageview?

SEXPRESS 23/9/81 (84)

THE bulldozing of Pageview continued this week — despite the highly-publicised recommendations of the President's Council to give the north-west Johannesburg suburb back to its Indian residents.

Daily, and in full view of thousands of motorists, demolishers continue to smash the remnants of Pageview's largest and most modern building — the face-brick skyscraper in Krause Street.

This tiny square mile of Johannesburg, inhabited for 90 years by a community granted the land by Paul Kruger, gets smaller by the day.

Some see the unrelenting destruction of Pageview as "living proof" of the Government's determination to proceed with the Group Areas policy.

"At this rate, virtually nothing will be left by the time the Government makes its final decision on whether or not to let the Indians return," a prominent resident told the Sunday Express.

Last week, the President's Council recommended that the Government reconsider its original plan to redevelop the area for Whites. This followed an intense three-month investigation by the planning and constitutional committees of the council into the application of the Group Areas Act in general and Pageview and District Six in particular.

During a one-day visit to Pageview in June this year, the chairman of the planning committee, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, told reporters he had

## HAMMER BLOWS CONTINUE IN A DYING SUBURB

BY CHARLES BLOMBERG

been "most impressed" by a banner rigged up by residents bearing the message "We want to stay".

Yet with apparent disregard for the advice and suggestions of the President's Council, and with the fate of Pageview still hanging in the balance, the methodical demolition goes on.

And no amount of verlight promises can give the kiss of life to a suburb where nine out every 10 homes have been ploughed into the dusty earth in 30 years of relentless sledgehammering.

In soulless Lenasia, 26km away, Indians dream of returning to Pageview.

Lenasia is a community of amputees — fractured people yearning to be reunited with their roots and to once again be close to the bright lights and bustle of the metropolitan heart of Johannesburg.

But the exuberant Pageview they once knew, the Pageview of

warmth, hooding cars, crooked lanes, and busy, exotic streets, is dead — slowly turned to rubble by Law No 41 of 1950.

In its place is a ghost suburb. "We were dumbfounded," said a spokesman for the 150 families left in Pageview of the President Council's decision.

And numbness sums up the ambivalent feelings of those left in Pageview. "What should we be grateful for?" some ask.

The shrunken, shrinking settlement has been dying — or waiting to die — since 1952.

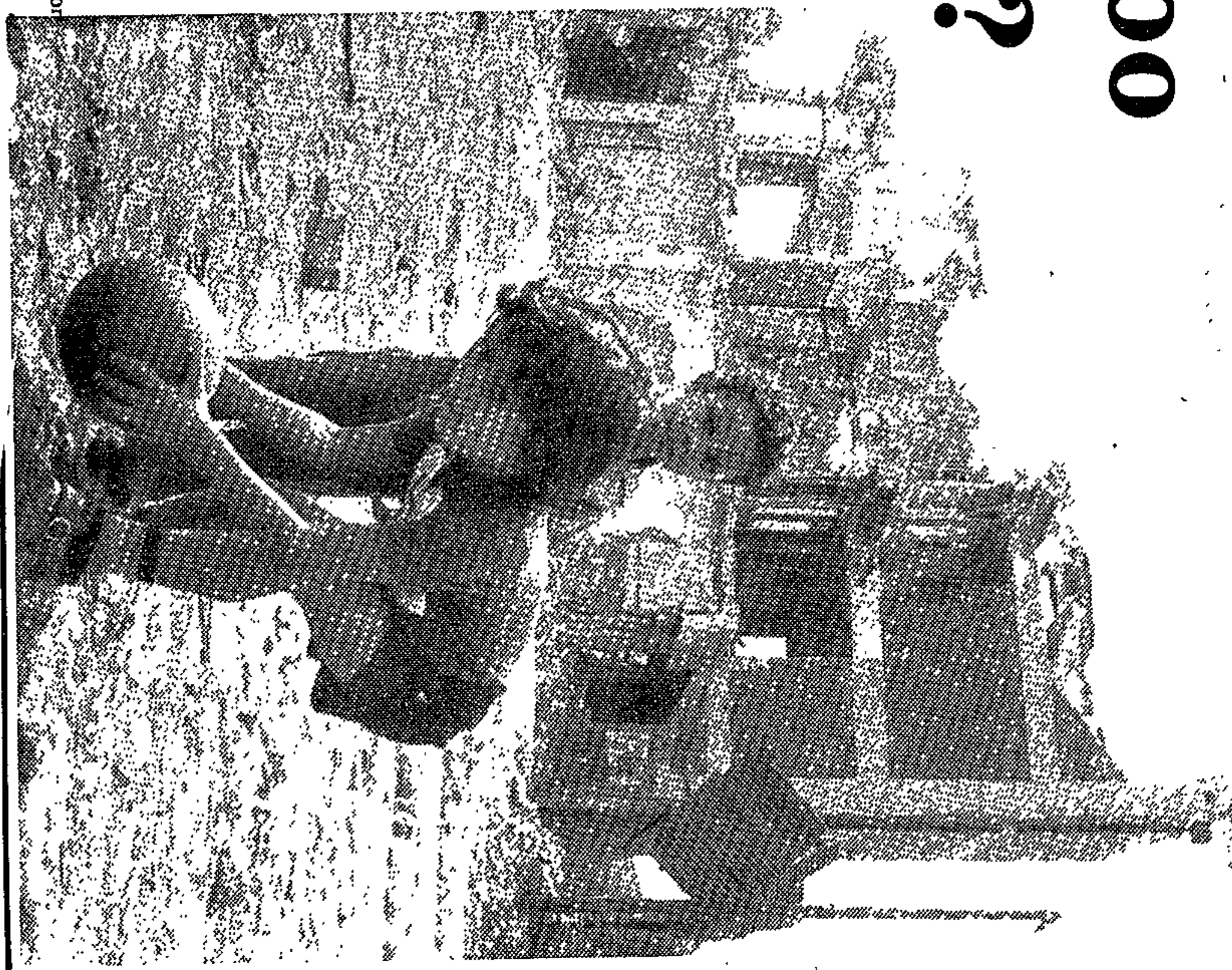
The few remaining families in Pageview are reluctant to discuss the President Council's recommendation. Nobody knows if the Cabinet will accept it — or what the small print means.

As far as they are concerned the President's Council hasn't changed things: It has only recommended change.

Pageview is still waiting on an uncertain future.

Day after day, as the Press cheers the new evidence of verlighted, Pageview is being reduced to rubble.

Young boys play in a rubble-strewn Pageview lot. Before the bulldozers arrived, entire families lived there. Today it is only good for a game of soccer



# Anger flares over higher rents

By ANNE SACKS

ABOUT 90 Western Coloured Township residents crammed into a tiny Johannesburg City Council administration office in the township on Saturday morning demanding to know why their rents had been increased.

Their anger flared when the chief superintendent of Johannesburg's coloured townships, Mr George Huntley, told them: "The money to pay for the increase in my salary has to come from somewhere."

Residents flocked to the council's office at about 9am, where Mr Huntley eventually agreed to address them as a group.

He first insisted on speaking to people individually because he said he "was not used to speaking in public".

## Compromise

Residents described their action, which they called "an inquiry", as a "reasonable compromise". At a meeting last week, residents first called for a rents boycott.

After Saturday's 25-minute meeting Mr Huntley agreed to submit residents' complaints to the city council's deputy housing director, Mr Cunningham Scott, who is in charge of administering the township.

Residents complained the rent increase - from between R1,95 and R2,05 from October 1 - was the second this year.

Mr Huntley said the increase was also prompted by the rising costs of operating services.

But residents retorted that refuse removal was infrequent, some streets lights were not working and no improvements had been made to the recreation centre, where newspaper was used to cover the windows because there were no curtains.

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.., paragraph 20(6).

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f the respondents to my questionnaire.

stionnaire: Mr T.K. Woolley.

Simon Jeffreys, of Deloitte, Haskins

.., paragraph 1.

.., paragraph 27.

..: "Letter in Response to Discussion Accounting for Interest Cost".

..: Op. cit.

..: p. cit.

..: "Capitalisation of Interest Cost", December 1979, page 10.

**Nothing done**

..: "Financial Interests" developments : July 1980, page 13.

..: "So Interest Accounting : Executive, May 1980,

.., par

..: However, it is unlikely that people will move for several months because not all Phase One homes have been completed, and the plans for Phase Two homes have not even been approved by the Coloured Management Committee.

..: Saturday's meeting was organised by the Western Residents' Action Committee, which enjoys widespread township support. The support is seen by some as a move away from the Coloured Management Committee, the council's official advisory body.

..: "Letter in Response to Discussion Memorandum - Accounting for Interest Cost".

..: FASB DM: Op. cit, paragraph 16.

..: Gray, O. Ronald: "Implementation of FASB Statement No. 34 : Capitalisation of Interest Cost", The National Public Accountant, April 1980, page 24.

Handwritten notes and signatures:

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# Indian leader has big plans for the new Pageview

room 20/7/61 84

By ANNE SACKS

IF the Government hands Pageview back to the Indians, it could become a densely-populated, highrise suburb housing up to 20 000 people, a leading community spokesman said yesterday.

At the moment Pageview is occupied by only 1 000 die-hard residents who have stayed on in the faint hope that the suburb, 2 km from the centre of Johannesburg, would be given back to the Indian community, for whom it has been home for more than 80 years.

But earlier this month, the President's Council recommended the Government rescind the 1956 proclamation of Pageview as a "white" area and restore it to its original inhabitants.

Now Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, secretary of the Save Pageview Association and managing director of the Corporate Group of companies, has shown himself to be a man of vision.

In a document handed to the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Kharsany, 37, who has lived in Pageview for over 20 years, sketched a view of the Pageview of tomorrow.

If Pageview were restored to the Indian community it would be transformed, he said.

## Highrise

"Rising out of the ruins of the 17ha suburb will be modern high-rise blocks of flats. Pageview will become densely populated with some 15 000 to 20 000 people from all income groups," he said.

"Two and three-bedroom apartments will house families of between four and six.

"The high-density residential development of Pageview will assist in alleviating the acute housing shortage in Johannesburg's Indian community."

Pageview is a ruin after the forced removal of 3 000 people from the suburb under the Group Areas Act and the bulldozing of shops and houses.

Mr Kharsany says: "Pageview will be characterised by parks, playgrounds, sportsfields, swimming pools, tennis courts and



MR EBRAHIM KHARSANY highrise hopes

squash courts."

He suggests the Department of Community Development develop Pageview and bar undue speculation if private enterprise is allowed to participate.

He sees the daily needs of the community being provided by small traders in the area, and long-standing properties giving way to highrise flats, offices, shopping complexes and industrial sites.

"These premises will provide much-needed trading facilities for the shopkeepers, factory and warehouse space for the manufacturers and office space for financial institutions, estate agents, insurance and travel agents, and professional people", many of whom are barred from operating in the central business district.

remained in the suburb, the demolition of which is in an advanced stage.

Pressure on the Government to restore Pageview to the Indians has been stepped up recently by several Pageview residents' associations, the President's Council, the Johannesburg Central Business District Association, and Johannesburg city councillors.

## Tug-of-war 'should be over within a month'

Mail Reporter

THE fate of Pageview, the controversial tug-of-war suburb outside Johannesburg, should be decided within a month.

A Department of Community Development spokesman said in Cape Town yesterday there was a "strong possibility" the Cabinet would decide in three to four weeks whether Pageview will be occupied by whites or Indians.

He did not know when the Government would make its decision known.

Pageview has been the centre of a struggle between the Indian community, which has lived in the suburb 2km from the central business area for more than 80 years, and the Government, which proclaimed it a "white" area in 1956.

Since then, the Government has systematically resettled almost 3 000 residents under the Group Areas Act.

About 1 000 people have re-

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Komperant

24 29/9/81

FROM the outside, Lenasia is an impressive residential township. Granted, it is a tiring 32km from Johannesburg. But the Indians who live there drive along tarred streets into mostly owner-built houses outstanding for their individual designs.

Some 80 000 people shop at one well-established shopping centre and two smaller shopping areas, where they can buy anything from bread to motor cars. They swim in the public pool, play sport and relax at a recreation centre. Five cinemas and a drive-in screen the latest box office hits. To visitors, Lenasia looks like any swanky Johannesburg suburb.

But if one looks a little more carefully, one notices the hollow behind life in Lenasia. Several families of up to 12 or more people occupy one palatial home, the shopping centre is more than a 4km round trip from the newest suburbs, the swimming pool is over-crowded so that it becomes more fun to cool off at home, the streets are littered, and there's refuse dumping on open stands.

There's no hospital or police patrols. The crime rate is high and thefts are regular. Doctors are scared to come out on night calls. There are no telephones in the 18-month-old extensions 9, 10 and 11 so that an emergency there quickly turns into a crisis. The street narrows themselves seem so inappropriate. One of the main routes — called Nirvana Drive — winds into streets named after birds, flowers, fish, in fact just about anything that bears no relevance to the life of the community. There's Protea Road, Flamingo Street, Hummingbird Street, Geinsbok, and Graffe.

For the people of Lenasia, the township is anything but Nirvana, the highest form of life to which Hindus aspire. Some 50% of Lenasia residents would like to return to their original community in Pageview. "Don't let people fool you," a businessman said, "People hate living in Lenasia."

For 20 years, Johannesburg Indians, mostly from Pageview, have been systematically resettled in Lenza, as it is called. The township, created by Government decree, is the only Group Area for the city's Indian population.

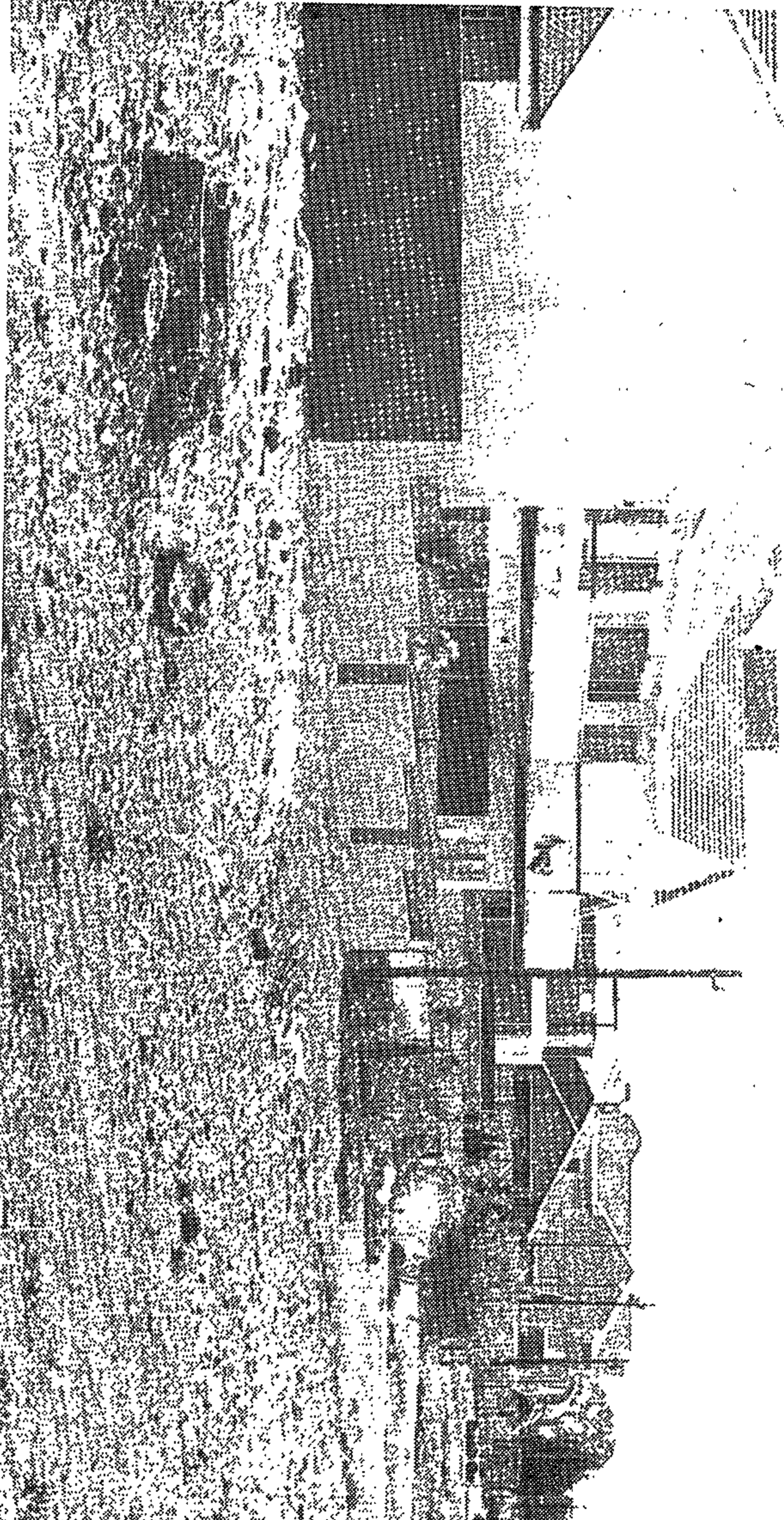
There are inevitably those, however, who have profited from apartheid's favours. But generally speaking, the Lenasia community is bitter, a bitterness created by forced removal under the Group Areas Act. Many of the residents were resettled from Pageview, the long-of-war suburb 2km north-west of the centre of Johannesburg which was proclaimed a "white spot" in the Fifties, and which may be restored to the Indian community which originally lived there if the Government accepts a President's Council recommendation.

People cling to their memories of Pageview, a suburb they remember with vibrant streets, pavement chats, great sporting occasions, visits to friends, the generosity of neighbours. They despair about living in an anomaly created by the Government, an artificial environment imposed on a community that never grew up with it. As a

# AS the Government considers whether to agree to giving back Pageview to the Indian community, ANNE SACKS takes a look at life in Lenasia, the area set aside for people displaced when Pageview was declared white

## Lenza,

# home without a heart



LENASIA... swanky homes, but look a little deeper and you'll find a hollow life

result, Lenasia is a planning hodge-podge in which the butcher, baker and candlestickmaker are anywhere but where you need them to be.

Lenasia is also an irreversible fact of life. Even if Pageview were returned to the Indian community, only about 20 000 would be able to be accommodated there. So Lenasia will live on like an aberration long after the Group Areas Act has become history.

In Lenasia, schools don't serve particular suburbs as they do in white Johannesburg, but are built for the children of several suburbs so that some primary schoolchildren — even in the grades — have to walk to school, leaving home at 7.0am to reach the school gates by 7.40am.

A father who wants to ensure his daughter receives a good education leaves home at 6.30am every day of the week so the child won't be late for the Athlone School Bell.

People complain about distances. A teacher at the Lenasia High virtually has to do a string around his little finger to remember to buy bread for his family on his way home from

### Quote

My life has been shortened by 10 years by having to travel two hours to work every day. ... I really resent that.

### Quote

I have a bigger home than the one I had in Pageview, and because of this I am happier here, but the travelling gets me down.

### Quote

Parts of Lenasia may be beautiful, but the township is what we have made it. The Government just gave us a patch of bare veld.

"I've shortened my life by 10 years by having to travel two hours to work every day," complained an estate agent. "I really resent that."

Another lament: "By the time I get to my job in the centre of the city, I feel as if I've achieved a day's work already."

A father of six says: "I have a bigger home than the one I had in Pageview, and because of this I am happier in Lenasia, but the travelling gets me down."

A clerk who works for an insurance company has come to loathe the long walk to the bus stop and the hour-long bus ride to the city.

"By the time I climb on the bus it is already crammed and I have to stand all the way," she says.

The Government has created a middle-class township, but has stuffed it with only some of the goodies that make Johannesburg's northern suburbs so convenient to live in.

One businessman says: "Sure, some of us have beautiful houses. But we've had to pay for them by being inconvenienced. Beautiful houses mean nothing when we have no freedom of choice."

Nearly all Lenasia residents complain about the long daily journey to their jobs in Johannesburg. Isando and far-flung Sandton.

time or energy to devote to their children. A common complaint was the feeling of tiredness from the week's travelling.

"Instead of taking my children out on a weekend, I'm so fagged out that all I want to do is sit in my house and relax," said one parent.

"It was never like that in Pageview. I never had that debilitating tiredness. We used to go on regular family outings over weekends."

Because of the high cost of travelling to work by car and the exorbitant house rentals, many wives have been forced to work to help make ends meet. People complain that their children are left unattended. "There's no one to make lunch for them when they get back from school or to help with homework."

Many agreed their lifestyle breeds selfishness. "You worry about yourself the whole time. In Pageview we were all concerned with helping our neighbours."

There's no time after work to visit friends. In fact, many people who were close friends because they lived a block away or

a street away in Pageview haven't seen each other in years. "I miss the warmth of Pageview," said the estate agent, who has lived in Lenasia for 14 years.

"I used to look forward to Sundays and visits from family and friends. Now I don't even know where half my friends are. "Pageview used to be alive in the evenings. Now we get up early, go to work, come home, have supper and go to sleep. I think I have been to the movies only three times this year."

Another described his Lenasia house as a hotel where he has a bed, breakfast and dinner.

The shortage of houses in the township is chronic. Families are living in garages. The estate agent says as many as 25 people a month approach him about housing. Lots of young couples are simply delaying marriage because they can't get a house to live in. They live in their parents' homes trying to arrange their march down the aisle with the availability of a house.

People who live in smaller houses built by the Department of Community Development have had to restrict their families. A businessman whose in-laws live with him in a three-bedroomed house has only one child.

"We have a bedroom, my in-laws have a bedroom and my son has a bedroom. It's better like that. How can you bring up two or more children who have to share a bedroom all their school lives?"

A beautiful house is seen to be no compensation for no freedom of choice. And far from looking to the future, the former Pageview-ites look back to a happy time that has been destroyed forever by a bulldozer.

# Press reports on housing not true

Sta. 20/9/81-313 84 MA

The Ennerdale Management Committee yesterday defended themselves against allegations by residents on the allocation of houses and water/electricity tariff increases in the township.

Chairman Mr Fred Norman, said the committee had nothing to do with the allocation of houses.

"The Department of Community Development is responsible for that," he said. "And we have an arrangement with them that the old residents of mid-Ennerdale get preference.

"Reports in the Press that we make no effort to house mid-Ennerdale residents are therefore untrue. Mid-Ennerdale has without doubt been given preference in the allocation of houses."

He admitted that there are "a whole lot of problems" because of insufficient housing.

"But we are doing something about it. On Thursday we will be seeing the regional representative of the Department of Community Development," said Mr Norman.

He also dismissed as "unjustified criticism" reports that their committee was doing nothing about increases in water and electricity tariffs.

Mr Norman said the accounts department blamed a computer error for the "increases," and had claimed that the accounts were for six weeks instead of four.

"But even that doesn't make sense. But exactly where the problem is we don't know," he said.

Mr Norman said an appointment had been made with the head of the accounts department to thrash out the problem.





from communal taps. They are homes, and elderly residence battle every day.

# Housing Crisis

Star 30/10/81

## Reiger Park residents have had enough

84

By Tyrone August  
Reiger Park, the largest coloured township on the East Rand, was thrust into the headlines earlier this year when violence erupted there. It is in the news again and, once more, it's the housing crisis in Boksburg that is at the root of the trouble.

A series of mass meetings in protest against the second rent increase in the township this year has culminated in a decision to take the Boksburg Town Council to court. A protest march was narrowly averted at the last meeting.

"I wouldn't like to see violence again like that during the recent riots here," said the secretary of the Reiger Park Tenants' and Ratepayers' Association, Mr George du Plessis.

"It was the most horrible period of my life. But the town council is holding a pistol against our heads. Because of the acute housing shortage, the rents can be pushed up twice a year and we are expected to pay."

The first rent increase was on January 1 and the second increase on October 1. "Forty-eight families were evicted from their flats within two months of the first increase," said Mr du Plessis.

"Now the rents have

almost doubled with the second increase. It is totally unfair and immoral, especially when one takes into account the community facilities in Reiger Park."

Reiger Park, which has a population of 25 000, first began to take shape in the early 1920s. It still lacks many facilities, however, and many of the existing ones are inadequate.

"There was an uproar two years ago when an old beerhall was renovated to serve as a recreational hall," said the chairman of the Reiger Park Tenants' and Ratepayers' Association, Mrs Ellen Lambert.

"The Cosair Drama Group vetoed this decision but the town council still went ahead. Besides not having a ceiling and the acoustics being bad, the hall is not popular because it is not central."

An old building has also been renovated to serve as a library, while the nearest cinemas are in Fordsburg and Benoni.

"It has been like this ever since I shifted into Reiger Park in 1963," said Mr du Plessis.

Sports facilities in the township are also inadequate. Thirty-two soccer teams have to use one stadium while almost the same number of hockey clubs use it too.

Wally's Boxing Club, of which Mr du Plessis is secretary, is using a church hall to practise in. "We have been begging the town council for accommodation for four years," he said.

"People wanting to play tennis on a recreational basis also have problems as the tennis court is monopolised by clubs."

There is only one playing field for smaller children for the Single Quarters — an area in which single

rooms serve as a house — and the flats.

One creche, which can accommodate 100 children, serves the township.

"The housing shortage is the worst problem in Reiger Park, however," said Mr du Plessis. "I have seen four families living in one room in Single Quarters."

"There are 3 067 people on the official waiting list for houses, yet only 52 houses are going to be built. It is so unrealistic when housing should be given priority."

Mrs Lambert, also a member of the Transvaal Regional Welfare Board, feels that many of the township's social problems stem from overcrowding.

"Reiger Park is rife with crime, drug problems and child pregnancy," she said. "The problem of overcrowding is compounded by the lack of facilities. The surroundings in Reiger Park are so depressing."

Single Quarters is regarded as the worst section in Reiger Park. "It should have been demolished years ago," said Mr du Plessis. "It is a brutal violation of the Slums Act."

The Reiger Park Tenants' and Ratepayers' Association is therefore, upset, mostly about the rent increases in Single Quarters.

They have written a second letter to the Boksburg Town Council requesting it to meet a deputation after its first request was turned down in January.

"If this request is turned down, it will close the door for any further communication," said Mrs Lambert.

"It will then serve no purpose in even sending a memorandum to them. We then just might not be able to stop a protest march which might develop into another full-scale riot."

# Homeless cry out for shelter and work

RDM 1-10-81

84

By SOPHIE TEMA

ABOUT 15 homeless and unemployed men and women who sleep in the open and in disused cars in Kliptown are appealing to the public to help them find accommodation.

The homeless — most of whom do not qualify under the Group Areas Act to be in the area — claim they have not been to the West Rand Administration Board to ask for help for fear of harassment by officials.

They have no source of income and scratch for food out of refuse bins at nearby shops and the local vegetable market.

Mrs Lydia Taunyane said: "Why can't the authorities have pity on us?"

"Why must they harass us, instead of giving us help?"

Mr Forster Banda, 21, claims he came from Malawi three years ago to look for his mother Mabel, who was born in Port Elizabeth.

## Coalyard

He found his mother staying in the open next to a coalyard in Kliptown where he joined her. He found a job as a painter but lost it in April this year and at present has no proper reference book.

Mr Banda said: "I have no proper reference book but I have got to work. Please find me a job."

"Right now we have no money nor food and we live on food scraped out of dustbins from nearby shops."

"We have no wood or coal and cook our meals on fires made by burning cardboard boxes."

A Wrab spokesman said he had heard of men and women who lived behind a doctor's surgery in the area, but said none had been to the board's offices for help.

hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel H Weston 13026, die plaas Bromyard 9732 en Onderverdeling 3 van genoemde Perseel H Weston 13026, tot by die suidelikste baken van laasgenoemde onderverdeling; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken A (Meetstuk 44/1981); daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken D (Meetstuk 44/1981); daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken C (Meetstuk 44/1981) en met die verlenging van lyn D-C langs tot by die punt waar dit die middel van Mooirivier kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts met die middel van Mooirivier langs tot by die beginpunt.

No. 194, 1981

**VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE GRASKOP, DISTRIK PELGRIMSRUS, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL**

Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in—

(1) paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep; en

(2) paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, '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 Derde dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**BYLAE**

**BLANKE GROEP**

(a) Begin by die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 14 (Kaart A3745/62) van die plaas Graskop 564 KT; daarvandaan ooswaarts met die noordelike grense van genoemde Gedeelte 14 en Gedeelte 8 (Kaart A1185/51) langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word; daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordelike baken van Gedeelte 9 (Kaart A6249/52) van genoemde plaas; daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidelikste baken van Gedeelte 21 (Kaart A3321/75) van genoemde plaas; daarvandaan verder noordooswaarts tot by Baken T5 op Algemene Plan A971/13 van die dorp Graskop; daarvandaan ooswaarts met die noordelike grens van genoemde dorp, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken T6 op genoemde algemene plan, daarvandaan in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken A op werkplan geheg aan Meetstukke 2746/80; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts in 'n reeks reguit lyne deur Bakens A, B en C op genoemde werkplan, sodat die gebied wes van genoemde reeks reguit lyne by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken D op genoemde werkplan; daarvandaan weswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike hoek van die dorp Graskop-uitbreiding 1 (Algemene Plan A5027/57), daarvandaan algemeen suidweswaarts, weswaarts en noordwaarts met die grense van die volgende langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde dorp Graskop-uitbreiding 1, die dorp Graskop en Gedeelte 14 (Kaart A3745/62) van die plaas Graskop 564 KT, tot by die noordwestelike baken van genoemde Gedeelte 14, die beginpunt

include them in this area. The said Subdivision 2 of Lot H Weston 13026, the farm Bromyard 9732 and Subdivision 3 of the said Lot H Weston 13026, to the southernmost beacon of the last-mentioned subdivision; thence south-westwards in a straight line to Beacon A (Surveyor's Record 44/1981); thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon D (Surveyor's Record 44/1981); thence south-westwards in a straight line to Beacon C (Surveyor's Record 44/1981) and along the prolongation of line D-C to the point where it intersects the middle of the Mooi River; thence generally northwards along the middle of the Mooi River to the point of beginning

No. 194, 1981

**DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT GRASKOP, DISTRICT OF PILGRIM'S REST, 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—

(1) paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group; and

(2) paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, 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 Third day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**SCHEDULE**

**WHITE GROUP**

(a) Beginning at the north-western beacon of Portion 14 (Diagram A3745/62) of the farm Graskop 564 KT; thence eastwards along the northern boundaries of the said Portion 14 and Portion 8 (Diagram A1185/51) so as to include them in this area; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Portion 9 (Diagram A6249/52) of the said farm; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Portion 21 (Diagram A3321/75) of the said farm; thence further north-eastwards to Beacon T5 on General Plan A971/13 of Graskop Township; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said township, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon T6 on the said general plan, thence in a straight line to Beacon A on the workplan attached to Survey Records 2746/80; thence generally southwards in a series of straight lines through Beacons A, B and C on the said workplan, so as to include the area to the west of the said series of straight lines in this area, to Beacon D on the said workplan; thence westwards in a straight line to the north-eastern corner of Graskop Township Extension 1 (General Plan A5027/57); thence generally south-westwards, westwards and northwards along the boundaries of the following so as to include them in this area: The said Graskop Township Extension 1, Graskop Township and Portion 14 (Diagram A3745/62) of the farm Graskop 564 KT, to the north-western beacon of the said Portion 14, the point of beginning.

for full text see GPP

# Pageview hails call to reverse removals

By ANNE SACKS

THE Save Pageview Association, a residents' group formed to save the north west Johannesburg suburb from being developed for whites, has welcomed the view of Mr Alwyn Schlebusch that the area be restored to the Indian community.

In a statement released yesterday, the Save Pageview Association said it "heartily endorsed and welcomed" the views of Mr Schlebusch, the Vice-State President and chairman of the President's Council.

Mr Schlebusch said in Bloemfontein this week removals under the Group Areas Act — such as in Pageview and District Six — should be reversed wherever possible.

## Demolished

The Save Pageview Association said in its statement Pageview was the only area near central Johannesburg which could logically and practically be occupied by the Indian community.

"This is because most of the area of Pageview has already been demolished and is ready for urban renewal.

"The area is owned by one group, the Department of Community Development. If the Department gives priority to planning and redevelopment of Pageview, the area could be redeveloped in a short time."

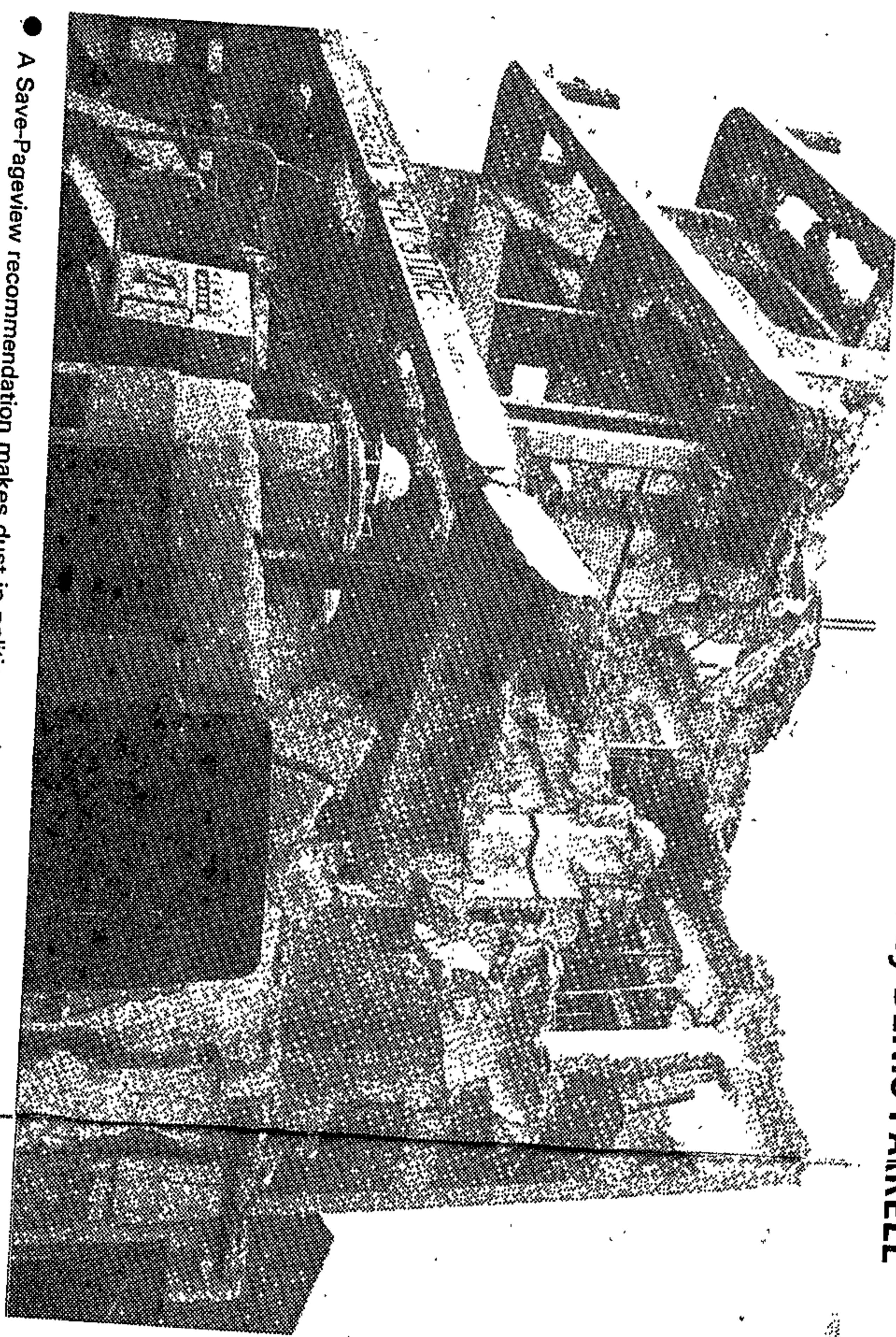
The association urged the Cabinet to show courage by accepting the President's Council recommendation that Pageview be handed back to the Indian community.

# Pageview — dead and

S. Express 4/10/81

(84)

While comment on the President's Council recommendation to return Pageview to the Indian community grows, so does the pile of rubble as Government-appointed demolishers rush to raze it to the ground. CHARLES BLOOMBERG reports. Pictures by DENIS FARRELL



THE Government has carved the heart out of Pageview — a vibrant community that is now a rubbish dump of shattered dreams, a Group Areas wasteland.

And, despite new highly-publicised verbatim recommendations to return Pageview to Indians, the daily demolition goes on. To thousands who pass it daily, Pageview looks like the target of repeated bombing raids.

Every evening there is slightly less of Pageview. Slightly more of it has been reduced to dust and rubble.

Not even the entire President's Council is strong enough, it seems, to halt the demolisher.

Bit by bit, Pageview's elegant face-brick skyscraper in Krause Street, is being reduced to a skeleton, a collection of beams and concrete spars — proof of the Government's determination to proceed with the Group Areas Act.

The rattle of pneumatic drills is the death-rattle of hopes that Pageview may yet be saved.

But Pageview's exiles still dream of returning — and are excited by the President's Council's recommendations. Pageview is their Jerusalem, they are like Jews in exile.

They talk like misty-eyed Zionists: of going back to their promised land, or returning — like Palestinians — to a lost home and ancestral village.

Nostalgia rules as they talk of jolling on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings, of music on the pavements, of chatting to neighbours . . . Of cricket matches in

● A Save-Pageview recommendation makes dust in politics . . . but bulldozers still roar in the dust of destruction.

the narrow streets, of going three times a week to cinemas of ballroom dancing in the Blue Danube, of political meetings, of a thriving football club . . .

A Lenasia businessman's face lit up with joy at the possibility of returning — but he quickly asked me not to identify him in case, he said, he lost his passport, or

his family was victimised. What he said was highly personal — the agonised yearning of a man who cannot live where he wants because of his race classification. "I'm a Hindu and we believe in the cycle of life and death — of birth, growth and a return to your origins. My origins are in Pa-

review. I was born in Fordburg, where the Oriental Plaza now stands, 40 years ago. "I now want to go back. I yearn to go back. My house here is comfortable — but this isn't a community. We didn't choose to come here. We didn't move to Lenasia out of free choice. "Believe me, I'd fly out of

Lenasia like a bird, given half a chance. And so would a great many others," he said. It would be a flight back to their birthplace, back to their "square mile" of Johannesburg, promised to Malay by President Kruger — the craggy man whose word, some claimed,

was his bond.

"We had an old letter from Kruger, dated 1888, giving Pageview to the Malays," said Mrs Mariam Essack, formerly of 12th Street Pageview and now a resident of Lenasia.

"My grandmother hoarded it but we mistaid it when we moved to Lenasia. We've searched hundreds of times. We've looked high and low."

"But I can't find it anywhere. Of course, we'd love to go back."

But the Pageview she remembers no longer exists.

"It doesn't look like Pageview any more. It's all been bulldozed," said her brother-in-law, Mr Abdul Essack.

And if the Group Areas demolisher gets the go-ahead to attack the few remaining houses, there will not be any evidence of what it even looked like.

It has its place, as a phantom suburb.

A Black beggar and a dog — rivals — scrounge in the ruins of Pageview Supply Store.

Surely, not for food. The shop was closed down a time ago. But only now is the building being demolished. And, who knows, the debris may contain an overlooked item of value.

Across the road is a smart, neatly-kept White cemetery, its serene silence contrasting with the troubled desolation of Pageview.

For 30 years, the settlement has been dying — or waiting to die. The President's Council's proposals could be a like a stay of execution . . . for the few remaining houses. But nobody knows. Since

# still dying . . .

1952, an axe has been poised over the head of Pageview.

Regularly, it has swung down — on a family here, a house there, a steet corner.

Sliced away, and piece by piece Pageview's early resistance gave way to a certain bitter fatalism. Slowly its exuberant heart stopped beating.

Households were wrenched from the bosom of relatives, a network of friends bruised, and a house suddenly empty.

"You get lonely. My family have lived in this house since 1906. I was born here and have spent my entire life here," says Mr D Modi, owner of a famous corner shop in 17th Street.

"But gradually my old friends have vanished into Lenz, leaving us behind. Solitary and increasingly isolated."

And the population shrunk, so did the groceries on the shelves — because the customers had all gone.

Shelves that once groaned under pots, pans, incense, candles, kitchen utensils, curry powders, sweatmeats, stationery and detergents, became covered in dust.

Unsold goods also gathered dust, mould, rust. Pages of unsold magazines yellowed.

Mr Modi stopped replac-

long faces and misery."

What remains are disintegrating shells of houses — stripped to their naked bones, bricks showing through stained walls of plaster and torn wallpaper.

Bare walls tell stories: a pastel-green child's bedroom, a pale-yellow wall of a diningroom, the remnants of a tiled bathroom, a wallpapered livingroom — all suggest gaiety.

Crumbling tombstones to a life ended by the Department of Community Development — forgotten by its policy-makers who presumably live in comfortable houses in Pretoria and Cape Town.

To prevent any re-occupation, a giant fist of Government demolishers punches through the ceilings and the roofs, so that the corrugated iron droops limply through the ceiling.

After that the windows are scraped out — looking like gouged-out eyes, in hollow skulls. Glass is smashed, frames are broken, framholdings are shredded.

Now the house is unfit for rehabilitation: nobody can come back to squat.

The other thing that happens to a newly-vacated house is subtler, more elusive, more spine-chilling. And nobody refers to it di-

But nobody really knows, and Pageview people prefer not to speak of the mysterious fires.

Pageview's surviving families, seem numb about the immediate future.

But their wills have not been paralysed — out of the pit of despair a new fighting spirit has revived — similar to the fighting spirit that has contested the

ordinary Asians be allowed to settle in Pageview — or will it be only for wealthy Indians?

A year ago I spent a day with Mr Modi, a cheerful man of 60, but at the end of the afternoon — something of the dereliction of Pageview got into my bones. There was a smell of death, of the end.

Now, on my return, I find

*'Slowly, the exuberant heart of Pageview stopped beating.'*

Group Areas Act from the day Pageview was condemned.

"We used to spend our Sundays at Freedom Square — where the Oriental Plaza is now — huge crowds would gather to condemn the Act," said Mr Modi.

A diaspora in Lenasia, a remnant in the birthland of Pageview. The twin communities have been split apart by the 26km, by the disruption of exile, of uprootment and re-settlement.

Only one thing still unites them: precious wraiths of memory of Pageview.

Yet the mixed-race suburbs destroyed by the Nationalists — Vrededorp, District Six, Sophiatown — live on as powerful legends.

Graphic, potent images. Crushed, brick by brick, the old Pageview exists only as a dream.

Whatever concessions the Government makes, it cannot restore a life that it ended, say bitter old-timers.

And it is no use — says a Pageview resident — for the Nationalists to play at being Allah: the Almighty being who giveth life and taketh it away.

Old Pageview cannot be restored by the Government

Many of those in Lenasia wonder whether they will be able to sell their houses — in order to return.

Can a Pageview, reopened to Indians, accommodate all of those who want to live there? And will

a new Resident's Association has emerged — and the remaining few in Pageview are refusing to go.

For 30 years life in Pageview has been at a standstill, frozen by the imminence of evictions and removals.

The move by the President's Council has not changed things: it is still only a recommendation.

It means . . . a thaw, not a redemption.

Two cheers for reformism . . . but the demolisher continues with his work.

The bulldozer churns away daily. The President's Council recommendation does not mean that the smashing down of Pageview will stop.

But the uprooted exiles



● Only rubble remains — an area where scavengers scratch.

in Lenasia still hope and the survivors in Pageview wonder wearily where verligtheid will take them — if anywhere.

And meanwhile, their fu-

ture is still on ice — as it has been ever since the Nationalists came to power in 1948.

Johannesburg's Asians are still in-between people.

*'I'd fly out of Lenasia like a bird, given half the chance.'*

ing old stock — because removed people were not being replaced.

His customers withered away as Pageview withered away. And so did his business.

"Nobody smiles in the streets of Pageview anymore. You won't see any joyful faces on our pavements.

"Pageview was a happy place — the streets were like market places, playgrounds and fun fairs.

"Now it's a community of rectly: or if they do they look shiftily away.

Fires sometimes break-

out after sunset on the day a family has been removed. Mystifying fires, violent conflagrations that burn a house to the ground, leaving nothing but ashes, denying it to anybody — even the demolishers.

These are unsanctioned, criminal fires . . . fires of hate, and denial.

Who starts them? Nobody knows . . .

But no White family can ever occupy the scorched homes. The funeral pyre expresses anger — no less than mourning.

It's a form of farewell . . . and, perhaps, of defiance.

# Lenasia is a home with no real heart

84

S. Express 4/10/87

ON THE outside, Lenasia has a well-heelled look. Behind the facade, people complain of an atomised, loveless, friendless, community, with poor services — and, worse, without a soul.

Pageview was always lively — it bubbled from sunrise onwards.

But that warm community spirit is gone.

Here in Lenasia, husbands and wives leave for work in Johannesburg at 6 am and return at 7 pm — dead tired.

Those who remain in the Indian suburb south of Soweto by day live in fear of burglars and crime.

There is only one charge office — and if you phone the police they sometimes say they can't come.

They say there is no transport.

"Something about Lenasia breeds selfishness. Caring has disappeared.

"People are concerned only about themselves — not about their neighbours," said a schoolteacher.

"Don't let anybody fool you," said a prominent figure in Lenasia.

"Most of the people hate it here. And 50% would return to Pageview tomorrow, given half a chance."

Certainly Lenasia has a different ambience: it looks like a place planned on a Pretoria-office drawing board, and is not a community that sprang, organically, like a plant, from below.

You approach it along Nirvana Drive — a road that promises to lead to spiritual perfection.

