

MIGRANT LABOUR, SA.

PASS LAWS -

GENERAL

AUG. 1981 — 14 SEPT. 81

CT 1/8/81
**Women
refused
food
police**

206

Crime Reporter

POLICE had given only bread to women and children arrested on pass offences and held in Manenberg cells because they had refused all other food police had offered.

This was because friends and relatives had supplied them with such a large amount of food, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier D. B. Nothnagel, said yesterday.

He was commenting on statements made earlier this week by MPCs Mrs D. Bishop and Mrs Molly Blackburn. They said 37 women and 23 children had spent three days in the Manenberg cells living on water and one slice of bread, each a day after their arrest last Friday.

This was untrue, the brigadier said. The normal diet for those arrested was soup, porridge and bread, and all this had been available. However, relatives and friends had "supplied such a large amount of food" that everything except the bread had been turned down.

The babies had been given 1kg of lactogen a day as well as Nestum baby food and bottles of fresh milk.

Medication

Some mothers had complained on Sunday evening that their children were sick. The district surgeon had been called and had dispensed medication, the brigadier said.

Dealing with allegations that the cells had been filthy, Brigadier Nothnagel said they were normally spotlessly clean. They had been messed up by those held in them and when this was pointed out to the detainees, they had refused to clean them.

"They were responsible for their own state of filth, if that was the case," he said.

Seven fined for ³⁰⁰ pass law offences

Staff Reporter

SEVEN people found guilty of pass law offences were yesterday fined between R20 and R70 in the Langa Commissioner's Court.

Another eight people either had their cases dismissed or their sentences suspended.

None of the accused was legally represented and they all pleaded guilty as charged.

According to the magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, the people had been arrested in Inerton on Thursday.

The advocates present at the court yesterday, Miss M de Swardt and Mr F Kloppers, said they were not instructed to defend people other than those arrested in Crossroads and Nyanga.

The accused in four remaining cases heard by the two courts sitting at Langa yesterday were legally represented and pleaded not guilty.

One of those defended was warned and his case dismissed after lengthy argument from Miss De Swardt.

Appearing for Mr Dubini Jali, Miss De Swardt argued that he was not guilty because he had not broken the law intentionally.

"There was no *mens rea* on his part. The onus is on the State to prove that the accused had knowledge that he was breaking the law," Miss De Swardt said.

Mr Van Wyk said that he saw the defence plea of *mens rea* was becoming a "new strategy" and that the State would have to further investigate the facts of the case.

Contract

Mr Jali said he had come to Cape Town under contract in 1975. His contract ended in 1978. He returned to Transkei and came back to Cape Town the following year.

He had approached the authorities for permission to remain, which he had not received. He approached them again a few days before his arrest and was told to wait in the bush.

Miss De Swardt, for Mr Jali, argued that he had taken the word of the authorities and had awaited their response. He had taken all the necessary steps in attempting to legalize his position.

Both advocates were instructed by Syfret, Godlonton-Fuller Moore, Inc. Mr D Mngweni prosecuted.

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The obstinate woman from Transkei

People Versus State is a matter of survival

By ANEEZ SALIE

A LADY FRERE woman told Langa Commissioner's Court that she had no intention of going back to Transkei.

"I think you're a bit obstinate in this," said the magistrate, Mr W Fourie.

The exchange occurred during one of the hundreds of pass law prosecutions heard last week.

"It shows a people's determination to eke out a living in the face of hostile authority

The Government standpoint is that Africans in urban areas are temporary sojourners. The Western Cape, says the Government, is a coloured labour preferential area in which Africans have no place. Hence, no houses for Africans have been built in the Western Cape for the past eight years.

When Africans present themselves in large numbers, as is the case in Cape Town, the authority is ideologically bound to take action — or else admit its policies have failed.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, said it was his department's intention to convert the notorious single quarters

in Langa into accommodation for married couples

Therefore, the hundreds of 'illegals' living in the quarters had to be evicted. They were, he said, preventing many 'legals' from enjoying the accommodation and such a situation could not be tolerated.

So it was that on July 16, in the early hours of a wet, cold winter morning, dozens of officials of the Peninsula Administration Board and policemen evicted the 'illegals.'

An 'illegal' is an African, in an urban area for longer than 72 hours without a permit.

They moved to an open field where they spent the night without shelter.

More than 1 150 people were arrested on the field. They were charged with

failing to possess an identity document, alternatively failing to produce such document and with being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours without permission.

Some were separated from their children; 61 children being jailed with their mothers.

The case for the 'illegals' is both straightforward and tragic.

They are forced by acute poverty and unemployment to move from the homelands to the urban areas.

The Government itself estimates that in the East London-King William's Town area unemployment is as high as 35 percent.

These two towns are the main ones in the region in which the Transkei and Ciskei fall, and, from which most of those prosecuted last week came.

The unemployment rate is more than 35 percent in the impoverished Ciskei and Transkei.

In the case quoted at the beginning of this article, Miss Nomsoiso Khama told the court she had come from Transkei in 1969 because she could not find work there.

TERMINAL MANUAL

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The money she now earned in Cape Town was sent back to Transkei to support her three children, who were living with her mother. Mr Fourie found her guilty of being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours without a permit and fined her R30 (or 30 days) Miss Khama refused to go back to Transkei and its poverty and unemployment, and Mr Fourie said he thought her obstinate. Two opposing forces — the people and the State.

A SECTION of Langa's single quarters.

Conflict in law
A JUDGMENT endorsed the rights of wives, in a family daughters and sons, 18, to live with the parents who had residential under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Solidation Act, is still in force. The area of 'conducive' houses, Mr John Knotze, the man of the West Administration Board said, the board was taking out the law as implemented. Recent court decisions which enabled black people to live together.

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Homeless

CT 4/8/81

exposed to

bitter cold

By YAZEED FAKIER

SIXTEEN more former residents of the Langa barracks have been arrested by police who yesterday removed the peoples' only form of shelter — branches sheets of plastic, timber and pieces of wood — exposing them to one of Cape Town's coldest nights this winter

And in an effort to keep the estimated 40 children out of the biting wind, which cut through even the thickest clothing nearby residents of Nvanga took the children into their homes

Social workers who visited the "illegal" residents, who have set up camp at the entrance to Nyanga, described the situation there last night as disastrous

Appeal for help

They have made an urgent appeal for food, clothing and other help

"The police confiscated what little shelter the people had and now they are standing in the freezing wind around their fires. I was there dressed in a woolly shirt, thick woollen jersey, a leather jacket and a seaman's overcoat and I was still shivering," one social worker said last night

"People in the City have no idea how cold it is because they are situated in the lee side of the northerly wind," another social worker said

He said the people were camped on an exposed piece of land in the middle of the Cape Flats and were at the mercy of the Cape's harshest weather

Several children are believed to be suffering from gastro-enteritis

When the Cape Times visited the scene groups of people, wrapped in blankets, stood off sat around small fires in a pathetic attempt to keep out the sharp icy winds

They fed their fires from a stack of wood given by a concerned citizen. Apart from the clothes they were wearing the wood was their only source of warmth

Shelters removed

Some of the people interviewed said about ten police vans arrived at the site yesterday. Police removed mattresses, a roll of black plastic given by a City firm, which had been used as covering, and planks used to build structures

They even took away branches

Mothers with babies on their backs frequently broke into song to lull the crying children to sleep

Asked if the people slept on the ground, one man, Mr G Jackson, said "We sleep where we are sitting or standing but otherwise we try not to sleep at all at night because it's too cold. We try to sleep during the day when it is not so cold"

Financial aid, which will be used to buy whatever is required at the time, should be sent to the African Women's Fund care of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, 37A Somerset Road, Cape Town

© Pictures, Page 9

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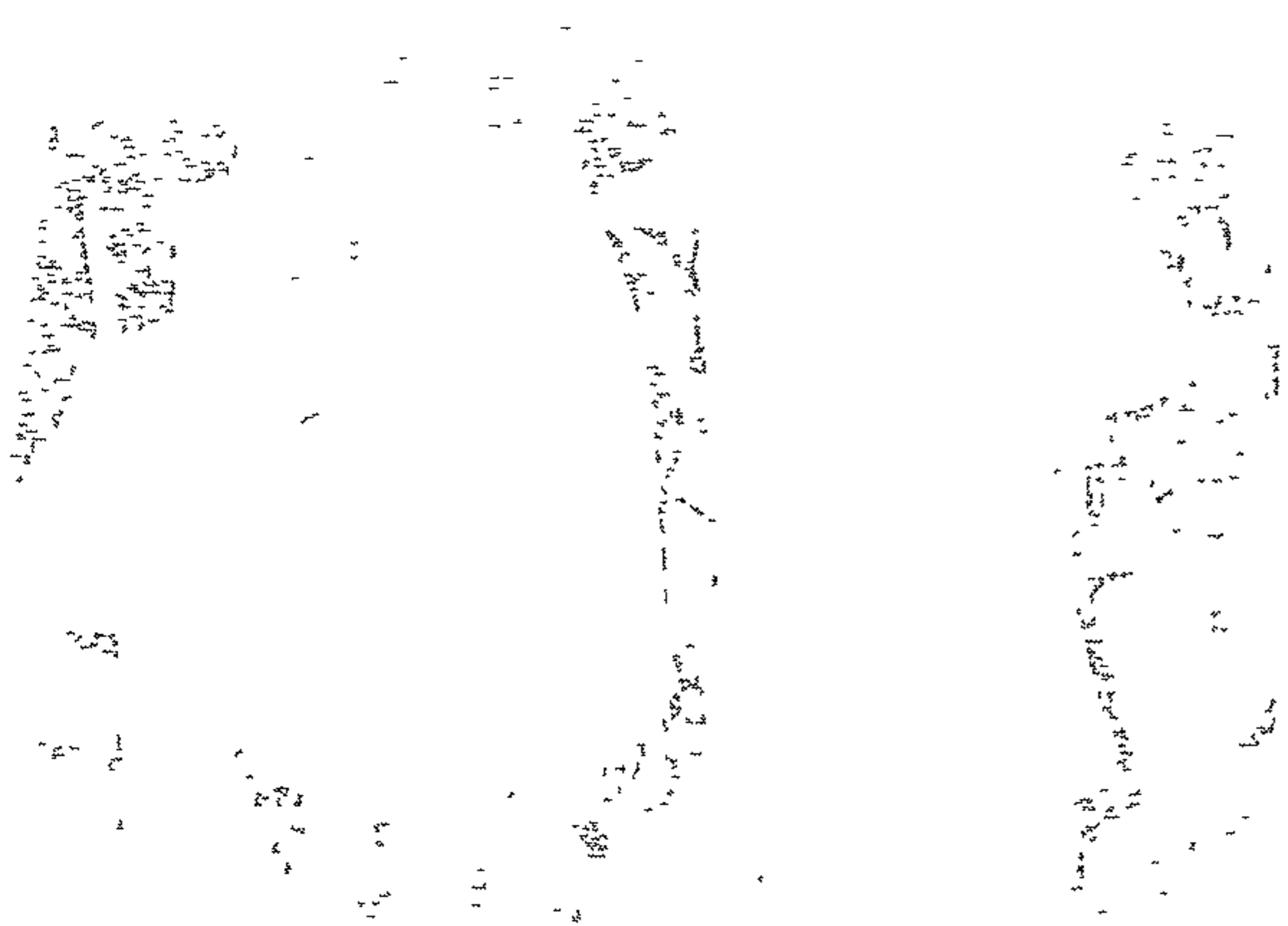
Lutherans plead for evicted

AF L. R. a meeting held last week to discuss its concern at the eviction of black from their homes and the prosecution of hundreds under the new laws the Lutheran Coordinating Committee has appealed to the authorities to reconsider their actions.

In a statement, the chairman of the committee, the Rt Rev C Prandt, called on the authorities to analyse the situation in cooperation with the community concerned and to provide alternative accommodation for the families of those whose labour was so essential to the economy.

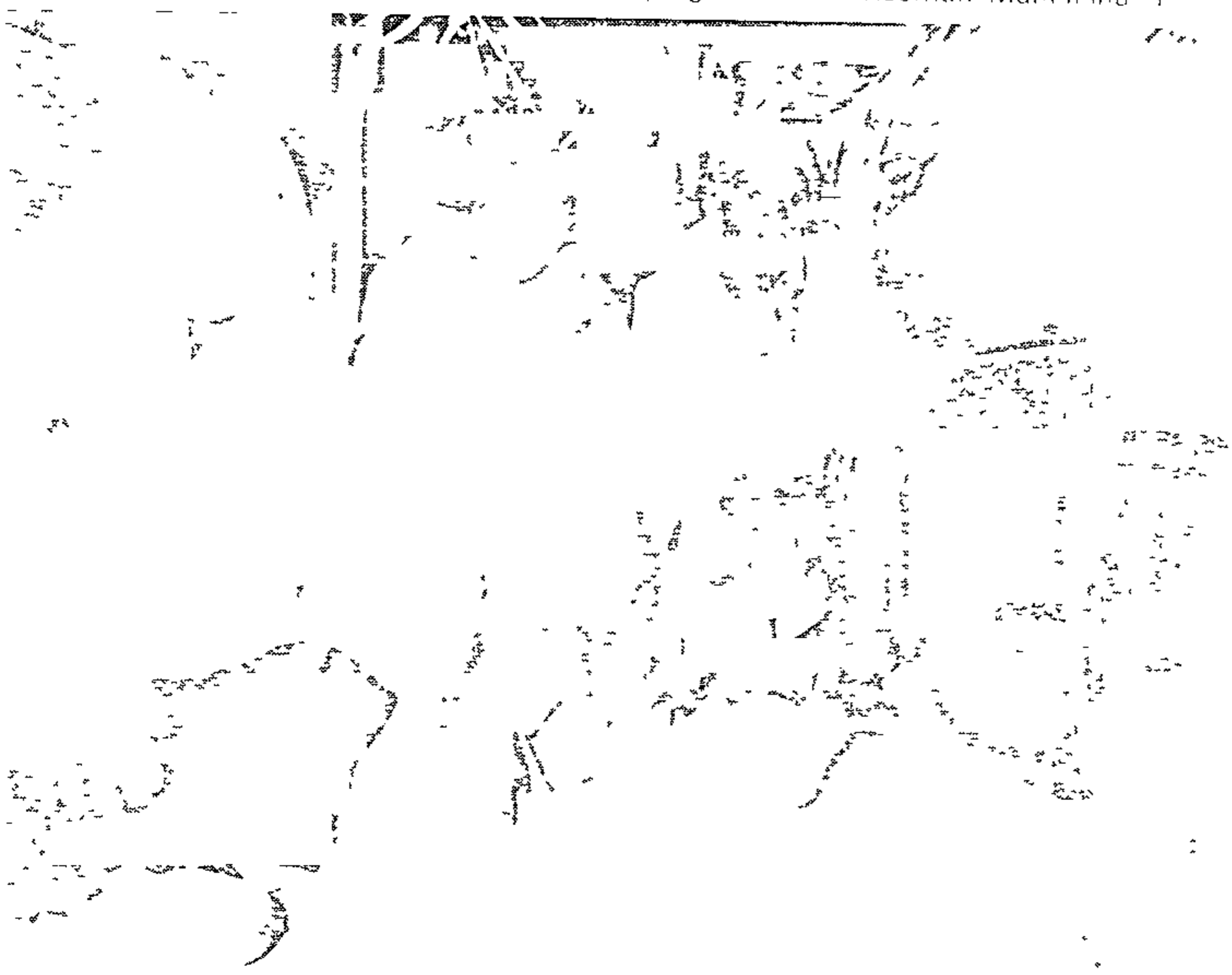
The separation of the family unit as a result of the migratory labour system is detrimental for sound family life as well as for the exercising of Christian responsibility by parents.

"We also deplore the method of applying the law by which men, women and children were arrested in wintry weather and their temporary shelters removed.



... to keep out the cold. From left Miss Nerswa ... Miss ...
Ngongi and Mr Wiseman Mabilishani

CT 4/3/81 (206)



5/6/61

Songs as 200 face winter night in open

By ROB KENNEDY
and CHESSIE GROSSELER
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... and
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... the wet and

littered sand at the entrance
to Nyanga
Mr Goyshin Jackson, 42
said he had been camping
out in the open since July 16
He said the cold had affected
the children the most
Mr Jackson described the
situation he was in "In
Transkei the towns are very

small and when you look for
work there are no jobs
That's why we are here
I can go back but there is
no work or food there I need
money to support my two
small children and my wife
who are here with me His
eldest son aged 16 is in
Transkei

Earlier in the day, the
people danced and clapped
in rhythm, smiles lighting up
their faces as they gave
thanks in song for food sent
by the Fish Hoek community
And as rain began to fall
they fell to their knees and
prayed
What did they pray for?