An impression that this is a piece of satirical fancy, soon gives way to the feeling that Lenasia is an unconscious and cruel send-up by Pretoria's Orientalists.

Soon you pass intersections like Woodpecker, Humming-bird, Cuckoo, Guinea Fowl, Quail, Pigeon, Flamingo, Vulture, Robin, Albatross — the bird series of streets.

Then it is on to the animals — Lion, Giraffe and Gemsbok.

Then astrology gets a chance with Scorpio, Libra, Sagittarius, Capricorn and Pisces.

At last Asian names have a showing in Karachi, Himalaya, Islamabad and Lucknow.

And you realise that Lenasia — the Asiatisation of Lenz's farm — is a bureaucrats fantasy rather than an idyllic Pageview-in-the-veld.

Finally there is a road called Hydrangea — a flowery name in a community where local Asians find it difficult to grow ...

## PAGEVIEW (34) m 6/11/81 Trying yet again

The Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA) is to renew its representations to government to reconsider giving Pageview back to the Indian community. Since "planning considerations" are the official reason for refusal, it is possible that the CBDA's specialist report on Pageview's feasibility did not reach government at the highest levels, according to CBDA chairman Nigel Mandy. The CBDA is convinced that the beleaguered, historically Indian area is viable and that it could be dramatically redeveloped privately — and swiftly, which is important given the dire housing shortage.

This latest move in the fracas over the area follows government's recent rejection of the specific proposal on Pageview put forward by the President's Council (PC). It has been given impetus by the fact that government did accept an important new principle: the residential presence — albeit in separate spots — of Indians and coloureds in inner city areas. This is a definite loosening of rigid apartheid dogma. The central Johannesburg city area earmarked for Indians takes in Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and the part of Newtown west of the M1 flyover. But now the long drawn-out procedure of a Group Areas Board (GAB) investigation has to be gone through.

Both Mandy and the Save Pageview Association (SPA) suggest that government could by statutory proclamation simply declare these areas Indian. The right answer,



### Pageview . . . "redevelopment by bulldozer"

says Mandy, would be to add Pageview to those agreed to in principle. They adjoin Pageview, which already has schools, sportsfields and mosques absent in the proposed Indian area.

Why Pageview is to be kept white is puzzling to some. According to Mandy, it is suitable for the economic development of accommodation for 5 000 people. The municipal services which catered for a settled community for over 80 years are there, and its viability was established by a team of internationally respected planning experts commissioned by the CBDA.

Meanwhile, the evacuation and destruction of homes of some 130 families still in Pageview continues in spite of the housing backlog and the resultant prosecution of hundreds of Indians and coloureds forced to live illegally in areas such as Hillbrow. "Redevelopment by bulldozer," says Mandy "is a discredited concept."

In the context of the desperate accommodation shortage for Indians in Johannesburg, he argues, the government decision on the PC recommendation does not meet the housing or emotional needs of the community. He concedes that the consideration of Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and Newtown

(west) "shows some movement in that government has accepted the presence of Indians in inner city areas — with its implications for local government structure." But referring those areas to the GAB "doesn't square with government's call on the private sector to help meet the housing shortage. There could have been immediate action in Pageview."

Ebrahim Kharsany, a businessman and member of the SPA, accepts that recognition (of Indians in inner Johannesburg) is an advance. He fears, however, that many people will become displaced. Typically, government's "concession" to people who have always lived in the area anyway, has a harsh snag to it. Indians residing east of the M1 (including Diagonal and Becker streets and the area around the Stock Exchange) are not covered and will presumably have to move. And while government claims that the area under consideration is four times the size of Pageview, three-fifths of it is white-owned.

The Burgersdorp-Fordsburg-Newtown area consists of industrial buildings, shops and houses. The industrial sites have long leases, and Newtown (west) consists of many industries with rail sidings. Will owners sell to Indians, and if so, who will redevelop the area for housing, bearing in mind the costs, asks Kharsany. He points out that Pageview is owned by the Department of Community Development and would therefore be cheaper to buy for housing.

Moreover, the houses in Fordsburg are rent-controlled. In order for a developer to buy, the tenants, protected by law, will have to move. So the sites with houses can be ruled out for the purposes of medium-to-high rise accommodation. Effectively, says Kharsany, the area offered for Indian residence is smaller than Pageview because of existing businesses.

Apart from the economic and planning aspects that support pressure for Pageview's reprieve, the political damage of wrenching it away has perhaps been more serious. This is evident in the resignation of moderates from the government-created SA Indian Council, and in the bitterness engendered in the community.

A small and sensible concession could buy much goodwill for government — and be presented as a positive reform at the imminent Cape Town conference.



# She will never forget the day her doggy died

Story by Elliot Tshingwala  
Pics: Len Kumalo

*Smellies  
6/10/13*

ANIMAL-loving Ms Mercy Williams will never forget the day her two-week-old puppy died.

Her puppy drowned in the early hours of Sunday morning when her Western coloured township house and six others were flooded by water carrying human effluent from a nearby overflowing drain.

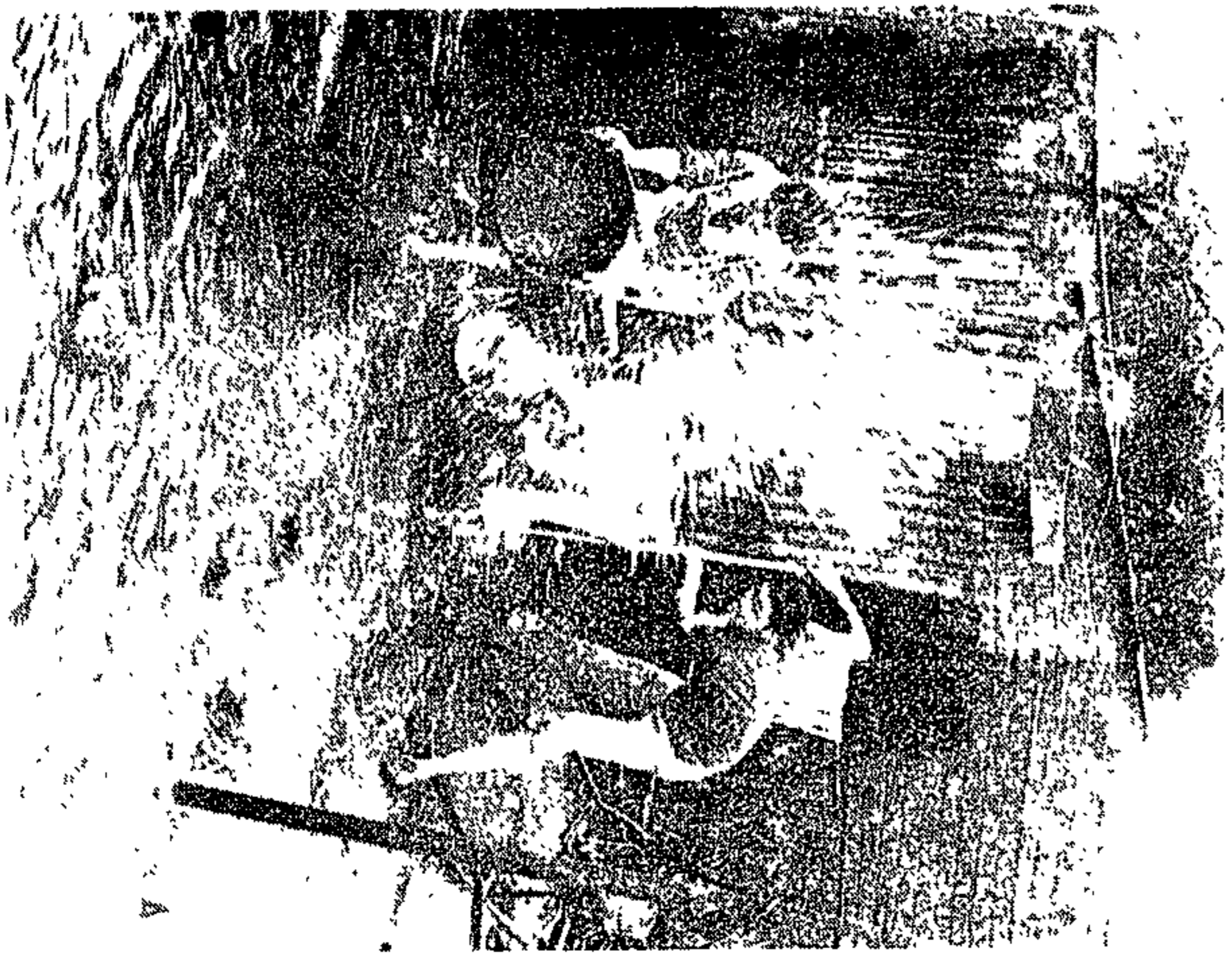
"I will never forget the tiny yelps of my puppy as the water dragged her away," said Ms Williams who on Sunday morning was busy arranging a new home for her other dogs. Neighbours in the other houses had succeeded in getting rid of the water from the house but human effluent was strewn all over the yard.

"It happens everytime it rains," said Ms Jeanette Theron, mother of a seven months-old baby. "The sewerage drain in the school overflows with rain water and the next minute water gushes out very fast to fill neighbouring houses," she said.

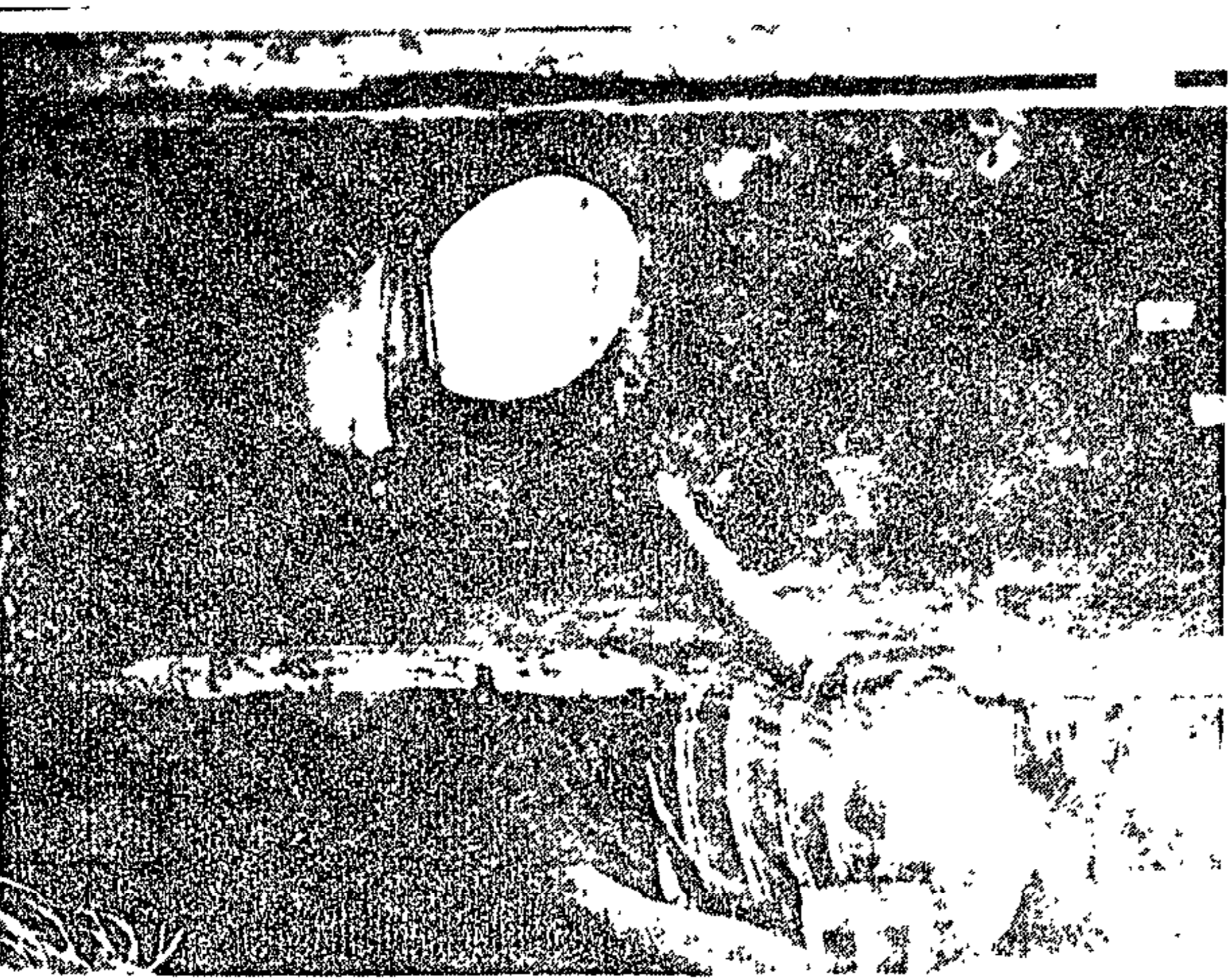
She said they had reported it "many times" to the local council.



NO FUN: Just a smelly flood.



AWAY WITH YE: Sayed Theron and sister Brigitte clear up a pool of rain water and smelly drain water.



THE CAUSE: Mr Lionel Williams points at the overflowing toilet.

THE Johannesburg City Council is building a slum in Western Coloured Township outside Johannesburg. At least, this is how many township residents view the new council houses being built for them. Because they are so convinced the new homes will deteriorate into slums within three years, they have decided to take the council to court for alleged offences under the Slums Act. If successful, this move could cause the city council extreme embarrassment.

The residents claim the council is breaking the law by erecting a housing scheme that will inevitably turn it into a slum.

They also claim the council is crowding too many people into the houses.

The Western Residents' Action Committee (Wrac), an organisation created by residents to deal with the housing problem, has described the new scheme as "a rejuvenated and modernised slum, not suitable for human occupation". They believe "each rental we pay will be like purchasing our own misery".

The council fully expected residents to welcome the rows of new houses being built for them next to their present township. After all, they had waited no less than 26 years for them.

# After waiting 26 years, Western's people reject their new homes

## Wrangle

The housing wrangle in the township 4km from the centre city, which is administered by the Johannesburg municipality, started at the beginning of the year. Residents say they watched in horror as the new houses began taking shape. All they saw were tiny, box-like houses on small stands squeezed almost on top of one another. They watched fences being erected around yards big enough only for a washing line and a place to park a car.

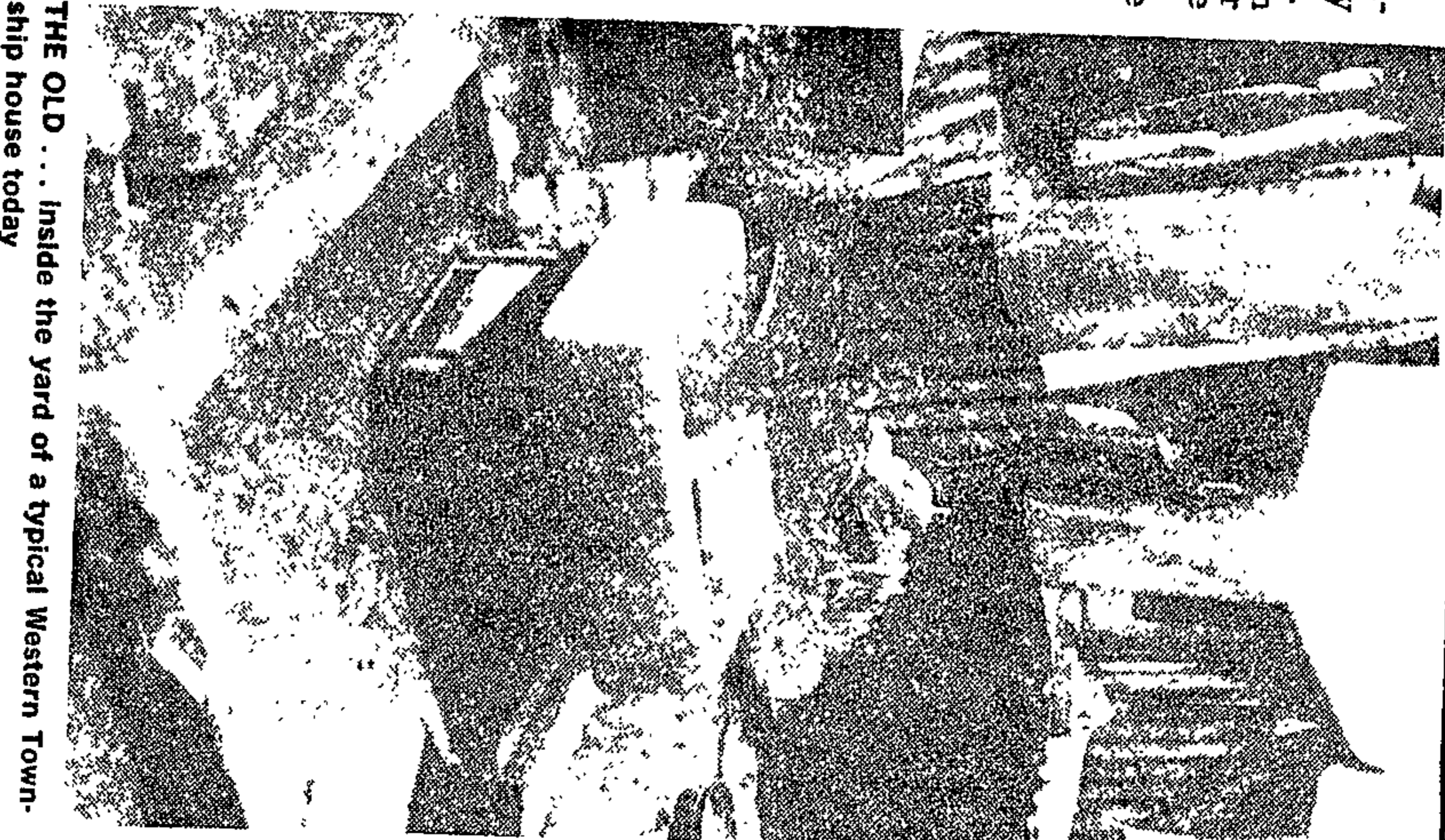
The tiny stands vary from 10m by 16m to 11m by 20m. The average size of the lounges are 12.5m, the main bedroom 8.6m and the second bedroom 8m.

As one resident put it: "They are so close together, if a man yawns he will disturb the neighbours."

Closer inspection revealed there was no water, no washbasin in the bathroom, no ceilings — except in the minuscule lounge — and no plaster on the walls. As a result, the houses are bad conductors of heat, extremely cold in winter and extremely hot in summer. Some already started leaking during the recent snowfall.

# Don't want

# This instant slum



THE OLD... Inside the yard of a typical Western Township house today

By ANNE SACKS

THE Johannesburg City Council feels bitter about the proposed court action against it by Western Coloured Township residents.

Mr Cunningham Scott, the Council's deputy director of housing, says residents should "go ahead and do what they think is wise."

He feels the City Council, which administers the township, has made every effort to accommodate residents and that its efforts are not being appreciated. "It seems everyone is climbing on the handwagon to make things as difficult as possible," he said bitterly.

He said the City Council "has gone to great lengths" to give the people what they want. It commissioned a professional firm of architects to design the long-awaited housing scheme, although Western residents believe the only reason for this is the City Council's own shortage of staff.

So far, 50 of the proposed 313 units which form Phase One of the housing development have been completed. The building of Phase Two homes has been frozen until revised plans have been approved by residents through their democratically elected representatives, the Western Residents' Action Committee.

It is not known when Phase One will be completed because of contractual problems on the site. The scheme is running behind schedule because of difficulties in obtaining building materials and labour shortages.

The building of the new homes is taking place in several phases to facilitate the moving of people from the old houses to the new ones. The old houses are being demolished to make way for the next building phase.

A spokesman for the City engineer's department says the aim of the new housing scheme is "to

# Council: our efforts aren't appreciated

uplift the environment and to accommodate as many of the present Western residents as possible in the township."

Mr Mervyn Henry, an assistant with the firm of architects who worked on the scheme, said the designers started the scheme with several restrictions.

It was decided to retain the existing services as a way of cutting costs. As a result, the houses had to be designed along an unimaginative grid and could not be clustered in what has become a popular township design.

Secondly, the site is about 90% rock and does not easily lend itself to innovative building designs.

Mr Henry describes Western as an experimental design which has never been used before for sub-economic housing.

He says the idea is to build houses along straight line with the main access road forming a T-shape. The main access is blocked off from cars so the street forms a long courtyard in which children can safely play.

"The idea is to create a close community situation in a tight environment," he says.

He says the houses are still in a raw state. Pergolas still have to be added to some. The city council has planted two trees in each yard.

Mr Henry emphasised that the main advantage of the houses is that they can be expanded. "Using the kitchen as a core, there is room to expand in any direction."

He suggests, however, that residents retain the front door area where space has been provided to park a car.

After consulting with residents, community leaders, school principals and local politicians, Mr Henry discovered residents wanted to park their cars in their own yards instead of in a communal garage.

He also discovered most of the residents have a trade, and so feels it would be simple for them to make their own alterations — presumably at their own expense.

Each of the units cost between R3 000 and R4 500 to build, and, if he says, they must be prepared to pay more.

How does he feel about the residents' criticism of the houses and their threat to boycott Phase Two homes unless the plans were revised?

"I'm pretty happy with what has come of it," he said.

## Expansion

The houses all have either two or three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, bathroom and a toilet — which leads off the kitchen.

Because the houses are built on tiny stands, residents believe there is no room for expansion. Over the past 26 years, residents were able to extend their houses to accommodate all the people who came to live in them.

But overcrowding has always been a problem. The average Western home has eight, and sometimes as many as 16 people, living in it. One resident, Mrs Dianne George, was found to be living in a single room with her nine children.

The size of the new houses means the overcrowding will become worse, feeling the squeeze are Mrs E Titus and her family of 15, including two married daughters and their families, who are among those who have moved into the new houses.

"There is no room here," Mrs Titus said. "We have to sleep on top of one another. We came from a six-bedroom house, so there isn't even enough room for our furniture. Half of it is standing in the yard, being spilt in the rain. The house is full of boxes. We cannot unpack because we have no room to put anything."

## Daughters

"We thought we were moving into new, good houses, but this is like starting from scratch again."

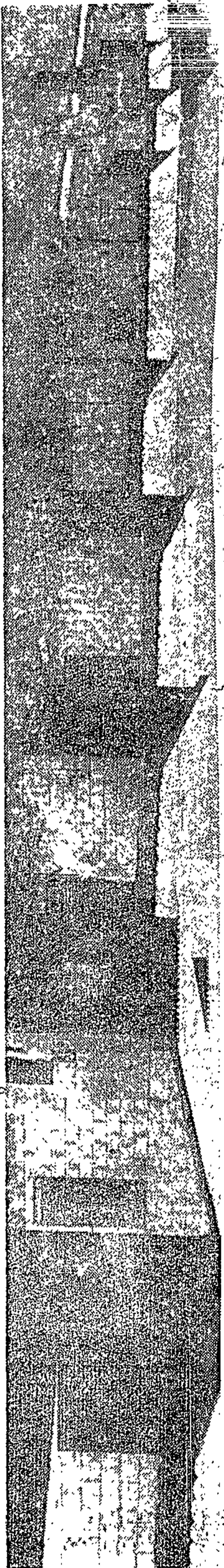
Her two daughters applied for houses for their families in 1968 and 1972 respectively. They claim their applications have never been answered. But even if they these two families were given houses, there would still be eight people in Mrs Titus' three-bedroom house.

Mrs Titus summed up her dilemma — typical of the dilemma facing all of Western's residents: "In 1963 they moved us to Western, where we were given a house with electricity. They said they were moving us temporarily. That was 20 years ago. Now they have moved us from one slum to another."

Residents are also complaining that the houses are too expensive. Those living in the new houses are paying up to R80 — an 800% increase on their previous rent of between R10 and R14 a month.

Unemployment is rife in the township, and many will struggle to pay the higher rents there

THE NEW... a row of the new houses being built by the Johannesburg City Council. Residents claim they are too small and too close together



are many who will struggle to pay so much more. If the scheme goes ahead, they will have no choice but to move into the more expensive houses. This is because there old houses will be demolished when the housing scheme is completed.

## Collection

There are some residents who can afford to pay the increase. But they are angry because they are paying more for conditions which they claim are not at all better — they may even be worse — than before.

Old Western was a social worker's nightmare. Nothing more than a collection of shacks, it transformed into a haven for warring gangs and juvenile delinquents.

Residents fear the new scheme will reproduce these conditions — the overcrowding, the poor facilities, the discomfort — and produce the same results. It offers them no release from their dissatisfaction.

In the words of Wrac: "The (new) houses violate recognised health standards and represent the correct setting for the breeding of crime."

In short, the housing scheme does not relate in any way to the needs and desires of the people who have to occupy it. And this is why the people are determined not to accept it.

The campaign to stop the housing scheme, until after the residents have been consulted has highlighted a number of important political issues. These are:

- The critical housing shortage. One resident applied for a new house in 1968. She is still waiting.
- The long-term effects of the Group Areas Act. The people of Western, many of whom were moved temporarily from Sophiatown in the early 1960s, have been left in limbo since then, waiting for houses,

## Quote

'There is no room here. We have to sleep on top of one another... There isn't even enough room for our furniture... Now they have moved us from one slum to another.'

— Mrs E Titus

- The community's rejection of the Coloured Management Committee, recognised by the city council as the legitimate voice of the community. Residents at mass meetings have consistently called them "useless" and have accused them of "doing nothing".
- The sudden development of successful community organisations. The residents, mobilised behind Wrac, are now convinced the city council cannot go ahead with the project without them.
- The need for consultation. The core of the campaign has been that, while welcoming new houses, residents demand they be consulted in the design and building of them.

## Accepted

The campaign began early this year when residents were asked to approve plans for the scheme. They accepted the plans and were told a few model houses would be built for their final approval. The city council immediately swung into the first phase of building. When the residents saw the first 313 houses taking shape, they were furious.

At a mass meeting in May, over more than 600 residents said the new houses were too small, too close together, of poor quality, too expensive and not in

keeping with the plans they had approved.

Wrac was formed at the mass meeting to represent the people of Western in their struggle to get better housing.

Wrac sent a memorandum to a wide range of authorities including the Prime Minister and the head of the Witwatersrand police warning that the new plan would lead to slum conditions and become a breeding ground for crime.

## Petition

They also submitted a petition of more than 2 000 signatures to the Coloured Management Committee (CMC), the council's official liaison body, demanding the community be consulted before more houses are built.

This demand was a major blow to the Government-sponsored Coloured Management Committee. Residents were putting their faith in Wrac and refusing to deal with the CMC any longer.

As Mrs Daniels, put it: "We could not trust a body that we were not involved in. Wrac allows us to do things for ourselves. With the people behind the committee, it will be a success."

A Wrac committee member added: "Wrac was formed because the CMC is inadequate. They have done nothing to improve our housing, so we are not prepared to work with them now."

This show of unified rejection clearly impressed the council because they subsequently met Wrac. According to Wrac, the council's housing director, Mr Mathys Wilsnack, agreed to stop building when the first phase was completed, and to revise the plans for the next stage in consultation with the community.

comment or discussion, but for approval. This was the form consultation was to take.

In a furious letter to Mr Wilsnack, the committee complained that he had not fulfilled a pledge to consult them. "Once again you have shown utter disrespect for our intelligence and dignity", the letter said. "We would like you to know that in our vocabulary there is a distinctive difference

in meaning between the word 'consultation' and the phrase 'ja baas'."

A Wrac committee member accused Mr Wilsnack of going back on his word.

"We did not specify in our meeting with him how consultation would take place and this was an oversight. But in fact no consultation has taken place at all."

"They are not prepared to talk to a democratic organisation," he said.

The mood of the residents changed and this led to the decision to take legal action.

This decision has now created the irony of residents rejecting the new houses, created to end slum conditions, on the grounds they will do nothing more than

reproduce these conditions.

If the council had heeded a warning by sociologist Marian Brindley, the conflict could have been avoided. In her book on the township, Ms Brindley wrote in 1976: "Whatever the rights or wrongs of a new housing scheme, for as long as the 'community itself' feels ignored or involved, the scheme is probably doomed."

## Refusal

The city council's decision was not an easy one because the council recognises the CMC as the legitimate representative of the community and therefore the body to consult with, thereby excluding Wrac.

But Wrac refuses to deal with the CMC on the grounds that it is neither representative nor does it have any real power. Wrac claims they are the democratically elected representatives of the community and point to the number of people who flock to their meetings as proof of their support.

It was reported in the Press that the CMC had recognised Wrac, thus allowing them to be consulted about the plans. But Wrac claims that despite repeated attempts to speak to Mr Wilsnack, they heard nothing about the replanning until they contacted the town planner responsible for the plans.

When he showed them the plans they were disappointed. The stand sizes had not been changed, and the town planner admitted that if the houses were expanded, they would become joined together.

Many of the houses remained unchanged and those that were changed were no bigger than the others. There was still no hot water.

But what angered the residents most was that they were told the completed plans were to be submitted to the CMC, not for

Lenasia/East Rand/West Rand: housing  
 Hans 10 6/10/81 Qc 625-6 (84)  
 317. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister  
 of Community Development:

(1) (a) How many houses were built for  
 Indians (i) in Lenasia, (ii) on the East  
 Rand and (iii) on the West Rand by

(aa) his Department and (bb) local  
 authorities during each of the latest  
 specified five years for which figures  
 are available and (b) how many In-  
 dian families are on the waiting list for  
 accommodation in each such area;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to  
 alleviate the housing backlog; if so,  
 what steps?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DE-  
 VELOPMENT:

(1)(a)	(i)		(ii)		(iii)	
Financial year	(aa)	(bb)	(aa)	(bb)	(aa)	(bb)
1976-'77	206	nil	nil	25	nil	188
1977-'78	nil	nil	nil	279	nil	12
1978-'79	10	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1979-'80	190	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1980	1 346	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
(b)	(i)		(ii)		(iii)	
	5 840		3 885		700	

In this connection I wish to draw  
 the hon. member's attention to the  
 fact that owing to duplication,  
 obsolescence, personal preferences  
 and a variety of other reasons, wait-  
 ing lists are regarded as unreliable for  
 purposes of the determination of  
 housing needs.

(2) At present there are various building  
 projects underway to relieve the  
 backlog in housing in these areas.  
 The number of houses under con-  
 struction in Lenasia, the East Rand  
 and the West Rand are 980, 64 and  
 32 respectively. In addition 252  
 houses were completed in Lenasia  
 during the period 1 April to 31  
 August 1981. Services are being in-  
 stalled in new areas at Lenasia South,  
 Marlboro (near Sandton) and Palm  
 Ridge (East Rand), whereas further  
 housing projects are being planned  
 and will be executed within the  
 framework of available funds. Build-  
 ing plots will also be made available  
 in the last-mentioned areas.

Vrededorp/Pageview: housing (84)  
Hans 10 6/10/81 GC 627  
319. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the  
Minister of Community Development:

- (1) How many houses have been demolished by or on behalf of his Department in the townships of (a) Vrededorp and (b) Pageview to date;
- (2) (a) how many houses have been built by his Department in Vrededorp to date and (b) what is the estimated cost per new house or housing unit in Vrededorp?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 147.

(b) As indicated in my reply to the hon. member's question 181, the exact number of dwelling units could not be recorded but since 1976 the improvements on 162 plots were demolished. By far the majority of these improvements were in such a dilapidated condition that they did not comply with the definition of a house and could not be termed as anything other than slums.

(2) (a) 33.

(b) approximately R25 000 in respect of the 38 housing units under construction and R34 000 in respect of 46 housing units presently in the planning stage.

RDM 7-10-81 (RDM)

# Township like transit camp, says Levine

By ANNE SACKS

WESTERN Coloured Township is like a transit camp for refugees. This is how Mrs Janet Levine, Johannesburg city councillor and human rights campaigner, has described the new housing scheme outside

## Johannesburg.

In a statement reacting to the Rand Daily Mail's feature on living conditions in Western Township, Mrs Levine said yesterday it had become a symbol of other neglected Group Areas.

"It has the atmosphere of a transit refugee camp with no sign of any attempt to provide a living urban environment."

The outspoken councillor visited Western and other coloured townships on Saturday and said she was appalled by the new housing development.

"It sits like a blot on the landscape," she said. "One is aware of only grey, drab uniformity. The interior of the houses reveals a hopelessly inadequate design for the needs of most families."

"In other parts of Western on Saturday, I saw signs of gross neglect of drainage, leakage in some of the houses and a general lack of maintenance, particularly plumbing."

"Such neglect can only lead to health hazards for the residents."

She called for a new approach "where people are seen as people and not units to be housed according to some absurd system of ideological colour coding".

She said the "horrendous" Group Areas Act forced people to live in these areas.

## Blame

"The policymakers must bear the blame and face up to the realities of a housing crisis that is of their own making"

She believed the situation would not be corrected until elected public representatives of the people living in these areas had a meaningful say in decision-making.

"By meaningful say, in this instance, I mean being party to the decision as to how much money is spent where and in what way."

"Complementary to this must be a system of participatory democracy where the people affected are consulted, convinced and ultimately co-operate in renewal schemes that they see as providing a benefit for themselves."

She urged the Johannesburg City Council, which administers the township of 8 000, to take immediate action to redress the inadequacies of the Western housing development.

# 'Natural blonde' is charged under Group Areas Act

By Zenaide Vendeiro  
Court Reporter

A 38-year-old receptionist, who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today charged with illegally occupying a flat in Wolmarans Street, Johannesburg, said that looking for accommodation in Coloured areas was "like looking for a needle in a haystack."

Miss Cynthia Freeman of Ivanhoe Mansions, Wolmarans Street, pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Group Areas Act.

Miss Freeman, who said she was classified a Coloured but was accepted by the white community as a white, has lived and worked among whites for many years.

She said in evidence her hair was naturally blonde and her face was pale. She did not wear any make-up.

She was born of an Englishman and a coloured woman who was also accepted by her community as white. She said she had always been treated like a white. She travelled on public transport for whites for "my own safety."

When the magistrate was asked by the defence, Mr G. Marcus, to comment on Miss Freeman's appearance, he said: "All I can see is a person with dyed blonde hair and a flat nose."

Miss Freeman, born in Natal, came to Johannesburg in 1973 and stayed at a hostel in Bosmont, a Coloured township. She lived there for nine

months and then found accommodation in Coronationville. She was later given notice.

The prosecutor, Mr H J Coetzer, asked Miss Freeman if she was aware there was a hotel in Bosmont where she could have stayed.

She replied that she did not regard a hotel as suitable accommodation. It was not a home, she said.

Mr Coetzer: "That's according to your standards, is it?"

He asked why she did not return to the hostel.

Miss Freeman: "I had furniture which is unacceptable at a hostel."

She said she had been to the Civic Council to enquire about accommodation but had been told: "Sorry, lady, we can't help you. The list is too long."

Mr Coetzer asked why she did not return to her parents in kwaZulu. She said there was no place for her there and "no human being would be comfortable sleeping on the floor."

## ROOF

"But you would still have had a place to stay, a roof over your head," Mr Coetzer said.

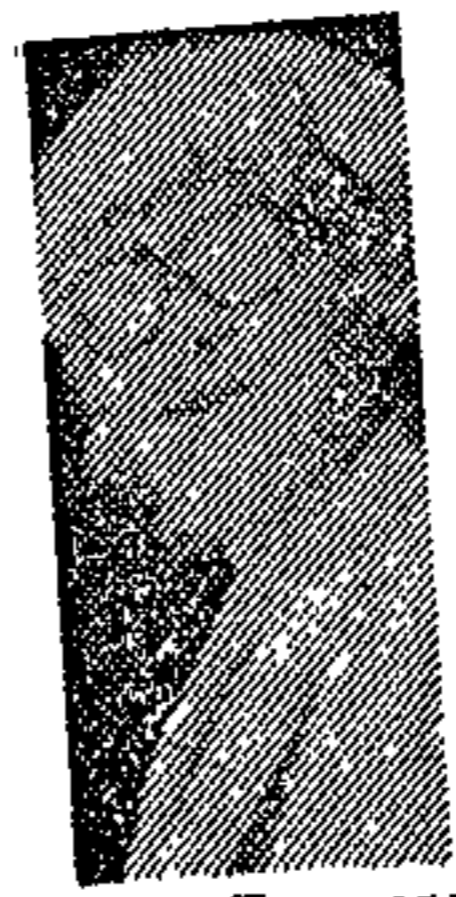
Miss Freeman said she came to Johannesburg to work. "I cannot eat grass. I have to work for my bread. I have a child to support and I am the sole breadwinner."

Mr J. Herbst of the Department of Community Development, said in evidence there was a waiting list of 5,000 applications for housing.

(Proceeding)

# 'I have always lived among whites'

8/10/77  
84



Miss Freeman

### Court Reporters.

A 38-year-old receptionist who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with illegally occupying a flat in Wolmarans Street, Johannesburg, said looking for accommodation in coloured areas was "like looking for a needle in a haystack."

Miss Cynthia Freeman, address given as Iyanhoe Mansions, Wolmarans Street, has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Group Areas Act. Miss Freeman, who told the court she was classified as a coloured person but was accepted by the white community as being a white person, has lived and worked among whites for many years.

She was born in kwaZulu of an English father and a coloured mother who had also been accepted by her community as being a white person. She said she had always been treated as a white person.

When the magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, was asked by the defence, Mr G Marcus, to comment on Miss Freeman's appearance, he said: "All I can see is a person with dyed blonde hair and a flat nose." Miss Freeman

said her hair was naturally blonde and she had never used peroxide.

Miss Freeman came to Johannesburg in 1973 and stayed at a hostel in Bosmont, a coloured township, for nine months. She found accommodation with a family in Coronationville but was later given notice.

She said she had been to the town council, but had been told: "Sorry, lady, we can't help you. The waiting list is much too long."

Mr C Marcus quoted authorities which stated there were different criteria for racial classification under the Group Areas, the Population Registration and the Immorality Acts.

He told the magistrate that under the Group Areas Act a person maybe classified white if, by appearance, she looked white and if she was accepted by the white community.

Miss Freeman's employer, Mr John Turner, said that since employing her two years ago she has been accepted as a white person by her fellow employees as well as by the clients she dealt with.

For the purposes of the Population Registration Act, Miss Freeman is classified as coloured. For the purpose of the Group Areas Act, Miss Freeman fulfilled the criteria of being white, Mr Marcus said.



# Trial argument on race of a blue-eyed blonde

RDM 9 10 81 84  
By STAN HLOPHE

A POLICEMAN told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday that he believed a woman accused of contravening the Group Areas Act was coloured, because she had a flat nose and high cheekbones.

But her lawyer said an injury changed the shape of her nose, and an anthropologist's evidence was also cited in arguing that the State had failed to prove she was not white.

Sergeant E Davies was the only State witness in the trial of Miss Cynthia Freeman, of 78 Wolmarans Street, Joubert Park, who has pleaded not guilty to a charge that she contravened the Act by living in a flat in a white area.

Mr G Marcus, for Miss Freeman, said that she had in fact had surgery on her nose after it was damaged in a road accident.

This was not disputed by the State.

He asked the magistrate, Mr L J. de Villiers, to acquit her, saying the State had failed to prove she was not white. He said the State was forced to rely on the evidence of Sgt Davies.

Sgt Davies had said two features showed Miss Freeman was not white — a flat nose and high cheekbones.

Mr Marcus submitted that these facts were irrelevant, because according to the law, a person could be accepted as a white under the Group Areas Act but not under the Population Registration Act.

He noted the magistrate had observed that Miss Freeman had blonde hair, a flat nose, high cheekbones, and a pale complexion.

## Professor

Mr John Turner, her employer, had testified that as far as he was concerned she was white.

He reviewed the evidence of an anthropologist, Professor Hammond-Tooke, who said his first impression about her was that she was white.

Prof Tooke said her hair texture was wavy, her eyes blue, and her skin "typical white". He said he had never seen a coloured with blue eyes.

Prof Tooke added that there was no element which made him suspect that she was not a white person. "Her speech was typical of a rural English person."

Mr Marcus said the onus was on the State to prove Miss Freeman was not white and it had failed to do so.

The prosecutor, Mr H J Coetzer, asked for her conviction and said: Sgt Davies had lived among coloureds and was conversant with coloured behaviour. He said Miss Freeman had registered as a coloured and had lived among coloureds.

"Her appearance gave the impression she was white and those who have known her for a long time may have accepted her as a coloured."

The hearing was adjourned to October 16 for judgment.



MISS CYNTHIA FREEMAN  
Hurt nose in crash

(84) 9/10/81



The demolition of this small block of flats in Pageview has been called "the deliberate destruction of a good building which had provided homes for several families." It will cost R250 000 to replace.

By David Braun

The demolition of Pageview continues unchecked even though the Government may change its mind and return the area to the Indian community.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Pretoria said only unsound buildings or those in the way of redevelopment were being demolished.

But Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, secretary of the Save Pageview Association, said this was not so. "Community Development is demolishing everything. As soon as people are moved out of their homes the demolition squads

# Demolition goes on as Pageview awaits a decision

Star 9/10/81

84

move in — even if the buildings are in good condition"

Mr Kharsany said the demolition of a small block of flats in Pageview, now under way, was the deliberate destruction of a good building which had provided homes for sever-

al families. The replacement cost of this building was R250 000.

"And the department is doing this at a time when 4 000 Indian families in the Johannesburg area are on the waiting list for homes," he said.

He said his association

had applied to the department to halt all further demolition until the Government had finally decided what it wanted to do with Pageview. "But we were totally ignored," he said.

Mr Kharsany said he hoped the Government would make its decision by the end of the month.

"If it delays the decision until early next year the last 120 Pageview families will have been moved out and everything will have been demolished."

He said that in spite of the bleak outlook for Pageview the last families were still clinging to their homes "hoping until the very end."

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# SA's 'time-span' is 15 years

Unless a third world war breaks out, the timespan for South Africa's survival, without necessarily inferring a black majority takeover, will be 15 years, argues Professor Paul Moorcraft.

And for the country to survive, the South African Defence Force must "politicise its own soldiers at all levels."

"The white soldiers must know what they are fighting for because survival is no substitute for a clear political strategy," he says.

The total strategy is a citizen army with all the soldiers enjoying citizenship. All conscripted soldiers must be given a vote and black volunteers must be given a franchise within South Africa and not the homelands.

This does not mean one man, one vote because it is the militarisation of the co-option of the modern theory.

"But this is only a mid-term strategy. White South Africans must accept either a peaceful transition to black majority rule or fight a long-term war which will result in an Israel-style war."

Professor Moorcraft predicts that South Africa will become a battlefield like the Middle East, with the homelands becoming ideal military sanctuaries. There would also be conventional pressure on the country's borders and the cities would be turned into battlefields like Ulster, he predicts.

A military government would be installed in five years if the present government fails to understand the need for a political dimension in its defence policies.

South Africa should learn a lesson from Zimbabwe, he says. "The Smith government fought a 90 percent military war and 10 percent political whereas the black forces of Mugabe and Nkomo fought a 90 percent political

Some 40 incidents of urban insurgency this year have placed South Africa in an "extremely dangerous phase," says Professor Paul L Moorcraft, a lecturer in international relations at the University of the Witwatersrand. Report by

DERRICK THEMA. Star 13/10/81

## The language of terror...

More than 40 terrorist incidents have been reported in South Africa since the beginning of the year. The major incidents were:

● January 16: A hand grenade blows the Mdantsane rail line in East London.

● May 7: A hand grenade is thrown at Mr David Thebehali's "mayoral" car in Soweto.

● May 25: A hand grenade is thrown through the window of the Fort Jackson police station; part of the rail line is destroyed by an explosion between Merebank and Reunion in Durban; the rail line near Mzimhlophe station, Soweto is destroyed by an explosion; a pamphlet bomb explodes in Leopold Street, Durban.

● May 27: An explosion at the Trustbank building in Durban causes R10 000 damage.

● June 28: A goods train travelling between Empangeni and Durban is slightly damaged by an explosion.

● July 21: Five transformers are blown up by limpet mines at Arnot power station, Eastern Transvaal

● July 21: Two transformers are destroyed by 2 limpet mines at Camden power station.

● A bomb explodes in Smith Street, Durban causing R350 000 damage. A second bomb explodes nearby.

● August 6: Seven business places are damaged by a bomb at Central Square, East London.

● August 12: The Voortrekkerhoogte military base is hit by a rocket; a young Indian boy was wounded.

● August 13: Two blacks are killed and a policeman seriously injured in a shootout near Elliot.

● September 3: A death squad of about 30 men with AK-47 rifles attack the Mabopane police station, killing three people.

● October 10: A powerful bomb explodes in central Durban injuring five people.

ical war and 10 percent military war.

"To survive, South Africa must fight a political war there is a lack ideological indoctrination in the army."

If a Third World war does not break out in Europe an inevitable war in South Africa would escalate leading to white garrison states in the Cape and parts of the Orange Free State.

General Magnus Malan, Defence Minister, recently warned that the next five years would be crucial for the survival of the country.

He warned of a revolutionary threat which had

reached an "extremely dangerous phase" with an increased tempo of sabotage attempts on key industries and the transport network

General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, speaking at Potchefstroom University, said that the strategy of anti-South African terrorist organisations was different because they operated countrywide in scattered actions which made great demands on the security forces.

Major-General Johan Coetzee, Security Police Chief, has also warned that while Angola and Mozambique are host

countries to the African National Congress military wing, Lesotho would also be used increasingly as a launching pad for insurgency against South Africa.

Professor Jack Spence, head of political science at Leicester University, recently told the Institute of International Affairs that South Africa, like Northern Ireland, would have to put up with increasing instances of violence. To cope with insurgency, the Government should think in military and political terms because apartheid would hardly do

In their book, "Why

South Africa will survive," authors I. T Gann and Peter Duignan argue that strength and durability of South Africa makes external guerilla assault or internal rebellion belong, "in the realm of military fantasy"

The Organisation of African Unity, they say, is unable to put together a formidable force because most of its members lack a common military organisation, military doctrine, training methods and deployment plan or a general staff

They also point out that the neighbouring states of Zimbabwe and Mozambique are economically dependent on South Africa.