They were left homeless by
the erosion of illegal resi-
dents from the "zones hos-
tels in Lange, and their most
pressing need is housing
Admiralty Board
spokesmen have pointed to
the critical shortage of offi-
cial black housing in the
Cape Town area as one rea-

son for rejecting plea to
house the homeless
But the homeless huddle
are not asking for official
housing They ask for the
right to build their own
Their attempts to do so have
been answered with police
raids demolition of their im-
plementary shelters the fur-

rest of more than 1 000
illegal's pass-law trials, im-
prisonment and fines
Proposed to the elements,
but as fall victim daily to
brachitis and gastro-
enteritis
And yet they keep on re-
turning to the same plot of
barren land between Cross-

roads and Nyanga, as if
drawn by some force bent on
subjecting them to rearrest,
or at best long winter nights
in icy rain
About 200 gathered on the
same piece of land yesterday,
huddled around fires, fend-
ing off the rain with plastic
sheets and planks of wood

The rudimentary shelter
once provided them by the
bushes had since gone,
hacked down and burnt by
workmen supervised by SAP
and administration board
policemen
Workers from the Women's
Movement for Peace arrived
yesterday with steaming pots

of soup and beans provided
by residents of Fish Hoek
Women and children jostled
quietly around the food until
the pots were empty
In their midst, a small
white-clad, grey-haired nurs-
ing sister started to dance
Women and children re-
sponded gradually with
smiles and handclapping
"Good Samanthan give me wa-
ter," they sang as a stout
woman sporting dark glasses
joined the nursing sister's
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Evictions: Boraine challenges Koornhof

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CT 5/8/81 (240) (206)

He was involved in efforts to improve the happiness and quality of life of black people, but those here illegally came where there was no work or took jobs which should go those legally in the area

Dr Morrison said the government was doing all it could to house those legally in the Peninsula, spending R18 million on two phases of a three-phase project

Since November last year, 365 houses had been built and 450 families comprising 2 270 people transferred to New Crossroads. Of the shacks at Crossroads, 206 had been demolished and a further 2 400 would be demolished

Apart from those in Crossroads, there was a waiting list of 1 500 legal people who wanted housing. The evictions at the Langa barracks had been done so single quarters there could be converted to family housing

Earlier, the MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin, attacked the callousness of destroying makeshift shelters while the MP for Bryanston, Mr Horace van Rensburg, called the evictions one of the ugliest incidents in the country's history and "a heinous crime against a defenceless section of our community"

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was challenged yesterday to visit evicted families in the bush near Crossroads and see the effects of a policy which was "an offence before God".

The challenge came from the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine; in a censure-debate speech, in which he contrasted government actions with the government's professed Christian principles

'One of three PFP members who attacked the evictions yesterday, he said government laws resulted in inhuman treatment and, by destroying homes, the government was itself a threat to public order

His remarks drew angry interjections from Nationalist MPs and a heated defence of the government's humanitarian intentions from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison

"The time has come to speak words of truth. The government, which claims to base its policy on the Chris-

tian faith, must be called to account," Dr Boraine said

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had the "effrontery" to state that he and the National Party stood for the maintenance of civilized standards and the upholding of family life

Veneer

"The truth is that the discriminatory practices and policies of this government are not only degrading, dehumanizing and dangerous, but the basic and fundamental policy is an offence before God

"Let it be said, once and for all, unambiguously, that racism is at the heart of Nationalist policy. Sometimes it has a sophisticated veneer but at other times, notably at Langa and Nyanga, it has to be seen in all its horror"

Dr Boraine asked how many ministers or Nationalist MPs had been to Crossroads to see for themselves the results of their policies. Asked directly if he had seen those evicted, Dr Koornhof said he "was out there a couple of weeks ago and investigated the situation"

"I challenge him to go out there now and for God's sake stop it before it is too late," Dr Boraine said

Conscience

He asked whether officials had the slightest twinge of conscience when they returned to warm and dry homes after destroying the shelters of women and children in the midst of a severe Cape winter

The responsibility lay with a government which produced laws which divided families. The government was preoccupied with law and order, but there could be no law and order where there was not also justice

Dr Morrison reacted angrily to the "objectionable accusation" that government actions were an offence before God

The Bible, he said, required governments to maintain law and order. All those arrested at Langa and Crossroads had contravened laws made not to produce criminals but for socio-economic reasons

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Mrs Nowes Parfni, 60, sits smoking a pipe with friends at one of the many fires on the barren land between Crossroads and Nyanga at sunset yesterday as more than 200 people prepared for the long, cold night ahead. Songs as 200 face winter night

Picture Dan Bosman



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(8.48)

Koornhof bills to be re-introduced

CT 6/8/81 (206) (239)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had no intention of lifting influx control and would be reintroducing the three controversial bills on urban blacks withdrawn earlier this year, it emerged in questioning here yesterday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said influx control would not be scrapped as such, but serious attention was being given to fashioning this measure in the best possible and most acceptable way.

And the three controversial laws on urban blacks which Dr Koornhof withdrew have been revised and will be reintroduced this session.

Replying to a question

from Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston), the minister acknowledged that he had received representations for restrictions on black migrant workers in the Western Cape to be lifted.

"Various persons and bodies have made representations in this regard over a period of time, amongst others, the Black Sash and the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

"There is no intention to

lift influx control as such, but serious attention is being given to fashion influx control in the best possible and most acceptable way.

"Apart from the fact that the Western Cape is a coloured labour preference area, blacks here legally experience a high degree of unemployment and there is also a housing shortage," he said.

Earlier, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said the press was trying to force the government to do away with influx control regulations.

"We cannot allow this and we need the support of the private sector in this regard," he said.

Dr Koornhof's bills were withdrawn after a national outcry against them and when it was shown by the Official Opposition that far from improving the urban black's way of life they would in fact tighten controls over them.

The original aim was to protect urban blacks with Section 10 rights and increase their mobility on the labour market as recommended by the Riekert Commission.

However, the three bills were withdrawn and referred to the Grosskopf Commission for review.

Yesterday, Dr Koornhof said in reply to a question by the National Party's chief whip, Mr Alex Van de Breda, that he hoped to proceed with the new legislation this session.

'Less complex'

He said everything possible was being done to complete the three bills — the Black Community Development Bill, Black Local Authority Bill and Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

Mr Nic Olivier, the nominated PFP MP, whose analysis of the original bills played an important part in having them withdrawn, said yesterday "I hope that the new ones will be less complicated and reactionary than the first ones."

He said it was incumbent on the minister to release the Grosskopf Commission's report and recommendations and the government's reaction as soon as possible.

There had been suggestions that the bills would be referred to a select committee for consideration.

— Sapa and Political Staff



Dr Piet Koornhof



Mr Horace van Rensburg

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PFP angry over govt claims of incitement

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CT 6/8/81

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By MICHAEL ACOTT
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Progressive Federal Party members reacted angrily yesterday to a government accusation that the PFP had "incited" blacks illegally in the Crossroads area to disobey the law.



From left Dr George Morrison, NP, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP, Mr P W Botha, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert

PFP members rejected the allegation by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, accused the government of sweeping accusations and challenged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to name those he believed responsible.

Teargas: Le Grange speaks

Political Correspondent

After Mr Botha said this might become necessary and referred to "saboteurs", the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, issued a statement accusing the government of seeking scapegoats for its failures.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday teargas had been fired at a crowd outside the Langa Commissioner's Court last month because the people there had refused an order to disperse.

mand of Captain C A J Odenal, who had given the order to fire the teargas.

The row blew up during the censure debate as Dr Morrison resumed his heated rejection of the accusation by Dr Alex Boraine, PFP Pine-lands, that the Langa evictions were "an offence before God".

Replying to a question from Mr Tian van der Merwe, PFP Green Point, he did not mention police statements, subsequently disputed, that the crowd was threatening to storm the court building and release those being tried for being in the Western Cape illegally.

Replying to another question from Mr Van der Merwe, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the basic obstacles to development in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were funds and available land.

He then referred to the allegation made by Mr Botha on Monday that whites with ulterior motives were behind efforts to disturb race relations in this country.

He said the teargas had been fired "to disperse an unlawful gathering after the persons attending the gathering refused to disperse when called upon by the police to do so".

Steps taken to overcome these obstacles included approving a layout plan of the townships with a view to developing the open spaces by the building of 1 200 family units.

Dr Morrison alleged that blacks were being incited not to obey the law, not to respect officialdom, the administration board and the whole system.

Mr Le Grange said 49 policemen had been on duty at the court under the com-

Tenders for the first 160 houses in Nyanga have been called for.

Forcing collapse
He claimed that the "incitement" was aimed at forcing the legalization of black people illegally in the Western Cape and of forcing the collapse of influx control.

200 spend night in open

"We can deduce that even the press is trying to force us to remove this measure from the statute book."

LAST night more than 200 homeless people slept in the open near Crossroads, where families evicted from the Langa barracks nearly a month ago have been living under makeshift shelters or in the open

The new Crossroads situated at Nyanga is developed in two phases. Three hundred and seventy one of the 1 731 units in the first phase have been completed. In total the two phases will comprise 3 000 family units," he said.

fires made with wood off-cuts. Most of them had had a meal of soup and bread donated by community organizations and members of the public.

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"On the authority of the Prime Minister, the Progs are the inciters, because we find it in this House too," Dr Morrison declared

He said the effect of Dr Boraine's speech would be to incite the people further and also criticized "do-gooders who continually bring parcels of food"

The department had provided food, he said, for the first group of 50 people from the bushes at Hout Bay for whom they had tried to find jobs against their own better judgement because of the 20 000 legally in the area

Harry Schwarz, PFP Yeoville, then challenged Mr Botha to name those alleged to be behind agitation

Let us hear it here otherwise we are confronted with a cloak of insinuations"

Botha replied "It might become necessary"

Schwarz said it was essential not to make smearing allegations and challenged the government to name names so the people concerned could face them

Dr Slabbert subsequently issued a statement criticizing the allegation

"The accusation that PFP people incited the people at Langa is a pathetic and depressing avoidance of the reality that all of us are beginning to experience, the beginning of a breakdown in the influx control system of the government," he said

"The government has no alternative measures to cope with these pressures of urbanization other than forcing people to go back to the rural areas which they left because of hunger and lack of employment"

Early last night groups of people gathered around

People complained of a shortage of blankets and clothes

● Pictures, page 13

Academics

Myus 8/8/81

dispute 'bread from mouths'

THERE is no substance in the argument that the so-called 'illegal' blacks in the Western Cape are responsible for 'taking the bread from the mouths of legals'.

The situation is the exact opposite, according to leading academics.

Dr Francis Wilson, professor of labour economics and head of the division of economics research at the University of Cape Town, referred to evicted blacks now living in the bush near Crossroads.

It had to be borne in mind that the majority were women and children, he said.

TO BE NEAR

'They are in town to be near their husbands and to ensure a cut of their earnings. In addition they can take on char jobs to push up the earnings, he said.

'The mere fact that there are jobs available to them proves that they are not taking the bread out of anyone's mouth. In addition a woman in a char job is not substitutable by a young jobless man in Langa.'

Unemployment in the Cape was low among

blacks compared to areas such as Cofimvaba where many had been sent under influx control laws.

Dr Wilson said the women were filling jobs available in the Western Cape, jobs which would normally be vacant should they remain in the homelands.

By their presence and their earnings they were creating jobs—so the situation was actually the reverse.

Professor David Dewar, of UCT's urban problems research unit, and Mr Nic Olivier, a PFP MP, agreed that there was no substance in the argument.

Mr Olivier is a former professor of Bantu Law and Administration — as the field was then known — at Stellenbosch.

New members were enrolling daily in the city and the League was busy amongst them organising meetings and trying to "combat the gross ignorance amongst the many".³³
I have shown that writers who claim that the League's membership and following was exclusively white are disproved by historical evidence, however, it cannot be denied that the majority of members were whites. The most militant and dynamic element within the organisation was predominantly Jewish. Before examining in further detail the significance of the Jewish element within the organisation, it should be understood that the ISCL-CT cannot be treated as an exclusively Jewish organisation. It was not a Jewish organisation in the mould of 'The Friends of the Russian Freedom' or the 'Polet Zion'. The different tactics and strategies (do not forget that Jewish sections of the population, and their political broader spectrum of the wide by their citizens.

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and following was exclusively white are disproved by historical
I have shown that writers who claim that the League's membership

Morrison: It's incitement

THE Government was aware of people who were bedeviling relations between the authorities and blacks and it was perhaps time to start naming them, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

Speaking during the censure debate he said the Government was not simply chasing blacks from Langa and Crossroads because they hated them.

'Our actions are aimed at assisting those who are there illegally and maintaining law and order,' he said.

'But these people are being incited to agitate against the Government

and this incitement is aimed at making what is illegal, legal. We cannot allow this.

'It seems that even the Press is trying to force us to do away with measures such as influx control.

'We cannot allow this and we need the support of the private sector in this regard.'

Dr Morrison said there were also the 'do gooders' who were providing squatters with food while the Government, at the expense of others, had already provided them with food and were doing what they could to provide them with jobs and decent accommodation.

engaged and a wholesale destruction of rats was supposed to be undertaken. 18 Any improvement was superficial, however, and indeed, the task was enormous. Poverty and overcrowding were endemic in some quarters of the city. One of the most devastating criticisms came from Professor W.J. Simpson, the British plague authority who became adviser to the colonial government. "Next to Bombay, Cape Town is one of the most suitable towns I know for a plague epidemic", he said; there was an extraordinary proportion of ancient and filthy slums, occupied by a heterogeneous population; the Africans were unfit for town life; the poorer coloured people were even dirtier in their habits, while the Malays and Indians possessed the habits of the Asiatic, and the poorer class Portuguese, Italians, Levantines and Jews were almost as filthy as the others. "Living in the same insanitary areas, often living in the same houses, the different races and nationalities are inextricably mixed up, so that whatever disease affects the one is sure to affect the other". 19

In addition, special factors operated to exacerbate the situation. Dr Gregory in his report to the government noted the old and insanitary condition of many parts of the city, especially ancient stormwater sewers which created a labyrinth of rat runs; the extraordinarily large numbers of rats distributed throughout the town; the presence of a mixed population closely intermingled in their domestic relations; their filthy habits; the progress of a war and the military occupation, necessitating the accumulating of large masses of forage and other stores and their conveyance through the country, and the presence of large bodies of troops and their movements into and out of the infected area; and

the overcrowding attracted by the Plague came to Hewat, district Cottage Hospital, the Colony, and E.A. McCallum, had been taken of unpleasant Lieut. Jones of been a very large 1900.

of refugees and persons 1st February Dr Matthew is case at Rondebosch officer of Health for a European man named s, that section which ion revealed a number Ordnance Stores, and category that there had far back as September

5.3. IF STATEMENTS



The homeless at Crossroads

Prayers by fires sustained the evicted people of Langa, last night as they once again settled down to a night in the open at Crossroads. As a mother prays, right, her baby dozes. A guitar-strumming man, top, brings a little joy to two small children



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Political Staff
TEAR-GAS was used at the
Langa Commissioner's
Court on July 16 to dis-
perse an unlawful gather-
ing, the Minister of Police,
Mr Louis le Grange, told
the Assembly yesterday.

Answering questions put
to him by Mr Tran van der
Merwe (PFP Green
Point) Mr le Grange said
this had been done after
those attending the gather-
ing refused to disperse
when called upon by the
police to do so.

August 6/8/81
Tear-gas - Le Grange answers

There were 49 police-
men on duty at the court
that day, and the order to
fire tear gas at the crowd
was given by Captain C A
J Odendal.

DISGRACEFUL

The PFP MPC for Gar-
dens, Mrs Di Bishop, said
today that police should

concentrate on avoiding
and solving crime rather
than creating it.

'The police behaviour
is disgraceful and the
Minister should try to
avoid a recurrence rather
than to present feeble
excuses for a lack of
judgement by a junior
officer.

'The police can create a
criminal situation at any
time by calling on peace-
ful people to disperse.