Gann and Duignan consider the danger potential of industrial strikes, civil disobedience, protest marches, riots and sabotage to be minimal.

At present, they say, the labour force is heterogeneous in character, too poorly organised and too unstable to stage the equivalent of the British general strike of 1926. Besides, the homelands and the neighbouring black states provide South Africa with a great reserve army of migrant labour.

School boycotts, merely limit the education obtained by students thus making their struggle for a good job even harder than it was in the first place

Observers who expect white morale to collapse, they say, seem to be "oblivious to the fact that similar predictions have been made for a generation." Violent outbreaks, they argue, may, in fact, strengthen government control by cementing white unity across class lines.

● See Calvin Woodward's article on understanding revolution in South Africa on Page 26.

# Woman guilty of illegal tenancy

13/10/80  
84

A woman found guilty under the Group Areas Act was today fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for two years by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate.

She was ordered to vacate her Braamfontein flat in two months.

In mitigation of sentence, Yvonne Morgan (37) told the court she found it "completely impossible to get accommodation" in an Indian group area.

In 1976 she went to

London where she worked for three years and heard many changes were taking place in South Africa.

When she returned after her work permit expired a friend told her of "a multiracial block of flats" in Braamfontein.

She moved to Ardenlee Court, Smit Street, in March 1980 and had been staying there since.

The police told her the occupation of the flat was illegal and served a summons on her the next month.

# Lenasia slams Obie's 'racist' autonomy plan

RDM 13.10.87

By SEAN O'CONNOR

THE Lenasia Indian management committee has "unanimously and categorically" rejected recommendations that an autonomous municipality be established for Lenasia.

It has told the President's Council, which is examining a new constitutional dispensation for local government in South Africa, that it wants the right to represent the people of Lenasia on the Johannesburg City Council.

In another development, the Lenasia management committee passed a motion late last week censuring the Johannesburg management committee and its chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer.

Johannesburg's management team recently proposed to the President's Council that separate local authorities be established for each race group.

Reacting to the criticism, Mr Oberholzer said yesterday Lenasia was no less viable than other independently administered Transvaal towns.

"If the Lenasia management committee displayed a pride in the community and its environ-



MR OBERHOLZER sees success

ment, I am sure Lenasia would be a very successful local authority," Mr Oberholzer said.

In its motion of censure, the Lenasia committee said it took strong exception to the Johannesburg committee's failure to consult with the Indian body.

It also charged that Mr Oberholzer's proposals to the President's Council were "racialistic", and said the stand taken by Mr Oberholzer and his management team was "verkramp, especially in view of the enlightened approach adopted by large municipalities such as Durban and Cape Town".

These two cities favour a system of joint decision-making among the different race groups.

## Friction

However, the Johannesburg management committee told the President's Council that the establishment of multi-purpose advisory committees at local government level was not desirable because granting a right of continuous participation on these bodies to all race groups in affairs which concerned only one municipality or race group, would lead to friction.

But the Lenasia committee said the lack of communication, liaison, discussion and forced fragmentation of people was the root cause of friction.

"We are not pleading for the abolition of the Group Areas Act or anything as radical as political integration, but only the right to represent our area on the Johannesburg City Council," the Lenasia management committee told the President's Council.

Arguing against proposals that Lenasia should be a separate municipality, its management committee said it was common knowledge that Lenasia was not an economically viable entity and could not be seen to be in a financial position to conduct its own affairs.

# Youth shot dead as gang goes on rampage

Sta 15/10/87

By Mike Cohen  
Crime Reporter

A new wave of gang violence in the Western coloured township has left one youth dead and a man injured after police opened fire with a shotgun.

Colonel Quartus Grobler, District CID officer for the Johannesburg area, said today the dead youth, a member of a new gang called the "Blue Notes," is Bradley Gentle (15).

He was shot in the chest and died at the scene where a group of 15 youths attacked two policemen.

## KNIFE FIGHT

Colonel Grobler said four policemen went to investigate a complaint that more than 30 youths in Newclare were fighting with knives, fists and kerries. When they arrived the youths had fled. But the policemen were told they had moved to another place.

The youths had ransacked two flats in the Geraldene building, smashing windows and furniture. The four policemen paired off in an

attempt to surround the gang.

A volley of shots was fired in the direction of two of the policemen.

Later, 15 of the gang members rushed two of the policemen. One shot was fired with a shotgun and Gentle was hit. The group fled.

Colonel Grobler said police discovered a second man, Maroon Julius (30) had been hit in the neck with a shotgun pellet. He is in a satisfactory condition in Coronation hospital.

Colonel Grobler said two youths had been arrested on charges of malicious damage to property. One of them is believed to be related to a member of the "Spaldings" gang who was shot dead in a gun battle recently.

## NIGHTCLUB

Colonel Grobler said it could not be determined whether the new gang had any connections to the notorious "Spaldings" and "Fast Guns" gangs.

The new gang is believed to have obtained its name — "Blue Notes" — from a nightclub its members frequent.

10-81 (184)

# Pageview: new plea to return it to Indians

By ANNE SACKS

THE Save Pageview Association has called on the Government to restore the northwest Johannesburg suburb to the Indian community.

The Cabinet is expected to decide within 10 days whether to accept a President's Council recommendation that the suburb be reproclaimed an Indian Group Area — although Indians have been living there for over 80 years.

In a statement yesterday, the association said: "The only logical, practical and possible residential area for Indians near the central business district is Pageview."

The Government owns the land and most of the buildings have been demolished. An urban renewal scheme could be instituted to ease the chronic housing shortage, the statement said.

Low to medium density flats for up to 2 000 families could be built because an infrastructure already existed. Facilities such as parks, schools and sports-grounds also exist.

The association has urged the Government to prevent speculators from stepping in and making it impossible for "the homeless to afford homes and flats".

If this were to happen, there would "be no point in declaring Pageview an Indian group area."

## PAGEVIEW (Sd)

### Stock losses

“Although the projected costs of restoring Pageview to the original community are alarmingly high, they would not be lower in a suburban scheme except through government subsidies and assistance,” says Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Johannesburg CMA Association.

According to Sen Mapi, chairman of the Save Pageview Campaign, “The estimated value of the demolished properties in Pageview in 1976 was R29m and today would be much higher. 680 houses have been demolished; only 100 houses and four blocks of flats remain.”

No plans have been formulated for Pageview as yet although the Johannesburg Municipality has proposed a plan for Vrededorp. This includes a small portion of Pageview and proposes a low-density white residential area.

The planning consultants have merely investigated a number of planning options

They propose a medium- to high-density low-rise development aimed primarily at single people, students and young married couples with a mixture of housing types — mostly bachelor or one-bedroomed units. Although Pageview could theoretically be redeveloped to house up to 14 500 people, their report proposes that a population of between 5 000-6 000 be accommodated in three-storey walk-ups.

It has not been possible to cost proposals exactly as the land values are unknown. However, if the entire 17 ha area is redeveloped to the density of Norwood's Sanlam Park, 5 500 people could be accommodated in 2 000-3 000 dwellings.

The proposals assume that none of the

existing stands have high value. Land was expropriated from its original Indian owners at R3,85-R4,75/m<sup>2</sup>.

The Department of Community Development, however, incurred costs in expropriating and demolition which would add R18-R20/m<sup>2</sup> to land costs. If the existing township layout was retained, it would cost R8,50/m<sup>2</sup> to remake roads, new sewerage facilities, and for improvements to the electricity and reticulation system.

Proposing a development similar to Norwood's Sanlam Park, the consultants calculated that the cost, including land, for a bachelor flat would be R21 000; R27 000 for a one-bedroomed flat; and R31 000 for a two-bedroomed flat.

Says Mandy: “These figures demonstrate the tragedy of destroying good housing stock which could have been utilised.”

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# Blonde's trial highlights coloureds' dilemma

872 84  
16/10/81

By Joe Openshaw

When 38-year-old Cynthia Freeman was found guilty today of illegally living in a white area, few of the hundreds of coloured people to whom this judgment will be of vital importance — those who also live in white areas

— were present.

"I just want to live a quiet life to get on with my job and to be left alone."

She said her employers had been wonderful to her during this long period of tension.

With her stood Miss Marina Beck, co-ordinating secretary for Actstop, who said there had been tremendous interest ever since the trials of the coloureds and Indians started this month.

They were charged, like Cynthia Freeman, under the Group Areas Act with illegal occupation of accommodation in white areas.

Some of them were charged as long ago as 1979 and 1980 and their cases have been pending since then.

During the past ten days, since Cynthia Freeman first appeared on October 7, some of these cases have been withdrawn because people had moved from the white areas.

On Tuesday one of them, 37-year-old Yvonne Morgan, an Indian woman who was living in Ardenlee Court, Smit Street, Joubert Park, was the first to be found guilty. The magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, sentenced her to R100 or 50 days' imprisonment suspended for two years.

Yvonne Morgan had been in England when her work permit expired and she heard that changes were taking place in South Africa. She came back and got accommodation at Ardenlee Court, which had been described to her as a multiracial building.

Cynthia Freeman, who was described by Mr de Villiers as a person with "dyed blond hair, blue eyes, high cheekbones and a flat nose," has an English father and a coloured mother. She showed signs of strain while judgment was given and later spoke of the frustration which she feels.

"What can I say, I am not a criminal, I just want somewhere to live. There is no accommodation for people like us, it is a hopeless situation," Cynthia

Department of Community Development officials, reporters and members of Actstop heard the plight of these people being described as an "absolute crisis in accommodation" a few minutes after judgment was given.

Mr Mohammed Dagnor, vice-chairman of Actstop and a member of the Coloured Management Committee in Johannesburg, said that for single coloured people there was no hope of accommodation.

The outcome of this case will be watched closely by hundreds of Coloureds and Indians who are faced with the fact that they, like Cynthia Freeman, have no place to live in their own areas and must seek accommodation where it is available in white areas.

At one stage during the trial, which started last week and was the first of a series which will be heard in coming weeks, a Department of Community Development official said there was a waiting list of 5 000 coloured people who had applied for accommodation. Mr G Marcus, who appeared for the blond, blue-eyed Cynthia Freeman, said this list did not include the applications to the municipality by Coloured people who need accommodation and that there were a number of Coloureds and Indians who did not think it worthwhile to apply.

Last month 160 people, Coloureds and Indians of all walks of life living in flats in the City, Hillbrow, Joubert Park, Mayfair, Braamfontein and Doornfontein, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court so that their trial dates could be set down

# Woman not white, court rules

RD 17-10-81  
By STAN HLOPHE

A JOHANNESBURG magistrate yesterday ruled that a woman with a "flat nose, wavy hair, pale skin, and high cheek bones" was a coloured and found her guilty of contravening the Group Areas Act.

Mr L J de Villiers said Cynthia Freeman, 38, was a single person and could easily find accommodation. He fined her R100 or 50 days, suspended for three years.

Mr De Villiers also ordered her to vacate the flat at Wolmarans Street, Joubert Park, by November 30.

He said the court was convinced she was not white. It was evident from her speech, features, and texture that she was coloured.

"From her evidence it was clear that she was living among the coloureds. If she was white she should have told Sergeant Davis (a State witness) when he served summons on her that she was white.

## Pretended

"It was clear that she pretended to be a white to enjoy the facilities enjoyed by whites." Freeman did not apply for a permit to be reclassified as white.

Pleading in mitigation Freeman said if she was ejected from her flat she would have nowhere to stay.

The defence also called Mr Mahomed Dangor, vice chairman of Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), who said there was an acute housing shortage for coloureds.

He said if the authorities failed to improve the housing waiting list incidents such as happened in Reiger Park, Boksburg, would occur.

Mr G Marcus, for Freeman, said there had been no complaint lodged against her.

All she wanted was to live a decent life. Should the court eject her it should see to it that alternative accommodation was provided for her.

# White flat block is 'taken over'

Star  
19/10/81  
(84)

By Joe Openshaw,  
Court Reporter

Evidence that an entire block of flats in the central business area of Johannesburg is occupied by coloured and Indian tenants was given in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today at the trial of a young coloured woman charged with illegal occupation.

Margaret Maroni (28) is living in the block Orion Court in Bree Street and has pleaded not guilty to

illegal occupation in terms of the Group Areas Act.

A member of the Group Areas squad at John Vorster Square, Mr Cornelius Grobler, said there were 36 flats in Orion Court — all occupied by non-whites.

He said that in terms of the Act the building was in a white area just behind Jeppe Street, which is lined with buildings

To Page 3, Col 3

# Star White flats 'taken over'

19/10/81  
(84)

from page 1

where medical practitioners have rooms.

There were other blocks of flats in the vicinity of Orion Court occupied by "disqualified people in terms of the Act," he said.

"There are two multi-racial hotels in the area, but the majority of shops and offices in the area are occupied by whites," he added.

(Proceeding)

Wendy houses must have plans approved, says council chief

See 19/10/81

84

# City cracks down on 'illegals'

By Colleen Ryan, Star Line Reporter

Lenasia residents who have Wendy houses in their back yards are again feeling the pressure as city building inspectors clamp down on these illegal rooms.

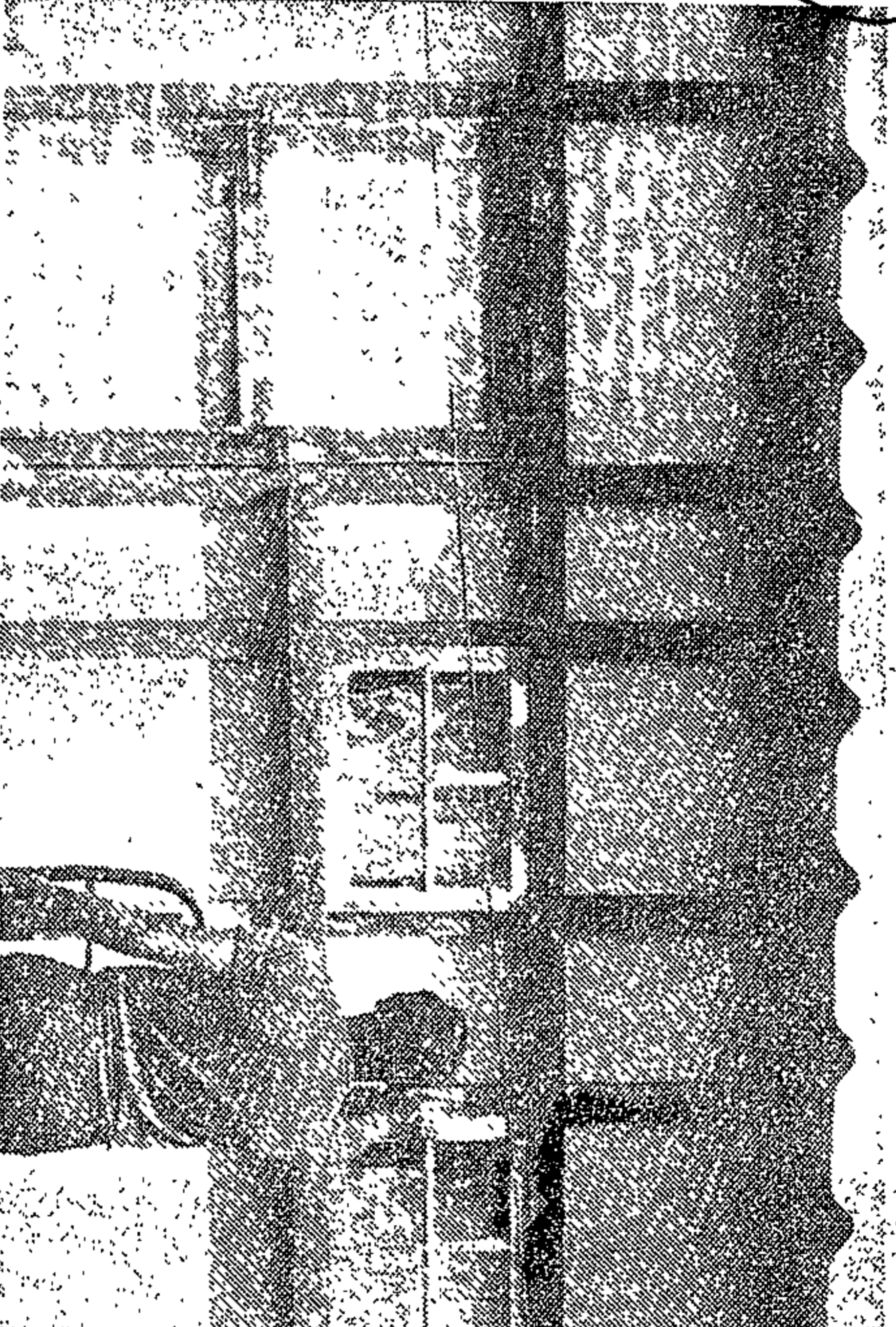
According to municipal by-laws, any structure or building which a homeowner intends to erect on his property must have approved plans. This law is not strictly enforced when it is obvious the room is a child's play house, or a kennel.

## Desperate Lenasia families are still living here...

Some desperate Lenasia families are still forced to live in one-roomed 'wendy houses,' although officially no one should be living in these dwellings. And many others have been using them to store extra possessions.

This is one result of Lenasia's chronic housing shortage, where more than 5 000 families still wait for homes.

The Johannesburg City Council, clamped down on wendy houses residents two years ago.



A Lenasia man who was told by inspectors to dismantle his Wendy house. This is one of the largest rooms available which he has been using as a storeroom.

because they were contravening town planning by-laws. The authorities ruled no more families would be permitted to erect or move into these units.

People who had lived in these rooms up until that time were given priority attention and permitted to remain until they were allocated a house.

And according to the Lenasia's Management Committee, all families on the previous priority list have been provided with a home.

But the reality is there are still scores of residents living illegally, not only in wendy houses, but in garages and backyard outbuildings, according to Mr. Cassim Saloojee, chairman of the Johannesburg Indian and Social Welfare Association.

The agreement with the authorities was that once a family had been provided with a home, the wendy house would come down. But some landlords have admitted new tenants, while other families have bought a new wendy house.

A Wendy house manufacturer who asked not to be identified said that over the years he had been approached by many people pleading for accommodation.

"They either want a room for their servant, or for some family to live in. And most know jolly well that they are illegal unless they have plans drawn up," he told Star-Line.

Asked why he sold these structures to people, if he knew they were going to contravene the law, he replied he had sold them Wendy houses out of sympathy and with great reluctance.

But the City Council has used the by-law in an attempt to stop families from erecting pre-fabricated Wendy houses for accommodation.

A spokesman for the City Council's town planning department said it was necessary to prevent people living in Wendy houses for health reasons and in the interests of town planning.

Star Line has received complaints from Lenasia residents who have been told by municipal building inspectors to dismantle their Wendy houses.

**BOUGHT**

"I bought my Wendy house a few months ago to use as a store room, and I didn't know I needed a plan."

"Now an inspector has come round and told me I have to take it down, or face prosecution."

The City Council's chief building surveyor, Mr. R. Galout said that regardless of what anyone said, a Wendy house had to have plans approved before it could be erected.

Families who had been living in Wendy houses before the city council first clamped down on this two years ago were permitted to stay in the rooms until homes could be provided for them by the Department of Community Development.

"But all the Wendy houses built after this time must come down," said a spokesman for the Lenasia Management Committee.

Only one room, but it's home

Fatima lives with her husband in a pre-fabricated Wendy house in a Lenasia back yard.

She married her husband last year, and like thousands of other Lenasia families, they did not have a home.

They shifted into a back-yard Wendy house owned by her husband's parents.

"We couldn't stay in the house because there are only four rooms. Another daughter-in-law is also staying there," Fatima told Star Line.

She "filled in some forms" last December for a house but there was a formidable list of waiting names before hers. They would continue to live in the room until they could find other accommodation.

"I pay R20 a month rent," she says. "But then I only use the water from an outside tap."

Only one room, but it's home

# New Wrab warning to squatters

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), Mr John Knoetze, has again warned that all squatters living illegally at Chicken Farm in Kiptown will be repatriated to their homelands.

Eight families have been raided on the farm in the past two weeks and sent to their homelands.

One person was sent to Malawi, seven individuals and three families to Lesotho, and 11 other people to Transkei.

The families were taken after a pre-

dawn raid on the farm on which they lived.

Their shacks were demolished and their belongings packed on to trucks and transported by Wrab to their new "homes" — but they were not allowed to take their pieces of corrugated iron with them.

Two shacks from which the families had been moved were set alight by a Wrab official.

Yesterday, the Reverend Cecil Begbie, vice-chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, said Mr Knoetze made it clear that all people living on the squatter

farm who do not qualify under the Group Areas Act to be there will sent back to their homelands.

"The WCC and the churches it represents has spelt it out that we strongly object to the migratory system which destroys families and does not uphold the sanctity of marriage.

"We do not support the policy of apartheid which calls on people to be sent to their respective homelands.

"This policy has been imposed on the people and they are suffering under it," he said.

# Woman ordered to quit city flat

R771 20-10-87 (84)

Mall Reporter

ANOTHER coloured woman has been convicted under the Group Areas Act for living in a white area.

A Johannesburg magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, fined Margaret Maroney, 30, R100 or 50 days suspended for three years, and ordered her to leave her flat in Bree Street, Johannesburg, by New Year's Eve.

She was found guilty of living illegally in a flat in a white area. It was found she occupied the Orion House flat from April 4 last year to yesterday.

She pleaded not guilty. Maroney is the third person to be convicted of this offence since last week.

Mr De Villiers said Maroney and her husband had moved from Durban to Johannesburg two years ago.

He cited evidence by Mr J J Harrison, an officer of the Department of Community Development, that she did not apply for accommodation in the Indian or coloured areas, nor for an exemption permit.

Mr Harrison had told the court he could not find her name on the department's records or on the Johannesburg City Council's waiting list for houses.

## Own areas

Mr De Villiers said Maroney's evidence had been that she needed to live in the area. But Mr Harrison had told the court there was accommodation for coloureds and Indians in their own areas.

Mr J G Norton, for Maroney, said Maroney had admitted that she had occupied the flat and she was a coloured. But he said the area was not exclusively for whites.

Mr De Villiers said the court was satisfied that the State had proved beyond doubt that her stay in the area was not necessary.

Meanwhile, in the same court yesterday a charge under the Group Areas Act was withdrawn against an Indian.

A charge against Mr Ebrahim Moosa, 39, was withdrawn because he had vacated the flat he had occupied at Arena House, Kerk Street.

Two other people are to appear in court on similar charges. They are Miss Priscilla Moistry, 29, of Branson House, Wanderers Street, and Mr Dawood Patel, 22, of Millers Mansion Court, Bok Street.

They both appeared before Mr De Villiers yesterday.

Miss Moistry's case was postponed to November 16 and that of Mr Patel to December 2.

# Doctors are winning cholera war

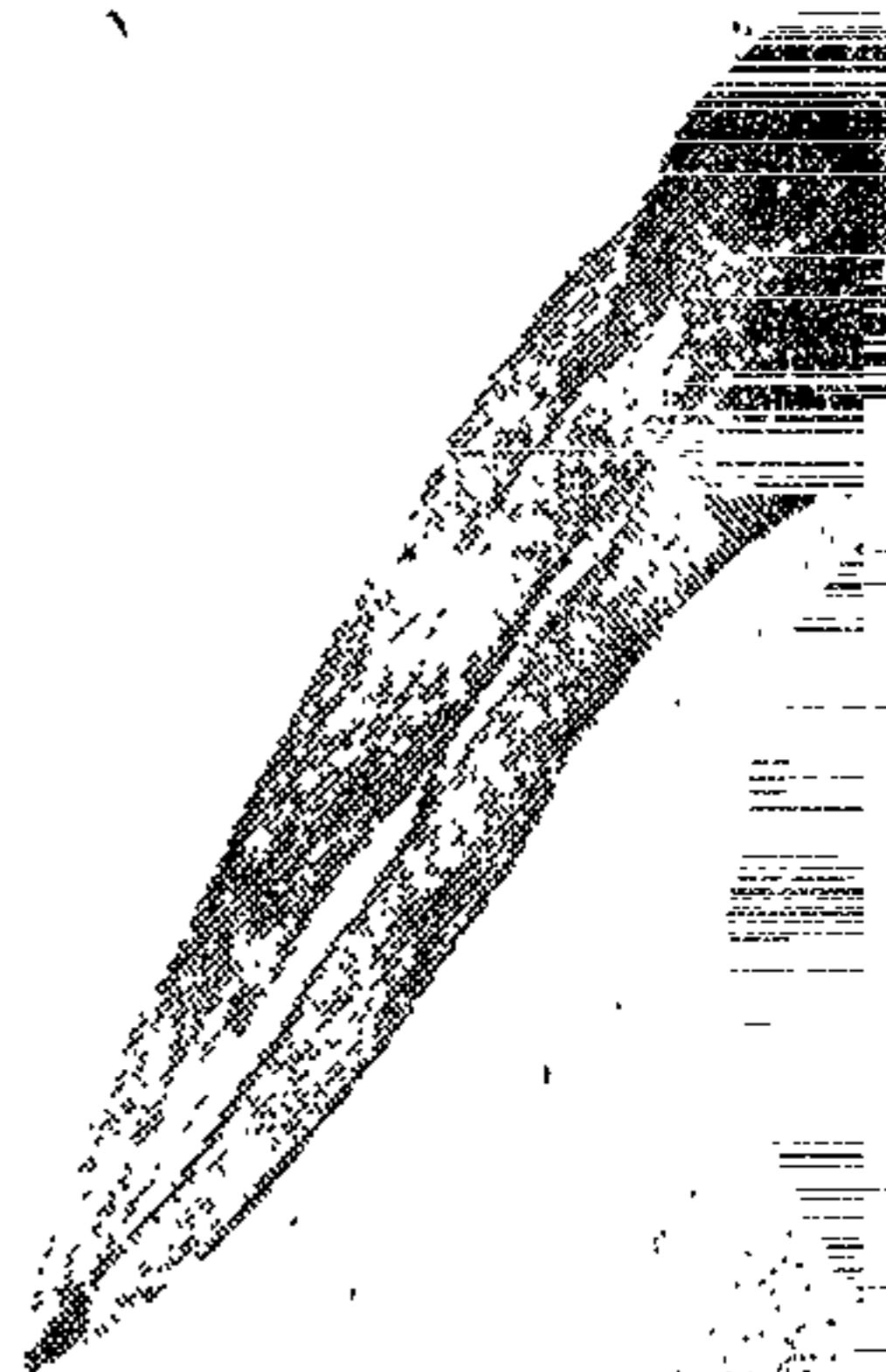
R771 20-10-87 (89)

Mall Reporter

BOPHUTHATSWANA health authorities reported yesterday that only eight suspected cholera cases have been admitted to Jubilee Mission Hospital in Temba, Moretele District, since last Friday and

# Defer

# Waiting fo



# Woman is given until end of <sup>Star</sup> 20/10/81 the year to leave <sup>84</sup>

By Joe Openshaw

A coloured woman would probably have to give up her job in Johannesburg and move to Durban to look for work because of her conviction for illegally living in a white area, a Johannesburg magistrate heard yesterday.

This was said in mitigation by the woman's attorney, Mr J Norton, after she had been found guilty by Mr J L de Villiers under the Group Areas Act of illegally living in a white area.

Mr Norton also asked for a stay of the eviction order until December 31.

The woman, Margaret Maroney, of Orion Court, Breë Street, Johannesburg, was fined R100 (or 50 days), suspended for three years.

Mr Norton told the court that Maroney had come to Johannesburg to better herself and had found accommodation at Orion Court.

Maroney had two boys and as a result of her conviction she would probably now have to move back to Durban with the father of her children.

State evidence was that Orion Court was a six-storey block of flats in the centre of Johannesburg and was entirely occupied by coloured people and Indians.

A warrant officer in the Group Areas Squad at John Vorster Square, Mr Cornelius Grobler, said there were other multiracial flat buildings close to Orion Court as well as two multiracial hotels.

"Orion Court is behind 'medical street'," said Warrant Officer Grobler.

Mr de Villiers gave Maroney until the end of the year to vacate her flat.

# Court rejects Group Areas 'confession'

RDM

21/10/87

84

A DEFENCE lawyer yesterday disputed a policeman's evidence that a coloured woman charged under the Group Areas Act had confessed she was living in a flat in a white area without a permit.

Mr W R Kerfoot, argued that Miss Sheila de Beer, 27, was never given an explanation of the charge. Mr Kerfoot claimed she said "I live there."

Mr Kerfoot said it was essential to determine the circumstances in which the alleged confession was obtained. He asked for a trial within a trial to determine how Constable G C Brits obtained the alleged confession.

Miss De Beer was alleged to have occupied a flat in Ellispark Court, Beit Street, Doornfontein, since April 1980.

She pleaded not guilty.

Mr Kerfoot said the court was aware of housing difficulties under the Group Areas Act. He said it was the right of Miss De Beer to know the implications of the Act when Constable Brits took a statement from her.

The magistrate, Mr L J de Villiers, said the statement made

By STAN HLOPHE

was not signed by Miss De Beer and therefore it was not a confession and the evidence was rejected.

Constable Brits told the court that he did not explain to Miss De Beer the implications and her rights on the charge. He said he only read the contents of the charge and Miss De Beer was satisfied.

## Occupied

He said he went to the building and found three flats occupied. He said he went to Miss De Beer's flat and told her that he had come to investigate charges against people living in white areas. He said she told him that she was occupying the flat.

He said she told him that she was from Bloemfontein but did not say when she had arrived in Johannesburg.

Mr J J Harris, a senior official of the Department of Community Development, said Miss De Beer's application for a house was on the waiting list. But he said she had not applied for a permit to live in a white area.

He said he could not say how many people were on the waiting list. He said about 1 000 new houses were to be built for coloureds at Klipspruit West. He said it usually took three to four years to get a house.

The hearing was postponed until November 3.



# Dog ban sets up growls of protest in Lenasia area

5/2  
21/10/81

84

By Yussuf Nazeer

The SPCA's blanket ban on giving animals to people living in Indian and coloured areas has raised a howl of protests from dog-lovers in these districts.

People who moved into newly-opened extensions in Lenasia and coloured areas said to be plagued with home and car burglaries, tried — and failed — to get guard dogs from the Booyens SPCA.

They accused the organisation of "discriminating" against them.

But SPCA spokesman Mr Mike French said there was no question of discrimination.

"This ruling by our executive committee also applied to certain white areas such as Bertrams, Malvern, Crosby, Newlands, Fordsburg and others," said Mr French.

The Star passed on the complaints which came from coloured and Indian areas to Mr French. The latest complainant came from Miss Pat Bhandia, from Extension 10, Lenasia.

"When I phoned the Booyens SPCA to ask for a guard dog, they said I could have one. But when I said I was from Lenasia, the woman on the telephone told me not to bother to come in for the animal as the SPCA did not give dogs to Indian and coloured areas," said Miss Bhandia.

The Star confirmed this after a reporter spoke to two women members of staff at the Booyens SPCA, who said it was the society's "policy" not to give animals to "high risk" areas such as Lenasia among others.

Miss Bhandia said she owned a farm in Lenasia and had grown up with dogs.

"We take very good care of our animals. But I need another watchdog," she said.

Mr French said there were exceptions to this ruling.

The Government is certain to announce shortly a new Indian group area near the Johannesburg city centre, local Nationalists said today.

This follows yesterday's Cabinet meeting which considered the President's Council's recommendation for the creation of a central Indian group area including Pageview or part of it. The Cabinet also considered returning District Six in Cape Town to the coloured people.

Mr Roelf Meyer, National Party MP for Johannes-

## New Indian area likely in Jo'burg

burg West which includes Pageview and neighbouring areas, said there was no doubt the Government would make a "positive decision" on an Indian group area. He said he had no indication of exactly where this area would be.

An announcement was unlikely to be made this

week, according to Government sources, but there was a strong possibility it would be made early next week.

Some newspapers have speculated that Pageview will become a white area as previously planned and that the new Indian area will be situated elsewhere.

Other speculation is

that the southern half of Pageview, together with Fordsburg and Newtown will become an Indian area.

Last month The Star reported that the Department of Community Development had granted permits to a number of Indian consortiums to build blocks of flats in Fordsburg.

Johannesburg Indians have speculated that the timing of the Government's announcement could benefit the South African Indian Council elections on November 4.

Jfo  
21/10/87  
84



# 'Asset to the community' lived illegally in Jo'burg

Star 22/10/81

84

A Johannesburg magistrate yesterday fined a man whom he described as "an asset to the community" R100 (or 50 days), suspended for three years, for living in a white group area.

The magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, ordered Gary Michael Naidoo (24) to vacate his flat at Ivanhoe, Wolmarans Street, Johannesburg, before January 31, 1982.

In mitigation Naidoo, who pleaded guilty, said his application for a house "or any accommodation" to the Department of

Community Development had not been successful. He had taken the flat because he had nowhere else to go.

His attorney told the court that all Naidoo had done was to provide a roof over the heads of his wife and child. The colour of his skin had been his only crime.

As an accounting supervisor and a computer programmer Naidoo earned enough money to buy a house. Unfortunately it was impossible to house everybody in Johannesburg, the magistrate said.

## Worker had to <sup>2/10/82</sup> live in white area <sup>8/4</sup>

A man transferred to Johannesburg by his employers was fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years by a Johannesburg magistrate for living with his family in a white group area.

He was also ordered to vacate his house before January 31, 1982.

Norman Clayton told the magistrate that in November 1979 he occupied a house in Bertrams, Johannesburg, because "it was empty." He tried unsuccessfully to obtain housing in a coloured group area.

Clayton pleaded not guilty to contravening the Group Areas Act. Coloureds, Indians and whites lived in Bertrams when he and his family arrived there, he said.

Sergeant Edward Davies of Eldorado Park, told the court that on January 29

last year he found Clayton living in a house on the corner of Ascot and Fuller Streets in Bertrams. In June this year, Clayton was still living there.

Most of the houses in Fuller Street are occupied by coloureds and Indians, Sergeant Davies said.

Mrs Bertha Clayton said that when they arrived in Johannesburg from Durban when her husband was transferred, she helped in his attempts to get private housing in a coloured area.

Mr M Hathorn, for the defence, said there was an acute housing shortage for coloureds in Johannesburg.

The magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, said that being a Malay, Clayton was a "disqualified person" and had no right to live in Bertrams.

# She lived in 'wrong' area for 56 years <sup>Star 22/10/81</sup> 84

## Court Reporter

A 56-year old woman who was born in Newtown in Johannesburg and has been living there all her life was today charged for illegally living in a white group area which for decades has been occupied and is being occupied by Indians.

Mr R I Michel for her defence, said that Bibi Mohammed who pleaded not guilty grew up "in a time when it was not proper for an Indian woman to have worldly

knowledge."

It could not be held that she knew she was living in the area illegally.

Her husband, Mr Ibrahim Essau Mohammed, who had been living in the area for almost 60 years, told the court that he discovered that he was allegedly illegal in the area when the police came to his flat at Arenel House, Kerk Street, on September 1, 1979.

Mr Mohammed said he had 12 children of whom

To Page 3, Col 5

# She lived in 'wrong' area for 56 years <sup>Star 22/10/81</sup> 84

from page 1

nine were living with him and his wife at the flat.

Since 1979 he has tried without success to obtain alternative accommodation in Lenasia and Azaadville near Krugersdorp.

Mr Mohammed said he had no notion that the area had been classified white. His landlord was an Indian and the people

who traded and lived in the area were Indian.

"The only building used by whites in the area is the Stock Exchange. And that is not residential," Mr Michel said.

"The area is classified white, but it is an Indian area. No white would live there," he added.

The hearing continues.

● For more Group Areas Act cases, See Page 7.

Morefronts

# Dark halls where a rap on the door brings terror

By Andrew Davidson

A smell of fear permeates the dark and dingy stairways and corridors of a Johannesburg city centre apartment block. A knock on the door can leave a flat dweller cringing in terror.

The building is Orion House in Bree Street which was brought to the public's attention this week when a young coloured woman was convicted in the magistrate's court — simply for living there.

Margaret Maroney (28) was fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years for illegally living in a white group area.

At least five other women from Orion House face similar charges in the coming weeks.

All 36 flats in the block are occupied by coloured or Indian families and the fearful question thought of all the residents is: "When will the police knock on my door?"

I walked the shabby hallways of Orion House and experienced the apprehension that haunts the building.

### DISAPPEARED

A narrow spiral staircase snakes upwards through the six storeys. Curtains moved as tenants glanced to see who the white stranger was but their faces quickly disappeared from the windows.

At two flats where I rapped on the door, there was no response. But from the sounds of movement it was obvious that someone was at home.

A young coloured woman on the third floor did answer my knock but trembled as she said: "I know nothing about anyone here."

On the floor below another coloured woman, hugging her crying child, said she had heard something about a woman being

in court for living in a white area but added: "We are all coloureds and Indians here." She too was shaking and gently closed the door on me.

A young Indian I met at the entrance to the building said: "I don't live here. I am only visiting." Then he sped past me.

But there are more Orion Houses in Johannesburg where thousands of coloured people are constantly looking over their shoulders in fear of being caught under the Group Areas Act.

Marina Beck, a fulltime official for Actstop — an action committee formed to stop evictions — which is representing the Orion House residents, told The Star: "There are thousands of coloured people living in white group areas such as the city centre, Hillbrow Hospital Hill, Joubert Park and Braamfontein."

"Some were charged under the Group Areas Act as far back as 1978 and their cases have been postponed again and again. There are about 140 cases pending.

"I think it is barbaric. These people are living in torment and fear. They don't think they have broken any laws. They just want to be able to live — and there is nowhere else for them to go."

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Vol. 196]

PRETORIA, 23 OKTOBER 1981  
OCTOBER

[No. 7857

**PROKLAMASIES**

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 206, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 299 VAN 1963 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE ROODEPOORT, DISTRIK ROODEPOORT, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 299 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, '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 Sewentiende dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**BYLAE**

**GEKLEURDE GROEP**

Begin by die punt waar die oostelike grens van die geproklameerde pad (Administrateurskennisgeewing 1720/78) gekruis word deur Grens de op Algemene Plan A1296/61 van die dorp Bosmont; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts en suidweswaarts met die suidwestelike grense van genoemde dorp, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die punt waar die oostelike grens van genoemde geproklameerde pad gekruis word; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met die oostelike grens van genoemde geproklameerde pad tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur genoemde Grens de op die algemene plan van die dorp Bosmont, die beginpunt.

818—1

**PROCLAMATIONS**

*By the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. 206, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 299 OF 1963 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT ROODEPOORT, DISTRICT OF ROODEPOORT, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 299 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

B. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, 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 Seventeenth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ

**SCHEDULE**

**COLOURED GROUP**

Beginning at the point where the eastern boundary of the proclaimed road (Administrator's Notice 1720/78) intersects Boundary de on General Plan A1296/61 of Bosmont Township; thence generally south-eastwards and south-westwards along the south-western boundaries of the said Township, so as to exclude it from this area, to the point where the eastern boundary of the said proclaimed road is intersected; thence generally north-westwards along the eastern boundary of the said proclaimed road to the point where it is intersected by the said Boundary de on the General Plan of Bosmont Township, the point of beginning.

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S.F.



# Govt 'will accept plans of Council'

RDM 23-10-81

Mail Correspondent

GOVERNMENT rejection of recommendations on District Six and Pageview made by the President's Council would be disastrous for the council, President's Council member Mr R C Webb said yesterday.

Mr Webb said it would be equally disastrous if the Government diluted the proposals of the President's Council, rendering them meaningless.

This follows widespread speculation that the Cabinet has already decided to reject the council's proposals that District Six in Cape Town and Pageview in Johannesburg be returned to the coloured and Indian communities respectively.

## Speculation

Rejection of the proposals — the first from the President's Council — would damage the degree of credibility which the council enjoys, said Mr Webb when asked to comment on the speculation.

He was optimistic that the Government would accept the council's proposals in their entirety. Stressing that he did not normally respond to speculation, Mr Webb said he did not share the pessimistic view expressed in newspaper reports that the Government had rejected the recommendations.

On September 16, members of the council voted by an overwhelming majority in favour of reversing the zoning of District Six and Pageview for white occupation.

The Cabinet discussed the recommendations of the President's Council this week but by late yesterday no official statement had been issued.



Dr Koornhof

# Koornhof hurt by <sup>ster</sup> eviction of woman

23/10/79  
84

By Deon Delport

The prosecution and eviction of a Johannesburg coloured woman for living in a flat in a white Group Area was "particularly hurtful," Dr Piet Koornhof said.

Speaking at a public meeting in Sandton, the Minister of Co-operation and Development said cases like this "make us feel very sorry and we are determined to move away from hurtful discrimination.

"But the law must be maintained," he added.

Answering a question on the Government's actions against the Nyanga squatters, Dr Koornhof said: "This has been the most traumatic experience of my whole life."

## TV INCORRECT

The squatters had been used as a tool for political aims.

The Minister bitterly attacked a controversial documentary programme on Ciskei, broadcast on the British independent television network, calling it a "sickly, mistaken, totally incorrect programme."

"We have pleaded with private enterprise to come forward and assist us in dealing with these terrible human problems," Dr Koornhof said.

"I am proud of the Ciskeian Government and Dr Sebe. They are united with South Africa in fighting communism, Russian imperialism and terrorism," he added.

In a statement released at the meeting, Dr Koornhof said the Government was considering ways of eliminating some of the steps prescribed in the procedure for establishing new housing schemes.

He said he wanted to place in perspective statements attributed to Mr Louis Rive, Soweto's planning consultant, regarding the 29 steps to be taken when a black applies to purchase a house.

## STANDS

In the case of an individual who wants to build or extend his house the procedure is similar to that of a person who applies to a local authority for the erection or improvement of his home and has submitted plans, the Minister said.

The only limiting factor in Soweto's case was the availability of serviced stands, he added.

"It is possible to eliminate some of these steps by delegating powers and this has been discussed at sessions of the Viljoen Committee who have recommended this be done in consultation with the bodies concerned," he added.

# After 56 years, she must leave

84 or 23/10/81

84

By Michael Tissong

A Johannesburg magistrate yesterday ordered a 56-year-old woman with 12 children to vacate her flat in an area she has lived all her life after she was found guilty of illegally living in a white group area.

The magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, also fined her R50 (or 25 days) conditionally, suspended for five years. He empowered the Department of Community Development to evict Bibi Mohammed if she had not moved out of the flat by January 31, 1982.

Mohammed pleaded not guilty. She said she had been born in Newtown and had lived there all her life. Most of the people in the area were Indians.

Her defence attorney, Mr R I Michel, said Mohammed was married by Islamic tradition and she went where her husband decided to go. She did not choose the flat in Arenal House, Kerk Street, he said.

"Mohammed grew up in a time when it was not proper for an Indian woman to have worldly

knowledge," Mr Michel said. It could not be held that she knew she was living in the area illegally.

Her husband, Mr Ibrahim Essau Mohammed, who has been living in the area for almost 60 years, told the court he found out they were allegedly illegal in the area when the police served his wife with a summons on September 21 1979.

Mr Mohammed told the court he had twelve children, of whom nine were living with him and his wife at the flat. Since 1979 he had tried without success to obtain accommodation in Lenasia, and he had been as far as Azaadville, near Krugersdorp, in search of accommodation.

Mr Mohammed said he had no notion that Newtown had been classified white. The landlord of the block of flats was an Indian. The people who for decades had traded and lived in the area were Indian.

"The only building used by whites in the area is the Stock Exchange. And that is not residential," the defence attorney said.

R521 000

ROM 24/10/81  
84  
civic hall  
plan for  
coloureds

By SEAN O'CONNOR

JOHANNESBURG'S management committee has backed a scheme to build a R521 000 civic hall to serve the city's coloured suburbs of Eldorado Park and Klipspruit West.

And it has been recommended that the hall — to cater for a community of 100 000 — should be similar to the one in the Cape Town suburb of Mitchells Plain.

The architect of the Mitchells Plain civic hall has already agreed to make the plans of the hall available to the Johannesburg municipality, and the conditions imposed by the architect have been accepted by the city's housing utilities committee.

A report which went before the committee recently said the development of the Eldorado Park/Klipspruit complex, comprising 12 000 housing units, was almost complete.

### Recreational

But while the council has been able to meet the demand for recreational and community facilities, no civic hall has been erected in the area yet.

The report says the residents of Eldorado Park and Klipspruit are "severely hampered" in arranging activities such as weddings, social gatherings, dances, public meetings and concerts.

It has been recommended that an application be made to the Department of Community Development — which with the city jointly developed the Eldorado Park/Klipspruit complex — for a loan of R521 000 to construct the hall.

# Pageview: 'Disgrace, mockery of Council'

84

Star 24/10/87  
Own Correspondent

Cape Town

By rejecting key recommendations of the President's Council on District Six and Pageview, the Government had made a mockery of its own instrument of reform.

This was the reaction today of both the official Opposition, the PFP, and the country's largest coloured political movement, the Labour Party.

"The Government's decision is a disgrace," said Mr Colin Eglin, the Opposition's chief spokesman on District Six and Pageview. And the Labour Party's leader, the Rev. Alan Hendrickse, warned that the President's Council was now "completely discredited as a spearhead of change."

## Cynical

Mr Eglin said that the "cynical way in which the Government has handled this whole matter shows its determination to cling on to its racist apartheid policy even at the cost of discrediting the President's Council, which the Government itself appointed.

"It reveals that the Government's intention all along was to use the President's Council as a means of playing for time so as to ease the tensions in the National Party, rather than as an instrument of real reform."