'This self-created illegal-
ity is not a valid reason
for throwing tear-gas
among women and child-
ren gathered outside a
court,' she said.

making good progress. Grey continued to take a keen interest in
their welfare and covered all their expenses.¹¹
Early on in their stay, Tlatl and Tsekelo each wrote a number of
articles in Sotho, dealing with the language, history and customs
of their countrymen, their own quest for education and their
adventures which ended with their coming to Cape Town. These
were almost certainly produced at the instigation of the Governor
who was then collecting books and papers relating to the African
people.¹² Damane and Sanders believe that these are "the
earliest writings of any note produced by Africans of southern
Africa, and they are certainly the earliest writings of any note
produced by a Sotho or Lesotho".¹³ They have published Tlatl's
history of the Sotho with a translation, notes, and historical-
and literary appreciations. Tsekelo's account of his experiences
with Tlatl, entitled Litaba tsa bara ba Moshoeshe, ('The Story
of the Sons of Moshoeshe'), and dated 4th April, 1858, awaits
similar treatment.

Whereas Tlatl's history is an uncritical presentation of oral
tradition, Tsekelo's work is "more original" and shows the
influence of his acculturation, although it must be remembered
that he was writing to please his patron. Two passages are
quoted as illustration. In the first, Tsekelo expresses some-
thing of his religious feelings. The translation reads:¹⁴
"Everyone who is still alive lives because of God,
God of those who weep, who are happy, who are sad,
of the wealthy people, of the poor, of the resting,
of the tired ones, God of all... When these little
Basotho (Tsekelo and Tlatl) had left (their home)
in such extraordinary circumstances, God did not
forsake them so they could be like a leaf from a
maize cob which is blown away by the wind into the
uninhabited ruins, and to perish in the desert."

4. (c) \$3,500

If this order were not landed, fixed overhead would be under applied by \$2,500. Therefore, taking the order increases profits by \$1,000 plus \$2,500 or \$3,500.

Another way to present the same idea follows:

Sales will increase by 5,000 × \$3.50 = \$17,500 + \$1,000 = \$18,500
 Expenses will increase by 5,000 × \$3.00 = \$15,000
 Fixed overhead will not change.
 Change in profit \$ 3,500

Note that this answer to (4) assumes that variable selling expenses are not influenced by this contract.

5. (a) \$4,000 decrease (\$7,500 - \$3,500).

Government Contract	Regular Channels
As above	
<u>\$3,500</u>	
Sales, 5,000 × \$6.00	
Increase in expenses:	
Variable costs only:	
Manufacturing,	
5000 × \$3.00	
Selling,	
to do so	
each	
when called upon by the police	
the gathering refused to disperse	
after the persons attending	
ing, after the persons attending	
ing, after the persons attending	
(b) To disperse an unlawful gathering,	

6. (b) \$4.15

Differential	Variable
snipping	
Fixed: \$4,000 ÷ 10,000	
<u>.75</u>	
\$3.75 × 10,000	
<u>\$37,500</u>	
4,000	
<u>\$41,500</u>	

7. (d) \$1.50 costs and their
 8. (e) Corre
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(1) (a) How many policemen were on duty at the Langa Commissioner's Court on 16 July 1981 and (b) who was the officer in charge,
 (2) whether an order was given to fire tear-gas at the crowd; if so, (a) by whom was the order given and (b) for what reason?

The MINISTER OF POLICE.
 (1) (a) 49.
 (b) Captain C. A J Odendal.
 (2) Yes
 (a) Captain Odendal.

Langa Commissioner's Court - policemen
 13 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Police

3.55
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Govt helps to create squatters — Suzman

CT 7/8/81

206

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday asked the government what it would do when the first black child died of pneumonia in Nyanga because it had been deprived of shelter.

Continuing the Opposition Censure Debate attack on the evictions and harassment of people at Langa and Nyanga, Mrs Suzman accused the government of creating conditions that favoured squatter camps

She asked in particular

whether two medical doctors the Minister of Health, Dr L. A P A Munnik and the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison had forgotten the Hippocratic Oath they had sworn

"What explanation are these medical men going to

give when the first child dies of pneumonia on the Nyanga flats?"

The plight of the people there was already hitting the headlines around the world, and the first death would face the government with a disaster of the same magnitude as that which followed the death of Steve Biko

The government, however, did not seem to care

It continues to do things that disgust civilized people, like arresting hundreds of blacks in the Western Cape in dawn raids with police and guns, like forced removals of hapless blacks, like tipping the shelters off the heads of wretched women and children and leaving them exposed to rain and freezing weather

Dr Morrison had told Parliament this week that these people were in the Western Cape illegally

"Many of the cases have not yet come up in court, and many that have, have been found not to be illegal"

Mrs Suzman also attacked Dr Morrison's accusation that black people had come to the Cape because of incitement to do so

"It was not incitement that brought them here, it was hunger, starvation and the desire to live a family life"

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had appealed to the media not to publish sensational reports

"I plead with the government not to provide material for sensational reports by removing, banning and detaining people

As long as these things continue to happen the Prime Minister's assertion that the whites are here 'as a source of civilized standards' is rejected out of hand 'Some whites maybe, but not the government

Starving

Mrs Suzman said government policy left black people the option of returning illegally to the cities or starving in the homelands. It did so by resettling — dumping is the right word — millions of people from white farms and urban areas on already impoverished rural areas

Mrs Suzman, who is Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said she was not impressed with the figures Dr Morrison had given about plans for black housing in the Peninsula

For at least 10 years, not a single family house was built in the Western Cape because of the government's ludicrous Eiselen line policy. Some 66 percent of the men living in so called bachelor quarters in Langa are married men, she said.

"This government is responsible for the enormous shortfall in housing for black people in every urban area in South Africa. It is responsible for the vast bottleneck in skilled labour by preventing the training and education of blacks over all these years"

The Prime Minister complained the government was not being given credit for what it did. But when it took a few tentative steps to correct an appalling situation the government itself had created the Opposition was not going to break into "paens of praise", Mrs Suzman said

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S 2.1.

containers are being sampled. This is due to the relatively large value of S_w^2 compared with S^2/M . Quota sampling is not a particularly efficient method to use because means differ a lot from cluster to cluster, but the cost structure forces us into it - we cannot in fact sample from more than eight containers. (c) If one could weigh each container (and know the empty weight) one would not have to open each one, set a scale available for each container. There would also be a new cost - that of weighing a container (if this was possible)

Stratification can usefully be combined with multistage sampling. If it were known, for example, that the containers mentioned above came from one of three factories, whose efforts tended to differ slightly - scantily in size, it would be possible to stratify the 20 containers into three groups of representation from each group

8.1.7 Ratio Estimator

Quite often a population Examples are income female ratio. We wish

where $Y_i (i=1, 2, \dots, N)$ a second variable Y . We

$$r = \bar{y}/\bar{y}$$

With small samples this is For large n it is unbiased

18/8/70

Staff Report

A TOTAL of 13 paid law cases were heard in the Langa and Observatory commissions courts yesterday.

At Langa where 43 cases were listed on the court roll 11 cases were heard in the two courts. Four people were cautioned and discharged four were fined and three were given suspended sentences without the option of a fine. Six people were handed over to the police on August 29.

In the two cases heard at the Langa court yesterday both women were acquitted. In the first case the court found that the woman had not known that she was breaking the law by remaining in the Peninsula longer than 72 hours without permission. A plea of necessity was accepted in the second case.

No paid law cases were heard yesterday in the special court sitting at Polling Station.

Mr Justice Havel, Mrs A. H. de la Motte, Mr J. P. P. and Mr J. P. P. were present.

To be estimated. of the male/ (8.45) ing values of sample ratio (8.46) skew distribution.

Pass cases 31

Reports of illness among babies

By ENRICO KEMP

CASES of gastro-enteritis, bronchial pneumonia, infections and diarrhoea have been diagnosed among babies and young children living with their parents in the open near Crossroads

Four babies, all under six months, were kept overnight and treated for gastro-enteritis and bronchial pneumonia at Red Cross Childrens' Hospital on Thursday, according to a nursing sister who drove the babies and their parents to hospital

Two babies were treated for gastro-enteritis, one for bronchial pneumonia and one for pneumonia and suspected tuberculosis. The gastro-enteritis cases were immediately put on a saline drip to counter dehydration

The sister, who asked not to be named, said the pneumonia cases had almost certainly resulted from exposure while gastro-enteritis had been caused by malnutrition

"I went to the camp on Thursday and heard several babies coughing. When I asked whether there were any sick babies about 20 mothers came forward. I was only able to take four in my car. We drove to the Red Cross Hospital and after being examined all four babies were kept for treatment."

The medical superintendent of Red Cross Hospital, Dr W H J Greeff, said a large number of pneumonia cases had been treated in the outpatients' department and it was "impossible" to tell whether cases from Crossroads had been treated

Meanwhile, a doctor who visited the site yesterday found cases of bronchitis, ear and eye infections and a large number of diarrhoea sufferers. The doctor, who examined 25 children, said cases of bronchitis and infections were "definitely related to exposure while diarrhoea resulted from the lack of sanitation at the camp

Children in an ideal situation also develop colds and coughs but they normally recover easily. One cannot predict whether these children will recover under these terrible circumstances," she said

Given circumstances in the camp, it was difficult to exercise sanitary control over the cleaning of babies' bottles and the feeding and bathing of babies and young children, the doctor said

Another doctor said cases of measles, bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza and herpes (a viral disease of the mouth, complicated by malnutrition and exposure) were being treated at the camp site. Antibiotics were administered to most patients

Doctors and nurses willing to visit the camp are asked to contact Mr Brian Bishop at 22-0671 for directions or an escort to Crossroads

Koornhof denies sheets of plastic were removed

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is heading for a new controversy after denying yesterday that homeless women at Nyanga had deliberately been deprived of makeshift shelters

His claim, at a press conference yesterday, is contradicted by Cape Times photographs of recent police action against the squatters

Dr Koornhof backed Administration Board officials who said women living in the open after recent evictions had not had blankets, plastic sheeting or even bushes under which they were sheltering removed and destroyed

He said he had not or-

dered such action, nor would he condone it. But as Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, had said this was not done, press reports appeared "at least grossly exaggerated"

"My officials maintain it is not so, and my information is that it is not correct"

Mr Bezuidenhout told reporters that the only structure removed was a railway tarpaulin and two mattresses being used as a shelter, and this had happened when the people using them were not present. No shelters had been removed from over peoples' heads

"It is incorrect to state that blankets were removed. It is incorrect to state that plastic sheets with which

people were perhaps covering themselves were removed"

Mr Bezuidenhout conceded that trees and bushes in the area had been cut down, but said this was site-clearing for houses that were to be built there and not done to "jeopardize the situation" of the people on the site

The Cape Times chief photographer, John Rubythorn, took pictures of recent action against squatters clearly showing both plastic sheeting and bushes being removed. The action is being taken by policemen, not

▶▶▶▶
To page 2

A



Flashback. On Friday, July 17, Cape Times chief photographer, John Rubythorn, took this picture in the area referred to by Dr Koornhof yesterday.



Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, chats to some of the 600 people who are camping near Crossroads. Mrs Suzman and four other PFP MPs visited the area yesterday.

Cape Times Newscolour John Rubythorn

Conditions of homeless shock 5 MPs

Staff Reporter

FIVE Progressive Federal Party MPs, who last night visited the field home of more than 600 evicted residents of Langa barracks, expressed shock at conditions there and said it was evidence of the failure of the influx control, homeland and separate development laws

At the end of their hour-long visit they promised to draw attention to the plight of the evictees "at every available opportunity"

The MPs were Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, Mr

Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia, and Mr John Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central

They arrived about 5.30pm and mingled with the curious crowd, asking questions and listening to the various accounts of suffering. Mrs Suzman, who was also interviewed by two international television networks at the scene, said the sight was appalling

"It seems that in this confrontation these people can never be the winners. The government knows that these people are out on bail but still their shelters are removed

"These people have no option but

to stay here or go back to the homelands where they will starve. It's no good sending them back to a place where there are no jobs. The minister has offered nothing but a sterile solution"

She said the government could immediately alleviate the plight of the evicted by providing housing. In the long-term their presence had to be legalized

Mr Van der Merwe said the police had acted illegally when they confiscated the survival bags donated by members of the public

"The police have no right to take away material that is not used to

construct a shelter. The removal of the plastic bags which is worn as clothing and is merely used to keep out the rain, is illegal," he said

He said the government should realize that the people did not come to the Western Cape and endured suffering "for the hell of it". They came to the Western Cape because they were starving in the homelands

Mr Andrew said he looked forward to hearing the comments that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, would have on the situation "because I believe that he has been grossly misled regarding the behaviour of the authorities"

Dompas:

Dr K

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By AMEEM AKHAIYAYA

DR KOOORNHOF of the Immigration Department has announced that he will not pass the *dompas* despite the fact that it is a law of the land.

It is said he has stated the case to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Koornhof.

The Minister's decision is based on a report he has given to the question put to him by the *Duit* Mail.

Last month the *Mail* relayed several questions to Dr Koornhof on the light of Mr. Justice Goldstone's criticism in the Rand Supreme Court of the White Paper Administration Board for attempting to separate a black woman from her husband under the pass laws.

Among the questions the *Mail* put to Dr Koornhof was: "You have declared war on the *dompas*. Has any decision yet been reached on replacing it with a more acceptable system of scanning it altogether?"

Dr Koornhof replied by telex this week. As announced by the Minister of Internal Affairs, it has been decided that uniform identity documents be issued to all races, and it is understood that draft legislation has been published by that Minister's department.

In January this year when a draft Bill was published, Mr. Heunis said it was envisaged that every member of the population will be issued in time with the same identity document.

But he added: "What measures the Department of Cooperation and Development will take for entry control is a matter for that department."

Dr Koornhof, however, still insists he is warring on the *dompas*.

In Parliament this week he interjected during a speech by the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman: "I have declared war on the

dompas and I will maintain

it in an interview yesterday. The Minister said of Dr Koornhof's reply to the *Mail*: "It is strange the question the *Mail* put in the matter is not whether the *dompas* issued by Apartheid will be the same as those issued to whites, coloureds, and Indians, but whether they will be the same penalties for not possessing an *dompas* whether it is white or coloured mobility."

If the *dompas* is linked with entry control, it will remain just a discriminator, and of little use," she said.

Judge Goldstone's remarks in the Rand Supreme Court were made in the context of the Appeal Court's judgment in the Komani case last year to the effect that black men who legally qualified to live in an urban area could allow their wives to live with them.

Dr Koornhof told the *Mail*: "There was never any doubt that I and my department accepted the judgment in the Komani case and as early as the 2nd August 1980 I issued a Press statement confirming this."

The Minister was also asked if he would be issuing any directive to officials of his department and the administration boards in regard to the handling of similar cases, and if so, the nature of the directive.

He replied: "Instructions were (subsequent to the Komani judgment) given to Chief Commissioner to deal with every case on its merits in terms of the relevant judgement."

The question to be decided in each case is a factual one, namely whether the woman in question is married or a customary union to a person contemplated in section 10(1)(a) or (b) of Act 25 of 1943 and that she ordinarily resided with him in an urban area.

Dr Koornhof was asked if there was a possibility that amending legislation would be introduced to ensure the Appellate Division's decision was legally applied or conversely to close any legal loophole which allowed black women to join their husbands who were legally qualified to be in white designated urban areas.

He replied: "As the legislation is still in a process of preparation I am unable to furnish you with a definite reply."

The Lady

Of the Sponge bringings

5 Times
9/8/81

346 (206)

Rosalind Bean cuddles a newly washed and dressed baby from the squatters' camp

help to the helpless

Some days the frustration's more than she can bear . . . but every morning Rosalind

Bean goes back to the squatter camps

Story: VAL CARTER-JOHNSON Pictures: TERRY SHEAN

Sharon's four-year-old daughter, Angie, also spends her day playing with the Crossroads children. She, too, has caught a bad cold.

Rosalind's biggest problem is keeping the water hot and the towels and newly-washed clothes dry. Because of the lice and fleas she has to wash the bath and disinfect it after every scrubbing session.

Although Rosalind and Sharon have spent an "uncalculated" amount of money on disinfectant, disposable nappies, soap and food, they have to rely on donations to maintain a supply of clean, warm clothing. Rosalind does not think she will give up.

"When I drive those children back to Crossroads again at night, they are so pathetically grateful they sing and say prayers for me — it is all the thanks I need."

Howls come from the bathroom as the little ones are popped into the tub

A BRAVE young mother is sacrificing her family's health and welfare to help homeless black women and their disease-ridden children.