Mr Hendrickse said the President's Council had undertaken "a meaningless exercise." To those who were hoping that the council would demonstrate the Prime Minister's willingness to start

To Page 3, Col 10

Even the New Republic Party, which agreed to serve on the President's Council, expressed bitter disappointment today at the Government's decision and said it boded ill for hopes that the Government would react positively to recommendations from the Council.

And the disappointed response of coloured and Indian members of the council suggests that many of them expect to come under increased pressure from inside their communities to resign.

The President's Council called for as much of District Six as possible to be returned to the coloured people, and for the envisaged white technikon to be built elsewhere. It also called for Pageview in Johannesburg to be returned to the Indian community.

Instead, the Government has decided that all but a small enclave of District Six and the whole of Pageview will remain white, and that the technikon will be built in the heart of District Six.

"The Government's decision is a disgrace and comes as no surprise," Mr Eglin said today. "It confirms the Government's lack of courage to make real reforms and its lack of will to redress the gross injustices which have been done to coloured and Indian citizens under the Group Areas Act."

President's  
Star 24/10/87  
Council a  
mockery 84

from page 1

serious reforms, this should be a signal lesson.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said the decision boded ill for hopes that the Government would respond positively to recommendations from the President's Council.

"If the Government does not accept a specific recommendation of this nature and adopts the same attitude to Constitutional development, then it will have made a complete mockery of the whole creation of the President's Council and the importance attached to it," Mr Raw said.

Although some President's Council members are trying to put as favourable an interpretation as possible on the Government's decision it could deal the council's future prestige and credibility a serious blow.

Reacting angrily to the Government's decision, Mrs Sylvia Naidoo of the Pageview Residents' Association said: "They have sacrificed the livelihoods of 8 000 people for a few lousy votes in white-Vrededorp."

She described the decision as "most unjust" and called on members of the SA Indian council and the President's Council to "learn the bitter lesson that they are merely pawns in the hands of the Government."

Mr I F H Mayet, a member of the SAIC, has announced his resignation from the body. The credibility of the upcoming election and all Government created bodies had, now been destroyed, he said.

# Indians banished from Oom Paul's gift

By Yussuf Nazeer

In 1894 President Paul Kruger in answer to a cry for more land from Johannesburg's Malay Community, gave them an area out of which mushroomed the "Malay Location" — today's Pageview.

These Malay's descendants of 17th and 18th century Indonesian and Javanese people who came to the Cape, and intermarried with other races, worked as builders, carpenters, plumbers, tailors, cooks, cab-drivers, fishermen and other artisan jobs. They lived mostly in Ferreirastown's "Malay Camp" a settlement which had become acutely overcrowded, when blacks, whites, Chinese and Indians moved in there, rig-

ging up shacks and other dwellings.

According to old-timers, conditions in the old Malay camp became intolerable to people there who were staunch followers of the Islamic faith.

They told Oom Paul, a Tzibie man himself, they could not pray five times a day in an environment of brothals, shebeens and crime. "The old President was sympathetic, and gave them a tract of land which came to be known as the "Malay Location." It was renamed Pageview in 1942 after the Johannesburg Mayor of the

time, Councillor J J Page.

Properties owned by the Malay people here were on a 99-year lease. They paid their rents to the Johannesburg Municipality.

In time, few people ceased their leaseholds to Indians as security for cash loans to go on pilgrimage to Mecca. When they could not repay the loans, they forfeited their leases to the lenders. Others sold directly to Indians.

A number of Indian families secured freehold rights, the rest continued on leasehold when later

laws prevented Indian people owning freehold land in the city.

The Indians put up homes, shops and blocks of flats in Pageview. Fourteenth Street became a famous shopping lane.

In later years, permission to expand and improve their properties, was refused. Pageview was "frozen."

The area began deteriorating. Overcrowding set in and the Government branded Pageview a slum — although the city council did not fully agree with this. The council's inspectors declared two

badly dilapidated dwellings as slums.

Many of the blocks of flats and homes in the area were solidly built and Pageview's Indians cannot understand why the Department of Community Development is bulldozing them.

According to records, moves to turn Pageview into a white area incorporated into neighbouring Vrededorp go back to the 1930s.

On September 5 1936, the Star reported that the city council was prepared to spend £1-million

(£1.8m) to expropriate Indian property in Pageview and turn the area into a "European township."

The plan never materialised.

But successive Governments talked about turning this area white and in 1963, the Group Areas gullotine dropped on Pageview.

From that time on the battle by Pageview's Indian community began. Deputation after deputation knocked on the Government's doors urging that Pageview should not be taken away but returned to the people

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# Mother of two must vacate 'white' flat by January 31

Star  
26/10/87

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A mother of two children was ordered by a Johannesburg magistrate on Friday to vacate a flat which she has occupied for more than two years by the end of January.

The magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, also sentenced Peggy Davids (23) to a fine of R100 or 50 days, suspended for three years for contravening the Group Areas Act.

Davids pleaded guilty to occupying a flat in Georgeson Mansions between February 26 1979, and October 23 this year.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said no permits had ever been granted to coloureds to live in a white group area.

Davids said that before she stayed at the flat at the corner of Delters and President streets, she lived with her brother's family in a small flat at Eldorado Park.

She was asked to leave in 1979 because her sister-in-law did not want to share the flat with Davids and her daughter.

Mr George Huntley of the Johannesburg City Council Coloured Housing Department, said it was not in a position to help Davids.

# SAIC faces collapse

Star 26/10/81

84

from page 1

not even save Pageview," he said.

The mass protest was quickly organised at the weekend when council members, stunned by the news on Pageview and District Six, consulted each other.

A spokesman for Mr Schibusch's office as chairman of the President's Council said he was not prepared to comment.

The Government's reaction to the council's proposals on Pageview and District Six has come as a major shock to members of the President's Council, opposition politicians and academics.

Professor Erika Theron, chairman of the commission which originally inquired into the position of the coloured people, said the Government had dealt the President's Council itself a blow and had damaged the credibility of coloured members of the council.

A golden opportunity to improve relations between white and coloured had been missed.

Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP's spokesman on community development, described the Government's decision as a disgrace.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, warned that the President's Council was now "completely discredited as a spearhead of change."

A message of protest to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with a plea for him to intervene personally in reversing the decision has been sent by the chairman of the adhoc committee of the national executive of management and consultative committees, Mr Yunus Moola.

The Government's newly-proposed Indian group area near Johannesburg's city centre threatens to disrupt vast white-owned business interests.

● Page 25: Time runs out for survivors of Pageview.

# SAIC sends 'think again' call to PW on Pageview

Star 26/10/81

84

The controversial South African Indian Council faces collapse over the Government's decision to keep white Pageview in Johannesburg and most of District Six in Cape Town.

Spokesmen say most of the candidates in next week's SAIC elections are considering withdrawing their names or disbanding the Council after the elections.

The executive committee of the SAIC sent a telegram to the Prime Minister today, urging him to reconsider the Government's rejection of the President's Council's recommendations on Pageview and District Six.

The committee's chairman, Mr J B Patel said the SAIC had had great hopes the PCs recommendations would be accepted in the light of

the Government's promise to the world that it was departing from apartheid.

"We are now awaiting a reply from the Premier, failing which we will decide on what further steps to take," Mr Patel added.

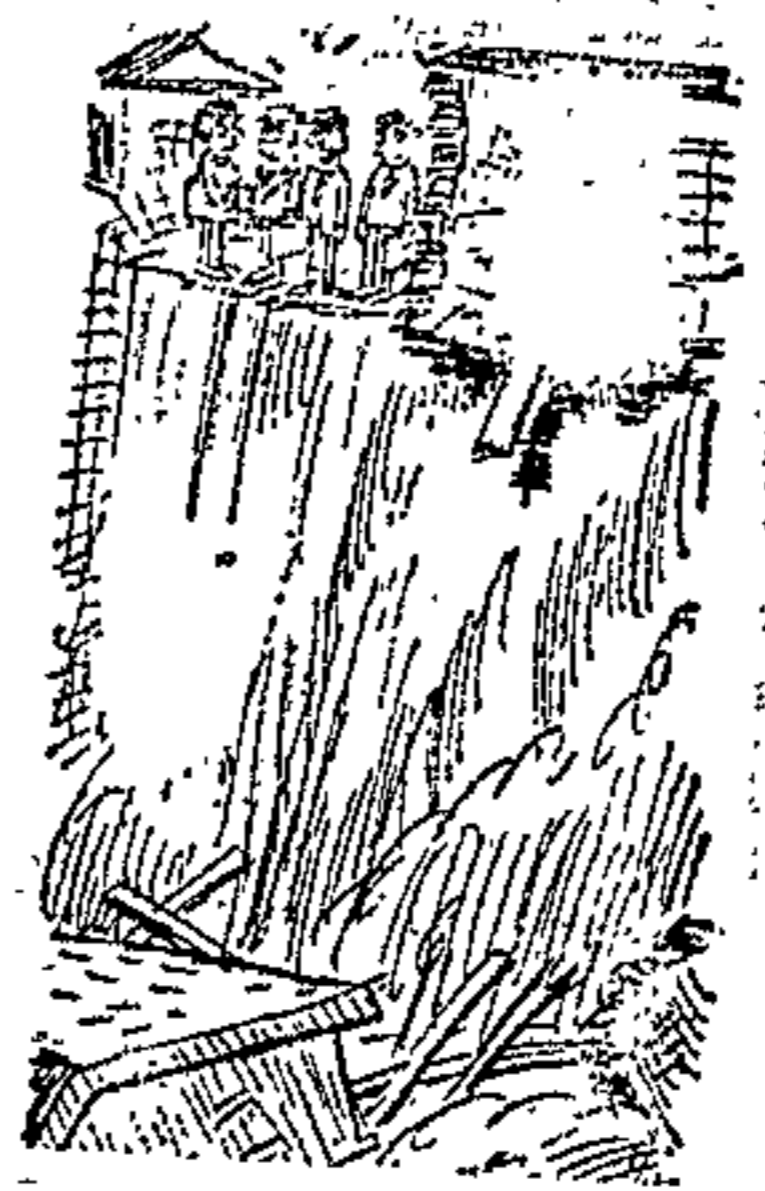
The move has temporarily halted a spate of resignations by SAIC members.

Meanwhile, four more members have withdrawn from the SAIC elections. They are Mr Dennis Pillay, Mr Abdu-Samad Abdul Kader, Mr Cassim Gaffoor and Mr Osman Hassen, the latter two from the Cape.

Mr Pillay said his withdrawal was for health reasons.

Other SAIC members indicated they would resign from the SAIC and withdraw from the elections if the Government gave an unsatisfactory reply.

BY GEORGE!



"I told you the bottom would fall out of those hopes for Pageview."

The leader of the SAIC in the Transvaal, Mr Ebrahim Boetie Abramjee, said candidates were due to meet today to consider withdrawing from the elections.

"But candidates in Natal and the Cape have come into the picture and we may have to wait until after the elections and then disband the council like the coloured Labour Party did with the Coloured Representative Council," Mr Abramjee said.

The Indian community, particularly the youth, would never allow the SAIC to forget it "could

To Page 3, Col 9



# 'We won't budge from Pageview'

RDM 26.10.81 By ANNE SACKS 84

THE 140 Indian families still in Pageview will resist the Government's decision to keep the suburb white — by not budging.

About 40 residents, some representing up to three families, decided at a weekend meeting to resist forced removal under the Group Areas Act under any circumstances.

One resident said: "I was born in Pageview and intend dying there. They will have to carry me out before I move."

Another resident said he would pitch a tent in the street if his house were demolished.

The residents' stance comes after the Government's decision last Friday to keep Pageview white and to declare Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and part of Newtown an Indian group area.

Pageview residents want the Government to clarify three issues:

- The position of white businessmen presently trading in Newtown;
- The future of Johannesburg Indians living outside the boundaries of the new Indian Group Area; and

- The exact nature of trading and residential rights in the new area.

Several white businesses, including two large conglomerates, trade from Newtown. Property owned by one white businessman contacted by the Mail covers 15 stands and is valued at R3-million.

Residents wanted to know what would happen to these white businessmen. They said few people could afford to buy their properties.

They also believed the 2 000 Indians living east of the M1 highway around Diagonal Street would now be forced out.

These people may have to move out of their flats and find alternative accommodation, which is already in short supply.

## Aggravated

Pageview residents believe the Government, far from alleviating the chronic housing shortage, aggravated it by declaring Newtown, Fordsburg and Burgersdorp an Indian group area.

Mr Soni Hari, a spokesman for the Save Pageview Association, said yesterday the Government had given nothing to the Indians, but had merely formalised an informal situation.

"Fordsburg, Newtown and Burgersdorp are fully inhabited, traditionally by Indians. You couldn't fit an ant in there now."

He believed the Government's decision was not final and would have to go before the Group Areas Board.

He also believed the situation would change after the March 1982 Johannesburg municipal elections, which are to be contested by the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP).

The HNP have concentrated their campaign around north-west Johannesburg, where they have nominated eight candidates.

## Votes

Mr Hari said: "The Pageview decision is a Government ploy to attract votes. Is the Government so afraid of the HNP they can't afford to lose a seat?"

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, said yesterday his party had waited for the Government's decision before considering its stance on Pageview.

140 families  
are set  
to defy Govt

He said party members would definitely use the Group Areas Act as a campaign issue.

"Many non-whites have moved into white group areas such as Mayfair and Hillbrow," he said.

"The Government is not stopping this. The only non-whites evicted from these areas have been rare exceptions."

## Paul Kruger

Mr Hari said there would be fewer Indians living in Mayfair if they had not been evicted from Pageview and if they were allowed to return there.

Pageview was given to the Indians by President Paul Kruger, and the community has lived and traded there for more than 80 years.

In 1956, the Nationalist Government proclaimed it a white area and systematically began evicting people and demolishing their properties.

Demolitions are at an advanced stage, but the suburb could be redeveloped immediately because a sound infrastructure still exists.

Last week, the Government accepted a President's Council recommendation that a residential area for Indians be established near the centre of the city.

But it rejected a major recommendation that Pageview be returned to its original inhabitants.

# Guilty, but ejection orders deferred

The Group Areas trials continued in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this morning with a new magistrate on the bench.

District magistrate, Mr R D Curle, convicted two coloured men today of contravening the Group Areas Act by illegally occupying flats in white proclaimed areas.

He suspended their fines of R100 (or 50 days' imprisonment) each and stayed the order of ejection until next year.

Mr Sylvan Brian Daniels (27) pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted occupying a flat in Miller's Mansions, Quartz Street, Johannesburg, since July 1 last year.

He was convicted but the order of ejection was suspended until January 31, 1982.

Mr John Edward Ramashu (42) also pleaded guilty to occupying a flat in Ophir Court, Banket Street, Joubert Park, since February 27 last year.

A divorced man, he told the court that he had applied for accommodation 15 years ago. He had asked the Department of Community Development to help him, but they said there was no accommodation available.

Mr Ramashu asked Mr Curle to suspend the order of ejection until the end of February because he had just resigned from a job and needed to find less strenuous work.

He said his health was not good and he was under treatment. This application was granted.

# Indian leader quits because of apartheid

By Yussuf Nazeer

A member of the Lenasia Management Committee has resigned from this Government-created municipal advisory body and its chairman says he may have to do so for health reasons.

Mr Sayed Mia, a prominent insurance company director and the only elected member of the committee, gave these reasons for his resignation yesterday:

- The Department of Community Development's refusal to recognise the bona fides of the management committee with regard to proposals it made towards home allocations in Lenasia.

- The State's refusal to scrap municipal apartheid and grant Indian and coloured management committees direct representation in the city council.

- The Government's latest rejection of the President's Council proposals to give Pageview back to its traditional residents.

Mr Mia said: "It was clear that the Government was not prepared to deviate from its apartheid policy.

The chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee and nominated SAIC member, Mr Dennis C Pillay, who withdrew from the SAIC election at the weekend, said he had temporarily withdrawn from the management committee because of failing health.

RDM 27-10-81 (84)

## More Group Areas charges

Mail Reporter

WARRANTS of arrest were issued for two people who failed to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to face charges under the Group Areas Act yesterday.

They are Miss Farida Mohamid, 27, of 47 Arenal House, Polly Street, and Mr Dawood Moola, 41, of 37 Ascort Lane, Bertrams, charged with living illegally in white areas.

Mr Paul Benjamin, for Miss

Mohamid, said she would be in court late. He expected her before tea break. The magistrate, Mr L J de Villiers, ordered a warrant of arrest to be issued pending her arrival. When the court adjourned she had not come. A warrant of arrest was also issued for Mr Moola.

The hearings of two other people on similar charges were postponed to January 26 next year. They are Misses Fatima Mathim and Joan Edwin.

**F**OR nearly two years the Government has pulled out all the stops to ensure next month's elections for the South African Indian Council are successful.

A massive registration drive — including threats to prosecute those who did not register — netted about 80% of the 400 000 eligible voters.

The authorities have done their utmost to encourage candidates and to assist them in every possible way in the face of powerful anti-SAIC committees which are urging a boycott of the polls.

It is therefore ironic that a seemingly unrelated move by the Government itself has almost certainly doomed the election to failure.

The decision to ignore a recommendation of the President's Council and not to return Pageview to the Indian community has achieved more than the anti-SAIC committees up to now.

It has caused candidates to quit the election and a staunch supporter of the SAIC to resign from the council — and there are strong indications that more members will resign this week.

The Government's decision is also likely to unite the Indian community firmly behind the anti-SAIC groups. The expected high stayaway due to apathy is now likely to be a stayaway due to awareness and support for the boycott call.

The executive committee of the SAIC has sent a telex to the Prime Minister urging him to reverse the Pageview decision and requesting an urgent interview.

At least one member of the SAIC executive, Mr Ismail Mayet of Johannesburg, has resigned from the council after serving for 13 years.

Condemnation of the decision by Indian community leaders has been widespread and overwhelming.

A number of candidates for the election on November 4 have withdrawn.

### Resign

Although their names will still appear on the ballot papers, they are expected to resign immediately if they are elected.

Others are reported to be seriously considering withdrawing, and some are under tremendous pressure from the community to pull out.

The Prime Minister's response to the SAIC executive committee telex could be crucial if the Government wants to save the elections.

The leader of the SAIC in the Transvaal, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, has postponed a meeting of the remaining nine Transvaal SAIC members until after the Prime Minister's reply.

### 'Shattered'

The meeting was scheduled for yesterday and most of the members were expected to resign.

Mr Mayet, who has fought to convince Indians that the SAIC had a meaningful role to play in their affairs, said he was "shattered" by the Government's decision.

His initial optimism for the President's Council had been destroyed. There was nothing left for him to do but withdraw from public life.

Mr Salam Abram-Mayet, a member of the President's Council and former executive member of the SAIC, said the Government's decision may cause moderates to "give up in despair".

### 'Dumbfounded'

He was "dumbfounded" by the decision. The Government had not budged an inch, it had conceded nothing.

All it had done was to legitimise the de facto situation of Fordsburg and environs which was already an Indian area.

Mr Abram-Mayet said he sat on the joint committee of the President's Council which investigated Pageview. The recommendation was based on thorough research and all considerations were taken into account.

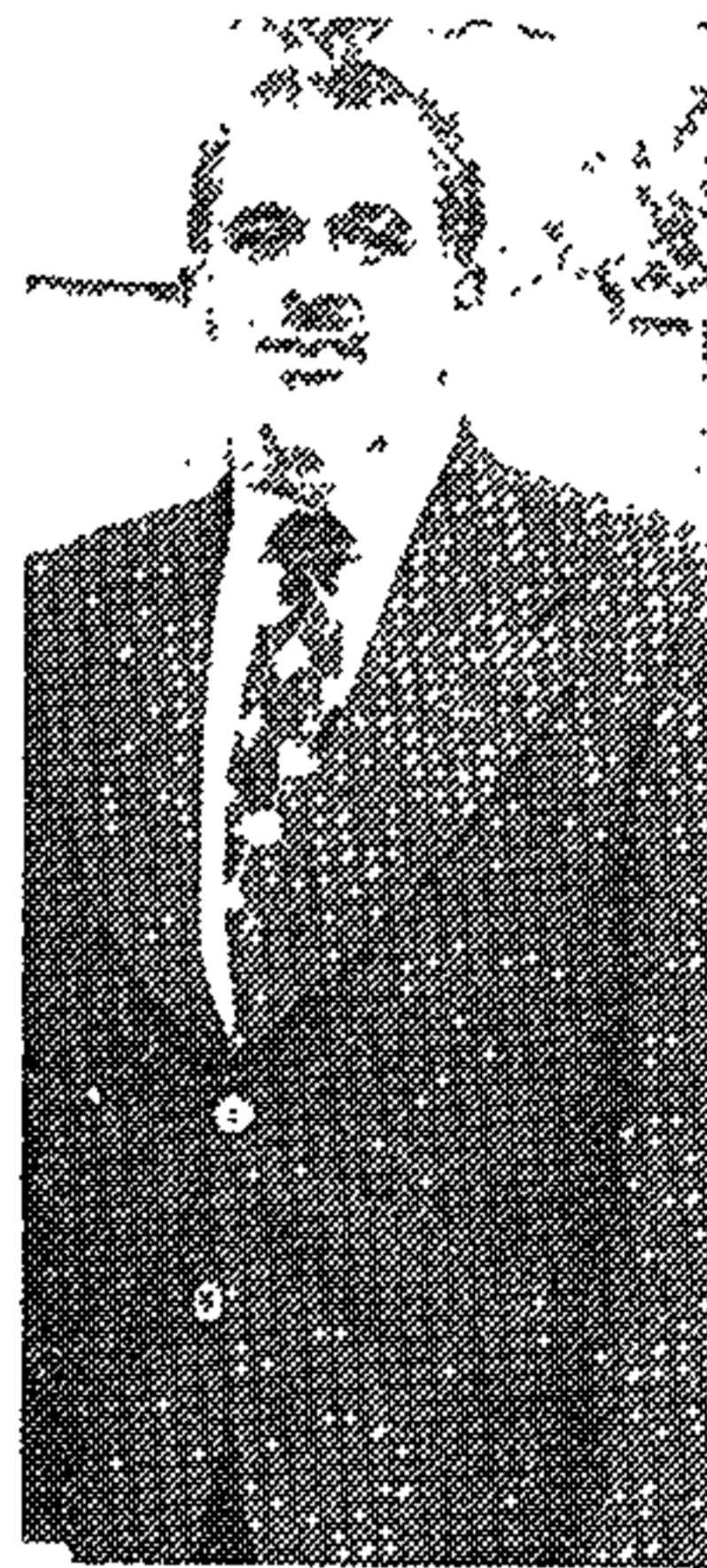
Pageview had a symbolic and emotional significance. It had been an Indian area from the turn of the century, if the Government had given even a portion of the area back to the Indians it would have been seen as a concessionary and reconciliatory step, he said.

If the recommendations of a body like the President's Council — most of whose members had

# Pageview hangs like an axe over SAIC poll



MR J B PATEL  
SAIC executive chairman



MR ISMAIL MAYET  
resigning after 13 years

The Government's decision not to return Pageview to the Indian community has posed the biggest threat so far to the success of next month's controversial elections for the South African Indian Council. Political Reporter CHRIS FREIMOND looks at the widespread and angry reaction to the move.

National Party leanings — on an issue of righting a wrong within the scope of the Group Areas Act could not be implemented in toto, then there was little hope of the SAIC influencing change in South Africa, Mr Abram-Mayet said.

The chairman of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the Government's announcement could do as much harm to the elections as the "R20-diet" statement by Dr L A P A Munnik did to the National Party just before the April General Election.

But he believed the door was not closed on Pageview. Possibly, some time in the future, the Indians would still get it back, he said.

The chairman of the SAIC executive, Mr J B Patel, said the decision to virtually reject a President's Council recommendation did not augur well for the future.

He had "very high hopes" that Pageview and District Six would be returned to the Indian and coloured communities, particularly as this was recommended by the President's Council.

The Indian community would not accept the decision and would continue to press for the return of Pageview.

### Battling

In the meantime, the move would greatly hamper the efforts of SAIC election candidates who were already battling against heavy odds, he said.

The leader of the Indian Reform Party and former member of the SAIC executive Mr Vellan

Chinsamy, said the Government had driven the final nail into the coffin of the SAIC.

The decision would cause people to lose all faith in the Government.

Mr Abdus-Samad Abdulkader, who withdrew as a candidate in the Lenasia East constituency, said the Pageview decision together with mounting opposition to the elections by Muslim organisations had compelled him to withdraw for the sake of Muslim unity.

The Government's decision was an assault on the hopes and aspirations of all black South Africans, he said.

Mr Abie Choonara, a member of the Lenasia management committee and a candidate for the election in the Lenasia West constituency, said he would urge those elected to the SAIC to close it down from within.

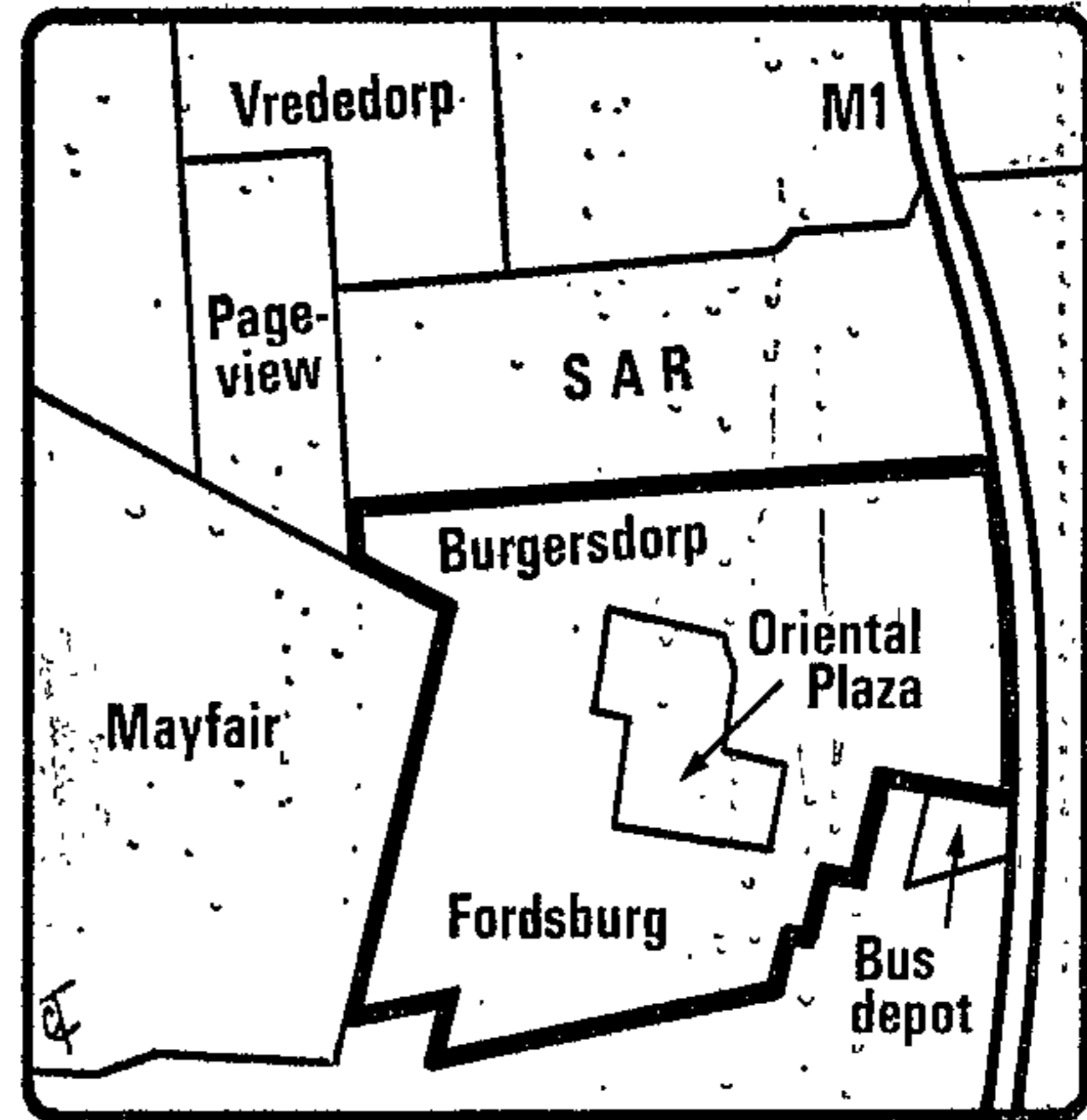
He was reluctant to withdraw from the election because the Government would then merely appoint members. His opponent, Mr Dinkie Pillay, has expressed similar views.

### Dismay

All over the country Indian communities have greeted the Pageview decision with disappointment and dismay.

While there has been wide speculation on the real reasons for the decision not to hand Pageview back to the Indians, the Government clearly did not anticipate such a backlash.

It will obviously have to move fast in the face of growing anger if it is to save the SAIC for which it has worked so hard



# Row in city over mooted Indian area

## Chief Reporter

A town planning controversy has broken out over the merit of placing an Indian residential area in the already heavily industrialised Fordsburg/Newtown / Burgersdorp complex in Johannesburg.

This follows the weekend announcement that the Government would investigate an Indian group area west of the M1 motorway.

The proposed Indian residential group area is heavily developed for commercial and industrial uses. Nearby Pageview, which will not be included in the Indian complex, was largely residential.

Professor E W N Mallows, the prominent town planner who has planned Newtown east of the M1, said the new proposal was sound from a town planning point of view although he opposed the Group Areas Act.

Professor Mallows said it was in keeping with current town planning thinking to enable people to live near their place of work.

"There has long been a movement to bring people back to town," he said.

Indians who worked long hours would be prepared to live in flats near

their work, he said. Professor Mallows said that such residential development would have to be high or medium rise.

But Mr Sam Moss, MFC leader of the opposition in the city council, said the high cost of land in the area coupled with high building costs, would make it too expensive for medium income Indians to live in such flats.

Indians who worked long hours would be those who could not afford the flats, he said.

The high cost of land in Fordsburg was due to its desirability as industrial ground close to the city centre, he said.

Mr Moss said there would be no land for recreation purposes and schools to serve the local population and this would lead to social problems.

Mr John Fossett, chairman of the city council's town planning committee, said the overall planning would take time and would need a master plan.

The chief town planner, Mr Solly Orman, said Fordsburg stands could be zoned "residential" with the consent of the council.

He said that existing low-rise residential or commercial development could possibly make way for higher rise flats.

# PW slaps down

# Pageview appeal

28/10/81

84

RPM: 28-11-81

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22/11/81

By CHRIS FREIMOND and ANNE SACKS

TWO dramatic developments yesterday dashed hopes that a last-minute Government reprieve would see Pageview returned to the Indian community.

The Prime Minister rejected a call from the SA Indian Council executive committee to reverse the decision not to include Pageview in the proposed central Johannesburg Indian area.

And State officials served eviction notices on at least 30 families in Pageview. They have to get out by next Thursday.

In a terse statement, Mr Botha said the South African Indian community in general was living under better conditions than most other Indian communities in the world.

## Urgent meeting

An urgent meeting of candidates for the 10 Transvaal seats in next week's SAIC elections is due tonight. They may be asked to withdraw en masse from the election in protest at Mr Botha's response.

His statement was in reply to a telex from the Exco on Monday that urged the Government to review its decision to ignore a President's Council recommendation to give Pageview back to the Indians.

The message also asked for an urgent meeting with Mr Botha to discuss the issue.

The full text of Mr Botha's reply reads:

"The South African Government accepted the recommendation by the President's Council to create an area for residential occupation by Indians near to the central urban area of Johannesburg, namely the area including Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and part of Newtown.

"Further redevelopment of the area could increase the present population density substantially and create accommodation for thousands more.

"I further refer you to the statement by the responsible Minister that Pageview, because of considerations of planning, could not be included.

"If you study a map of the area, these considerations will become clear to you as well as the fact that Pageview is a very limited area.

"Secondly, I wish to point out to you that I at no stage stated that every recommendation by the President's Council will necessarily be accepted by the Government. Every recommendation by the President's Council will be treated by the Government on merit.

## 'Astonishing'

"The President's Council is, inter alia, a commission of inquiry and is not ruling the country, nor does it intend to do so.

"I have the highest regard for the work done by the President's Council and it is rather astonishing that people who were belittling the President's Council until a few days ago are now suddenly propagating the President's Council as the final

authority in South Africa.

"Furthermore, if you want an interview with the Government you can approach the responsible Minister of Internal Affairs through the correct channels.

"In conclusion, I wish to point out to you that the South African Indian community in general is living under better conditions than most other Indian communities in the world and a more positive attitude on your behalf could improve their conditions.

"It is a well-known fact that other Indian communities in Africa are urging us to open doors for them to come to South Africa.

"If conditions are so bad in this country, how do you explain this fact?"

The chairman of the SAIC Exco, Mr J B Patel, said Mr Botha's comparison of Indian communities in South Africa with those elsewhere was "puerile".

Mr Ismail Mayet, who resigned from the Exco last week over the Pageview decision, said he was "sad and disappointed" by Mr Botha's response. It merely served to confirm that his decision to quit was correct.

A member of the President's Council and former SAIC Exco member, Mr Salam Abram-Mayet, said he was astonished by the statement.

## Blow

Meanwhile, the latest Pageview evictions come as a blow to the 30 families, who have so far successfully resisted removal under the Group Areas Act.

It is known that at least one family has nowhere to go.

Although the Department of Community Development is obliged to offer other accommodation before it can evict residents, the family of Mr Farouk Varachia, 29, chairman of the Save Pageview Association, has not been offered an alternative.

Mr Varachia, his two brothers and their wives, a grandmother and two student cousins live in four cottages in Pageview.

Now they face the prospect of moving on to the street.

Commenting on Mr Botha's statement, Mr Varachia said any other Indian community in the world was better off than South Africa's — because there was nothing worse than being forced out of one's home.

## Men fined and ejected

*Savetan 28/10/81*  
(84)

TWO coloured men were fined R100, or 50 days, in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday for contravening the Group Areas Act by illegally occupying flats in proclaimed areas.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, suspended their fines and postponed their ejection until next year.

Mr Sylvan Brian Daniels, 27, pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted occupying a flat in Millers Mansions, Johannesburg, since July 1 last year.

Mr John Edward Ramashu, 42, also pleaded guilty to occupying a flat in Ophir Court, Johannesburg, since February 27 last year.

A divorced man, he told the court he had applied for accommodation 15 years ago. He had asked the Department of Community Development to help him but was told there was no accommodation available. — Sapa.



# Controversy over <sup>ayeka</sup> <sub>29/10/07</sub> Indian area

A TOWN planning controversy has broken out over the merit of placing an Indian residential area in the already heavily industrialised Fordsburg/ Newtown/ Burgersdorp complex in Johannesburg.

This follows the weekend announcement that the government would investigate an Indian group area in this complex west of the M1 motorway.

The proposed Indian residential group area is heavily developed, largely by commercial and industrial firms. Nearby Pageview, which will not be included in the Indian complex, was largely residential.

Professor E W N Mallows, the prominent town planner who has planned Newtown of the M1, said the new proposal was sound from a town planning point of view although he opposed the Group Areas Act.

Professor Mallows said it was in keeping with town planning thinking to enable people to live near their place of work.

But Mr Sam Moss MPC, leader of the opposition in the City Council, said the high cost of land in the area coupled with high building costs would make it too expensive for medium-income Indians to live in such flats.

Mr Moss said there would be no land for recreation purposes and schools to serve the local population, and this would lead to social problems.

84  
29/1/81

## TEACH helps school in Eldorado Park

The Star's TEACH Fund has come to the rescue of yet another education project in a black township.

It has given R200 to the Eldorado Park school for racially unclassified children.

The children, whose ages range from seven to 16, were born and brought up in a mixed community and cannot attend a Government school because they do not have birth certificates.

They are taught by two Eldorado Park housewives, Mrs Gertie Ryan and Mrs Ingrid Williams, in two garages hired from the Good Shepherd Community Services welfare organisation.

Now the TEACH Fund has brought temporary relief. The teachers went on a shopping spree and bought enough stationery for the 54 children until next year.

# Dairy farm issue rages

BY MONK NKOMO

THE Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council has recommended that Sunderberg (Old Lady Selborne) be proclaimed an Indian residential area as an alternative to the controversial Dairy Farms near Atteridgeville. (21)

A spokesman for the council yesterday said they had submitted the recommendation to the chief Commissioner, Transvaal Midlands.

According to the Council's letter, dated October 20, 1981, "The Laudium Management committee have stated very clearly after discussions held in June this year that they are prepared to accept another alternative to the dairy farms."

## CONTROVERSIAL

The Dairy Farms became a controversial issue after the Government proclaimed it an Indian residential area early this year, amid strong protest from the Council which eventually suspended their activities for about two months in protest. The Council also threatened to resign en bloc should the Indians be allowed to stay there. The Council argued that they needed the land to alleviate the "burning housing problem".

After an earlier meeting with the Laudium Management committee, another suggestion was made "that a portion of the Asiatic bazaar be used to build flats for Indians who cannot afford to buy their own houses," the Council said.

The letter further read, "According to information available to us Sunderberg has already been surveyed but not one erven has been sold. Many Indians can afford to buy ground there and buy their own houses."

"We would like to note that we do not possess the technical expertise and the authority to fully motivate an alternative area for Indians and we regard it as unfair that the onus for finding alternative areas for Indians, is passed to us."

# 'Indian' areas pose problems

Saweta 29/10/87 (84)

THE redevelopment of Fordsburg and Newtown for the Indian community is going to be a long-term project, a spokesman for the Department of Community Development said yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had told the S A Indian council the redevelopment of Fordsburg and Newtown could create accommodation for "thousands" of people.

But the Community Development spokesman said it was going to call for various studies into the area's present complex zoning under the Group Areas Act.

Fordsburg is a "grey" area. It comprises Indian residential quarters, industries and businesses owned by whites and Indians. Some land was owned by Indians, some by whites, and also by the State.

## NOT SIMPLE

Scores of whites in particular, owned large manufacturing concerns and other light industrial factories, the spokesman said.

Newtown had a giant milling company with many other white manufacturing businesses, all served by a railway siding. "So it is not going to be that simple to immediately redevelop this area for Indians," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for a large Indian property consortium in Fordsburg, Mr Ebrahim



**PW BOTHA: Fordsburg and Newtown could accommodate "thousands".**

Kharsany, said he envisaged property prices in Fordsburg rocketing to prohibitive heights.

"Whites are not going to let their blocks of factories go for peanuts," he said.

"Very few Indian consortiums would be in a position to buy these blocks of factories for reconversion into residential flats. The cost would simply be too high," Mr Kharsany said.

Two other Indian property consortiums agreed. They thought the Government would have to expropriate white property in the same way it had done to Indian property in other areas, and sell this at nominal market prices to property developers.

# Redeveloped Fordsburg prices to soar

8701-29/10/87  
84

By Yussuf Nazeer

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Scores of whites owned large manufacturing concerns and light industrial

factories, the spokesman said.

Newtown had a giant milling company and many other white manufacturing companies served by a railway siding. "So it is not going to be that simple to immediately redevelop this area for Indians," the spokesman added.

He said it was too early to say at this stage what the State was planning for this area.

A spokesman for a large Indian property consortium in Fordsburg, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, said he envisaged property prices in Fordsburg rocketing to prohibitive heights.

"Whites are not going to let their blocks of factories go for peanuts," he said.

"Very few Indian consortia would be in a position to buy blocks of factories for conversion into residential flats."

# Group Areas appeal <sup>RDM 29.10.81</sup> to business

Political Reporter <sup>84</sup>

BUSINESS leaders will be urged to ask the Prime Minister to stop prosecutions under the Group Areas Act at a meeting to be held in Johannesburg tonight.

The meeting, organised by Acstop (Action Committee to Stop Evictions), has the support of the Institute of Race Relations, Lawyers for Human Rights, the Black Sash, the National Council of Women and various church organisations.

Speakers will include Mr Cassim Saloojee, of Acstop, and Professor Johan van der Vyver, of Lawyers for Human Rights.

The meeting will be held at the Institute of Race Relations, Auden House, De Korte Street, Braamfontein at 6pm.

# Reaches peak

## Every night there are people at her door seeking help

Dec 30/10/87

FLC  
72-71

By Tyrone August  
The driving force behind the Reiger Park Tenants' and Ratepayers' Association is undoubtedly 47-year-old grandmother, Mrs Ellen Lambert.

She has been involved in community work since the countrywide unrest in 1976. However, her personal suffering sparked off a passionate concern for others more than anything else.

"I knew real hardship in my childhood. I grew up with my mother and four children in one room in a backyard in Jeppe," says Mrs Lambert.

"We were very poor. I knew what it was like to go to school barefoot in winter. Eventually I started working as a domestic servant at the age of 15."

She hitch-hiked to Durban when she was 21, where she survived by doing cabaret dancing and photographic modelling. Her resourcefulness and instinct to survive pulled her through in the end.

Today she holds a managerial position in a large clothing factory. Along the way she became the first coloured person in the country to complete a diploma course in production management.

"I regard that as my biggest achievement," says Mrs Lambert. "It was a piece of gold to me, as I was always very interested in education. It was my ambition to become a doctor but had to leave school in Standard 6."

She did not confine herself to improving her own life, however. "The fact that I survived my childhood was an indication that God had a purpose for me," she believes.

"I now see my role as serving the needs of my community. In my own small way I try to alleviate suffering each and every day."

Mrs Lambert devoted two years of her life to serving her community full-time after she was appointed to the Coloured Representative Council in 1978.



Mrs Ellen Lambert . . . her suffering sparked off her concern for others.

pletely dedicated and selfless. But it was not always like that.

There was a time in her life when she was consumed by bitterness and resentment. "As a coloured I was looked upon with contempt by one group and with suspicion by another," she says.

"This made me bitter. My grandfather was a Jew and my grandmother a Xhosa. I was ashamed of my heritage.

"I tried to 'play white' but this didn't work out either. This made me even more bitter. Today I have shed my bitterness and am proud of my heritage."

It was after a Women for Peace meeting in 1977 that she changed. "I went there to scoff, and had no intention of becoming a member," Mrs Lambert recalls.

But a white woman persisted and managed to win her over. "I believe what I am doing today is God's

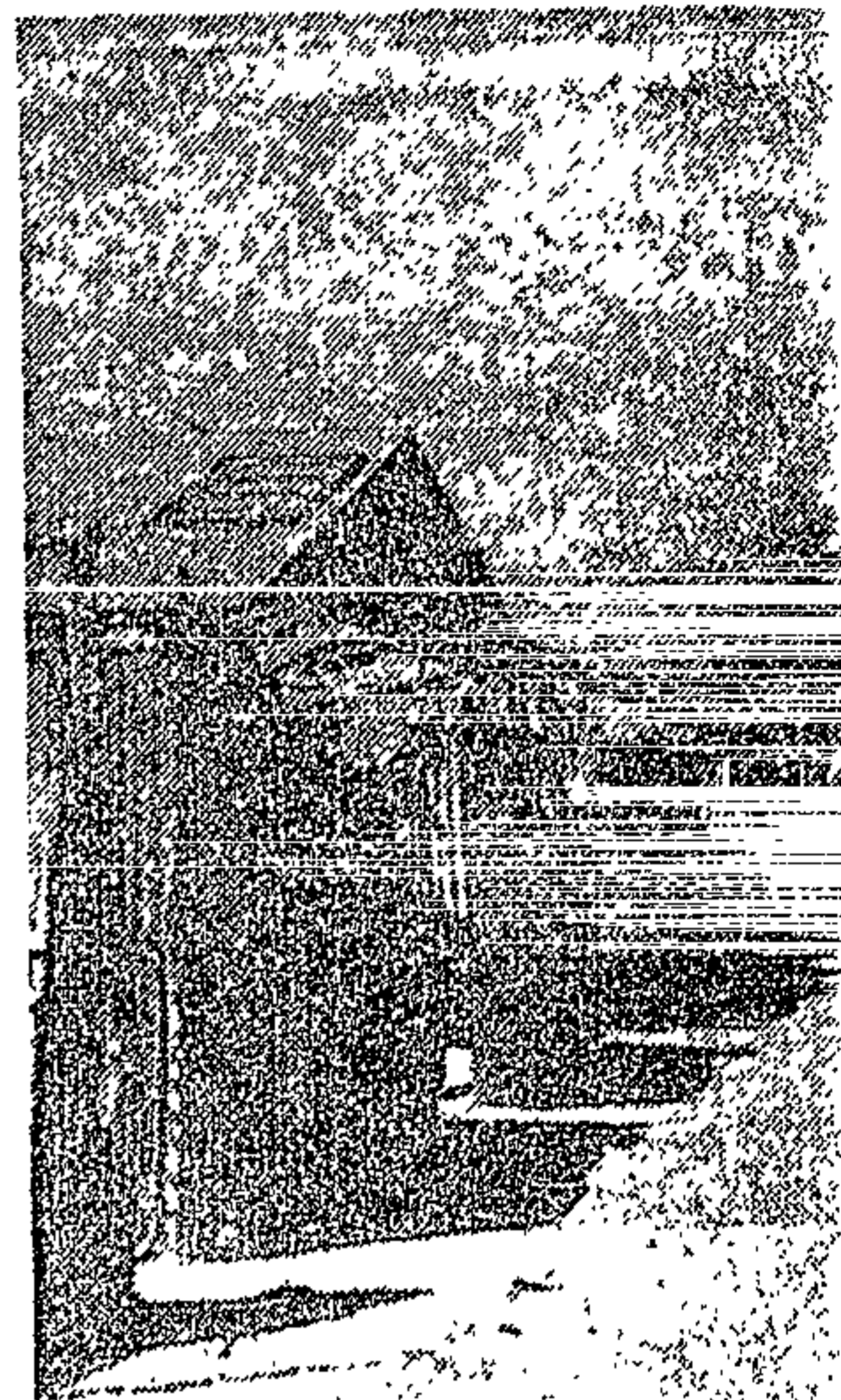
answer to that woman's prayer," she says.