Every day, Rosalind Bean drives her mini-bus to the desolate squatter camp near Cape Town's Nyanga township.

She loads up with dirty, cold, sticky women and children — and drives them to her warm home in the white suburb of Mowbray.

There, she scrubs, feeds and nurses the black children before sending them back to face another wet, wintry Cape night in the open.

The price is high. Her kindness has taken its toll on the health of herself and her family.

Yet she is determined not to give up.

Rosalind admits she is reduced to tears of frustration, anger and sorrow every day but she cannot stop.

She is helped by a friend, Sharon Bennet. Together they have been at their back-breaking task for two weeks — including weekends.

"Some days I think that we just cannot go on," an exhausted Rosalind, 32, said this week.

and comfort the children as they bath and dress them. The house echoes with screams as each child is taken into the hot, steaming bathroom.

"They smell so sweet and look so contented and refreshed and I know I have to dump them out in the freezing cold and rain and run."

"The women beg to be allowed to stay, and plead to be just for one night," said Rosalind.

"I have to steel myself to leave them there in the cold."

"Once you have kissed and cuddled these tiny babies, and realise they are like any other innocent children, it is impossible to just forget them."

"I am a mother myself, and know that my son is warm and cosy in his bed — how can I stand by and watch other children suffer, when I know the heartache their mothers must be suffering as they watch their children get sicker and sicker by the day."

"I find that I cannot believe something like this can happen right here in South Africa. It is so disgusting that little children are thrown homeless into Rosalind's own two-year-old camp.

"I have kept him away today because he has also caught gas-tro-enteritis and a cold."

"It is true I cannot give him the attention I usually do, but these little ones need it more than he does at this stage, although he is sick and keeps me up all night," she said.

Sharon's four-year-old daughter, Angie, also spends her day playing with the Crossroads children. She, too, has caught a bad cold.

Rosalind's biggest problem is keeping the water hot and the towels and newly-washed clothes dry.

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Rosalind does not think she will give up.

When I drive those children back to Crossroads again at night, they are so pathetically grateful they sing and say prayers for me — it is all the thanks I need.

P.T.O.

"So tired"

"Both Sharon and I have come down with flu. We also have gastro-enteritis, and we are both so tired."

"But every morning I wake up and realise that I cannot just leave those poor kids out there in the cold."

When Rosalind's kombi arrives at the camp, dozens of women and children swarm around her begging to be taken for a bath.

"I have to leave it to the social worker to decide whom I am going to take. Some days I do two trips and take double the number of people because they need it so badly."

Rosalind takes an average of 20 women and 20 children on each trip.

When they cram into the kombi, I feel I am going to be sick.

"It is not the mothers' fault. They have no toilets, no water and no soap."

"They have to lie in the mud and bushes if they want to sleep at all. The babies dirty their clothes and their mothers have no clean clothing for them."

Rosalind, a trained nurse who's married to a doctor, said "Diarrhoea is a real problem."

"I have heard of at least one child who has already died — and many of the others who come here are suffering from it very badly."

Ghastly

"Children can die from diarrhoea very quickly if they do not have proper treatment. As it is, the children we get here are full of flu, ghastly nappy rashes and a few are very malnourished."

"It is amazing that so few have died and become ill. Mothers have told us that they have even had their blankets and the wood they were burning taken away from them by the Cape Administration Board officials."

"It is only thanks to the charities operating out there that they have managed to survive the three weeks since they were evicted from the Langa hostels."

While Rosalind bathes and disinfects the screaming, terrified and sick children, Sharon dresses them in the assorted clothing they have managed to scrape together.

With their children being cared for, the mothers are able to shower and wash their clothes and have a relaxing cup of tea or some hot soup and bread.

Rosalind and Sharon, both looking haggard and covered in flea bites, still find time to kiss

EPILEPTIC FOUND 'IDLE' AND SENT TO WORK COLONY

206

S. Times 4/8/81

A COMMISSIONER of the Department of Co-operation and Development ruled that a man who could not work because he suffered from epilepsy was "idle" and sent him to a work colony.

This was disclosed in evidence in the Rand Supreme Court by Professor Wiechers.

Professor Wiechers said the epileptic was a Mr Dube, who lived with his mother in Lamontville, Durban.

Mr Dube was supported by welfare funds, but he was not a registered work-seeker, and the court had found that although he had not worked for several years he did in fact want to find employment.

Problem

However, Professor Wiechers said, "the problem is that he is an epileptic and suffers from attacks from time to time, and the doctor who examined him confirmed this, and confirmed that he must continuously receive medication."

"He was found by the commissioner to be an 'idle' person and was ordered to go to a work colony."

Professor Wiechers then quoted the commissioner as telling Mr Dube: "Unless you manage to prove otherwise, I formally declare you to be an idle person."

"Nobody is required to prove that you have matched the definition. You must prove that you do not."

Detention

"Once you are officially idle, all sorts of things can be done to you. Your removal to a host of places and your detention in a variety of institutions can be ordered."

"You can be banned for ever from returning to the area where you were found, or from anywhere else for that matter, although you may have lived there all your life."

"Whatever right to remain outside a special Bantu area you gained by birth, residence or erstwhile employment is automatically lost."

"Perhaps you have never broken the law in your life or harmed anybody or made a nuisance of yourself by your activities or the lack of them. To complete our example, let us take that to be. It makes no difference."

Babies who made you cry

CHARITY LIKE 'SAVING JEWS FROM NAZIS'

Tribune Reporter 9/8/81

206

CAPE TOWN'S white heart was bleeding this week — at the pathetic plight of some 600 homeless African men, women and children huddled in the open in wasteland near Nyanga

Evicted from the Langa single quarters by the authorities — who have been confiscating even sheets of plastic and survival bags — the families are having to face one of the bitterest Cape Town winters on record

Whites in their comfortable homes, watching the icy rain pelting down, have been so moved by these victims of mass law savagery that:

● To try to combat incipient gastroenteritis and lice plagues, filthy babies and young children are being bathed by their hundreds in a white private house by white housewives

● A white family — which does not want to be identified — have taken a black mother and father and their two-year-old twins into their home to stay indefinitely

● The Catholic welfare bureau in Cape Town this week has received a flood of offers to help and donations of desperately needed items

There the babies are scrubbed and dressed in clean dry clothes, and at the same time their mothers can cleanse themselves

Mrs Bean said this week "I can cope when I'm actually doing the job but when I go out and see that appalling set-up — mothers and babies with no shelter in this freezing weather — I am sometimes reduced to tears."

"Some say 'Why don't they just shoot us?' Death can't be worse than this." Only those who have been out there have any idea of what it is like.

Meanwhile the Chulay family are enjoying unaccustomed luxury, drinking tea from bone china cups in the richly furnished lounge of a white Cape Town businessman.

The authorities demand that the family goes back to the Transkei — but their first child has already died there, and they feel they can only feed the twins by staying in Cape Town

The businessman said this week he sees his action as akin to the sheltering of Jews in Nazi Germany



Tears from a baby . . . one of hundreds being bathed in a white home by white housewives

FIRM FRIENDS... THE BOYS WHO WERE SWOPPED AT BIRTH

BOYS WHO WERE SWOPPED AT BIRTH

SWOPPED AT BIRTH

Tribune Reporter

TWO Cape Town boys, accidentally swapped at birth and returned to their proper parents two years later, have become firm friends—a happy end to an agonising problem for the parents.

According to Reginald Petersen, of Bellville south, his son, Monray, and David Kruger, both eight years old now, spend a lot of time together.

"Sometimes David spends a weekend here and you should see them — it's cowboys and cops and everything," he says

In May, 1973, Lorraine Petersen and Dmah Kruger, of Ravensmead, gave birth to the boys. When Mrs Petersen's child was brought to her he had a wrong name tag, so a nurse then brought her two boys and asked her to choose which was hers.

Mrs Petersen was never satisfied that she had made the correct choice, and 18 months later blood and tissue tests proved the swap had taken place.

In a court decision, just after the boys' second birthdays, they were returned to their respective parents.

"Everything is quite normal now," says Mr Petersen. "Of course we think of it now and then — it's in the nature of things."

He said the period of adjustment wasn't as difficult as might be thought. "By the end of the first month, everything was fine."