"I got off my backside and started doing something for my community." Today she is an executive member of Women for Peace and helped to form branches in Boksburg, Springs and Lenasia.

Her whole life is now dedicated to protecting as many people as possible from the same hurt and pain she has experienced. This is why, besides her own five children, she has two foster children as well.

Almost every night there are people on her doorstep looking for help when she gets home from work. She never turns them away, because she knows what suffering is all about.

"I do not regard myself as a do-gooder," she says. "I merely live by the code of the Bible Christ, after all, was the greatest social worker who ever lived."



A typical street scene in Single

FM 30/10/81  
SA INDIAN POLITICS  
Despondency

Prime Minister P W Botha this week rejected an urgent appeal by the statutory SA Indian Council (SAIC) calling on government to reverse its decision not to return Pageview to the Indian community. The appeal by the increasingly despondent and confused body of moderates was made in the hope of getting something positive from government in order to counteract what looks like an effective campaign to boycott the SAIC election on November 4.

Botha's statement that "the SA Indian community in general is living under better conditions than most other Indian communities in the world" has raised the hackles of council members. SAIC Transvaal executive leader, Ebrahim Abramjee, told the *FM* he "may" resign following the PM's "insult to us on the eve of the election". If the government did not wish to speak to moderates, he said, it was welcome to deal with the radicals.

At least two other council members and election candidates have resigned. Other candidates, though not all, in next week's first-ever, all-Indian poll were expected to follow suit.

Opponents of the SAIC were wondering why government did not delay the announcement on Pageview until after the election, which it presumably wants to be a success. Abramjee suggested that Botha's tough response could have been made as a sop to the National Party rightwing in the Transvaal, whose congress he is due to address.

Optimistic predictions of the percentage poll in next week's election — made prior to Botha's Pageview statement — put it at around 50% in outlying areas, but less than 15% in metropolitan areas.



# Single, so she 84 can't be housed

By Mike Tissong

A young woman who came from Durban to work in Johannesburg was yesterday found guilty of contravening the Group Areas Act and fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years by a Johannesburg magistrate.

Jackie Govender (23) was also ordered to vacate her flat at Pomona Court, Koch Street, Joubert Park, before January 31 next year.

She pleaded not guilty to illegal occupation of the flat and told the magistrate, Mr R D Curle, that she had tried unsuccessfully to find somewhere to live in Lenasia and Benoni.

Mr J J Harris, of the

Department of Community Development, said that because Govender was single without dependants his department could not provide her with accommodation in any Indian area.

Govender told the court that from her earnings as a clerical worker she supported her younger brother and sister who were at school in Durban. She also regularly sent money to her unemployed mother.

Before she moved to the flat in Koch Street, Govender said she had lived in Edith Cavell Street, Hillbrow. When the Group Areas staff police alleged she was illegally living in a white area she moved to Pomona Court where she has lived since November 23 1979.

# Pageview finds new reasons<sup>ster 30/10/87</sup> to keep fighting

By Yussuf Nazeer

Thirty Pageview Indian families are preparing to make their last stand against the Department of Community Development's attempts to get them out next Thursday . . . right after the controversial countrywide SA Indian Council elections.

## Businessmen asked to fight Group Areas Act

Several major organisations last night expressed support for tenants facing eviction and prosecution under the Group Areas Act, at a meeting in Johannesburg organised to publicise the nationwide housing crisis.

The business community was asked to raise this issue at its meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P

W Botha, on November 12.

Business leaders were also asked to support demands for the abolition of the Group Areas Act and a halt to prosecutions and evictions under the Act.

The meeting, organised by Actstop which is fighting such evictions, was held at the South African Institute of Race Relations in Braamfontein and was attended by more than 200 people.

Organisations which backed these calls included the Institute of Race Relations, the Labour Party, the National Council of Women and the Black Sash.

Mr K Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, which helps provide legal aid for tenants to fight their eviction in court, said: "Evict apartheid, not people."

"There is a chronic shortage of housing for black people at a time when the labour market is driving people to the cities.

"The tragedy of the situation is that ordinary law-abiding people are being labelled criminals because their need for housing is so desperate they venture into so-called white areas.

"If there is any crime it is the inhuman, racist ideology that hounds innocent people."

"The Government's concern is not to shelter as many people as possible. Its overriding concern is racial segregation — at immense social and legal cost."

Professor Johan van der Vyver, vice-president of the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation said:

"In all my experience as a legal researcher I have never found an Act more appalling than South Africa's Group Areas Act.

"Just looking at this Act fills one with disgust.

"But, if one looks at the implementation of the Act, one's disgust increases," he said.

"People are being prosecuted for living in places in which they were born."

The 30 out of the 140 families still living on borrowed time have now come up with a new reason for refusing to want to be dumped more than 30 km away in Lenasia.

They found their reason in the Prime Minister's statement this week that the Government has agreed to Fordsburg becoming an Indian residential area.

"We are city dwellers and since Mr Botha has now given us an area next to Pageview we call on the Government to respect our democratic rights and honour its pledge about Fordsburg by moving us into this area," said a spokesman for the families on the Save Pageview Committee, Mr Chandu Hari.

But Fordsburg has no vacant homes or flats available. All dwellings in this coveted suburb are occupied. Mr Hari said this was "not our problem." It was up to Community Development to provide accommodation in Fordsburg for the families.

A spokesman for Community Development said homes had already been allocated to the 30 families in Lenasia.

He was not prepared to commit himself on the Fordsburg issue.

Mr Hari said: "We are not trying to be difficult. We are a reasonable people. If accommodation can be given to us in Fordsburg or Newtown by the Government, we would go there."

The families said The Star that they were being forced under from their homes through the Group Areas Act.

In a new development the secretary of the Pageview Residents' Association, Mrs Sylvia Naidoo, has succeeded in getting Community Development to agree to postpone the shifting of families, who had children going to schools in Pageview and Fordsburg until after the final-term examinations had been written.

Indian schools close on December 10. Mrs Naidoo said: "The regional representative of Community Development in Johannesburg, Mr D H Rossouw, has agreed to allow families with school-going children in Pageview to stay on until December 10."

Mr Rossouw could not be reached for comment.

# Forced to move after lifetime in Newtown

By Diann Shoebottom

Mrs Bibi Mohammed (56) was born in Newtown and has lived there all her life, but is now being forced to move as the area is classified for whites.

Last week Mrs Mohammed was convicted of living illegally in a white group area and was told to move by the end of January next year, or be forcibly evicted.

She was also fined R50 or 25 days, conditionally suspended for five years.

It was a surprise for Mrs Mohammed to learn she had broken the law as she lived in Newtown, an area inhabited solely by Indians.

She grew up in a neighbouring block in Diagonal Street and when she married, her husband, Mr Ibrahim Essau Mohammed, provided a home two streets away.

About five years ago they found that too small for their nine children, so they moved to their present three-bedroomed flat opposite the new Stock Exchange.

After having to step over rubbish in the dingy entrance hall and climb an unlit staircase one is unprepared to find a sunny, tastefully furnished apartment.

Floor-length velvety drapes, a matching lounge suite, subdued lighting through hand-made fittings and predominance of varnished wooden furniture show the visitor the care taken in establishing this home.

Mrs Mohammed was alone in the flat on the morning the three policemen arrived and although she can neither read nor write, she was forced to make a statement and later had to appear in court on her own.

### SIMPLE

"They are simple people," said a relation, "and would not purposely have gone against the law if they had known they were not allowed to live here."

For many years Mr Mohammed had

now retired and supported by his older children.

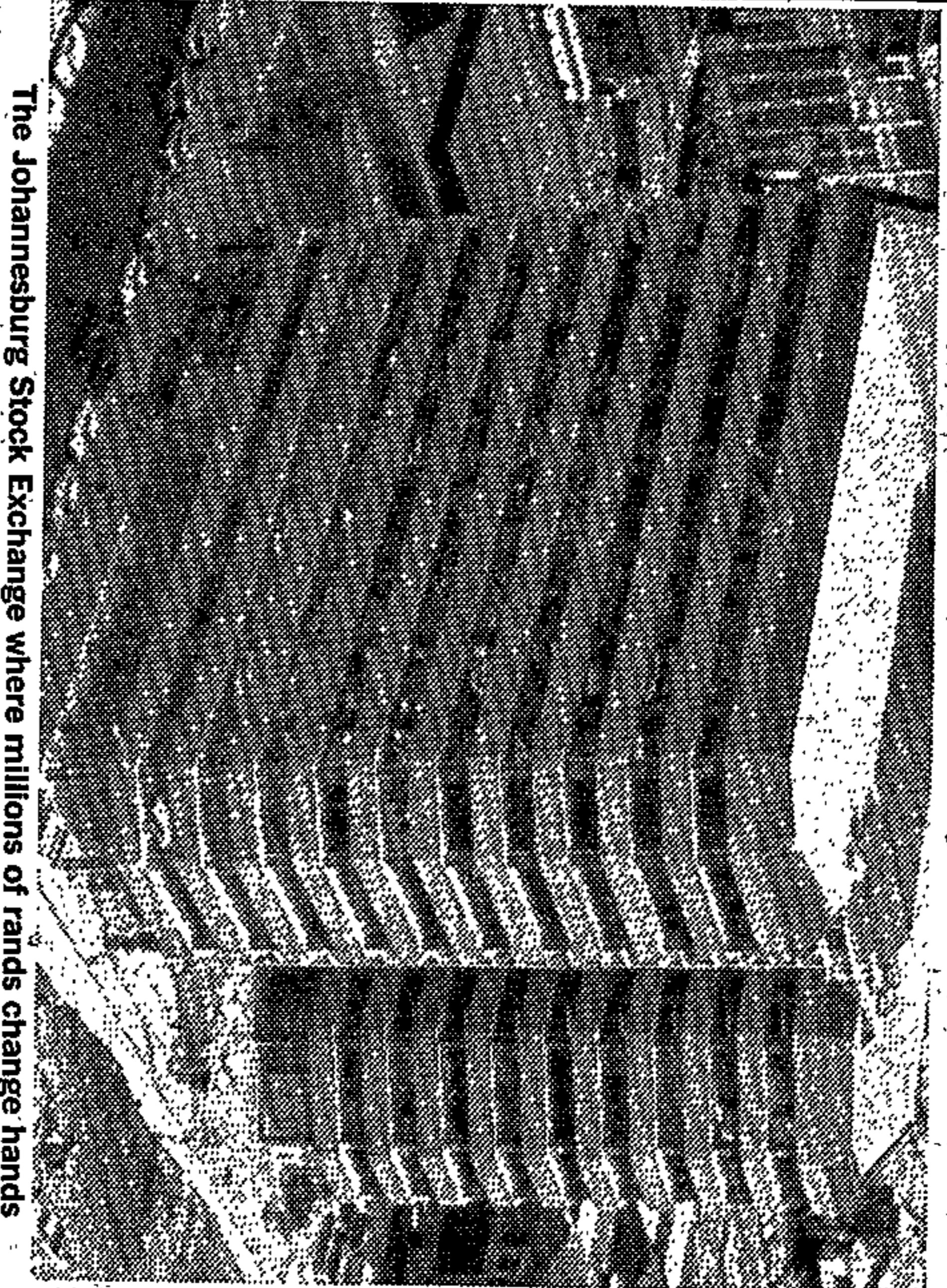
He is very anxious to find a home for his family.

The backlog on the waiting list for houses in Lenasia is impossibly long and even if he could obtain a plot, finding the finance to build a house would cause him tremendous difficulty.

Living far away from the city will also mean prohibitive travelling expenses.

Apart from the financial worry, the family is shattered at having to tear up their roots and leave the friends and places they have known all their lives.

# Home, sweet, dank, dingy home



The Johannesburg Stock Exchange where millions of rands change hands

## JUST A STONE'S THROW FROM THE FLASHY STOCK EXCHANGE: A CROWDED NEVER-NEVER LAND

**CRISTINA MURPHY**  
WITHIN a stone's throw of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, large families live cramped into dingy, two-bedroomed flats.

Rickety staircases and dark, dank corridors covered in graffiti are the playgrounds for scores of children. By any standards, the conditions are horrible and filthy.

But to the Indian families who live in the area of the Stock Exchange — in Kerk, Market, Diagonal and West streets, this is home, although it is a white group area.

And they say they have nowhere else to go. Their plight has been highlighted during the current crackdown by the authorities on Indians and coloureds living outside their group areas in the centre of Johannesburg.

Several families living close to the Stock Exchange have been among those charged and taken to court. They will now have to move.

There is Mrs Ayesha Bibi Mohammed, who was born in Newtown 56 years ago and has lived in the area all her life.

She and her husband, Mr Ibrahim Mohammed, were recently convicted in the Johannesburg Regional Court of living in a white area.

### Terrible

They were fined and ordered to leave their home by the end of January — or face eviction.

They have nine children and nowhere to go. Lenasia is already overcrowded.

"I don't know about the laws, all I want is a roof over our heads," a tearful Mrs Mohammed said. "I know no other place."

"I was born just around the corner, in Diagonal Street."

"After my marriage I moved here. I have lived here and it is in this place that I gave birth to my children, the eldest of whom is 41 and the youngest 24."

By DEANNA GILBRAITH and BOETTI SHAK

"We have lived all our lives in this terrible condition."

"The first time I heard it was a white area was when a police sergeant came. I do not know what we will do now. My nerves are finished."

"We will leave everything to Allah."

Her son said: "It is an offence to be born Indian. You become a criminal overnight."

The plight of the Mohammeds is not unique in the area near the Stock Exchange.

### Protest

One frail young Indian woman told us of her determination to avoid detection by the authorities and so keep what is her home.

"I just stay out all day and come home late at night," she said.

Another Indian man said: "We were born here and have nowhere else to go."

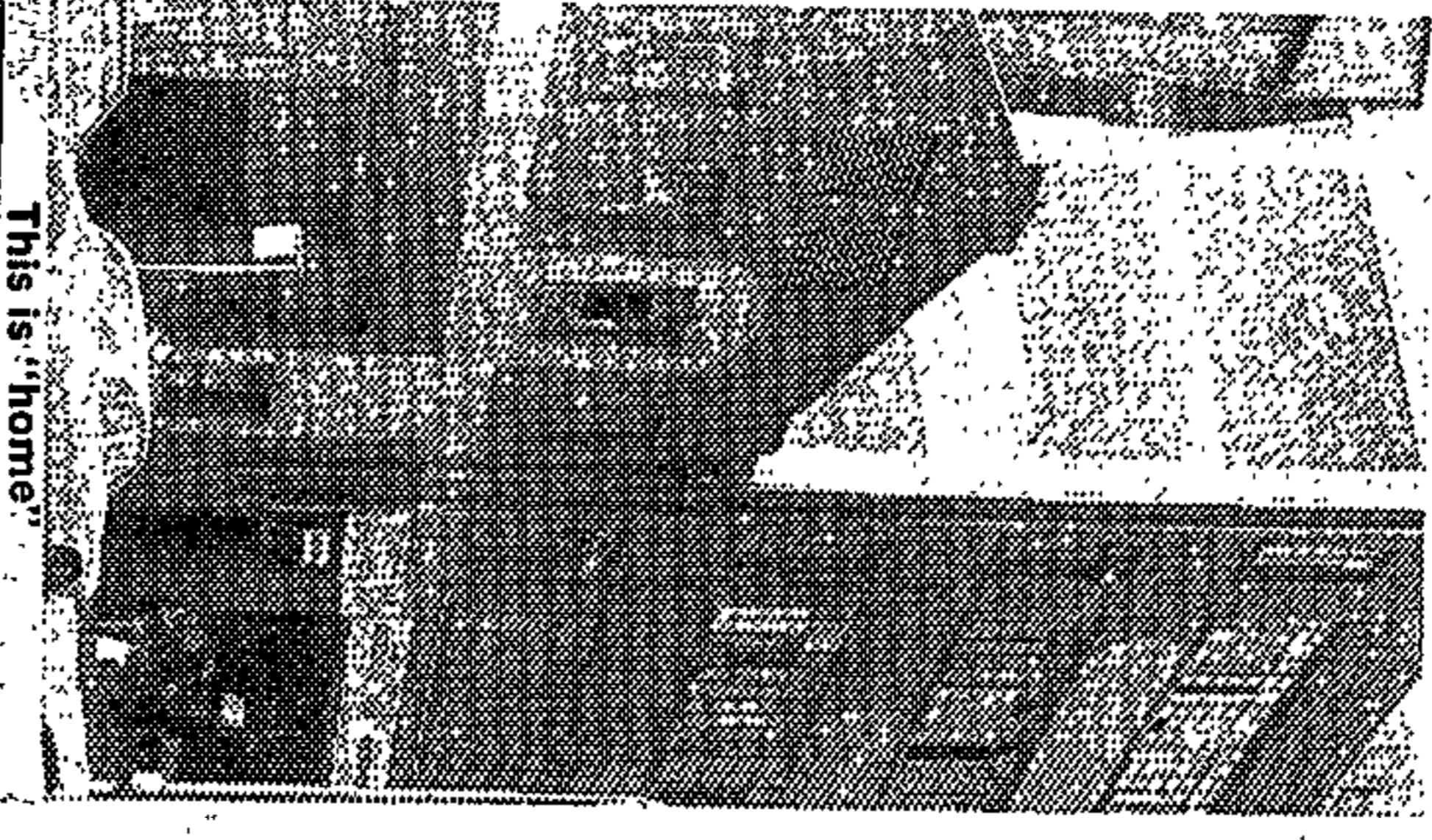
"When my parents moved into Diagonal Street years ago, they had no idea the area would become white."

"It was horrible and filthy. But, there was nowhere else to go."

The plight of the Indian families facing eviction from the area of the Stock Exchange has been taken up by Actstop, the organisation formed to campaign against the Group Areas Act.

This week Actstop held a protest meeting at which many of the affected Indian and coloured tenants were present.

A resolution was passed calling on businessmen who are due to meet the Prime Minister at the "Son of Carlton" conference in Cape Town on November 12 to tackle him on the question of Group Areas charges relating to central Johannesburg.



This is "home"

By BOETTI SHAK

INDIAN community leaders have vowed to fight the eviction of people from the Johannesburg suburb of Pageview.

Forty families were served notices this week to leave the area by Thursday.

The eviction notices follow the Government's announcement that despite the recommendations of the President's Council, Pageview will be a white group area.

This week Mrs Sylvia Naidoo, chairman of the Pageview Residents' Association, said: "We will fight to the bitter end."

"Our efforts to protect this historical and symbolic area will continue."

One of Mrs Naidoo's colleagues on the residents' association, Mr Chaganhai Modi, said the Indian community would never leave Pageview.

"Every evening and for Fridays, the Muslims will con-

## Leaders

### vow to

### fight

### eviction

verge on the two mosques in the area and offer their regular prayers," Mr Modi said.

"These mosques, which cannot be bulldozed, were erected by former and present inhabitants of Pageview."

"The Muslims will continue to attend prayers there and the whites will be reminded that Indians once lived there."

Mrs Naidoo said representations had been made to the Department of Community Development to postpone the Pageview evictions until

after schools closed for the summer.

"The children are writing end-of-the-year examinations and a move now will affect them."

"It is bad enough to move to a new place but it is worse when a child has to write examinations at a new school," she said.

Newtown, near the centre of Johannesburg, has been earmarked for Indian occupation.

Some white businesses in the area were established at the beginning of the century.

Mr Tony Bloom, managing director of the giant Premier Milling conglomerate, which has been in Newtown for more than 70 years and occupies more than four blocks of the area, said it was uncertain what the Government envisaged.

A spokesman for a building materials concern said it had made no plans to move and would decide what to do only after the Government had made its intentions clear.

# Group Areas accused slept in car

## Mail Reporter

AN assistant accountant on a Group Areas charge burst into tears when he told a Johannesburg magistrate he had been forced to sleep in a car after trying unsuccessfully for three weeks to find accommodation.

Mr J O Jacobs, 34, pleaded not guilty of contravening the Group Areas Act by living in a flat in 6 Euphrat Court, 22 B Street, Hillbrow, from March to last year.

He said he left Cape Town in February last year. His doctor had advised him to move to a dry area because his eight-year-old son was suffering from asthma.

Mr Jacobs said he became unemployed when his company became insolvent. In Johannesburg he searched unsuccessfully for three weeks for accommodation and a job.

Eventually he found work as an assistant accountant. He was still forced to sleep in his car.

He said he approached the Department of Community Development for accommodation but he was told that he was wasting his time because about 5 000 people were on the waiting list. He said he was told it would be 10 years before he was considered. Mr Jacobs said tearfully "I

looked for accommodation in Eldorado Park, Coronationville and Eastmont but I could not find any."

## Landlord

The court had to adjourn 15 minutes before the tea break when Mr Jacobs was unable to continue giving evidence.

Under cross-examination by the State prosecutor, Mr G Litz, he said he did not apply for a permit to live in a white area because his landlord had said he had applied for the permit.

His landlord was apparently "not a man of his words" because two weeks later he (Mr Jacobs) was charged with contravening the Act.

Mr M H Hathorn, for Mr Jacobs, said his client's defence was of necessity. He said he disagreed with the State that the flat was in a white area. He said the onus was on the State to prove that it was in a white area.

Mr Hathorn said that his client was unaware of breaking the law.

Magistrate Mr R Curle asked the State to submit further evidence that the flat was in a white area.

The trial was postponed until November 25.

## R100 fine in Group Areas case

In a short hearing, Francis Thomas pleaded guilty to contravening the Group Areas Act and was fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday. Thomas (33) admitted that he had

stayed in a flat at Huntley Hall, Wolmarans Street, since February 29 last year.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, further ordered Thomas to vacate his flat before February 28, 1982.

Magistrate: You are sentenced to R50 or 10 days.

Accused: I only have R30 on me.

Magistrate: This is not a bargain bazaar.

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## Coloured family had nowhere to stay but white area

STAR 4/11/81  
84

By Michael Tissong

A man who has been living with his family in a white group area since 1978 told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday that he contravened the Group Areas Act because he had nowhere else to stay.

Mr Tom Wilson said he tried to get accommodation in Bosmont, Newclare, and Coronationville, but was unsuccessful. He also applied to the Johannesburg City Council and the Department of Community Development, but they could not help him.

He pleaded not guilty.

In answer to the prosecutor, Mr Wilson said he did not attempt to get housing outside the Johannesburg municipal area because he worked in Johannesburg.

### PERMIT

He did not apply for a permit to live in a white group area, because he was advised against it, Mr Wilson said. A Department of Community Development spokesman had said that no permits were ever issued by his department to allow coloured people to live in a white group area.

Mr Wilson said police had told him in early 1979 that his occupation of the flat at Georgeson Mansions at the corner of Delyers and President streets was illegal.

Mr Mohammed Dangor, the vice-chairman of Actstop, told the court that the Johannesburg City Council had 4 903 applicants on the waiting list for housing for coloureds.

The case was adjourned to November 17.

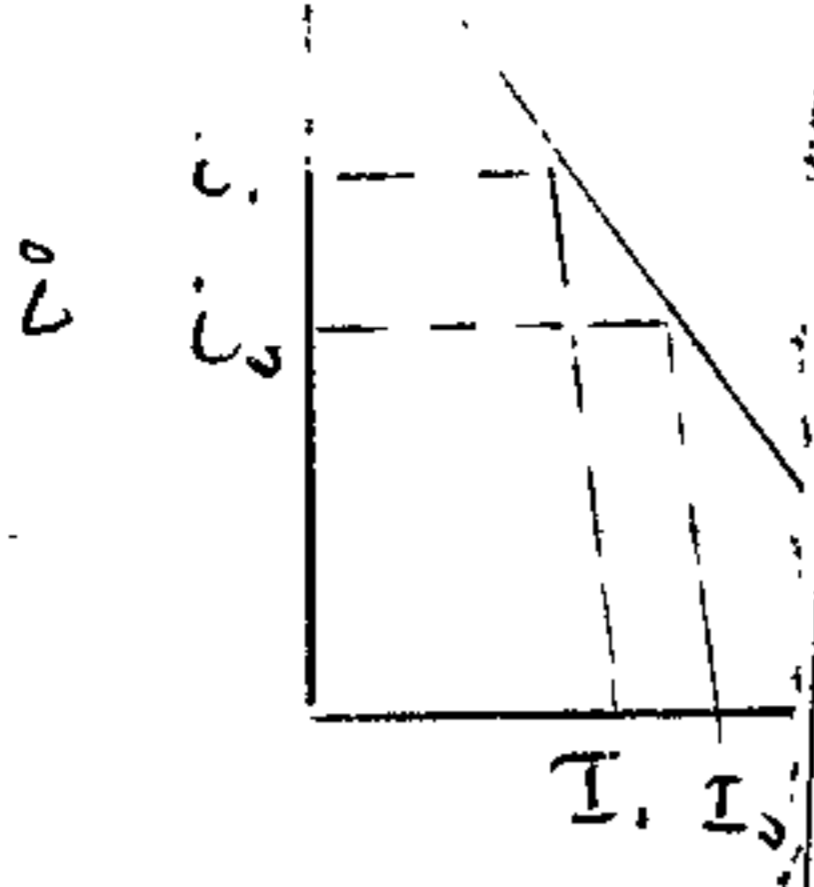
STAR 4/11/81 84  
**A flat no  
 and a fine  
 for woman**

A 27-year-old woman admitted contravening the Group Areas Act, and was fined R80 (or 40 days) by a Johannesburg magistrate today.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, further ordered Heather Davey to vacate her flat by January 31.

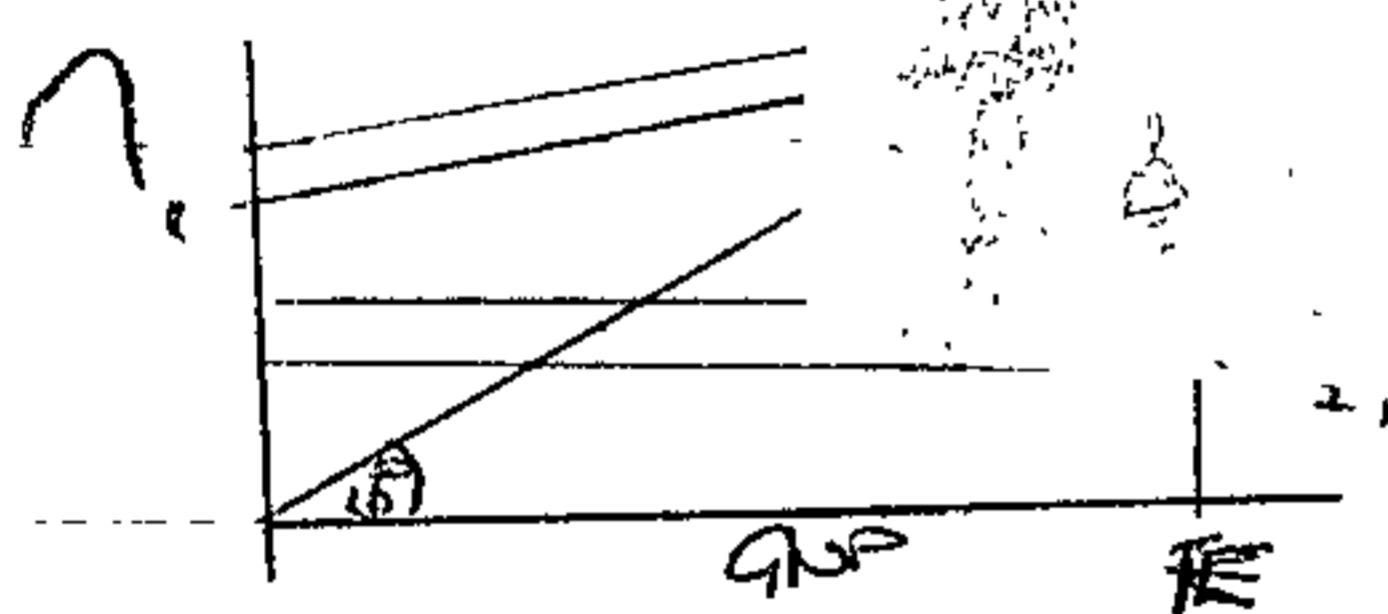
In a statement submitted to the court, Davey admitted all the allegations made in the charge sheet, and pleaded guilty to living in a flat at Huntley Hall, Wolmarans Street, Joubert Park.

She said she had been living in the flat since January 1, 1979.



Two small increase to a small increase will a very low price level

next will lead to full demand - GDP and thus the price level



note, the price level will only increase after full employment has been reached. ✓

To the monetarists, the demand and supply of money are very interest inelastic while investment is interest elastic. Thus increases in investment will increase output and price level. ✓

If the central bank increases supply of money by buying bonds, bank reserves will increase and commercial bank loanable funds will increase and thus the price of credit will fall. (interest rate fell because price bond rose? therefore price credit = interest rate). Because the price of credit has fallen, the demand for money has increased (monetarists emphasize the transactions motive). The volume of transactions

# Business will add plea on Pageview

By ANNE SACKS

THE Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA) will urge the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to restore Pageview to the Indian community.

Mr Nigel Mandy, the association's chairman, said yesterday not enough attention had been paid to the desperate shortage of houses for Indians.

The Government's recent proposal to declare Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and parts of Newtown an Indian residential area would cause a loss of housing, he said.

This was because the area was limited — most of the land is occupied by light industry — and the owners of the land were scattered.

Pageview, which is wholly owned by the Department of Community Development, could be redeveloped immediately to accommodate up to 5 000 people, he said.

Mr Mandy said his association would try to convince the Prime Minister that Pageview was not too small to be redeveloped as an Indian residential area.

The CBDA had commissioned a special study on the feasibility of redeveloping Pageview for Indian occupation. The study concluded that up to 5 000 people could be accommodated in low to medium-density housing.

The Government has consistently said that Pageview is too small to be viable for Indian occupation.

However, the Indian community's claim to land in the proposed area is being whittled away because it is unlikely that white industrialists in the area will be forced to move.



RDM 5/11/81  
Pageview  
families  
unmoved  
by D-day

84  
By ANNE SACKS

NO ONE is likely to move out of Pageview today — although the Government has declared it D-day for 28 families.

Mr Soni Hari, a spokesman for the Save Pageview Association, said yesterday it was unlikely that any of the 28 families served with eviction notices 10 days ago would move out voluntarily today.

Some families would probably move next month after their school-going children had finished writing exams.

About 28 families — all of whom have been allocated homes in Lenasia — were served with eviction notices 10 days ago. Officials from the Department of Community Development ordered them to vacate their homes by today.

Mr Dirk Rossouw, regional director of the Department of Community Development, said yesterday the eviction notices gave the families time to move of their own accord.

"If they do not move out today, they will be served with another eviction notice giving them seven days to move," he said. "If they do not move after seven days, it will be my unfortunate task to force them to move."

He confirmed he had received a list of 10 Pageview families requesting a reprieve until their children had finished writing exams.

# Group Areas Act: accused may be white

STAR 6/11/81

By Michael Tissong  
 A Johannesburg magistrate heard yesterday that a man who appeared in connection with a charge under the Group Areas Act may be white and not coloured since some of his relatives are classified white and his mother was not classified coloured.  
 Mr Harry Matfield's defence applied for and was granted a postponement of the hearing when these "very material factors were raised."  
 Mr Gavin Fennell, for the defence, said that Mr Matfield (42) briefed him on October 30 this year. After questioning Mr Matfield revealed that he had relatives in Cape Town who were classified white. His mother had come from St Helena island and was not classified

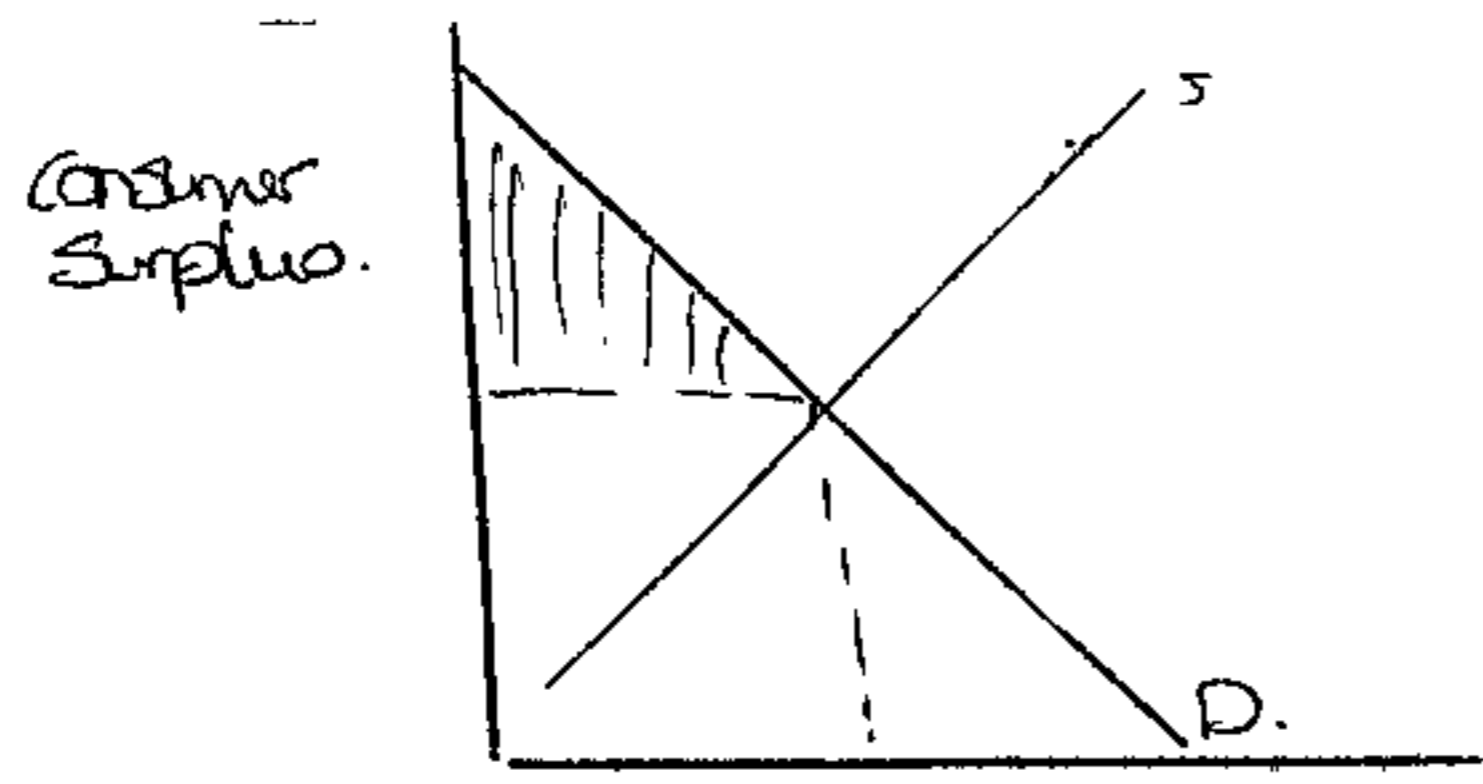
coloured. Furthermore, people who have dealt with Mr Matfield have regarded him as a white person, Mr Fennell said.  
 Mr Fennell, instructed by Swanepoel, Calicho and Van Niekerk, was granted a postponement to January 27 to present defence witnesses to the court.  
 The State alleged that Mr Matfield had been illegally residing at Charlton Terrace, Doornfontein, since January 1 1978.  
 The prosecutor opposed the postponement on the grounds that Mr Matfield made his first appearance in March 1979 and has had "enough time to establish his defence."  
 The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, ruled that Mr Fennell's request was reasonable.

monopoly situation - when he sells at two or more differentiated prices. discrimination to be the price that ever and discriminating, the price in order to this, since increase and before a fall have to keep would be supplied

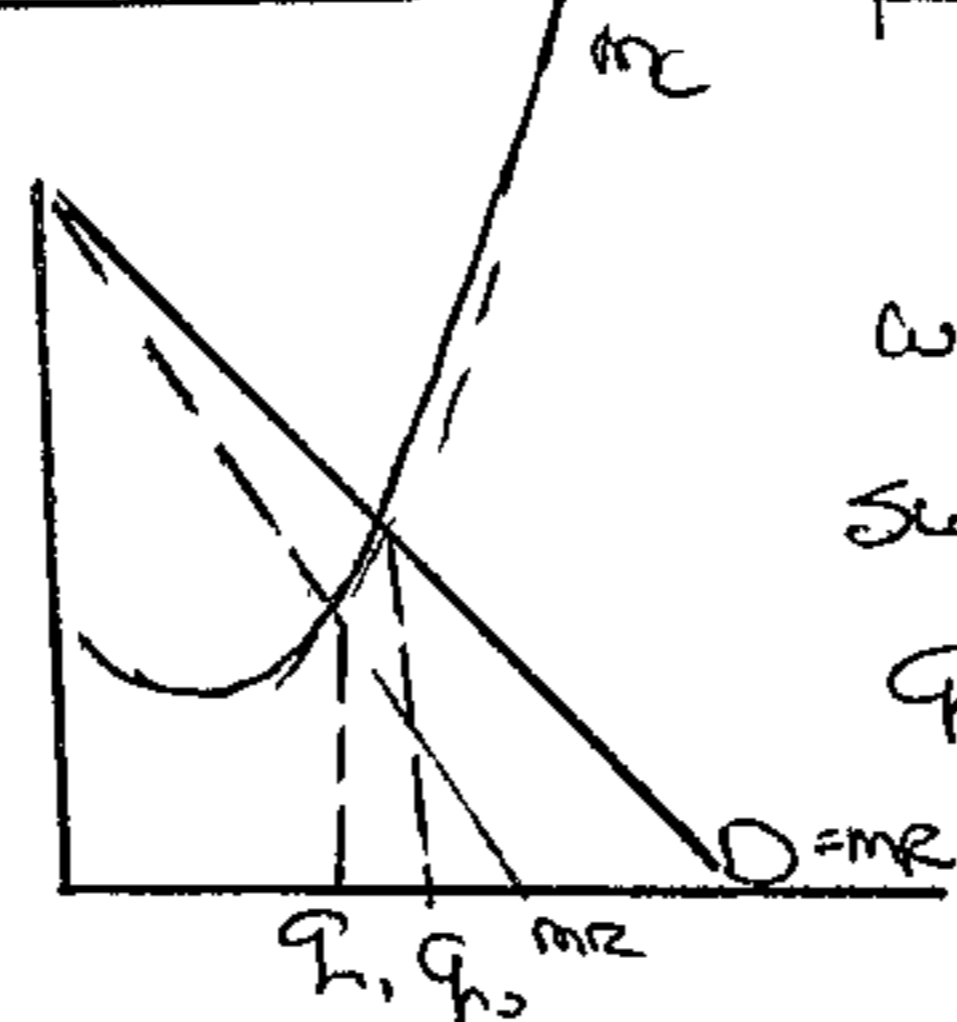
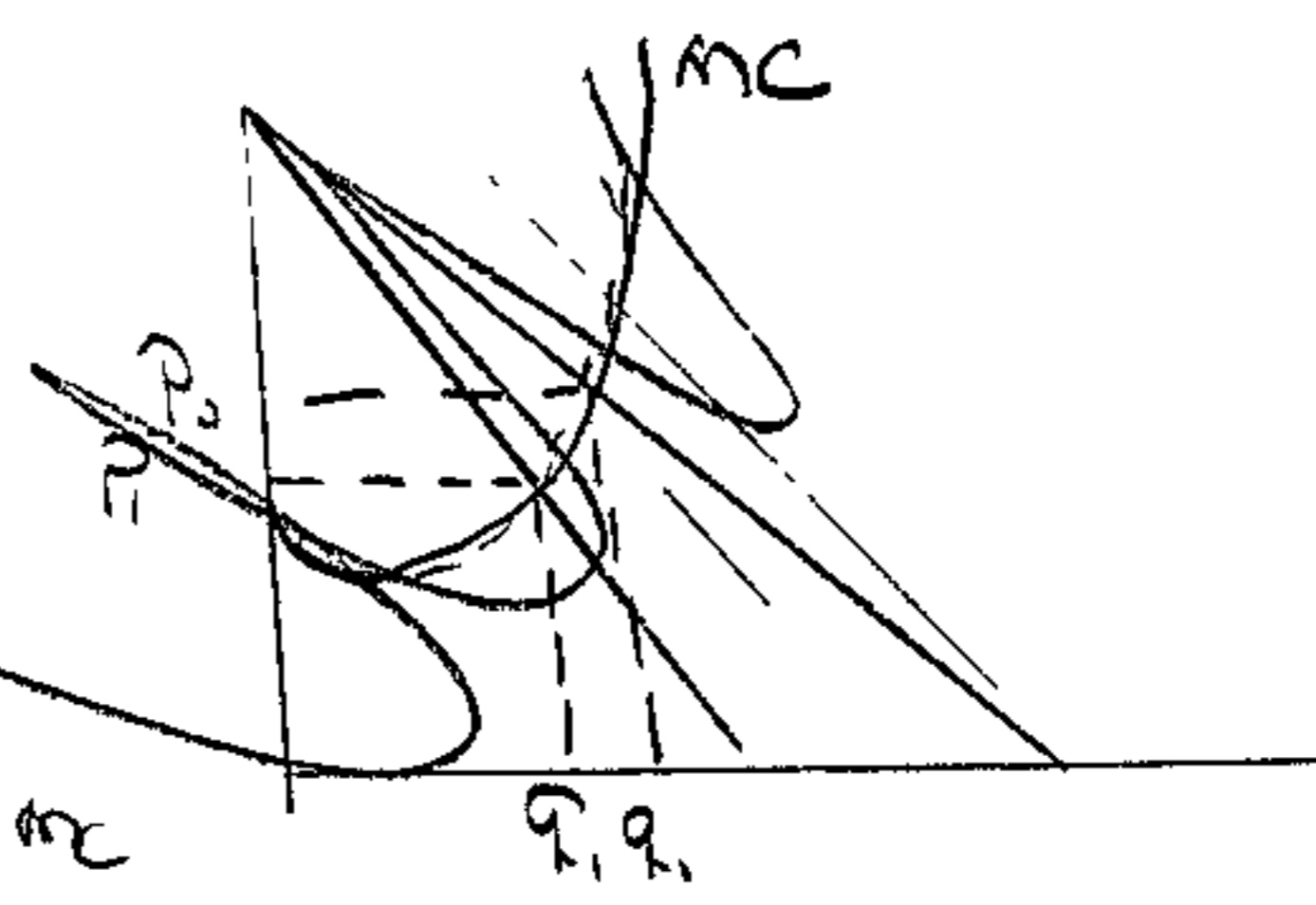
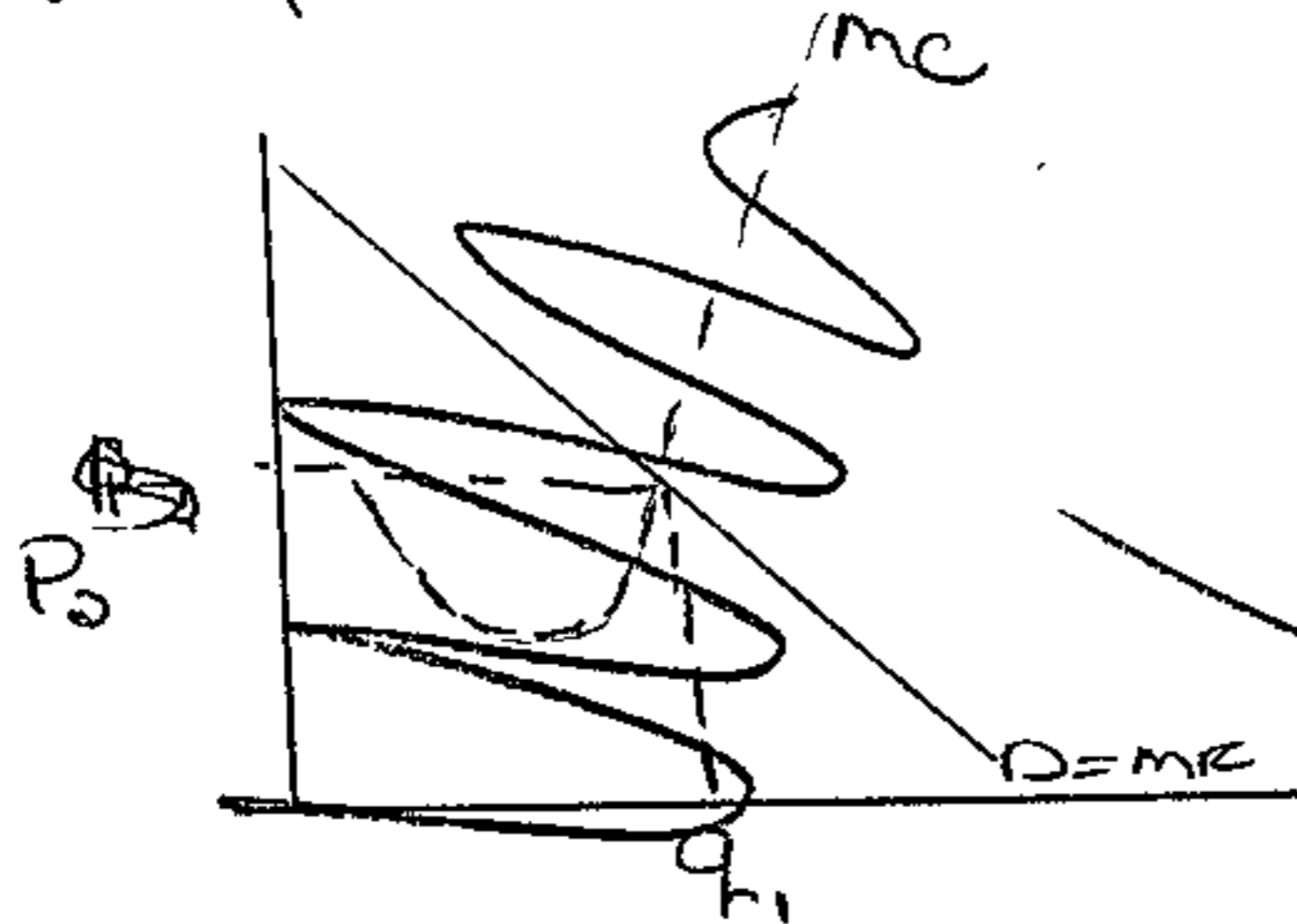
b. Price where to m differ he se the m caple a on above margin to se output in even the q

In competition. In other words, by selling additional

units, the marginal revenue does not decline but equals the price of the unit sold therefore  $MR = D$  and the firm as he is a profit maximizer, the monopolist will produce where  $MR = MC$  as follows



will produce where



without price discrimination  $q_1$  was supplied but with discrimination  $q_2$  was supplied

No. 218, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 91 VAN 1980 INGEVOLGE WAARVAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976, ONDER SEKERE OMSTANDIGHEDEN VAN TOEPASSING IS OP SEKERE WONINGS, MOTORHUISE EN MOTORSTAANPLEKKE WAT VIR DIE EERSTE KEER NA DIE 20STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 1949 EN VOOR DIE 1STE DAG VAN JUNIE 1966 GEOKKUPPEER OF GEBRUIK IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 52 (1) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet 80 van 1976), wys ek hierby Proklamasie 91 van 1980 deur die uitsluiting daaruit van die wonings, motorhuis en motorstaanplek omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, onderworpe aan die volgende uitsonderings, naamlik dat—

(a) die wonings aan niemand behalwe die huidige huurders verkoop mag word nie vir solank dit deur die huurders bewoon word of tot tyd en wyl hulle die wonings uit vrye wil ontruim of vir solank hulle binne die inkomste-kategorieë val soos bepaal ingevolge artikel 19 (1) (a) van die Behuisingwet, 1966 (Wet 4 van 1966), welke perke op datum van uitvaardiging hiervan bepaal is op R360 per maand in die geval van enkellopendes en R650 per maand in die geval van gesinne;

(b) die huidige huurgelde van die wonings, motorhuis en motorstaanplek wat in verband daarmee gebruik word soos bepaal deur die Huurraad nie verhoog mag word nie, statutêre verhogings ten opsigte van munisipale belastinge, elektriese- en waterheffings, assuransiëpremies, lone en heffings betaalbaar deur Swart werknemers uitgesluit, vir solank die wonings deur die huidige huurders bewoon word of vir solank hulle inkomste nie die perke in (a) hierbo genoem, oorskry nie; en

(c) huurooreenkomste met die huurders aangegaan word waarin die voorwaardes in (a) en (b) ingelyf is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ

#### BYLAE

Wonings 202, 211 en 303, Lyndalewoonstelle, geleë op Gedeelte 278 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 240) van die plaas Bultfontein, Kimberley, en Motorhuis 10 en Motorstaanplek 7, wat in verband met Wonings 202 en 303, onderskeidelik gebruik word.

No. 219, 1981

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE OGIES, DISTRIK WITBANK, 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 van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; 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 van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

No. 218, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 91 OF 1980 IN TERMS OF WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976, ARE APPLICABLE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES TO CERTAIN DWELLINGS, GARAGES AND PARKING SPACES, OCCUPIED OR USED FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER THE 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1949 AND BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE 1966

Under the powers vested in me by section 52 (1) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976), I hereby amend Proclamation 91 of 1980 by the exclusion therefrom of the dwellings, garage and parking space defined in the Schedule hereto, subject to the following exceptions, namely that—

(a) the dwellings may not be sold to anyone except the present tenants for as long as they are occupied by the tenants or until such time as they vacate the dwellings of their own free will, or for as long as they fall within the income categories as determined in terms of section 19 (1) (a) of the Housing Act, 1966 (Act 4 of 1966), which limits on the date of promulgation hereof are R360 per month in the case of single persons and R650 per month in the case of families;

(b) the present rentals of the dwellings, garage and parking space used in connection therewith as determined by the Rent Board may not be increased, statutory increases in respect of municipal rates and taxes, electricity and water charges, insurance premiums, wages, and levies payable by Black employees excluded, for as long as the dwellings are occupied by the present tenants or for as long as the tenants' incomes do not exceed the limits mentioned in (a) above; and

(c) agreements of lease be entered into with the tenants in which the conditions in (a) and (b) above are incorporated.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

#### SCHEDULE

Dwellings 202, 211 and 303, Lyndale Flats, situate on Portion 278 (a portion of Portion 240) of the farm Bultfontein, Kimberley, and Garage 10 and Parking Space 7, used in connection with Dwellings 202 and 303, respectively.

No. 219, 1981

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966 AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT OGIES, DISTRICT OF WITBANK, 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 of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian 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 of this Proclamation, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sestiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE  
INDIËRGROEP

Die gebied ABCDEFGHIK, groot 35,83888 ha, oor Gedeelte 41 van die plaas Oogiesfontein 4 IS (Kaart A4538/81).

No. 220, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 197 VAN 1962, 367 VAN 1966 EN 369 VAN 1966 EN VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE VEREENIGING, DISTRIK VEREENIGING, PROVINSIE TRANSSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 197 van 1962 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf 1 van die Bylae daarvan van die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 367 van 1966 deur paragraaf B daarvan in te trek;

C. artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966, trek ek hierby Proklamasie 369 van 1966 in sy geheel in; en

D. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a), (b), (c) en (d) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 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 Pretoria, op hede die Sestiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE  
INDIËRGROEP

(a) Restant van Gedeelte 49, groot 30,5407 ha (Kaart A2614/41), en Gedeelte 94 (Kaart A5227/55), albei van die plaas Vlakfontein 546 IQ.

(b) Die plaas Noordvaal 544 IQ (Kaart A954/81).

(c) Die gebied bestaande uit 'n gedeelte van die restant van Gedeelte 46, 'n gedeelte van Gedeelte 47 en 'n gedeelte van Gedeelte 50, almal van die plaas Vlakfontein 546 IQ, soos getoon op Kaart A5605/64.

(d) Die gebied bestaande uit 'n gedeelte van die restant van Gedeelte 51 van die plaas Vlakfontein 546 IQ, soos getoon op Kaart A5606/64.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE  
INDIAN GROUP

The area ABCDEFGHIK, in extent 35,83888 ha, over Portion 41 of the farm Oogiesfontein 4 IS (Diagram A4538/81).

No. 220, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 197 of 1962, 367 OF 1966 AND 369 OF 1966 AND THE DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT VEREENIGING, DISTRIK VEREENIGING, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSSVAAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 197 of 1962 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph 1 of the Schedule thereto of the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto;

B. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby amend Proclamation 367 of 1966 by the withdrawal of paragraph B thereof;

C. section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966, I hereby withdraw Proclamation 369 of 1966; and

D. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the areas defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, 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 Pretoria this Sixteenth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ

SCHEDULE  
INDIAN GROUP

(a) Remainder of Portion 49, in extent 30,5407 ha (Diagram A2614/41), and Portion 94 (Diagram A5227/55), both of the farm Vlakfontein 546 IQ.

(b) The farm Noordvaal 544 IQ (Diagram A954/81).

(c) The area consisting of a portion of the remainder of Portion 46, a portion of Portion 47 and a portion of Portion 50, all of the farm Vlakfontein 546 IQ as shown on Diagram A5605/64.

(d) The area consisting of a portion of the remainder of Portion 51 of the farm Vlakfontein 546 IQ as shown on Diagram A5606/64.



No. 221, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 22 VAN 1963, VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE GELEË TE BENONI EN BRAKPAN, DISTRIKTE BENONI EN BRAKPAN, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL.

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 22 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; en

C. artikel 51 (1) 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 van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sestiende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ

## BYLAE

(a) Begin by die noordelikste baken van Gedeelte 36 (Kaart A3865/65) van die plaas Modderfontein 76 IR; daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 36 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur 'n denkbeeldige reguit lyn tussen Bakens N op Kaart A1130/65 van Gedeelte 35 van genoemde plaas en Bakens Y op Kaart A3865/65 van genoemde Gedeelte 36; daarvandaan suidooswaarts met genoemde denkbeeldige reguit lyn langs tot by genoemde Bakens Y van Gedeelte 36; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts en suidweswaarts met die suidelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 36 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die oostelikste baken van restant van Gedeelte 43, groot 114,5836 ha (Kaart A4006/67), van genoemde plaas; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die suidoostelike grens van genoemde restant van Gedeelte 43 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Gedeelte 65 (Kaart A5477/76) van genoemde plaas; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts met die noordelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 65 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die westelikste baken daarvan; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met die noordelike grens van Hoofrifweg (Kaart A1214/13) langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die punt waar dit die noordwestelike grens van genoemde restant van Gedeelte 43 kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordooswaarts met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde restant van Gedeelte 43 en genoemde Gedeelte 36 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by genoemde noordelikste baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte, die beginpunt.

No. 221, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 22 OF 1963, DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT BENONI AND BRAKPAN, DISTRICTS OF BENONI AND BRAKPAN, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 22 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto;

B. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

C. section 51 (1) 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 of this Proclamation, apply in the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

S. F. KOTZÉ.

## SCHEDULE

Beginning at the northernmost beacon of Portion 36 (Diagram A3865/65) of the farm Modderfontein 76 IR; thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Portion 36, so as to include it in this area, to the point where it is intersected by an imaginary straight line between Beacon N on Diagram A1130/65 of Portion 35 of the said farm and Beacon Y on Diagram A3865/65 of the said Portion 36; thence south-eastwards along the said imaginary straight line to the said Beacon Y of Portion 36; thence generally north-westwards and south-westwards along the southern boundary of the said Portion 36, so as to include it in this area, to the easternmost beacon of remainder of Portion 43, in extent 114,5836 ha (Diagram A4006/67), of the said farm; thence south-westwards along the south-eastern boundary of the said remainder of Portion 43, so as to include it in this area, to the north-eastern beacon of Portion 65 (Diagram A5477/76) of the said farm; thence generally westwards along the northern boundary of the said Portion 65, so as to exclude it from this area, to the westernmost beacon thereof; thence generally north-westwards along the northern boundary of Main Reef Road (Diagram A1214/13), so as to exclude it from this area, to the point where it is intersected by the north-western boundary of the said remainder of Portion 43; thence generally north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said remainder of Portion 43 and the said Portion 36, so as to include them in this area, to the said northernmost beacon of the last-mentioned portion, the point of beginning.

## INDIËRGROEP

(b) Begin by die westelikste baken van Gedeelte 35 (Kaart A 1130/65) van die plaas Modderfontein 76 IR; daarvan algemeen noordooswaarts met die grens van genoemde Gedeelte 35 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken N op die kaart daarvan; daarvan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken Y op Kaart A3865/65 van Gedeelte 36 van genoemde plaas; daarvan algemeen noordweswaarts, suidweswaarts en noordooswaarts met die grens van genoemde Gedeelte 36 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by genoemde westelikste baken van Gedeelte 35, die begingpunt

No. 224, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 83 VAN 1962, 84 VAN 1962, 315 VAN 1970 EN 316 VAN 1970 EN VERKLARING VAN AANGEWESSE, OMSKREWE EN GEBRUIKSGBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGBIEDE, 1966, TE JOHANNESBURG, DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. 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 (c) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 84 van 1962 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan;

C. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 315 van 1970 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan;

D. artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966, wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 316 van 1970 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan;

E. artikel 16 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 17 en 18 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

F. 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 gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

G. artikel 19 (1) van die Wet op Groepsgebied, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat al die geboue, grond of persele in die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, geokkuper of gebruik mag word slegs vir enige van die volgende handelsbesighede en beroepe:

Afslaer, algemene handelaar, apteker, bakker, barbier of haarkapper, begravnisondernemer, handelaar, handelaar in huishoudelike, patent- en eiendomsmedisyne, handelaar in motorvoertuie, handelaar in spuit- of mineraalwater, handelaar in vuurwerk, kafeehouer, drankwinkel, melkwinkel, motorgarage, pakhuis, pandjieshouer, pos- of ander bestellingsonderneming, restauranthouer, skoenmaker, slagter, smous, spysenier, straatfotograaf, verhuurdiens, verkoopsman, verkoopsoutomaathouer, vishandelaar of -bakker, vrugte-, groente- en plantehandelaar, wasser of droogskoonmaker, wassery- of

## INDIAN GROUP

(b) Beginning at the westernmost beacon of Portion 35 (Diagram A1130/65) of the farm Modderfontein 76 IR; thence generally north-eastwards along the boundary of the said Portion 35, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon N on the diagram thereof; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon Y on Diagram A3865/65 of Portion 36 of the said farm; thence generally north-westwards, south-westwards and north-eastwards along the boundary of the said Portion 36, so as to include it in this area, to the said westernmost beacon of Portion 35, the point of beginning.

No. 224, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 83 OF 1962, 84 OF 1962, 315 OF 1970 AND 316 OF 1970 AND DECLARATION OF SPECIFIED, DEFINED AND USE AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT JOHANNESBURG, DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under—

A. 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 (c) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto;

B. section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 84 of 1962 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto;

C. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby amend Proclamation 315 of 1970 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto; and

D. section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966, I hereby amend Proclamation 316 of 1970 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto.

E. section 16 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 17 and 18 of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in the areas defined in the Schedule hereto;

F. 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 areas defined in the Schedule hereto; and

G. section 19 (1) of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that all the buildings, land or premises in the areas 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, dealer in household, patent and proprietary medicines, dealer in motor vehicles, dealer in aerated or mineral waters, dealer in fireworks, cafe keeper, liquor shop, milk shop, motor garage, warehouse, pawnbroker, mail-order or other undertaking, restaurant keeper, cobbler, butcher, hawker, caterer, street photographer, hiring service, salesman, vending machine keeper, fishmonger and fish-frier, fruit, vegetable and plant dealer, launderer or dry-cleaner, laundry or dry-cleaning receiving depot, repair

**Chief Reporter**

The Government has a moral obligation to proclaim an additional Indian group area in central Johannesburg if the proposed Fordsburg/Newtown Indian area cannot house substantially more people than Pageview, a group of planning consultants say.

The group was appointed by the Central Business District Association last year to assess the viability of Pageview as an Indian residential area, and concluded that this was viable.

The planning group of economists, town planners, urban designers, architects and engineers includes Mr Dirk Samson, Mr Glen Gallagher and Mr Ron Heydenrych.

They point out that when the Government rejected the President's Council recommendation that Pageview be included in the new Indian area, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said Pageview was too small.

The Government instead earmarked Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and Newtown west of the M1 motorway, as an Indian group area.

Pageview has been largely demolished and could accommodate between 5 000 and 6 000 in three-storey flats, the planners say.

Much of Fordsburg-Newtown, on the other hand, is owned by white commercial and industrial interests, and it is still not yet known if the Government will buy these out.

Fordsburg at present houses about 3 000 Indian people who were not affected by the decision to demolish Pageview.

In order to compensate for the loss of Pageview, the Fordsburg/Newtown area would have to house between 8 000 and 9 000 Indians, the planning group states.

# Indians: a moral obligation

**Pageview is lost to the community and Fordsburg/Newtown is too small to house an extra 6 000 people. Neighbouring land must be incorporated, says a group of planning consultants.**

If Fordsburg/Newtown cannot accommodate substantially more, the Government has a moral obligation to incorporate neighbouring land into the Indian group area in view of Mr Botha's statement that Pageview was too small.

This additional land could consist of Pageview itself, the eastern part of Mayfair or Newtown east of the motorway.

The planners stress that the Department of Community Development must plan in consultation with the Indian community. They expressed concern at reports that the Government intended to plan the area itself.

"The development of a viable community cannot be undertaken in isolation by an independent planning authority and any proposals in this regard would have to be made in close working collaboration with the Indian community itself," the planners state.

They add that their investigation showed a tremendous need for an alternative urban life-style for Johannesburg's Indian people.

This flatland style could have been provided in

Pageview. "It could also be provided in the Fordsburg/Newtown area though perhaps with greater difficulty," they add.

They point out that the industrial land in Fordsburg/Newtown is among the most expensive industrial ground in the country and could be prohibitively expensive as residential land.

A preliminary view of the Government's proposals led the planning group to the view that opportunities in the demarcated area of Fordsburg/Newtown were significantly less than would appear at first sight for residential accommodation.

They point out that Newtown east of the M1 as well as Pageview, are largely owned by the city council. Land would therefore be cheaper.

As land in Fordsburg/Newtown was privately owned this would cause major delays in any housing development, they add. Both Pageview and Newtown east of the M1 had an infrastructure of mosques and other facilities which made them particularly suitable for Moslem communities.

Group <sup>STAR</sup>  
 Areas Act:  
 mother <sup>844</sup>  
 found guilty

Question 2 (b)

A deflationary gap <sup>N</sup>  
 supply. To close the  
 equilibrium of full-employment

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 tion, which would

A Johannesburg magistrate has found a woman with two young children guilty of contravening the Group Areas Act and fined her R100 (or 50 days). The sentence was conditionally suspended for three years.

Brenda Brink (27) was ordered to vacate her flat in Meyer Street, Doornfontein, before March 31, 1982.

In delivering judgment, the magistrate Mr R. D. Curle, said that "an Act of Parliament is a law that does not necessarily create equity."

Brink had said that she stayed in various white areas out of necessity. She had stayed in Wanderers Street, Loveday Street and Bree Street because she could not find accommodation in a coloured area. She moved whenever she was ordered to.

She said she had found it impossible to get accommodation in a coloured area because of the housing shortage. Furthermore, she had two children which made it difficult for her to be offered a place by people who already owned houses.

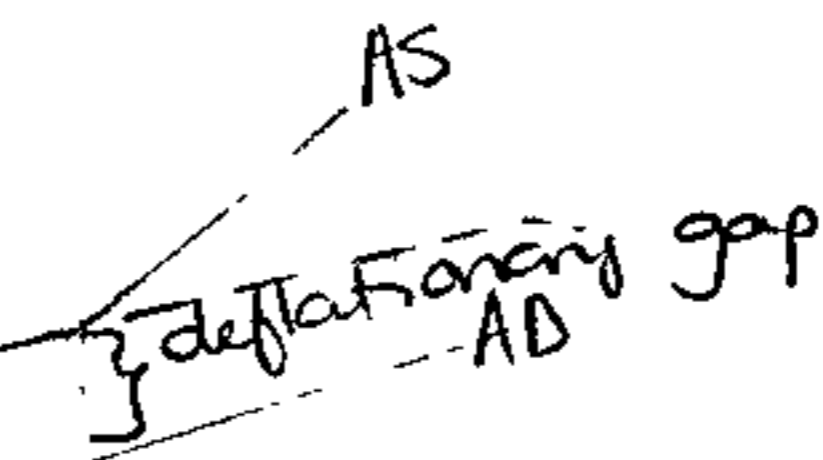
She pleaded not guilty.

A witness, Mr. Mohammed Dangor, said that at the end of September this year, the Johannesburg City Council had 5 164 applicants on the waiting list for houses.

"I do not believe she will find accommodation in the foreseeable future," he said.

aggregate demand, at full-employment equilibrium, falls short of aggregate supply and demand into aggregate demand will have to increase.

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G

Full-employment equilibrium

function up to equilibrium of full-employment.

Another possibility open to the government is to decrease taxes. By decreasing taxes, personal disposable income of households rise so that their expenditure and thus the aggregate demand will rise. But the decreasing of taxes will have a smaller effect than an increasing of government expenditure of exactly the same amount, because of their new income, households will not spend all but save some, so that decreasing in taxes will be more



844

# Govt begins survey of new Indian area

## Eviction countdown begins for Pageview's 7 families

NEXT Tuesday is "eviction day" for seven Pageview families who on Tuesday received their second eviction notice to remove themselves from their properties within seven days.

The first "notice of intention to take possession of property" issued by the Department of Community Development, expired on November 5.

According to Mr. Soni Hari, spokesman for the Save Pageview Association, the families are unwilling to move out to Lenasia, "especially now that the Department of Community Development has suggested that Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and Newtown may become pro-

### Mail Reporters

claimed living areas for Asians" Mr. Hari explained that although the families were paying the rents of their Lenasia homes, they were unwilling to move there because of the great travelling distances involved, as well as the inconvenience it would cause the children attending schools in the Pageview area.

### New areas

"The families feel that if they finally have to move, they would rather be moved to the newly suggested proclaimed areas, rather than to Lenasia", said Mr. Hari.

A new association, the Friends of Pageview, will be launched next week to involve the wider community in the battle to have the tug-of-war suburb returned to the Indian people.

The association — formed to act as a lobby group for the Pageview community — will be launched at a mass meeting in the Johannesburg City Hall on Monday at 7.30pm.

The meeting will be chaired by Mr. Winston Herzenberg, a Johannesburg city councillor whose ward borders Pageview.

Among the speakers will be Mr. Nigel Mandy and Mr. Glen Gallagher of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA). They will present a slide show and discuss the results of a special survey commissioned by the CBDA into the feasibility of developing Pageview as an Indian residential area.

The survey concluded Pageview would be ideal as a medium to high density residential area for about 14 000 people.

Another speaker will be Prof. Tony La Monte of Unisa's sociology department, who studied the effects of forced removal under the Group Areas Act on the lives of some Pageview families.

At the meeting a committee will be formed to run the association.

THE Department of Community Development has begun a detailed survey of the new Indian group area proposed by the Government last month.

The department hopes to complete its survey of the area — which comprises Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and Newtown west of the M1 — by the end of this month.

### By ANNE SACKS

Mr. Dirk Rosouw, regional director, said the department was trying to determine the number of properties in the area, who owned them, who occupied them and whether they were being used for industrial or residential purposes.

The survey would be for departmental use only, and it was unlikely the results would be published.

Although there are no concrete plans to redevelop "Newfordsdorp", two points have emerged on Government intentions for the area.

### Rights

First, white traders and industrialists are unlikely to be forced out in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The Department of Community Development has said it is giving the "highest priority" to protecting the rights of all people now occupying the area.

While at this stage departmental officials are not prepared to elaborate on the implications of this, it would appear whites and Indians will be able to trade with equal rights in Newfordsdorp.

Secondly, there is little residential potential in the area, and this means Indians, having lost

Pageview last month, have no such immediate hope of living near the city centre.

It could take as long as 31 years to develop the area for residential occupation. Pageview, however, could be redeveloped immediately, so helping to ease the chronic housing shortage.

It would cost the State hundreds of millions to expropriate property in Newfordsdorp. In terms of the Expropriation Act, the State would have to pay the seller the market value of the property as well as losses incurred by forced move.

Three major Newfordsdorp industrialists have valued their properties at R20-million, R3-million and R600 000.

If these white industrialists are allowed to stay, Newfordsdorp will be South Africa's first "open" area — both whites and Indians will "qualify" to own property and trade there.

A Johannesburg estate agent said yesterday there was little buying and selling of property in the controversial area.

"The situation is still in a state of flux and people are waiting to see what is going to happen," he said.

# Academic questions official action

RDM  
13/11/81 Mail Reporter 84

A LAW academic said in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that the validity of a Group Areas Act proclamation should be challenged on the grounds that it was implemented in bad faith by the authorities concerned.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of Witwatersrand, was speaking in the defence of Mr Melvyn Granville Israel, 40, who has been charged with illegal occupation of premises in Hillbrow.

The State alleges that Mr Israel occupied a flat in Georgeson Mansions, Twist Street, from September 1 until November 12 this year. He is charged in terms of the Group Areas Act of 1966.

## Not guilty

Mr Israel pleaded not guilty to the charge on the grounds that the proclamation was invalid because it was unreasonable in its application and was therefore ultra vires. He also claimed he acted out of necessity and therefore did not act unlawfully.

In Mr Israel's defence, Prof Dugard said the proclamation should be "challenged on the grounds that it was implemented in bad faith by the authorities, therefore making it invalid".

The prosecutor, Mr G Calitz, argued that the matter had been disposed of by the Appellate Division in the State versus Werner, 1980.

Prof Dugard replied that the Appellate Division had not considered the question of "bad faith" in the Werner case and the issue was therefore open.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, referred the matter to the Supreme Court.

A trial date will be set on November 26.

STAR 13/11/81

84

S

## Group Areas case for Supreme Court

A Group Areas Act case in which the Act was challenged as invalid by the defence, has been referred to the Supreme Court by a Johannesburg magistrate.

In his application for the referral, Mr John Dugard for the defence, said yesterday that Mr Melvyn Granville Israel acted in necessity by living in a white group area.

He also indicated that the validity of the Group Areas Act proclamation would be challenged on the grounds that it was implemented in bad faith by the authorities concerned.

Mr Dugard referred to the only Group Areas Act case held in the Supreme Court and pointed out that in judgment, it had been considered whether the Act discriminated unequally among the races, but not the question of bad faith.

"The issue is therefore an open one," Mr Dugard said.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, ruled that the application was "well-founded." Mr Israel (38) was accused of illegally occupying a flat at Georgeson Mansions, Twist Street, between September 1, 1978 and November 12 this year.

Appearances: Mr Dugard was instructed by Andrew Lister and Tucker and assisted by Mr Paul Benjamin.

# R250 000 homes beyond reach of city Indians

By ANNE SACKS

IT COULD cost a whopping R250 000 to own a modest 150m<sup>2</sup> house in Newfordsdorp.

This is because Fordsburg/Burgersdorp/Newtown (west) is prime industrial land which is selling for the inflated price of R400m. It is on this land — zoned for manufacturing — that the Government proposes establishing a residential area for Indians.

The area is regarded as prime industrial land because there is a shortage of industrial land; it is only 1km from the centre of Johannesburg, and there are rail rights on the Newtown land.

Some factories, such as Premier Milling, have private railway sidings.

Estate agents and Newfordsdorp property owners say the cost of land in the area far exceeds the cost of a dwelling. They see little potential for the development of Newfordsdorp as a residential township.

Apart from the prohibitive price of land, there are two other reasons why wealthy Indian businessmen say they would not sink their capital into developing Newfordsdorp as a residential township.

The first is that it offers a poor return on an investment, and the second is lack of trust in the Government.

They say it would cost at least R800m to build a block of 24 flats, each of 100m<sup>2</sup>. Rents would have to be a steep R800-a-month to yield a conservative 10% return on the investment. They say it would be far more profitable to build fac-

## Deals

Nevertheless, there has been some buying and selling of land in the area during the past six weeks. But it appears that wealthy Indian businessmen are negotiating the deals privately and not through agents.

In the past, Newfordsdorp land was acquired by Indians directly — the area has never been proclaimed a group area — or through a white nominee.

One Indian businessman said he would sell his 1 100m<sup>2</sup> Burgersdorp factory for R300m — R330 000. An estate agent said this was a relative bargain.

Because of the chronic Indian housing shortage, there is no limit to the price people are prepared to pay for property. As a result, a businessman recently bought a tiny, ramshackle 260m<sup>2</sup> property for R65 000.

The property would probably sell for much more now that the Government has announced its intentions, an estate agent said.

All say the housing shortage has created an artificially high market. Price are inflated — and far exceed the real value of the land and the mainly dilapidated buildings.

Houses in the area are already fully occupied by Indians — there are no whites living there — and there is no vacant land. There are about 400 industrial and about 300 residential stands in Fordsburg, and no houses whatsoever in Newtown.

In Fordsburg and Burgersdorp, tiny, run-down houses are sandwiched between large factories, and residents are forced to live in what clearly is an industrial area. They are the victims of continuous noise from delivery vehicles and pollution.

Indian business leaders say wealthy Indian business would not hesitate to develop Pageview if it were restored to the Indian community — and they would do it in two years.

Members of the Save Pageview Association say it would take up to 30 years to develop Newfordsdorp as a residential township. As much as 60% of the area is white-owned and the owners are scattered.

Pageview is wholly owned by the Department of Community Development.

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# Indians may now live in Mayfair if they get permits

RDM 14/11/89  
84

By ANNE SACKS

INDIANS will be able to live in the controversial Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair — but only if they have permits.

The Department of Community Development will consider applications from Indians to live in the "white" suburb and permits will be granted on merit.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Louis Fouche, director-general of Community Development. "We are not dishing out permits. But the department will consider all applications and grant permits on merit."

## Prosecuted

An estate agent said yesterday he had been told by a department official that two permits had already been granted.

About 300 Indian families live in the suburb because of the acute housing shortage in Indian

group areas. Many of them have been prosecuted under the Group Areas Act for living in a white group area.

The department's move flies in the face of 1 000 Mayfair families, who signed a petition a few months ago saying Indians and coloureds were turning Mayfair and neighbouring Vrededorp and Pageview into slums and should be "kicked out".

By granting permission for Indians to live in Mayfair, the department is also conceding that Newfordsdorp cannot accommodate all the thousands of Indian people who need housing.

The Government recently announced its proposal to turn Fordsburg/Burgersdorp/Newtown (west) into an Indian residential area. The Indian people reacted with chagrin because they feel the prime industrial area has limited potential for residential development.



Mr Mandy



Mr Herzenberg

# 'Friends of Pageview' are to lobby Government

STAR  
17/11/81  
84

By Yussuf Nazeer

A new body — The Friends of Pageview — was formed last night in Johannesburg to lobby the Government to give back Pageview to Indians.

Young anti-apartheid Indians opposed to the creation of an "Indian group area" in Pageview rejected the objectives of the new body.

One of the objectors, serving on Actstop, the body fighting the evictions of blacks from white areas, got on the stage after the Friends of Pageview body was formed and spoke

against the Group Areas Act and the "rich exploiters" said to be collaborating with it.

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Central Business District Association serving on the steering committee of the Friends of Pageview, objected to the accusations.

Two members of the new body's steering committee are Mr Winston Herzenberg, city councillor for Vrededorp - Pageview, and Professor Tony Lamont of Unisa's department of sociology.

The anti-apartheid

supporters called for Pageview to be restored to its "original non-racial character" with economic and sub-economic homes build "for all races".

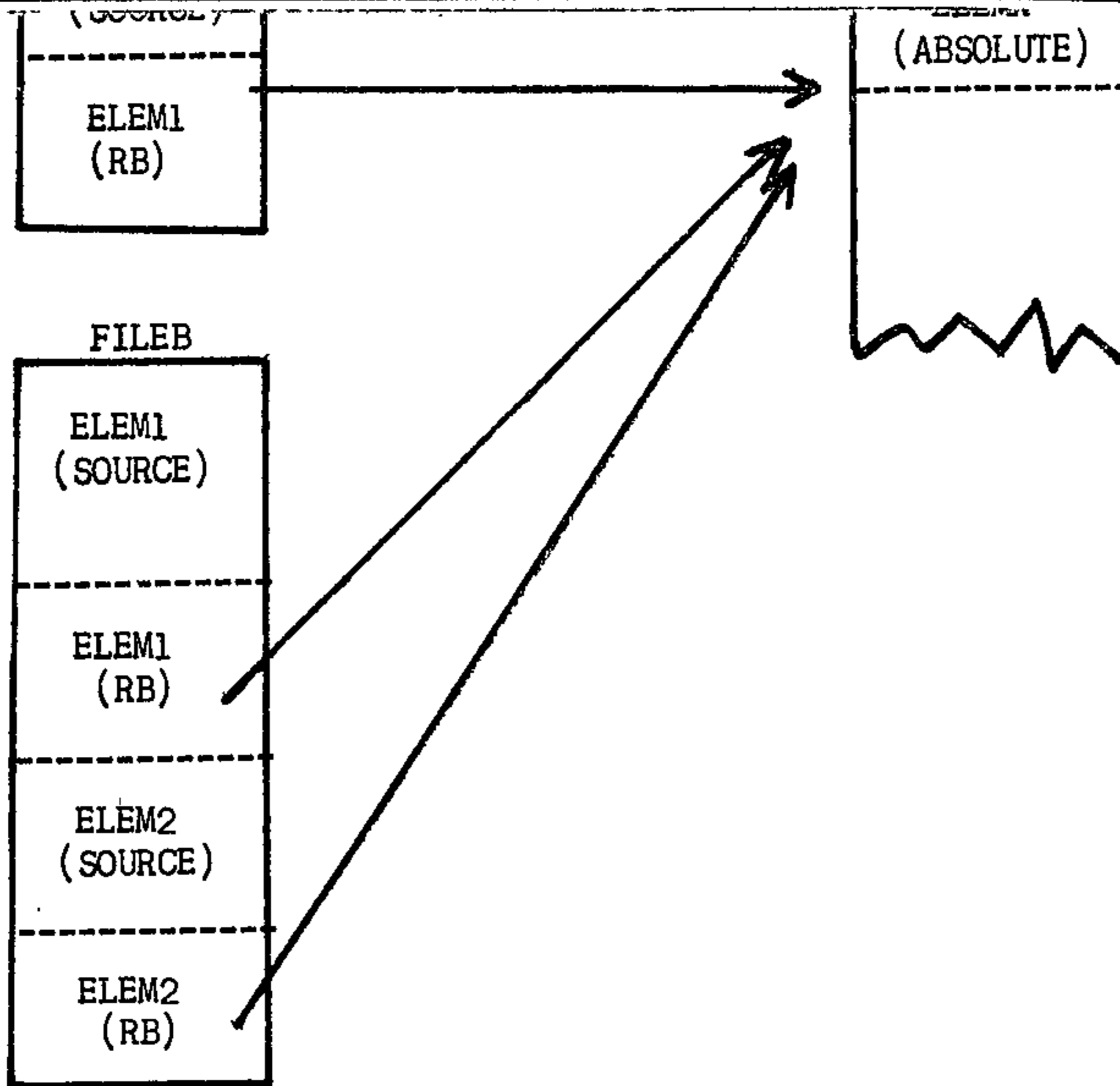
About 400 Indians and whites who attended the meeting were told by speakers that a CBDA - commissioned investigation by planning experts found that Pageview could be developed for a density population of about 5 500 people without high-rise flats.

It was also said the area was also large enough for high-rise

development to house about 14 500 people.

These findings, according to Mr Glen Gallagher, an architectural authority on urban planning, came from studies conducted in Britain and America in three suburbs similar to Pageview.

Mr Chagan Modi, chairman of the Pageview Residents Association, said the findings by CBDA's planning experts gave the lie to the Government's claim that Pageview was "too small" for Indian settlement.



Produced By The Collector

# No excuse for Indian secretary

STAR 17/11/81 (24)

2-48

## fined for living in 'white' flat

By Michael Tisong

A Johannesburg magistrate said the excuse of necessity was not recognised by law when someone was charged under the Group Areas Act.

He found Priscilla Maistry — who had said she had lived in a white area because of necessity — guilty, and fined her R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years.

Maistry was also ordered to vacate her flat at Branksome Towers, Wanderers Street, Joubert Park, by March 31.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, said he was bound by the judgment of Mr Justice Rumpf, who ruled in the only Group Areas case heard in the Supreme Court that the "defence of necessity

created by the absolute housing shortage is not recognised by the law".

Maistry had pleaded not guilty to a charge of living illegally in an area reserved for whites.

She said she came to Johannesburg in 1980 from Durban, where she had been unemployed for two years.

She had boarded in Lenasia under trying conditions, sharing a room with four and sometimes five people — and on occasions even sharing her bed.

She said she had applied to the Department of Community Development for accommodation, but was told that it could not accept applications from single people.

A department employee had even refused to give her a permit application form, she said.

She was told that she was wasting her time because permits were not granted to disqualified persons to live in an area classified for whites.

"I lived in a white area as a last resort," she said.

Maistry, who is a secretary, said she would not have lived in Joubert Park if she had had the choice of living elsewhere.

"The area is rowdy and I do not feel safe. There are cracks in the walls of the flat, and the cistern does not work at times. We seldom get hot water," she said.

The prosecutor, Mr Gideon Calitz, argued that Maistry did not act out of necessity.

"There was no need for Maistry to move from Lenasia, although the conditions were not acceptable," he said.

Mr I Hussein, for the defence, asked for an acquittal on the grounds that she had acted out of necessity, and said that "no-one suffered as a result of Maistry living in a white area."

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The F-CYCLE

**Magistrate to witness: Do you have a religious belief?**  
**Witness: I do your worship.**  
**Magistrate: Who is your god?**  
**Witness: I don't know. I have never met him.**  
**Magistrate: What is his name?**  
**Witness: I do not know.**  
**Magistrate: Where does he live?**  
**Witness: Silence.**  
\* \* \*  
**Magistrate to court orderly: Call the next witness.**  
**Orderly: She is coming your worship.**  
**Magistrate: So is Christmas.**

# 200 whites to live in Pageview

RDM  
18/11/81

84

By ANNE SACKS

THE Department of Community Development intends housing about 200 white families in Pageview.

Details of the State's plans for the controversial suburb have been released for the first time in a Johannesburg City Council housing committee's report.

It says the department intends building about 169 houses and 36 duplex flats in Pageview.

Forty houses are to be built north of 17th Street and about 129 houses south of 17th Street. The department has asked the city council to build the 36 duplex flats south of 17th Street.

The report is to be considered by the management committee.

The plans for the 40 houses north of 17th Street — nearest to neighbouring Vrededorp which is undergoing urban renewal — appear to be far advanced. But only a draft layout has been prepared for the land south of 17th Street.

The release of these plans is likely to dash the hopes of the remaining 150 Pageview families who have so far resisted forced removal under the Group Areas Act.

Informed sources said the Government's refusal to give Pageview back to the Indian people was in line with its policy of residential segregation. Pageview falls between the "white" suburbs of Mayfair and Vrededorp.

The sources said the Government proposed declaring Newfordsdorp an Indian residential area because it was separated from the "white" suburbs by a railway line.

Meanwhile, the Vrededorp/Pageview renewal scheme has cost the city council about R250 000 more than it budgeted for.



# Coloured housing row city council replies

WESTERN Coloured Township housing development was designed as a high density scheme so that as many families as possible could remain in the redeveloped area, says the Johannesburg City Council.

This is the official reply to a petition — with more than 2 000 signatures — from Western residents objecting to the type of houses the council is building for them.

The petition was submitted to

By ANNE SACKS

the council in May after residents threatened to boycott Phase Two houses.

The boycott was prompted by dissatisfaction over Phase One homes, which residents maintained were too small, too close together and poorly finished.

The petition said residents "object very strongly to the type of houses presently being constructed by the Johannesburg City Council in the area known as Westbury".

The council's housing committee said in a report to the management committee this week that the objections were not specific. Nevertheless, it explained the background to the controversial housing scheme.

It said the scheme was designed by a firm of consultant architects and town planners.

The architects "interviewed a great many residents of Western Township together with some religious leaders and educationists", often accompanied by members of the Coloured Management Committee (CMC).

Residents, however, do not recognise the CMC and have accused them of "doing nothing". They have formed their own group, the Western Residents' Action Committee.

The council said the redevelopment plan retained a high population density "to maximise the

housing potential of the area".

Residents however fear that overcrowding will contribute to an increase in crime.

The high density plan was devised so that as many families as possible could remain in the area. The houses were sub-economic because of the low incomes of most people in the area, the report said.

It said the houses could be extended if necessary. However, one of the architects admitted to the Rand Daily Mail that a house could abut the next if it were extended. The tiny stands vary from 10m by 16m to 11m by 20m.

The report said drawings and models of the scheme were displayed in a Westbury hall for a week, but residents complained the actual houses did not resemble the plans.

The report concludes: "In view of the amount of public participation undertaken and the pains taken to inform the residents of Western Township and the Coloured Management Committee of the housing layout and of the types of houses and the finishes to be provided, it is difficult to identify which particular aspects the residents of Western Township object to."

Residents have written a letter to the council saying, in their vocabulary there is a difference in meaning between "consultation" and "ja baas".

They intend taking the council to court for contravening sections of the Slums Act.

RDM 18/11/81 (84)

## Group Areas case: convicted woman finds law 'bitter'

AN INDIAN woman convicted under the Group Areas Act this week said she found it bitter to be made a criminal in the country of her birth while foreigners became South African citizens overnight.

Miss Priscilla Maistry, 27, was fined R100 or 50 days, conditionally suspended for three years, in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday.

She was further ordered to vacate her R120-a-month flat in Branksome Towers, Joubert Park, on March 1 next year.

She said in an interview yesterday she was living in a "white" area "temporarily" because she was still doing everything humanly possible to find accommodation elsewhere.

"All I want is a decent place to live. If you look at the flat where we stay it is not an ideal place, but because there is no alternative accommodation we are forced to stay there and break the law," Miss Maistry said.

"The Group Areas Act is one of the worst laws in the country. People are forced to commit this crime simply because they do

By J S MOJAPELO

not have accommodation in areas set aside for them."

"What makes me bitter is the fact that this piece of law has turned me into a criminal in the country of my birth where I pay taxes. The basis of my crime is that I am single and black. I only wanted accommodation and a roof over my head.

"Foreigners who come flooding into the country are made citizens overnight and they can be given accommodation anywhere in the country."

It was ridiculous for the authorities to expect her to find alternative accommodation before March 1. She had been trying in vain to find a flat since arriving from Durban in June last year.

Miss Maistry left Durban, where she was jobless for two years, because of "job reservation" there.

### Permit

She stayed at an overcrowded boarding house in Lenasia before moving to Joubert Park, and had started looking for accommodation then.

"I have been on the waiting list for a flat in Actonville, Benoni, for more than a year now. Before moving to Joubert Park, which is said to be a white area, I tried to apply for a permit with the Department of Community Development."

The application was refused by a white official who told her she was wasting her time applying for a permit to stay in a white area. She added that the official was rude to her.

During the hearing on Monday, the presiding magistrate, Mr R D Curle, said Miss Maistry's complaint about the official's rudeness would have to be looked into.

Miss Maistry's flat, which she shares with her brother, Mr Yoga Maistry, was raided by police in August last year.

Mr I Hussein, who defended Miss Maistry, said there were 12 more Group Areas cases coming before the Johannesburg courts next month.

# Pageview battle-plan sees the light

R.D.M. 18/11/81

84

By ANNE SACKS

A BATTLE-PLAN for Pageview was thrashed out in public for the first time this week at a heated meeting in the Selbourne Hall, Johannesburg — and the conflict was over strategy.

The meeting was held to form a steering committee to launch the Friends of Pageview, an organisation designed to bring all concerned Johannesburg citizens into a broadly-based, non-political movement aimed at pressuring the Government into rethinking its decision to keep the tug-of-war suburb white.

But certain members of the 400-strong meeting felt this moderate stance clearly debunked the real issues. Two speakers from the floor proposed motions which they felt put Pageview in its proper perspective.

They rejected the strategy to have Pageview reproclaimed an Indian Group Area. They said it was part of "racist South Africa" and could not be viewed as a separate entity. They called for Pageview to be declared an open area.

Pageview has traditionally been multiracial — Indians, Malays and some blacks have lived there for three generations — and the call was to have Pageview restored to its original inhabitants, thereby restoring to its traditional multiracial character.

## Proposed motion

Another speaker from the floor proposed a motion, which was ruled out of order because the meeting had already decided to keep the Friends of Pageview non-political. This led to a walk-out by about 80 people.

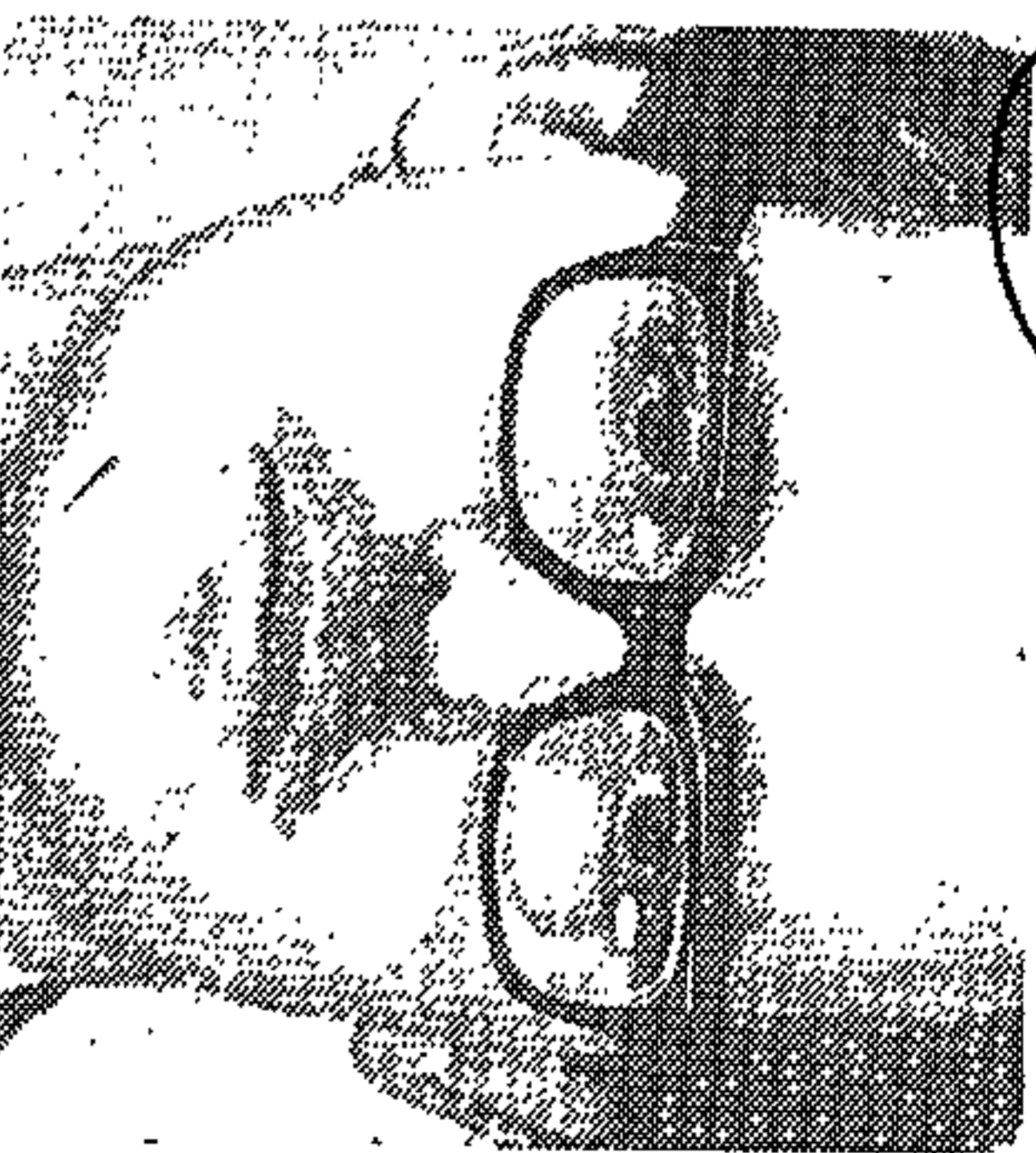
Introducing his controversial motion, the speaker said evictions, mass removals and the Group Areas Act were political, and the formation of a non-political organisation to tackle these issues seemed non-sensical. His motion called for an end to forced removals in Pageview, District Six, Nyanga and anywhere where communities were being uprooted against their will.

The speaker called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act in the interest of a "free, just and democratic society."

Both speakers from the floor condemned the President's Council as a tool of the Government. Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association and a guest speaker, springing to the microphone saying he could



IN THE PAGEVIEW FIGHT ... Mr Nigel Mandy on the steering committee.



ELECTED ... Mr Winston Herzenberg, Johannesburg City Councillor.

not associate himself with the condemnation of the President's Council, which he felt had a role to play.

After the walk-out, another guest speaker, Mr Lawrence Novesentz, a Pretoria advocate who was associated with removals in District Six, defended the non-political content of the Friends of Pageview. He said the friends were people who did not live in Pageview and could not identify with the suffering although they might be sympathetic.

## Sympathetic

He felt the Friends of Pageview was not the appropriate vehicle for articulating the aspirations of those affected by the Group Areas Act, and suggested these issues be thrashed out by residents' associations.

"We had the same problem in District Six," he said. "Critics of the Friends of District Six felt the organisation was not confronting the real issues. But it was decided that the nature of the organisation did not lend itself to articulating the aspirations of the people."

Nevertheless, the Friends of Pageview was clapped on by a number of Johannesburg organisations, including the National Council of Women, the Parktown Association, the University of Pretoria's Department of Community Development, and the Black Sash, which said it did not join other

organisations but supported the aims of this particular one.

Individuals elected to the steering committee included Mr Mandy, Mr Winston Herzenberg, a Johannesburg city councillor who chaired the meeting, Professor Tony Lamont, a Unisa sociologist who has studied the effects of forced removals on the Pageview community, and a sprinkling of citizens.

The Friends of Pageview was an idea adopted by the Save Pageview Association as part of its strategy of rolling up its sleeves to take on the Department of Community Development.

As an attempt to involve the wider community in the battle for Pageview, the new association seeks "to promote and uphold the interests of present and past residents, to seek ways and means of enhancing and uplifting the quality of life and to promote fellowship, mutual understanding and community spirit among the residents of Pageview."

The meeting unanimously adopted a motion calling on the Government to reconsider its decision and to stop all demolitions and evictions from the suburb.

Mr Mandy told the meeting that the Government did not realise how desperate the housing shortage really was. He described as specious the Government's argument that Pageview was too small to be redeveloped as an Indian residential area.

His association had commissioned a group of professional consultants to study the feasibility of redeveloping Pageview. The consultants, headed by Mr Glen Gallagher, a world authority on housing, concluded Pageview would be ideal as a medium to high density area for about 4 000 to 5 000 people.

One-bedroomed flats would cost between R21 000 and R33 000 and between R285 to R395 to rent — and residents would save on transport costs since the suburb is 2kms from the centre of Johannesburg, the consultants said.

Speakers hoped this year-old report would nullify the Government's statement that after "thorough investigation" it was decided Pageview could not be restored to the Indian community because of "planning considerations".

Professor Lamont said there were certain principles which threaded through the wants and needs of the Pageview community. These were to retain the cohesion of the family and the community, to live near their place of work, and to live comfortably without the irritation of travelling to and from Lenasia, 35kms away.

"If South Africa wants to become a first class country, it can't afford to have second class citizens," he said.

## Forced removal

Mr Soni Hari of the Save Pageview Association said Pageview residents had been moved from the world of the living to the world of the existing by the threat of forced removal by the Department of Community Development.

"The department is moving people who do not want to move out of their perfectly good homes," he said.

He made an impassioned plea to the people of Johannesburg to protest against this unjust and to urge the Government to put a stop to it.

Mr C Modi of the Pageview Residents' Association said the battle for Pageview had been waged for 20 years by a disenfranchised community whose only sin was the colour of its skin.

"In the fifties the people suffered under the Group Areas Act, in the Sixties it was the Slum Clearance and Urban Renewal Act, and now we are told Pageview is too small," he said.

He said the Indian community had contributed to the economy of the country, and Johannesburg entrepreneurs were "morally obliged" to bring about a Government rethink on Pageview.

# Indians need not

fear <sup>STAR</sup>  
19/11/81  
84  
eviction

## -Kotze

By David Breier,  
Chief Reporter

Thousands of Indian people living in the Diagonal Street area near Johannesburg's city centre were today reassured by the Government that they would not be evicted.

The assurance was given by Mr Kotzé, Minister of Community Development, after the proclamation of the area this month as a Section 19 open trading area.

The proclamation means that people of all races can operate businesses in the Diagonal Street area to the west of the city centre.

Previously this was a white group area and any Indian-owned businesses needed a permit to operate.

### FEAR

The area also includes a large Indian population living in flats who fear the proclamation will lead to their eviction from the business area.

Mr Kotzé said that for the first time he would allow Indian people to live in a Section 19 business area as they had lived there for many years.

He pointed out that the area concerned was new to the proposed Indian group area in Fordsburg Newtown.

But Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, the organisation which opposes evictions on race grounds, said the latest proclamation threatened Indian businessmen and residents alike.

### THREAT

He said there were between 4,000 and 5,000 Indian residents in the area who faced a new eviction threat.

The Government had carried out evictions in

# Indians won't be evicted - Kotze <sup>STAR 19/11/81</sup> 84

from page 1

new financial centre near the new Stock Exchange.

This would lead to the eviction of Indian traders by their new white landlords who would want to develop large office blocks.

The proclamation comes after a hearing of the Group Areas Board last year in which the Indian community asked for the entire city centre to be opened to all races.

Mr Saloojee said the Riekert Report had indicated the need for open city centres in the major cities, and this had been supported in a Government White Paper.

But, instead, the Government had come up with a plan that threatened existing businessmen as well as residents, he said. The proclamation could have specifically permitted residential uses if this had been intended.

INDEXES COMPRISED OF ENTRIES WHICH define the absolute description of a file (for example, physical mass storage addresses or reel numbers).

While politicians are deliberating about a committee appointed to take a fresh look at the Group Areas Act, scores of people are being taken to court and convicted for living in the "wrong" areas. Ironically the same Cabinet Minister who ordered the new investigation also ordered a tightening of controls.

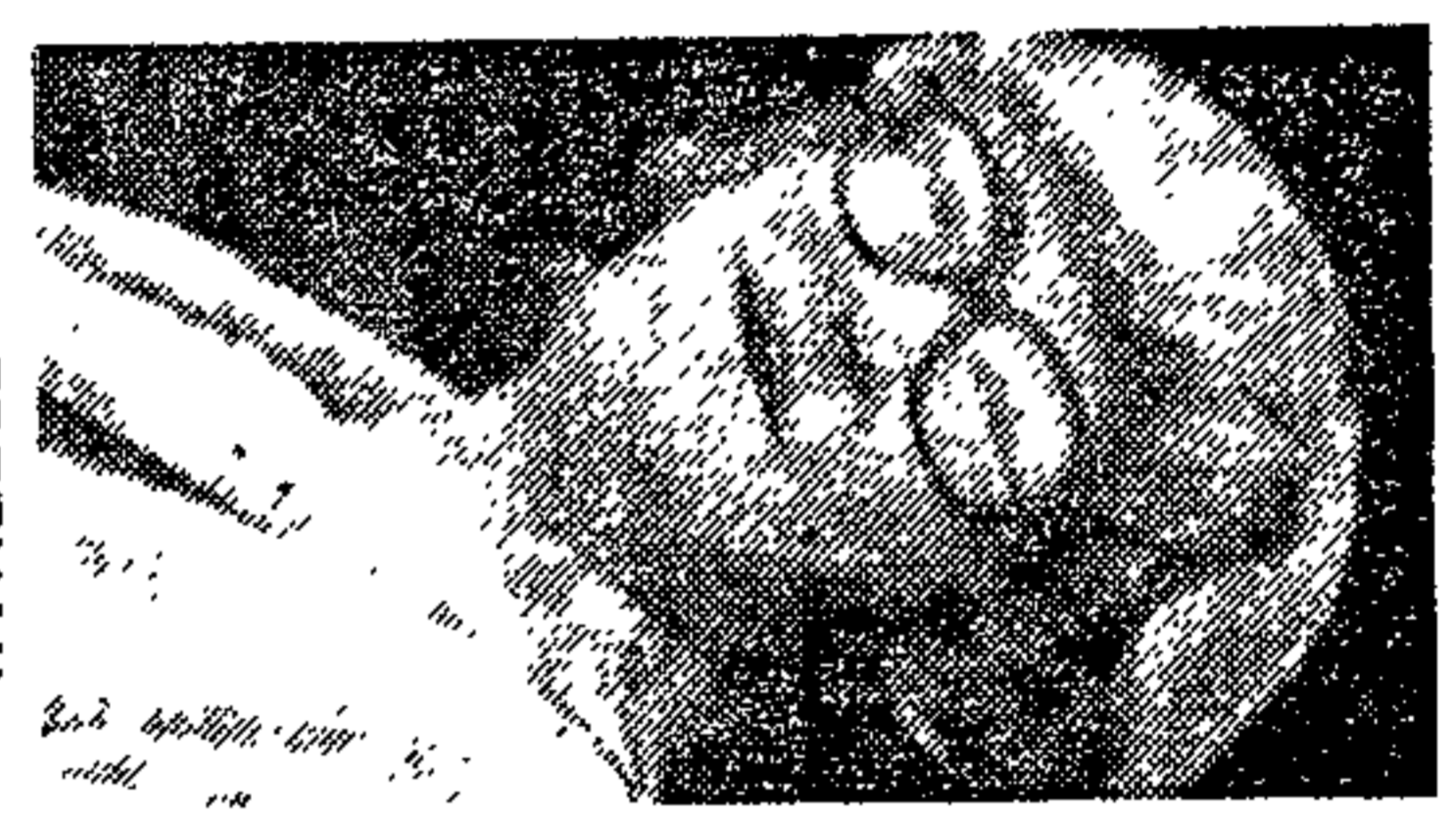
Today The Star publishes some brief details of the court cases involving people living illegally in an area declared by the Group Areas Board not to be used by members of race groups other than white.

Significantly those brought before court have used the defence of "necessity" because they have nowhere else to live.

In most cases they are given suspended fines of R100, but this does not solve their problem because there is still nowhere for them to go. Their next court appearance will bring the suspended fine into operation plus whatever new fine may be imposed. The Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, has ordered an all-white committee to examine the Act within strict separate development terms of reference.

# They still have nowhere to live

# Chronicle of the 'illegals'



CYNTHIA FREEMAN, "needle in a haystack."



Miss Marina Beck of Actstop (extreme right) speaks to four people charged under the Group Areas Act and waiting for their cases to be heard in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.



Ivanhoe Court, a block of flats in Wolmarans Street where some of the "illegals" are living.

From mid-October this year to March next year 160 coloured people and Indians will have passed through Court 20 of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to answer charges of illegally living in white areas.

Some of those who have appeared under the Group Areas Act have been fortunate enough to have their cases withdrawn. No reasons were given.

Some of these people have had their cases postponed.

So far 15 have been convicted and ordered to vacate their homes.

They must find accommodation in their own areas.

This is the chronicle of the fate of those who have been found guilty:

● **MISS CYNTHIA FREEMAN**, an unmarried mother with one child,

was convicted on October 16 and fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for five years.

She was told to vacate her flat at Ivanhoe, Wolmarans Street, Bramfontein, by the end of this month.

Miss Freeman said she had always lived and worked among whites and was accepted by the white community as a white person.

She said that looking for accommodation in a coloured area was like "looking for a needle in a haystack."

● **GARY MICHAEL NAIDOO** (24) was fined R100 (or 50 days) on October 20 for living at Ivanhoe, Wolmarans Street.

He was ordered to leave the flat by January 31.

Mr J. J. de Villiers, the magistrate, described Naidoo during the trial as an "accounting supervisor and an asset to society."

● **NORMAN CLAYTON**, who has a wife and three children, has been living in a house in Bertram's since November 1979.

He told the court he moved in to the house because it was empty and that he had renovated it.

He was fined R100 (or

50 days) suspended for five years and ordered to vacate the house by January 31.

● **BIBI MOHAMMED** (56), who had lived in Newtown all her life, was found guilty of living in the area illegally since the area had been classified white in 1964.

She was sentenced on October 22 and must vacate her flat at Arden Court, Kerk Street, together with her husband and eight children by January 31.

● **PEGGY DAVIDS**, a coloured mother of two children, was convicted on October 23 and fined R80 (or 40 days) for living at Georgeson Mansions, President Street, Johannesburg.

She has been living in Georgeson Mansions for

two years and previously lived in another white area.

"I have nowhere to go," she said after being ordered to vacate the flat by January 31.

● **JAKIE GOVENDER** (23), a single Indian woman from Durban, said she had come to Johannesburg to look for work and found a flat in Pomona Court, Koch Street, Joubert Park, in November 1979.

She was convicted on October 29 and fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years.

● **FRANCIS THOMAS** (33), is a coloured man who has been living at Huntley Hall, Wolmarans Street, Bramfontein, since February 29 last year.

He was convicted on

November 3 and fined R100 (or 50 days).

● **HEATHER DAVEY** (27), is a coloured woman who has been staying at Huntley Hall since the beginning of 1979.

She was convicted on November 3 and fined R80 (or 50 days).

She is to vacate the flat by January 31.

● **BRENDIA BRINK** (27), a coloured woman, was convicted on November 10 for living in a flat in Meyer Street, Doornfontein.

She was fined R100 (or 50 days).

She has two children and has been living in several white areas because she could not get accommodation in a coloured area.

● **BRYLL LEONARD**, who has been living with her husband and two children at Waldorf Heights, Esselen Street, Hillbrow, was convicted on November 16.

She was fined R80 (or 40 days).

She said she would move to Cape Town.

● **STRY** (27), is a single Indian woman who came from Durban to Johannesburg last year.

She was convicted on November 16 and fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said his department did not accept housing applications from single people.

She is to vacate her flat at Brankome Towers, Wanders Street, Joubert Park, by March 31.

● **FRANCIS THOMAS** (33), is a coloured man who has been living at Huntley Hall, Wolmarans Street, Bramfontein, since February 29 last year.

He was convicted on

November 3 and fined R100 (or 50 days).

● **HEATHER DAVEY** (27), is a coloured woman who has been staying at Huntley Hall since the beginning of 1979.

She was convicted on November 3 and fined R80 (or 50 days).

She is to vacate the flat by January 31.

# Actstop, to the bitter end

It comes down to satisfying the selfishness and greed of a tiny group of racist South Africans, says Mr Cassim Salojee, chairman of Actstop.

By Tyrone August

The Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), formed two years ago in response to the eviction of black tenants living in white suburbs, has pledged to fight the Group Areas Act to the bitter end.

"Many of the people convicted under the Group Areas Act simply have no alternative but to return," said the chairman, Mr Cassim Salojee.

"Accommodation in the Group Areas has reached saturation point.

"The Government, despite its own policy of separate development, has not kept pace with the housing demand of blacks."

He regards the prosecution of tenants living illegally in the central Johannesburg suburbs of Berea, Doornfontein, Hillbrow, Jeppe, Mayfair and Pageview as "mindless cruelty."

"The authorities have never denied that there is an acute shortage of houses for blacks," said Mr Salojee.

"There is, therefore, no moral basis for the prosecutions.

"It simply comes down to satisfying the selfishness and greed of a tiny group of racist South Africans.

"A terrible tragedy is being enacted in our courts.

"Law-abiding people are being dragged into the courts and made statutory criminals all because they want to satisfy a basic need for shelter."

Actstop was formed two years ago to prevent the eviction of such tenants.

"It has since mushroomed into a giant community organisation which claims to represent at least 10,000 people.

"The lives of these people have become a nightmare for the last three years," said Mr Salojee.

"They are being harassed and hounded yet they have nowhere to go.

"This went on until the Naidoo family of Mayfair pitched a tent and squatted in front of the home from which they had been evicted.

"This highlighted the devastating effect the Group Areas Act has on family life."

Actstop has made direct representations to the Department of Community Development, formed several support committees to aid families, and has a legal team to defend those charged under the Group Areas Act.

"It is not a matter of looking for legal loopholes," Mr Salojee said.

"It is merely confronting the law at a very basic level.

"People seek redress in courts of law in any civilised country if they have grievances.

"But because we function within the law the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze has threatened us with a law which would enable the Government to bypass the courts.

"It would make it possible to effectively throw people out of white areas making thousands homeless."

Mr Salojee warned that the Group Areas Act was causing bitterness among black people.

"It does not augur well for the future of this country.

"It is setting the scene for vast conflicts."

He emphasised that there were no homes in black areas and said there were 5,000 Indians and 5,000 coloured people on the waiting list for homes.

Mr Salojee is an illegal tenant in Mayfair.

"When I moved in two years ago not a single home was being built in Lenasia," he said.

"People there are living in garages, outbuildings and Wendy houses.

"There are simply no homes available in the Group Areas."

He says the Group Areas Act is the root cause of the critical housing shortage and believes only the scrapping of the Act will solve the problem.

"There are housing shortages in many countries but in South Africa you have a unique situation where the State is making people homeless who already have homes.

"All because of the colour of their skin.



MR CASSIM SALOJEE . . . "terrible tragedy being enacted in our courts".

STAR 17/11/81  
Accused 84  
'lived in a  
play house'

A young man, who left Port Elizabeth when his mother disagreed to his marriage, was yesterday found guilty of living illegally in a white group area in central Johannesburg.

The magistrate, Mr. R. D. Curle, fined Kenneth Helmey R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years. Helmey (23) was also ordered to vacate his flat by March 1.

Helmey pleaded guilty to charges under the Group Areas Act and did not dispute that he stayed in a flat at Ivanhoe, Wolmarans Street, between September 15 1979 and November 18 this year.

In mitigation of sentence, he told the magistrate that he left Port Elizabeth after his mother disagreed to his marriage and he was chased from the house.

"I came to Johannesburg where I had no job and no accommodation.

"My wife and I slept in the car for three weeks. I met some friends in Coronationville and we were temporarily put up.

"When we moved, we stayed in a wendy house in Lenasia. It was not a nice experience — my wife was pregnant at the time.

Helmey said he tried unsuccessfully to get accommodation in an Indian area. He had endured hardship because he wanted "to build a future in Johannesburg."

**PAGEVIEW WHITES FM 26/11/80**  
The Department of Community Development discloses that it intends housing about 200 white families in Pageview after Indians have been removed under the Group Areas Act.

84



QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Indians <sup>24</sup>  
doubt <sup>RDM</sup>  
Diagonal <sup>21/11/81</sup>  
St pledge

By ANNE SACKS

INDIAN leaders do not trust the Government's assurance that people living in the Diagonal Street complex will not be forced to move.

The area west of the Johannesburg central business district was declared an "open" trading area on November 6. This week, Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, assured the 2 000 residents they would not be forced out of their flats.

Mr Dirk Rossouw, the department's regional director, yesterday confirmed residents would be able to remain by Ministerial decree. No permits or written assurances were necessary.

He said the chronic housing shortage made it impossible to move large numbers of people.

But Dr R A M Salojee of the Anti-SAIC Committee said yesterday past experience had shown Ministerial decree depended on the political climate.

### Turmoil

"Pageview is in turmoil despite past Government assurances that there would be no more mass removals."

The State had merely reinforced the status quo by declaring the Diagonal Street area an "open" trading area because there were already Indian traders in the area.

He said if the Government was serious about reform, it would declare the whole CBD an "open" trading area.

Mr Ismail Mayet, who resigned from the SA Indian Council after the Government decided to keep Pageview white, also called on the Government to implement the recommendation of the Riekert Commission that CBD's be declared "open" trading areas.

He also pointed out that the Government Gazette notice said residents could live in the Diagonal Street area "until it is considered necessary to investigate the permanency" of the residents.

● Mr Winston Herzenberg, the Johannesburg city councillor who has been at the forefront of the battle for Pageview, will put a motion before the council next week urging the management committee to make representations to the Government to have Pageview restored to the Indian community.

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# Upheavals

## Lenasia squares up to meet

A crisis clinic to provide emergency help for suicidal persons, rape victims, alcohol and drug addicts, abandoned mothers, abused children and unwed mothers, is to be opened in Lenasia.

Social workers of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa) will be backing the project which will be run in collaboration with other community organisations, schools, religious and youth

organisations.

The crisis centre will be manned by volunteers from the local community who will be trained by Wits University psychology lecturer Mr Allen Zimble. Mr Zimble is also director of the Waverly Crisis Centre. The introductory lecture which will give an idea of the nature of crisis work and the type of volunteer needed will be held on Saturday at 3

p.m. in the Jiswa Street, Lenasia Extension.

The head of the steering committee, hammed, said the social and emotional Indian community to establish a crisis which has an estimation. "The upheav-



Results of the meeting held at the Newmarket Racecourse today:

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# erosion of traditional Indian values

STAK  
25/11/81  
84

By Yussif Nazeer

Group areas upheavals have led to a radical change in the lifestyle of the Indian community and have given rise to serious social problems among entire families, according to social and community workers.

The traditional close-knit family life of the community has been

broken up.

Social workers and community leaders said uprooted city families transplanted to ill-developed group areas extensions with no basic recreational outlets and other amenities were living under frustration, stress and tension.

"Growing delinquency was manifesting itself

among Indian youth," said a Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association community worker.

She said boredom frustration and the inability of working parents to spend more time with their school-going children resulted in many going astray. Drug-taking, especially acute dagga smoking and

alcohol consumption, was prevalent among high school pupils and teenagers, a civic spokesman said.

Another cause for concern is the increasing sexual permissiveness among teenagers, resulting in young unwed mothers and schoolgirl pregnancies are not uncommon. A result of high-pressure living was an increase in divorces, desertions, child abuse, at tempted suicides and gun violence. Community leaders said these happenings were

once unheard of in the Indian community.

Parents and community leaders listed in a report what they believed were the causes responsible for some of the frustration and stress families were experiencing in what they termed "ill-planned group areas."

They said that in the new extensions where homes were being rushed built to take families from Pageview and elsewhere, there were:

- No recreational outlets and neighbourhood schools, young children

had to walk long distances to schools in other neighbourhoods and extensions. There was no internal public transport system.

● No shopping centres to acquire basic daily needs such as bread, milk, vegetables, meat and other requirements.

● No post office, police station, clinic, chemist or doctor's surgery.

People who were moved into these extensions were forced to walk to the main road to wait for a solitary bus service to the city. The buses were full most of the time.

They said families living in the new extensions without a police station were also being plagued by constant burglaries.

Women in Lenasia also being attacked muggers, robbers andists during the day. A crisis intervention clinic to provide emergency help to people cannot cope with strained living and breaking down in their problems, is in process of being opened at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

# Permits legal but never granted, says official

By Michael Tissong

5 MAR 26/11/81

SEC

A mother of two was forced to breach the law to preserve her family, a Johannesburg magistrate heard yesterday.

Lynette Martin was found guilty of illegally living in a white group area and fined R100 (or 50 days) conditionally suspended for three years.

She was given until March 1 1982 to move out of Huntley Hall, Wolmar-

rans Street. Martin said she had acted out of necessity by living in an area classified for whites. She pleaded not guilty.

## IN 15 YEARS

Sergeant Edward Davies of Eldorado Park said he approached Martin at Huntley Hall on February 29 last year, established that she was coloured and he told her she was occu-

pying the flat illegally.

Mr J J Harris of the Department of Community Development said the Group Areas Act made provision for coloured people's permits to live in a white group area but in his 15 years at the department none had been issued.

Lynette Martin, a secretary, said she came to Johannesburg from Durban in 1977. She lived

with her sister-in-law in a white group area until she found herself a flat at Huntley Hall.

She did not apply to the Department of Community Development for accommodation or a permit to live in a white group area because she "could not apply for something she knew she would not be granted."

As a single person with two dependent children she was entitled to apply for accommodation but it took more than five years for a person to receive accommodation from the department, Mr Harris had said.

Whenever she got the chance she looked for accommodation in Bosmont, Newclare and Coronationville, but was unsuccessful.

Mr R. Monama for the defence said that when Martin left Durban where she was unemployed she was forced by circumstances beyond her control to live in Johannesburg where she found employment.

She could not find accommodation in a coloured group area and was forced to breach the law to preserve her family.

State

drops

Group

Areas

charge

STAR  
26/11/81

84

By Michael Tissong

The shortage of teachers in the Transvaal led to a charge under Group Areas Act against Mr Daryll John being withdrawn by the State, the president of the South African Union of Teachers, Mr R Thomas, said yesterday.

Mr John appeared in a Johannesburg court to face a charge of living at Ardenlee Court, Smit Street, Braamfontein, which is in a white group area.

Mr Thomas, who was to have been a witness for the defence, said that Mr John, who comes from Maritzburg, studied in the Transvaal. A condition of the teacher's training course was that he spend three years teaching in the Transvaal.

Many of the Indian student teachers in the Transvaal are from Natal. Without the Department of Internal Affairs stipulating that they teach here for three years, the schools would be more understaffed than they are now.

"To highlight the situation, there are at present 13 schools in Lenasia. About 40 of the teaching staff there are unqualified," Mr Thomas said.

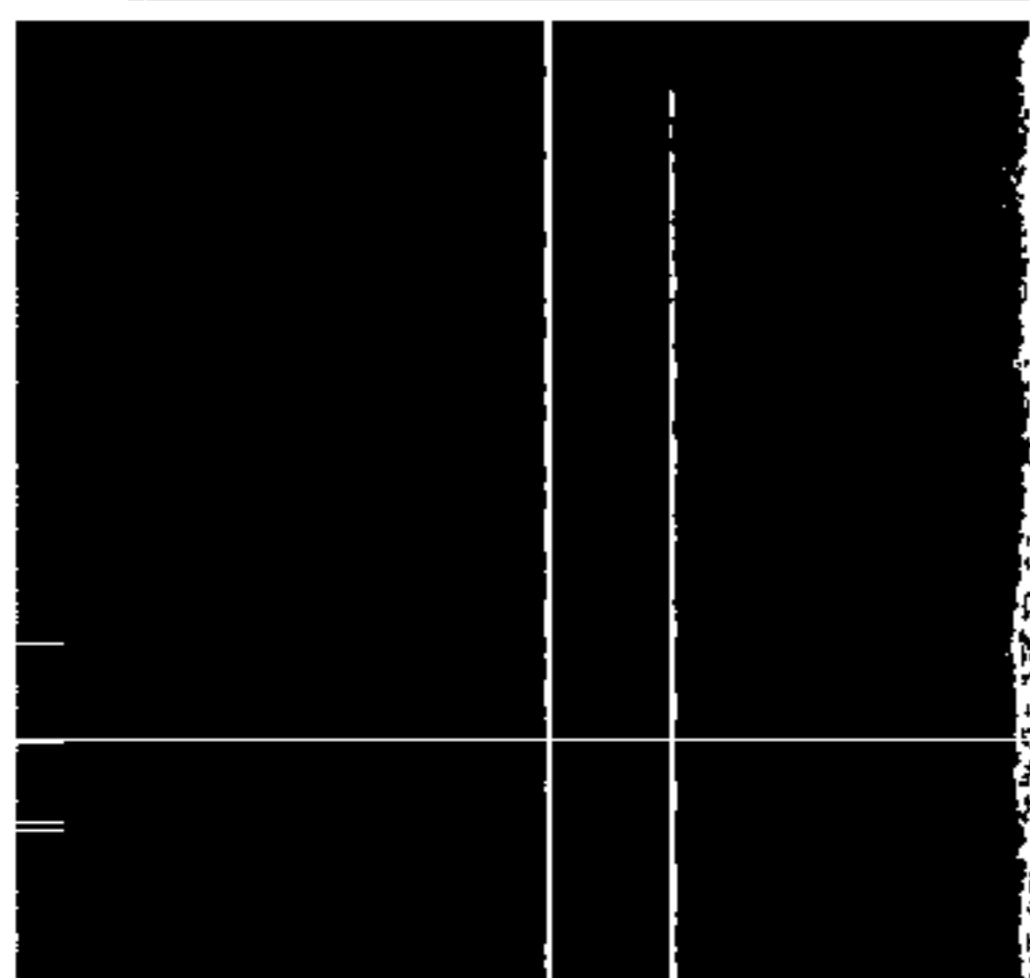
Teachers in Lenasia live in flats built for teachers by the Department of Community Development. Mr John teaches in Fordsburg and therefore does not qualify under the department's regulations for a teacher's flat in Lenasia. He had to find accommodation himself.

This he found at Ardenlee Court and has been living there with his wife and child since March last year.

Mr I Hussain, who would have defended Mr John, said: "Mr John is from Maritzburg but he is under obligation to the Department of Internal Affairs to teach in the Transvaal.

"He could not get accommodation in an Indian area and is now living in a white area. By the prosecutor withdrawing the charge we now have a case of a disqualified person being allowed to live in a white group area.

If Mr John were prosecuted and found guilty he would have had to leave Johannesburg and return to Maritzburg which would have been detrimental to the Department of Internal Affairs.



Wife of  
Areas Act  
accused  
collapses

STAR  
1/12/81

84

By Michael Tissong

A five-months pregnant wife collapsed in court yesterday while her husband was being cross-examined over a contravention of the Group Areas Act.

Kenneth Andrew Fraser (29) was later found guilty of living with his family in an area classified for whites. He was fined R100 (or 50 days) suspended for three years.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, ordered Fraser to leave the flat by March 1 1982.

REVIVED

Mrs Magdalena Fraser collapsed while her husband was being cross-examined by the prosecutor, Mr Gideon Calitz. The court adjourned for five minutes while she was revived.

Fraser had told the prosecutor he stayed in a white area because he could not get accommodation in a coloured area. He had also tried unsuccessfully to get accommodation in private houses.

Fraser came to Johannesburg from Kimberley in 1976. He stayed with relatives in Doornfontein.

When his relatives moved to Ennerdale, 41 km south of Johannesburg, Fraser found a flat at Fiona Court, Commissioner Street, Fairview.

5 000 WAIT

He has been living there since March 1 1980.

A spokesman from the Johannesburg City Council, Mr J J Peens, said there were 5 256 coloured applicants on the housing waiting list. The council was still providing people who applied for housing in 1976.

Mr Peens described the housing situation as chronic.

# Wife faints at Group Areas trial

RDM  
1/12/81  
84

Mail Reporter

A PREGNANT woman fainted in the public gallery while her husband, appearing on a charge under the Group Areas Act, was being cross-examined by the State prosecutor in the Johannesburg Magistrates Court yesterday.

Kenneth Andrew Fraser, 31, of 4 Fiona Court, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, was found guilty under the Group Areas Act by magistrate Mr R D Curle.

Fraser was fined R100 or 50 days, conditionally suspended for three years. He was ordered to vacate his flat by March 1 next year. Evidence was that Fraser stayed in Fiona Court from March 1 to November 30.

The court was adjourned for some minutes while attempts were made to revive Fraser's wife, Magdeline, in the courtroom.

Minutes after the adjournment, the defence counsel, Mr M S M Brassey, asked for the remand of the case to January 13. He said Fraser had to be allowed to take his wife to hospital.

## No accommodation

Mr Curle refused to grant the application for postponement and the hearing was resumed.

At the start of the trial, Mr Brassey said the substance of Fraser's defence would be "necessity". Fraser, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, stayed in a white area because he had no alternative accommodation.

In his defence, Fraser said he came to Johannesburg because he could not find a job in Kimberley — where his family were — as a glass fitter.

He also could not find a house to live in.

He told the court he had two children.

Fraser said he was on waiting lists for a house in Kimberley and Johannesburg.

Under cross-examination, Fraser said he did not apply for a permit to live in Fiona Court. He knew it was illegal to live in a white area.

## Detentions delay 2 cases

Mail Reporter

TWO people appearing on charges under the Group Areas Act in the Johannesburg Magistrates Court yesterday had their cases postponed because their lawyer was among those detained in the Security Police swoop last week.

The lawyer, Mr Nicholas "Fink" Haysom, a researcher of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, was among the people detained last Friday.

Mr Shantilul Tribhoran, 34, of Pomano Court, 41 Kock Street, Joubert Park, appeared before Mr R D Curle. The State alleged that he lived in a flat situated in a "white" area between October

He was not asked to plead and the case was remanded to January 25 next year. He told the court that his lawyer, Mr Haysom, had been detained.

The case against Miss Eva Mashifane, 30, of 15 Huntley Hall, Wolmarans Street, Joubert Park, was postponed to January 21. She was also to be represented by Mr Haysom.

Miss Mashifane is alleged to have lived in the flat from November 1, 1979 to November 12 this year.

She pleaded not guilty to the charge and said she resided in a "white" area out of necessity.

In a statement Miss Mashifane said she left her Meadowlands home after a family problem. She acquired the flat from a Mr Pappas and was paying a monthly rent of R53,14.

# Coloured housing: Council comments

By J S MOJAPELO

THE Johannesburg City Council's director of coloured housing, Mr M P Wilsnach, said yesterday no deadline had been set to wipe out the housing backlog for coloureds in Johannesburg.

Mr Wilsnach was commenting on the evidence given this week in a Group Areas Act case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court by an official of his department.

Many coloureds and Indians charged under the Group Areas Act have said there is no alternative accommodation in their areas. They have also said the waiting list for houses is too long and they have been forced to break the law by living in "white" areas.

Many who were charged for contravening the Act came from areas outside Johannesburg because of a shortage of houses in those areas.

According to evidence given by the city council official, Mr J J Peens, there were more than 5 000 coloured families on the waiting list for houses in the Johannesburg area alone.

Mr Wilsnach said finding houses for coloureds in Johannesburg was a continual process. About R25-million had been spent to house coloureds on the waiting list.

More than 2 700 houses were being built, most of them in Klipspruit West, Eldorado Park and Westbury.

The council was also planning to build another 3 000 in Eldorado Park Extension.

"And for further houses we depend on the Department of Community Development for funds," he said.

Because coloureds were not affected by influx control laws many came to Johannesburg from as far as Cape Town and Kimberley seeking accommodation. They were placed on the waiting list for houses in Johannesburg, Mr Wilsnach said.

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STAR  
Group Areas cases postponed  
2/12/81  
84

By Michael Tissong

Two cases under the Group Areas Act were postponed yesterday and one case was withdrawn by a Johannesburg court prosecutor.

The case against Mrs Zuleka Dhadabhai (45), was postponed to February 9 1982. Mr H M Ismael, for the defence, told the court that certain Cabinet Ministers had said that the area will be proclaimed an open business area.

Some people allegedly living there illegally might be granted permits to live in the area.

The prosecutor, Mr L Van Schalkwyk, did not oppose the postponement application. He said that a resident of the area has applied for a permit and the outcome of the application will affect Mrs Dhadabhai and other residents.

The case against Mrs Sally Norman (35), was postponed to February 9 1982. The building in which she has been staying since March 1979 is going to be demolished.

Mrs Fatima Begs (26), of Orion House, Bree Street, had a case against her withdrawn. She said she will be vacating the premises within a week.



# If I can't find a flat I'll stand trial, says Indian

STAR 3/12/81

84

By Michael Tissong

Three cases under the Group Areas Act were postponed when the people who appeared in connection with the charges told the court they would be moving out of their flats which were situated in white group areas of Johannesburg.

Cases against Mr Abdul Majid Kader of Brankesome Towers, Wanderers Street, and Mrs Subhumal Dorusamy (26) were withdrawn by the prosecutor, Mr G Calitz. Mrs Dorusamy said that she will be leaving Johannesburg and returning to Durban soon.

She has been staying at Orion House in Bree Street since November 1 1979.

Mr Dawood Patel of Millers Mansions at the corner of Quartz and Bok streets and Mr Manny Pillay of Ardenlee Court, Smit Street, Joubert Park,

said they would be moving out of their flats before February 8.

Their cases were postponed to February 8.

Mr Pillay told the magistrate, Mr R D Curle, he had not yet found accommodation in an Indian area. "If I do not find accommodation, then I will stand trial," he said.

He has been staying at Ardenlee Court since September 1 1979.

Mr Francis Aron said he would get a flat in an Indian area on March 1. The magistrate warned him to appear in court on March 1 if he had not moved out by then.

He has been staying at Narum House in Polly Street since February 1, 1980.

# A homeless prospect for many in New Year

STAR  
7/12/81  
84

By Joe Openshaw

There is a waiting list of 1 600 for houses in Soweto, but even if there is an absolute shortage of accommodation blacks cannot be allowed to live in white areas, a Johannesburg magistrate ruled last week.

The magistrate, Mr R D Curle, made this ruling when he found a 46-year-old chef, Frans Motlala, guilty of unlawfully occupying a flat in Huntley Hall, Wolmarans Street, Johannesburg, and sentenced him to a R100 fine or 50 days' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

There was evidence that Motlala, who pleaded not guilty to living illegally in a white area, had told

Since October this year many blacks have been prosecuted for living illegally in white areas in Johannesburg. There will be no more cases heard this year, but many people are due to appear in court early in January to answer charges under the Group Areas Act. They could be homeless overnight — in spite of the fact they have nowhere else to go.

police at John Vorster Square that he could not find other, suitable accommodation, "not even in Soweto hostels."

Mr Inga Ferreira, chief township manager in Soweto told the court the waiting list for houses in Soweto was 1 600.

The court heard that Motlala was employed at the House of Bonne Cuisine in Langlaage and his services as a chef were valued highly.

Although Motlala is

the first black to be convicted since the start of the spate of prosecutions in October this year against 80 coloured people and Indians living in flats and houses in white areas, his circumstances are similar to those who have waited stoically outside Court 20 of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Courts for their turn to face charges of unlawful occupation.

The first conviction was on October 13 when a 37-year-old Indian woman, Yvonne Morgan, was found guilty of living illegally in Ardenlee Court, Smit Street, Braamfontein, and fined R100 (or 50 days) and since then prosecutions have been at the rate of about four a day.

Day by day the Group Areas Act, the foundation stone of apartheid, has been buttressed solidly by magistrates' rulings and up to now 24 coloured people and Indians and one black have been convicted, given suspended sentences and been ordered to vacate the buildings they have been staying in.

As far as the other 55 people who appeared are concerned, half of them have had the charges

against them withdrawn chiefly because they moved from the flats and houses they were staying in or intend moving and the rest had their cases postponed.

Although no further cases will be heard this year, the Group Areas trials start again on January 11 and about 80 more people must go to court to answer charges of unlawful occupation.

#### EVIDENCE

There was evidence during one of the trials by Detective-Sergeant Eddie Davis of the police at John Vorster Square that police have investigated 300 cases of people living unlawfully in the white areas in the centre of Johannesburg, Hillbrow, Braamfontein, Newtown, Joubert Park, Doornfontein and Jeppe.

There was evidence that the City Council has a waiting list of more than 5 000 for houses in their coloured townships and that the Department of Community Development has more than 5 000 Indians on their waiting lists for houses.

#### OPPORTUNITIES

Although there is a shortage of accommodation for these people in Johannesburg there is no shortage of employment and coloured people and Indians from the Cape and Durban have been attracted by the opportunities offered here. It became obvious that in the eyes of some of these people the only crime they have committed is to grasp with both hands the chance to better themselves.

The position of the hundreds who are living illegally in flats and houses in white areas could worsen in the new year when it is feared that landlords, not the tenants, may be prosecuted.

"If landlords are convicted it will create a situation where from 30 to 50 people at a time could be made homeless overnight in the 40-odd blocks of flats and buildings in white areas where Indians and coloureds are living," said Mrs Marina Beck, coordinating secretary of Actstop, the anti-Group Areas organisation which assists people who have been prosecuted.



Mr Kirchhoff

# Government <sup>84</sup> faces fight <sup>STAR</sup> on 'inconceivable' Pageview action <sup>7/12/81</sup>

By Yussuf Nazeer

It is inconceivable that the Department of Community Development could demolish an entire Indian settlement in Pageview while prosecuting Indians obliged to live in white areas because of the acute housing shortage.

This is said in a Press release by the chairman of the Parktown Association, Mr Werner Kirchhoff, head of the Friends of Pageview Action Committee (Fopac).

Formed last month, Fopac has a number of prominent white civic spokesmen on its committee, including Central Business District Association chairman Mr Nigel Mandy and city councillor for Vrededorp-Pageview Mr Winston Herzenberg.

Fopac will liaise with other organisations lobbying the Government to return Pageview to its evicted people.

Mr Kirchhoff says with the serious housing shortage for Indian and Coloured people, the Government's first priority is to re-house homeless people instead of dragging them to court to be prosecuted.

"They are destroying housing in Pageview and forcing people out at a time when the waiting list runs to thousands," he says.

The State's second priority, he adds, should be in re-developing Pageview, as the infrastructure is already there with all basic amenities.

"Housing to take between 5 000 and 6 000 persons at medium density could be erected in Pageview," Mr Kirchhoff, an expert on environmental planning and surveying says.

# 'White area' flat for black batsman

CAPE TIMES 9/12/81 (84)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — West Indian batsman Alvin Kallicharran, who notched up a century for Transvaal against Western Province at the Wanderers this week, has been caught up in the Byzantine complexities of apartheid — and he doesn't even know it.

The cricketer from Guyana is living with his wife and seven-year-old son in a fully furnished luxury apartment in Johannesburg's plush suburb of Illovo — a "white" area.

But he is there legally. In a city where scores of Indians have been prosecuted under the Group Areas Act, the government discriminates in his favour — because he is a foreign black doing a specific job here.

Experts on the Group

Areas Act said yesterday the former West Indies captain was entitled to live where he liked because he cannot be classified as a member of a particular group in terms of the act.

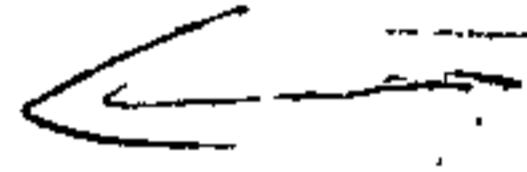
Mr Kallicharran does not conform to the appearance of a white, a "Bantu" or even to the narrow definition of coloured. So he is free to live where he likes.

But all this has passed by the 32-year-old cricket star. Asked whether he knew of the laws which govern where people of different race must live, he said yesterday: "I don't know what you are talking about."

He referred journalists to Dr. Ali Bacher of the Transvaal Cricket Council.

Dr Bacher, however, has refused to be drawn into the issue.

Besides which, it indicates a basic lack of understanding!



6

# Priscilla's story: just another day in Court 20

By J S MOJAPALO.

FROM Monday to Thursday each week, the story in Court 20 of the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court is virtually the same.

It's told by people like Priscilla Maistry. Miss Maistry is 27, a secretary employed by a Johannesburg firm.

She came to the Reef from Durban to get a better job, but the real problem was a place to live.

"There are no houses in the so-called Indian areas," she explains.

She says she tried for more than a year to find a house in an Indian area, but was told there was no accommodation for single people.

She tried to obtain a form from the Department

of Community Development to apply for a permit to live in a "white" area, but was told by an official she was just wasting her time.

"We have to live in a white area," she pleads. "There is no place in Eldorado Park, or Lenasia or Soweto."

Illegally, she moved into a flat in Joubert Park, one of scores of coloured and Indian people forced to challenge the law for the right to have a place to live.

Now, Priscilla Maistry, convicted in a court of law for contravening Section 26 of Act 36 of 1966, has been ordered by court to vacate her flat before March next year.

But, as she says: "When we stay in the so-called white areas, we do so because all we want is a decent place to live."

THE State has prosecuted scores of Johannesburg people under the Group Areas Act to satisfy the Rightwing of the National Party.

This is the view of Professor Johan van der Vyver, of the University of the Witwatersrand's law department and outspoken chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights.

He also expressed abhorrence at remarks made by certain magistrates to some people accused of contravening the Group Areas Act. They were not criminals, he argued. They had been prosecuted on technical grounds for living outside their own group areas, he said.

Prof Van der Vyver also believes the present massive wave of prosecutions is rooted in the policy which surrounded the infiltration of coloureds and Indians into certain of Johannesburg's "white" suburbs — an issue which was first brought to the attention of the media by members of the extreme Rightwing National Front.

## Facilities

Expanding on the ways in which he believes the courts have regarded fundamental principles of South African law, Prof Van der Vyver said: "The Group Areas Act authorises the State President to proclaim different group areas for the different race groups. A fundamental rule in South Africa is that the State President, as a subordinate legislator, is not allowed to make unproclamations.

In other words, it is a fundamental rule that equal facilities be created for all the different race groups. The State President can create substantially unequal group areas — but only if the Group Areas Act gives him power to do so.

Two things have been accepted in all of these Group Areas Acts. The first is that the various group areas proclaimed by the State President for the different race groups are substantially unequal. For example, the amenities in black, coloured and Indian townships are inferior to those in white townships. This has never been contested.

## Contested

The second thing is that there is no provision in the Group Areas Act which expressly authorises the State President to create such substantially unequal group areas.

In the early 1960s and again last year, the legality of Group Areas proclamations was contested because the State President is not authorised to create substantially unequal group areas, and because it has been held by all that the group areas are substantially unequal. The argument was that in violation of this fundamental principle of law, the Group Areas proclamations are invalid.

This argument was rejected last year and again last year by the Bloemfontein Appeal Court. The court argued that although the State President did not expressly authorise the creation of unequal group areas, it did so implicitly.

Coming to this conclusion, the Appeal Court has ascribed to the State President the most deplorable of powers: that could possibly be ascribed to a lawmaker, i.e. to create a subordinate legislature to disregard that fundamental principle of the law that is called

## Group Areas Act: what about basic principles in law?

# The

# courts accused

PRISCILLA MAISTRY... "all we want is a decent place to live"

RDM 11/12/81 (84)

Scores of people have been prosecuted under the Group Areas Act for living in certain of Johannesburg's "white" suburbs. But Professor Johan van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand's law department believes that in the process, the most fundamental principles of law are being disregarded. ANNE SACKS reports.



justice." The court has also ignored another principle of South African law, the principle of necessity. Prof Van der Vyver said: "Many of the people prosecuted under the Group Areas Act took refuge in 'white' areas simply because they had no other place to go. The State has admitted in court that there is a shortage of houses in Johannesburg, and that there is a backlog of several thousands.

"Breaking the law is not regarded as illegal if the law is broken in circumstances of necessity. For example, if there was a fire in this room and we broke down the door and smashed windows to escape, the damage to property under these circumstances would not be an offence.

"Could coloureds and Indians before the court rely on the principle of necessity to move into 'white' areas because they have no houses, or because the available accommodation is such that no one could expect a human being to live there?"

## Alternative

"The plight of two people who could not find housing was dealt with from two angles in the Appeal Court. "In the case of Mr Ahmed Adams, who came to Johannesburg from Durban, there was no alternative accommodation in his group area. "He had alternative accommodation in an overcrowded shack, but evidence showed it was extremely unhealthy and uncomfortable. As a result, he moved into a flat in a 'white' area. "In Mr Adams' case, the court held that people must avail themselves of alternative accommodation, even if that accommodation is bad, unhealthy, dangerous, far from the person's work, and so on. "In other words, the Appeal Court ruled that people cannot rely on necessity if there is alternative accommodation.

ley, who was actually given a place to stay by the Department of Community Development. Two weeks later, he was arrested for living in the place which the authorities had found for him. "He was convicted and fined R50. The magistrate in that case remarked that Mr Hedley should not have believed the official who found the dwelling for him."

Prof Van der Vyver said, by ruling out the plea of necessity, the Appeal Court made it difficult for lawyers to defend people who found themselves in the same predicament as Mr Adams or Mr Werner.

He added there were two defences which had not yet been contested in court. These were 1) ignorance of the law, and 2) by creating unequal group areas, the State President was acting *male fide*, i.e. in bad faith, and that he was acting out an ulterior motive not authorised by the Act. This would make the Group Areas Act illegal.

## Humiliating

Prof Van der Vyver also highlighted instances of what he called "extreme callousness" on the part of the prosecutors and magistrates handling Group Areas cases.

"From my own experiences," he said, "this callousness has not been shown by the police, who are required to evict and arrest, but largely by the administrators of justice in the court of law.

coloureds and Indians into "white" areas.

Many whites had moved out of these areas, mainly because of the encroachment of industry. The whites who had remained on in these suburbs were either undesirable tenants or they were in transit.

"The owners of the flats did not want this sort of undesirable tenant. Nor did they want their flats to stand empty. As a result, flat owners were willing to lease flats to coloureds and Indians, most of whom they regarded as desirable tenants.

"Because of the housing shortage in Johannesburg, the authorities turned a blind eye to the infiltration of coloureds and Indians into 'white' areas. Everyone was aware of the infiltration, but nobody minded, nobody complained."

Prof Van der Vyver said two things happened which made the issue topical. One was the advent of the National Front, who turned the infiltration into headline news, and the other was the sale of opera singer Ge Korsten's Pretoria home to an Indian family.

The occupation of Ge Korsten's house in the luxury Pretoria suburb of Bryntirion, where most of the Cabinet Ministers live, caused an outcry in Pretoria. Following that, the opposition Press showed that the Group Areas Act was breaking down in Johannesburg, which was the case.

"At the time, I believed the Group Areas Act was following the same course as Section 16 of the Immorality Act. There had been official instructions not to prosecute to enable the Government to go to the electorate in the future and say these acts should be done away with because they are not being implemented.

"However, following all this publicity, the issue was probably taken up by the Rightwing in the Cabinet. The Government probably decided to enforce the Act purely to satisfy the Rightwing in

the caucus.

"So people were arrested on large scale and prosecuted under the Group Areas Act — not much to keep Group Areas alive, but to satisfy the prejudice of the National Party's Rightwing."

He believes the Government was spurred into further action by the fact that many Johannesburg organisations, including the Actstop and Lawyers for Human Rights, arranged for the accused to be properly defended in court. "That these people were properly defended caused total chaos in the Magistrates Court.

"Proper defence in court stimulated more publicity, and magistrates were instructed to be come adamant in pursuing the cases.

"Before the April General Election, the authorities appeared to be willing to negotiate. Prosecutions were suspended pending the outcome of the two cases before the Bloemfontein Appeal Court. Also, because most of the accused simply had no alternative accommodation, there was a chance that the charges would be withdrawn. There was also the possibility of allowing people to remain on in 'white' areas if they were given a permit

## Defections

"But the display of strength by Rightwing groups in the election indicated to the Government that it should return to power politics. In other words, the message the Government got from the electorate was it should be tough and verkramp. And it was urged to take this path by its Rightwing.

"Now the Government wants to be seen to be tough as a way of countering defections to the Right. The Group Areas cases were taken up with greater vigour."

And victims of the power politics of whites are hundreds of families, who have nowhere to live.



The local authority shall, without compensation, have the right to erect, lay and maintain electric wires and/or water supply piping over or under the land along any boundary thereof other than a road frontage and within a distance of 1,83 metres from the boundary and shall have reasonable access thereto for the purpose of maintenance, removal or extension.

The rights conferred by this condition shall be exercisable by any local authority or other body or person legally authorised to supply electric current or water for the benefit of the inhabitants of the township.

If the owner of the land be aggrieved by the unreasonable exercise of these rights he shall have the right to appeal to the Administrator, whose decision shall be final.

The local authority shall, without compensation, have the right to construct and maintain sewers and drains over or under the land along any boundary thereof other than a road frontage and within a distance of 1,83 metres from such boundary and shall have reasonable access thereto for the purpose of maintenance, removal or extension and the owner of the land shall, without compensation be obliged to allow the sewerage and drainage of any other land or street to be conveyed along such sewers and drains provided that if the owner of the land be aggrieved by the unreasonable exercise of these rights he shall have the right of appeal to the Administrator, whose decision shall be final.

Where two or more pieces of land subject to similar conditions imposed by the Administrator are consolidated with the consent of the Administrator, such consent shall, in the absence of anything to the contrary therein contained, involve the application of such conditions and this condition, to the consolidated area as a whole.

No. 252, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 164 EN 165 VAN 1979 INSAKE DIE VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEEBERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSAPROONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE WITTEWATER, DISTRIK WITRIVIER, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 164 van 1979 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 Gemeenskapontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 165 van 1979 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van 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 Vyf-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZE.

BYLAE

Restant van Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Waterval 65 JU, groot 8,6179 ha, volgens Kaart A5196/49.

The owner of the land shall, without compensation, be obliged to permit such deposit of material or excavation on the land as may, in connection with the formation of any street and owing to differences in level between the land and the street, be deemed necessary, in order to provide a safe and proper slope to the cut and fill commencing from the boundary of the land, unless he shall elect at his own cost, to build a retaining wall. This condition is constituted as a local authority is established and thereafter in favour of such local authority.

This condition is constituted in favour of the Administrator until such time as a local authority is established and thereafter in favour of such local authority.

IN RESPECT OF THE REMAINDER ONLY

Subject to a road servitude letters ABCDEF in favour of the local authority, imposed by the Administrator in terms of Ordinance 27/1949 and created by endorsement dated 5th October 1970, in terms of Section 3 Act 10/1944 on said Deed of Transfer No. 15322/1964.

AKTE VAN TRANSPORT/DEED OF TRANSFER NO. T542/1981

Beskrywing van eiendom/Description of property  
Lot 27 of 3 of the Farm Riet Rivier No. 812

Voorwaardes wat vervall/Conditions to be lapsed  
THIS PROPERTY IS TRANSFERRED

Subject to the whole terms and conditions in the original Government Grant No. 842 dated 1st February, 1848, in so far as the same are still in force and applicable.

Subject to a half width of a Road Servitude 10,06 metres wide lettered C.D.B.G.H.B. on the Diagram thereof, in favour of transferred subdivisions of the said Subdivision No. 3 as created in the relevant subdivisional transfers.

No. 252, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 164 AND 165 OF 1979 RE 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 AN AREA AT WHITE RIVER, DISTRICT OF WHITE RIVER, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 164 of 1979 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 165 of 1979 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty fifth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

Remainder of Portion 3 of the farm Waterval 65 JU, in extent 8,6179 ha, vide Diagram A5196/49.

84  
No. 7952 3

No. 253, 1981

**WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 74 VAN 1963 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N AANGEWSE, OMSKREWE EN GEBRUIKSGBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGBIEDE, 1966, TE NELSPRUIT, DISTRIK NELSPRUIT, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL.**

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wys ek hierby Proklamasie 74 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 16 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van artikels 17 en 18 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in 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; en

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, slegs vir gebruik mag word slegs vir enige van die volgende handelsbesighede en beroepe—

(a) afslaer, algemene handelaar, apteker, barbier of haarkapper, eiendomsagent, eetshuisouer, handelaar in huishoudelike, patent- en eiendomsmedisyne, handelaar in motorvoertuie, handelaar in suut- of mineraalwater, kafeehouer, melkwinkel, pakhuis, pandjeshouer, pos- of ander bestellingsonderneming, restauranthouer, skoemaker, slagter, smous, spysenier, straatfotograaf, verhuurdiens, verkoopsman, verkoopsoutomathouer, vis-handelaar of -bakker, vrugte-, groente- en plantehandelaar, wassery of droogskoonmaakery-ontvangsdepot, Heremaker, ontwikkeling van foto's en raam van portrette;

(b) finansiële instelling;

(c) professie;

(d) spreekkamer;

(e) kantoor; en

(f) werkwinkel vir slegs—

(i) herstel van slotte en maak van sleutels;

(ii) herstel van televisie, elektriese en ander huishoudelike toestelle en aparate; en

(iii) opbou of monteer en verkoop van fietse en herstel van fietse.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-Tegtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-raad:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

**BYLAE**

**ARTIKEL 19—GEBRUIKSGBIED**

Begin by die westelikste baken van Gedeelte 1 van Erf 1 (Kaart A543/80) in die dorp Nelspruit; daarvandaan noord-ooswaarts, suidooswaarts, suidweswaarts en noordweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme in genoemde dorp langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 1 van Erf 1, Erve 2, 3 en 4, Gedeelte 1 van Erf 5 (Kaart A1576/35), Erf 1451 en resant van Erf 1, groot 625 m<sup>2</sup> (Kaart A542/80) tot by die westelikste baken van Gedeelte 1 van Erf 1, die beginpunt.

No. 253, 1981

**AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 74 OF 1963 AND DECLARATION OF A SPECIFIED, DEFINED AND USE AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT NELSPRUIT, DISTRICT OF NELSPRUIT, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.**

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 74 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

B. section 16 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 17 and 18 of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in 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 and occupations:

(a) auctioneer, general dealer, chemist and druggist, barber or hairdresser, estate agent, eating-house keeper, dealer in household, patent and proprietary medicines, dealer in motor vehicles, dealer in aerated or mineral waters, café keeper, milk shop, warehouse, pawnbroker, mail-order or other order undertaking, restaurant keeper, cobbler, butcher, hawker, caterer, street photographer, hiring service, salesman, vending machine keeper, fishmonger and fishfrier, fruit, vegetable and plant dealer, laundry or dry-cleaning receiving depot, tailor, developing of photos and framing of portraits;

(b) financial institution;

(c) profession;

(d) consulting room;

(e) office; and

(f) workshop only for—

(i) repair of locks and cutting of keys;

(ii) repair of television-, electrical- and other domestic appliances and apparatus; and

(iii) constructing or assembling and selling of cycles and repair of cycles.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fifth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

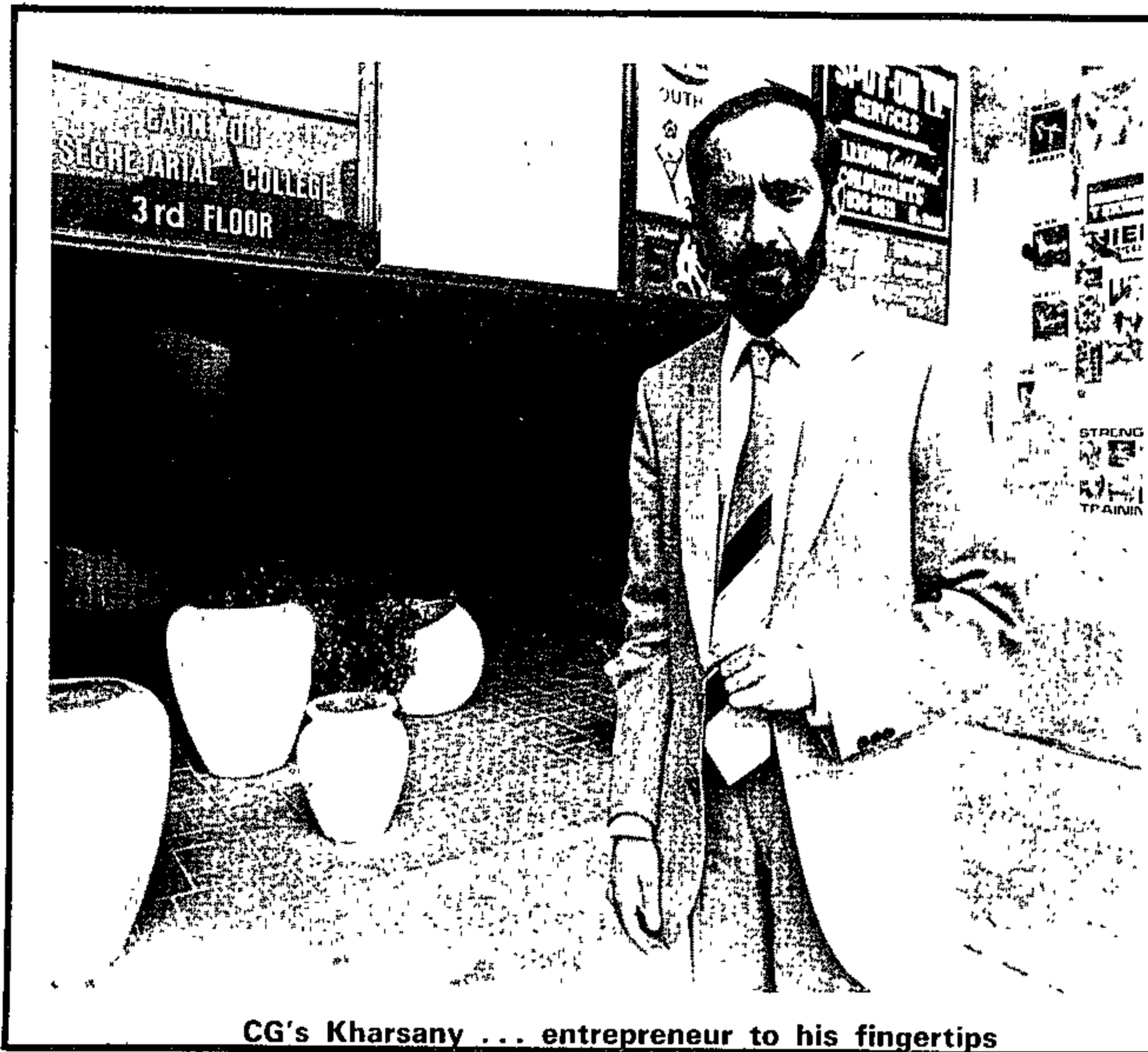
**SCHEDULE**

**SECTION 19—USE AREA**

Beginning at the westernmost beacon of Portion 1 of Erf 1 (Diagram A543/80) in Nelspruit Township; thence north-eastwards, south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties in the said township so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 1 of Erf 1, Erven 2, 3 and 4, Portion 1 of Erf 5 (Diagram A1576/35), Erf 1451 and remainder of Erf 1, in extent 625 m<sup>2</sup> (Diagram A542/80) to the westernmost beacon of Portion 1 of Erf 1, the point of beginning.

*for full list see GG 7952*





CG's Kharsany ... entrepreneur to his fingertips

The SPA will test in the courts the clause in the Group Areas Act which relates to suitable alternative accommodation.

"Meanwhile," says Kharsany, "I will stay until I am forced to leave. And I will use all the legal means possible to prolong my stay. I do not consider Lenasia suitable alternative accommodation."

He is just as firm on the CBD issue. "The CG would neither consider asking the authorities for a permit to trade in the city nor use its influence to get special treatment.

"The company would rather just sit it out and work towards a change in legislation."

Kharsany is relaxed but animated. His ongoing clashes with the authorities do not appear to have marred his ability to maintain a calm perspective, and he shows amusement rather than bitterness when reflecting on the motivations underlying regulations.

His business career began when he was 12. He set up a chicken business in Standerton.

"I saw there was a scarcity of fowls and decided to fill the need. I did well and was soon employing my schoolmates in the business."

But he soon incurred the wrath of those already in the market. "They tried to have me up for not having a trading licence. But their tactics didn't work — the authorities realised that, as a 12-year-old, I was not eligible for a licence and they dropped the issue. It was this experience that taught me competition could be rough."

After completing his secondary education at Durban's Orient High School, he studied at the Indian Tribal College. During this period he sold insurance. He made money,

realised that commerce was where his aptitude lay and swapped from arts to a B Comm.

He then completed an MBA at Wits. It was during his stay at the business school that he first took a look at the Indian business community.

"I realised that while it may have had relatively powerful businesses, all were family owned. The system which relies on the family has obvious advantages. It is fiercely individualistic, but it also has the disadvantage of stifling large operations.

"The CG is trying to encourage corporate formations within the community and we see our role as marrying money with management.

"The small size of Indian companies must also be blamed on the Group Areas Act," says Kharsany. "Under this harsh piece of legislation, expansion is often not possible without a white nominee."

The MBA did not prove to be the open sesame Kharsany had anticipated. "I found great difficulty getting a job and was often tempted to tell potential employers that I had no more than a matric. As an Indian I was overqualified."

He eventually found himself in Anglo marketing insurance.

But frustration set in early. "Ethnicity was often an issue and I soon stopped getting any satisfaction out of work. Besides, one was not part of the decision-making process."

Breaking with family business tradition, Kharsany set up the CG with a capital base of R1m. It has grown substantially and now has five subsidiaries covering finance, investment, insurance, property and leasing.

A new shipping division is planned for next year.

Another first is planned. CG intends to appoint two whites to the board. The reason, it seems, is not merely inverted tokenism.

"It is essential, if the company is to get anywhere, that it engages people with the right skills and contacts."

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It was one of the people who... Kharsany is committed to the philosophy of free enterprise. Adam Smith, the creator of the Indian, he felt that a nation's economic...

While I believe that capitalism is the system best equipped to develop a country, I recognize that in the final analysis it is associated with apartheid and this does not have much of a future in my eyes.

It is not hard then to see why Judge capital is naturally... whether they are white or black.

Kharsany has been prohibited from expanding his business into the CBD, has just had the trading down town government on a project to establish a fund bank, and is about to be put out of his Durban home.

But he does not take things lying down. As secretary of the Save Progress Association (SPA), he has been at the forefront of the unsuccessful struggle to prevent tenants being evicted and the area demolished.



'No help' <sup>KDM</sup>  
<sup>14/12/81</sup>  
for victim  
of Group <sup>84</sup>  
Areas Act

Mail Reporter

MRS Yvonne Morgan — the 37-year-old Indian art dealer ordered by a magistrate to vacate her Braamfontein flat — spoke bitterly yesterday of her desperate search for accommodation in Johannesburg.

"Will no one help me? The authorities are supremely unconcerned," said an exhausted-looking Mrs Morgan.

Mrs Morgan is one of more than 400 blacks, coloureds and Indians found living in Johannesburg's white-zoned areas. Most were charged under the Group Areas Act and ordered to leave their homes.

A magistrate ordered her to leave Braamfontein by midday yesterday.

During the interview, family and friends were carrying furniture into a small van parked in Smit Street.

### London

"I spent years in London — in a gorgeous Victorian house — and spent most of my time defending this country. I came back to this — and I can't even stay in this dump," Mrs Morgan said as she gestured toward the shabby room she was leaving after 18 months.

"I am very bitter. There has been so much publicity over these cases, and not a finger has been lifted to help us — myself and the hundreds of others. It's all like a very, very bad movie," she said.

# Shadow Jengsthens Over Pageview

RDM 24/12/81  
814

JASSAT MANSIONS

A Pageview woman said bitterly: "Even the crumbs are being taken away from us."

And that statement sums up the view of residents, haunted through the festive season by the countdown to December 31, when they will be stripped of their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act.

However, it is unlikely that about 2 000 people remaining in the suburb will find their possessions on the pavements on that day.

Mr. Dirk Rossouw, regional director of the Department of Community Development, said yesterday there would be no evictions over the New Year holiday.

"Nevertheless, I will be forced to take the necessary steps to clear the area soon after that."

About 150 families have so far resisted moving to Lenasia, 35km outside Johannesburg. They are adamant about living near the city centre, even if it means giving up their Pageview homes and moving to Fordsbury/Newtown/Burgersdorp.

The citizens are so bitter about "being shunted from pillar to post because of the colour of our skin" that they haven't discounted violence.

Mr. "Tank" Bulbulia, a trader with eight shops in the city, pointed out there had been no protest violence in Pageview, unlike other areas.

He said the grim prospect of eviction had caused him to suffer heart palpitations.

By ANNE SACKS

Other residents have said they are drained of any feeling — except overwhelming anger, bitterness and helplessness.

"The worst has already happened to us," said Mr. Bulbulia's sister-in-law Mrs. Khatija, whose family's four properties in 14th Street were expropriated by the department.

"We have sleepless nights worrying about what is going to happen to us."

"We are being stripped of our dignity as human beings."

She said immigrants were given State aid, to which they were entitled, but not at the expense of people born here who had served the country.

"We blacks have so little, and now even the crumbs are being taken away."

Some Pageview residents have been told their lights and water will be cut on December 31, but

Mr. Rossouw denied his department intended doing this.

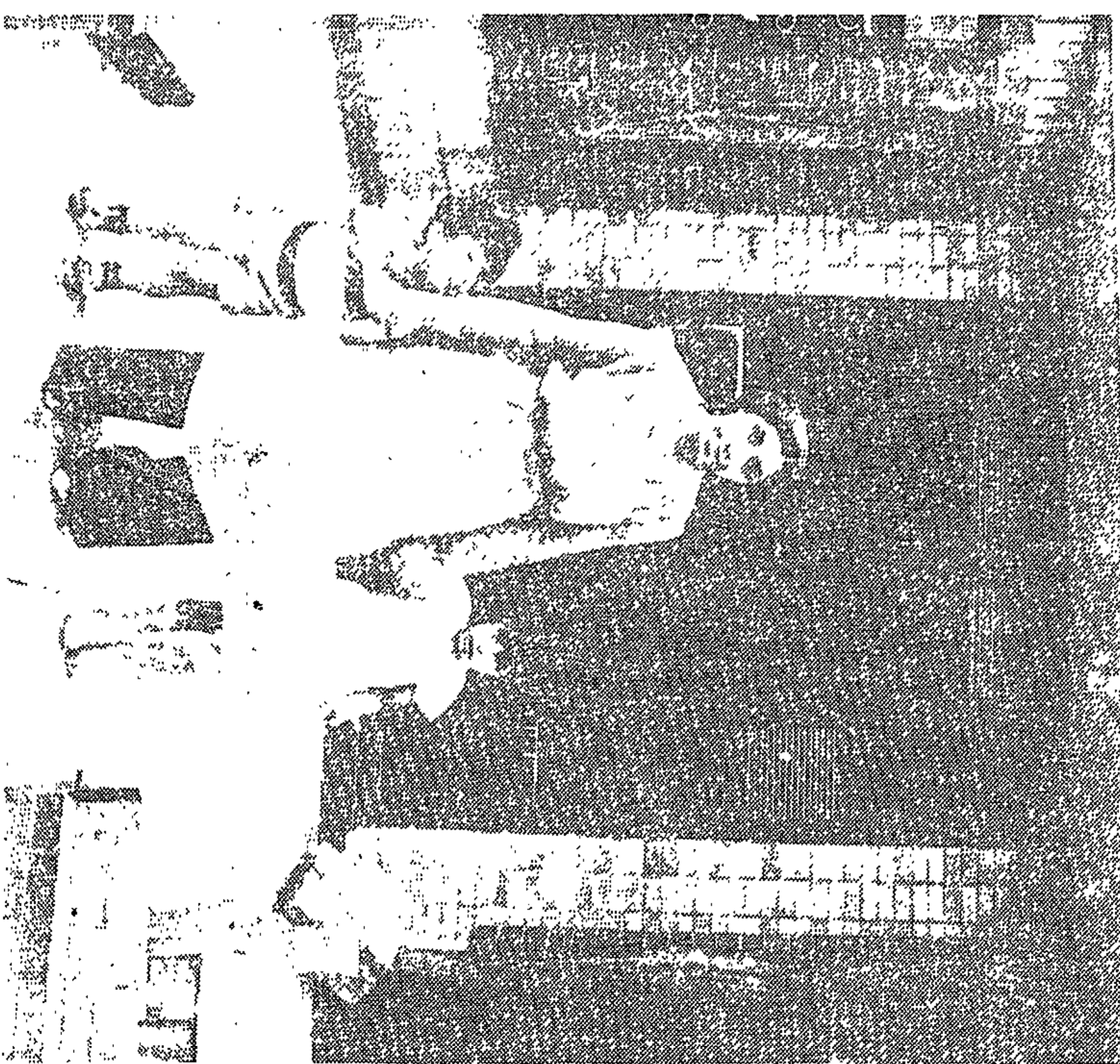
He added that the department had made 200 Lenasia homes available to Pageview residents, but could not hold them indefinitely because of the great demand.

Mr. Ebrahim Kharsany, secretary of the Save Pageview Association and managing director of the Corporate Group, has suggested an alternative to moving to Lenasia.

"The Government should develop a block of flats in new Newfordsdorp for these families," he said.

"Failing that, Pageview residents will take steps to involve financial institutions in such a project."

"Since the project could take up to two years to complete, Pageview families should be able to live temporarily in suburbs such as Braamfontein and Hillbrow until the building is completed."



THE LAST DAYS . . . Mrs. Tahera Kharsany and her children, Rabia, 4, and Mohammed, 2, outside their Pageview flat amid demolishers' debris

Picture: ABSALOM MNISI

# PAGEVIEW IS FOR WHITES

— That's what the writing on the wall still says after someone tried to wipe it off...

By DAVID NIDDRIE

SCRAWLED across the outside wall of one of Pageview's few remaining houses, in metre-high letters, are the words "Pageview is for whites".

Someone has tried to paint out the last word, whites, but it did not work any more than the attempts to deny the reality of the crudely daubed statement have worked.

Because by the last day of this year the last of the 1 200 families who once inhabited Pageview must be out of their homes.

In the past month, every occupied home in Pageview has had an eviction order pushed through the letter box.

Two families have been told they can stay until January 31. The rest have been ordered out by

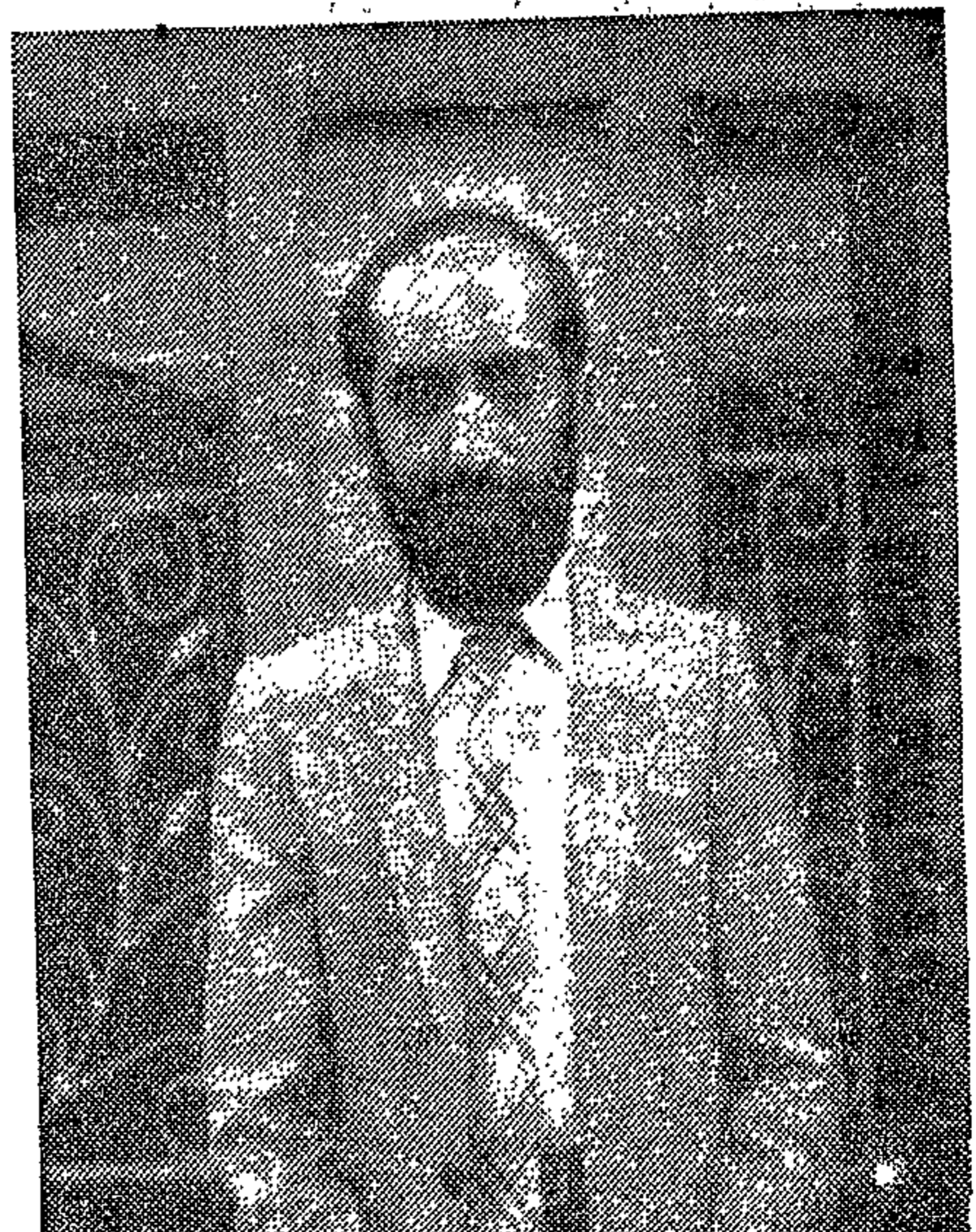
has opted to spend the time at home, rather than return from a holiday to find his home destroyed and his furniture on the streets.

"I haven't packed up like some of the others. I don't believe they'll kick us out yet — but I wouldn't put anything past these people, they haven't got a good reputation."

Like many of the other remaining families, he is not remaining in Pageview as an act of defiance against racial removals.

He would not mind making the move made by thousands of others before him, to Lenasia, Johannesburg's Indian township.

"I would move if they offered me a house I could afford. But they've offered me and my family a place for R375 a month, and that's excluding lights and water, to say nothing of transport to and from work."



ment of Community Development.

The 100 remaining families have watched for 25 years — since 1956, when Pageview was rezoned from Indian to white — as neighbours and friends have moved out, and their homes have been destroyed.

Now it is their turn. "Everyone is sitting, waiting," Mr Farook Varachia, chairman of the Pageview Residents' Association, said this week. "There is one family which goes to India on business every Christmas. This year they were due to leave on December 29 — they'd got their trickets, visas and everything. But you'll find them at home, waiting."

"Many of the families are packed and ready, just in case these Government officials do come to throw them on to the streets on December 31," added another resident, who asked not to be named.

On leave for a month, he

live that kind of life, and I'm not rich, neither are most of the people in Lenasia."

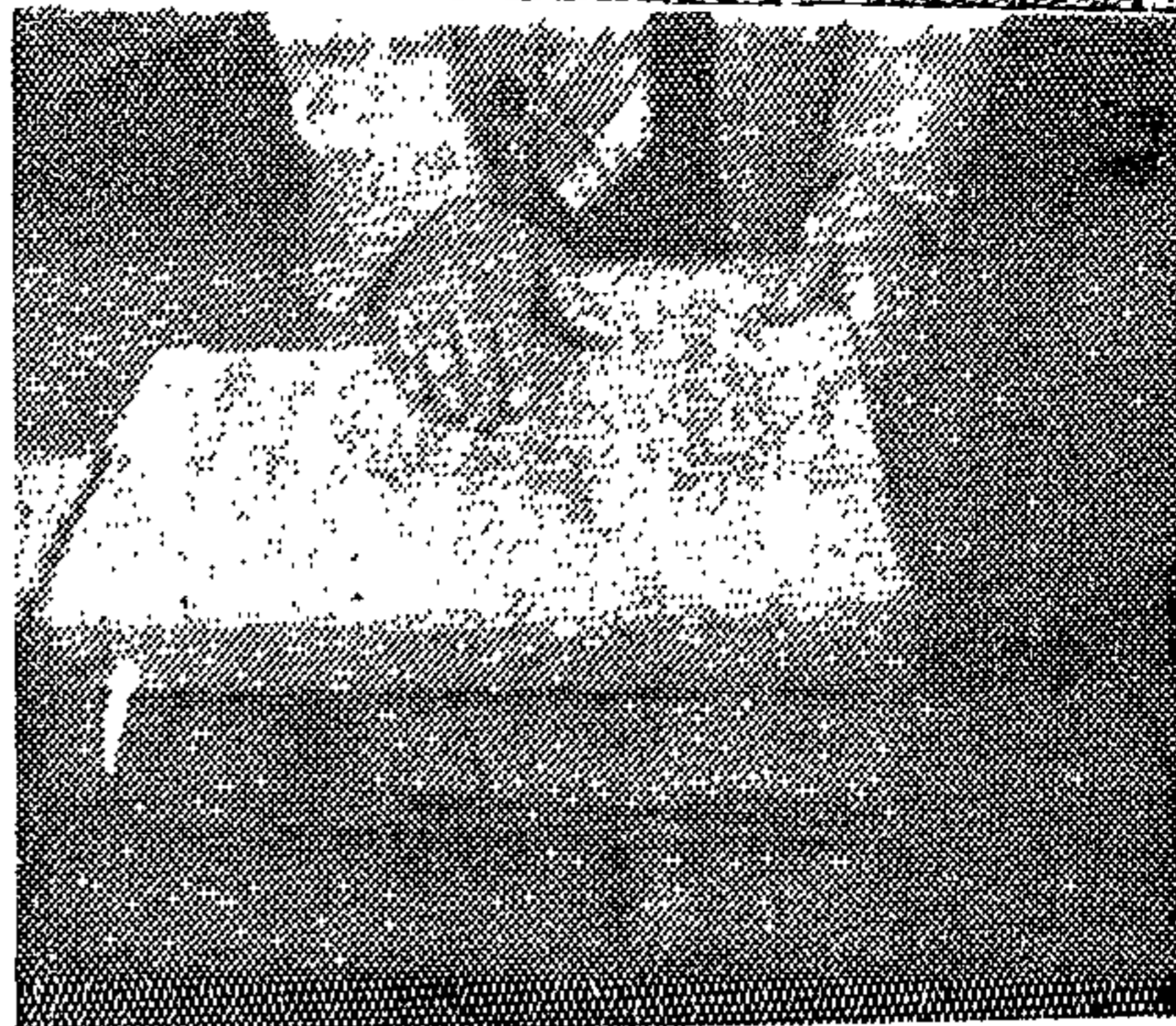
By law, added Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, secretary of the residents' association, the department had to supply residents with "reasonable alternative accommodation" before forcing them out of their homes.

"We do not believe homes 35km from the centre of the city are reasonable alternatives.

"Many people are not being given the housing they chose. They are being asked to move into smaller, temporary places. Why can't they just stay here until their new houses are ready?" he asked.

He added that many families had been warned that their electricity and water would be disconnected if they had not moved by Thursday.

The Department of Community Development's regional director, Mr Dirk



**EBRAHIM Kharsany . . . Ready to move out when the officials move in**

Rossouw, was not available to comment on this.

However, he had earlier told reporters there would be no evictions over New Year. "But I will be forced to take the necessary steps to clear the area soon after that," he added.

None of the families believe they will be able to defy for much longer the Government's decision to

turn Pageview into a white suburb.

The best they are hoping for is another reprieve.

So, for the now tiny community of Pageview, December 31 will not be time of celebration, but of waiting anxiously to see whether the Government will carry out the threat in its eviction orders.



**FAROOK Varachia . . . the writing's on the wall and there's no denying it**

... THE WINS AWAY FROM THE DEATH HOUSE. THE MORTUARY VAN IS IN THE BACKGROUND. ● Pictures by

# Indian families get Stock

## Exchange notice to quit

By Yusuf Nazeer

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange has given all Indian tenants in a three-storey city building notice to quit by tomorrow.

More than 50 people, including a businessman, Mr. Ahmed Dadabhai, who has two cold stores in the block stocked with fruit which he says is worth R100 000, are involved.

They told The Star today they have nowhere to go and the Stock Exchange had offered no

alternative accommodation.

The manager (Administration) for the Stock Exchange, Mr. Robby Newton, said: "We are under no obligation to give them alternative accommodation."

He said Mr. Dadabhai had been notified at the beginning of the month to vacate the building. The property is opposite the stock exchange in 11 Keek Street.

Mr. Dadabhai said no homes or businesses were available in Johannesburg or Lenasia for Indians.

"If I'm kicked out tomorrow I shall be ruined," he said.

Families living in the three-storey block were among the people who appeared in court under the Group Areas Act earlier this year for living in a white area.

Some people were fined. The Department of Community Development, later granted them permits to live there.

It is understood the Stock Exchange wants to demolish the building to create parking space.

## Holiday . US-Israel

### Racing special

There are race meetings at Turfontein on Friday and Saturday and The Star tomorrow will be packed with previews of the two meetings.

Racing Extra, with all the tips, form and betting for the meeting on New Year's Day, will be published tomorrow as well as Startform Jackpot Guide and Racing Extra for the meeting on Saturday.

Startform Jackpot Guide and speed ratings for Friday's meeting are on Page 20 today.

### 'a new

JERUSALEM — States Senator Peter yesterday long meeting with Prime Minister Me Begin and said later he hoped their discussion signalled "a new beginning" in the friendship" between two nations.

The Senator told them: "It was a fine meeting. We together on many misunderstandings in the past."

He refused to give details but said there were three major areas of discussion — Lebanon

# The 'White' Absurdity

By Nigel Mandy

Under the Group Areas Act Johannesburg has been proclaimed as a "white" area for ownership and occupation. This is an absurdity because our city work force, its shoppers and its visitors are increasingly and inevitably multiracial.

The proclamation of funds against free market principles. It impedes the efficient functioning of Johannesburg as the financial, business administrative and professional services capital of the sub-continent of southern Africa.

Throughout history the need for social and economic adjustment in response to changing circumstances has been felt first in the great cities. It is therefore natural that Johannesburg has set the pace in securing permits for non-whites to have access to international hotels, legitimate theatres, restaurants and many other facilities.

The Government is phasing out previous illogical and unjust restrictions on the performance of managerial and professional work by non-whites, and such restrictions as remain are largely being ignored in practice here.

We recognise that the Government has acted positively in the implementation of the Rieker Report by lifting the trading restrictions previously applied to blacks in black residential areas. However, reason for

serious concern was to be found in the Prime Minister's statement that "the Group Areas Act and related Acts such as the Slums and the Housing Act should be investigated by a technical committee in order to introduce improvements without prejudice to the principle of own towns and urban communities".

An inquiry into the residential aspects of the Group Areas Act and related legislation is to be welcomed, although we find the subsequently announced terms of reference of the Strudom Commission to be unduly restrictive.

But with the greatest respect we submitted to the Prime Minister that there is no valid reason to delay still further the opening of central business districts (at local option) for trade, industry and the professions to members of all race groups.

The reference to the avoidance of "prejudice to own town and urban communities" appears to be based on a fundamental misconception by the Government of the nature of a metropolitan city with its satellite towns and townships.

This can be explained by reference to the Inner Witwatersrand "JOMET" area. Johannesburg as the core city is surrounded by various other towns and

At the recent opening of the new offices of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg Mr Nigel Mandy advocated the opening of the city's CBD to all races.



NIGEL MANDY  
... no drawback.

townships forming a single metropolitan entity. According to the Prime Minister's draft PIVV Spatial Development Strategy Report the present population of about 2.2-million comprises about 25 percent whites, 54 percent coloured people, 24 percent Asians and 57 percent blacks.

In this area non-residential floor space, i.e. offices, shops, factories, constitute the job opportunities. JOMET has over 20-million square metres of such space with Johannesburg having over 71 percent, Germiston 15

percent and no other town has more than 5 percent. No matter how much industrial and commercial space might be constructed in the non-white areas, a majority of persons of all races will continue to converge on Johannesburg's central business district and its nearby industrial areas to work, to shop and to enjoy the facilities and services of a great metropolis.

The "white" towns such as Randburg, Sandton and Roodepoort have all developed their own powerful shopping facilities. Their offices and industries are expanding rapidly. This has occurred through natural processes.

The growth of Randburg, Sandton and Roodepoort took place under free market principles. They did not require any protection against the pull of the CBD.

It is hardly logical therefore to suggest that the non-white population should be denied opportunities in the CBD in order to further the development of their own areas.

Restricting the entrepreneurial, professional and managerial opportunities

of blacks, coloureds and Asians to their own areas would stunt the growth of those areas and would constitute the continuation of hurtful and unjustifiable discrimination and the violation of free market principles.

The transfer of knowledge and skills is best achieved in a situation where white and non-white work together. Some of the non-whites will be better equipped to practise trade, industry and the professions in their own residential areas; and the rest will become more affluent and knowledgeable while working elsewhere and thereby will be able to contribute more fully to the life of those areas.

The realities of the situation require that the Government should at the very least permit an area like Johannesburg CBD to be opened fully to all races for trade, industry and the professions where its organised commerce and industry so request.

● Nigel Mandy is chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association and chairman of the Black, Coloured and Asian Community Services sub-committee of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.



# Government misled us,

# say Pageview families

By Joe Nazeer

The 90 families remaining in Pageview who have been threatened with eviction if they do not leave the area after this weekend said today that the Government had misled the public that Fordsburg was for Indians.

Bitter families said that while they were prepared to move out of Pageview, they wanted to live in Fordsburg which the Government said was for Indian occupation.

Spokesmen for the Save Pageview Association called on the Government today to make available some of the 24 percent of the land it owns in Fordsburg for flat and home development for Pageview's Indians.

They said that white and Indian financiers were prepared to begin building flats and houses for people in Fordsburg immediately.

84

#27

Stan 3/12/81

### LETTER

A company director, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, who was invited by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to the business summit conference in Cape Town last month sent an urgent letter to Mr Botha recommending that the Government develop housing in Fordsburg for Pageview people without delay.

The secretary for the association, Mr Farouk Varachia, asked: "Why did the Government promise us Fordsburg when no steps are being taken to settle us in the area?" "We are city dwellers and we feel it is morally unjust to force us out of the homes in which we have lived for many years to a rural area in Lenasia," said Mr Varachia.

Several families said that if they were evicted they would live in tents in Fordsburg.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Johannesburg, Mr D H Rossouw, said today that some families were co-operating with the department and were moving to Lenasia. He expected most of the people in Pageview to co-operate and move out by the New Year.

Lenasia <sup>(84)</sup>  
Staw  
home was <sup>31/12/81</sup>  
'confiscated  
and resold'

By Yussuf Nazeer

A Lenasia man plans to take legal action against the Department of Community Development, which he claims took away his home — and resold it to a former Durban resident.

A member of the Lenasia management committee in the South African Indian Council, Mr Abe Choonara, who is trying to get Mr Rashid Abdul's home returned to him, said the department "had no right" to take away a home which had been fully paid for.

Mr Abdul, who is now living with his parents in Albatross Street, Lenasia, said the department had confiscated his house in November last year.

He bought the house at 60 Amphis Street, Lenasia Ext 5 nine years ago.

Mr Abdul said that while he was away in Durban on business a boarder was looking after his home.

When he returned with his wife he was notified that his home was going to be taken from him on the grounds that he had no children. He is now divorced.

Mr Choonara said he had reported the matter to the department's regional representative in Johannesburg, Mr D H Rossouw, as the house had been resold by a subordinate official of the department.

Mr Rossouw has denied knowing anything about the case and said he could not comment unless a written report was given to him by Mr Abdul.

Mr Abdul said the department knew about the matter. If had not returned the R7 000 he had originally paid for the house.

"Unless they return my house or, alternatively, my money, I shall have to hand the matter to my attorneys," he said.