He says his other children (four boys) also had no adjustment problems. The Petersens are philosophical about the swap "What happened, happened in a good way, we're all friends now." And

Evictions do not solve problems of rural poor

From ELIZABETH DEXTER, Clerk, on behalf of the Western Cape Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers):

WE wish to add our voice to the numbers of those who are very distressed at the recent events in Langa and Nyanga

The quality of a nation can be judged by the way in which the poor and weak are treated. By this criterion South Africa stand condemned through these events, as exemplified by an official removing the last vestiges of shelter from rain and cold from a defenceless woman

These actions are the result of laws which are causing enormous hardship and suffering, and in particular the destruction of family life on a very large scale. This results in the separation of children from their families and husbands from their wives. As we write this letter, following the arrests which have taken place during the last few weeks when ordinary decent citizens were treated as criminals, desperate people are seeking for members of their families arrested and missing since these raids

Laws made by a Christian government which bear such

fruit must be changed. The justification given for these laws is that they aim to prevent people from coming to the towns. This totally ignores the forces of deprivation and hunger which drive people from the rural areas. The real problems of rural development and urbanization will have to be tackled. These are economic and development issues, they cannot be solved by treating the victims of these problems as criminals. There is a critical and urgent need for a rational approach to providing viable opportunities for poor rural people to gain a livelihood and maintain normal family life. In the meantime, the cities will have to provide shelter and opportunities for people who have no other option

Christian teaching in the matter is extremely clear. "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder"

It is a central testimony of the Quaker Faith that there is that of God in every human being. This is the reason why one cannot allow people to be treated in this way. "Inasmuch as you do it unto the least of these, you do it unto me"

	INT EGER	CHOLICE	1
	READ (1, 10)	CHOLICE	1
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	LF (CHOLICE, EQ, OR, CHOLICE, GT, 4)	STOP	
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	G, T, O 1		3, 0, 0
	G, T, O 1		4, 0, 0

(2) Another application of the computed GO TO statement shows how it can be used to determine the course of processing in the main program. A data card having a decimal digit punched in the first character position is read in. If this digit is 1 through 4, it indicates a processing sequence. Any other digit (or the blank character) is treated as an end of file indication.

Doctors treat 119 homeless people

Staff Reporter

A TEAM of six doctors from Grootte Schuur Hospital treated the cases of more than 119 homeless people living in makeshift shacks near Crossroads at the weekend.

The doctors, who voluntarily operated the Empusweni SACLIA clinic at Crossroads with the assistance of nursing staff, mainly treated cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, diarrhoea and dysentery. A shuttle service was operated between the Crossroads site and the clinic.

Two babies were referred to Red Cross Children's Hospital with suspected pneumonia and two pregnant women were admitted to Grootte Schuur Hospital with complications.

A spokesman for the SACLIA clinic said yesterday all children under three years would be immunized against measles today by a Departmental Council mobile health unit. Cases of measles among the homeless children have been reported.

The University of Cape Town's Department of Medicine announced yesterday that it was providing a fully staffed mobile clinic to supplement the services of the SACLIA and Shawco Crossroads Nutritional clinics.

In a statement issued on behalf of the Shawco's health management committee, Associate Professor R E Kusch and Dr P Disler said the clinic would operate at the Crossroads site on Wednesday nights and weekends.

The committee pointed out that health was not only dependent on curative medicine and called on the authorities to "re-assess the situation with regard to the health and welfare of all homeless people".

A calling program unit contains:

- (1) This subprogram clears the elements of any array to 0.0.
- Examples:
- (2) The RETURN statement returns program control to the next executable statement following the CALL statement in the calling program unit.
- (3) Adjustable arrays may be used in the subroutine, in which case any adjustable dimensions may be passed as actual and dummy arguments for use in the array declarator of the subroutine.
- (4) The subroutine may define or redefine one or more of its arguments so as to return results through its arguments. If the subroutine returns a result through a dummy argument, its actual argument must not be a constant.
- (5) The subroutine may contain any statements except BLOCK DATA, FUNCTION, another SUBROUTINE statement, or any statement that directly or indirectly calls this subroutine.
- (6) Adjustable arrays may be used in the subroutine, in which case any adjustable dimensions may be passed as actual and dummy arguments for use in the array declarator of the subroutine.
- (7) The RETURN statement returns program control to the next executable statement following the CALL statement in the calling program unit.

Nyanga helpers refused

entry by officials

Staff Reporters

VOLUNTARY workers and members of the community who have been helping to alleviate the plight of the "zones" people, who are camped at a site near Crossroads, were yesterday turned away by Administration Board officials, who according to reports, also threatened prosecution.

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, said he witnessed several cases in which people with pots of steaming food were told to leave the area yesterday. In another instance a truckload of wood was also refused entry.

"Many people were threatened with prosecution if they were seen there again," Mr Bishop said, adding that many of the evictees were last night without food because of the officials' actions.

Racial

He said it seemed the actions of the officials were executed on a racial basis, "because some of the coloured helpers were only told to leave. They were not threatened with prosecution."

He said the two administration board vans, carrying two officials each, had apparently been at the site for most of the day and were already present when voluntary helpers arrived late yesterday.

Another voluntary worker at Crossroads, Mrs Ann Peacock, also reported that she had been turned away from the Crossroads camp by an official.

She said she had been stopped by the official when she went to drop some women who had been to her home to wash their small children.

He asked what I was doing in the area and if I had a permit. He said I was committing an offence by being in the area and they were stopping people from going in because they were interfering.

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8-5	8 2 1
3-1	3 2
3-1	3 1
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2-20	2 7 2 1
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1-4	1 4
2-5	2 2 2
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Page	Reference
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8-21	8-21
6-7	6 3 3
6-3	6 2 2
5-13	5 4
5-1	5 1
5 21	5 5

Permits

She said she was told that permits were being issued and that she should apply for one.

"Tomorrow we are stopping at the Nyanga turn-off, about 200 metres from the camp, and will pick up the women from there."

Another worker at Crossroads, who asked not to be named, said the officials had turned away a woman yesterday afternoon who wanted to find out if the people needed wood.

The chief commissioner for the Peninsula Administration Board, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, could not be contacted for comment. A Post Office worker who tested Mr Bezuidenhout's telephone number which consistently gave an engaged signal when dialled, said the receiver was off the hook.

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A health worker of the University of Cape Town's Institute for Child Health, Sister Ray Carter, joins a crowd in singing and dancing at the site near Crossroads where more than 100 homeless black families are living. The site yesterday featured a village of plastic huts which had been built at the weekend to shelter people from the rain and icy wind. A "kitchen" has also been built for the distribution of food donated by the public and community organizations.

Doctors treat 119 homeless, page 3

J 11/8/81

806

Picture Alvin Andrews



CT 11/8/81 (206) (340)
Concerned Citizens reconvene

Chief Reporter

THE Concerned Citizens Action Committee of Cape Town, a body formed at the height of the squatter crisis in the Cape Peninsula four years ago, has been called together again urgently, to discuss events at Langa barracks

In a statement, the chairman, Professor Louis Ahrens, and the deputy-chairman, the Very Rev E L King, Dean of Cape Town, said

"We wish to express on behalf of the committee our

deep concern for those who have inhumanely been evicted from the Langa barracks"

● Other members of the Concerned Citizens' Action Committee of Cape Town are Mr N J Olivier, MP, Dr M Nash, the Rt Rev P Matolengwe, Mr S Yach, Mrs J Grover, the Rev C Gregorowski, Mr R M de Villiers, the Rev Abel Hendricks, the Rt Rev S Naidoo, Dr V Norton, Ms C Roberts, Mrs M Burton, Professor H W van der Merwe, Professor F A H Wilson and Professor P I Folb

Congressman: Brutal and inhumane

Aug 7/8/81
206

AN American Congress-
man and his party had a
brush with Administration
Board officials yesterday
when they visited the
Nvanga site where illegal
blacks, evicted from the
Langa barracks, had put
up makeshift shelters.

Congressman Richard L.
Ottinger, a Democrat from
New York, was stopped by
a board inspector as he
got out of his vehicle and
was asked to produce a
permit.

He was accompanied by
his wife, Sharon, an aide
and officials from the
American Consulate in
Cape Town.

They were allowed to
continue their visit after
consulate officials
explained who they were
and that they did not
require permits.

Mr Ottinger, who is part
of a Congressional delega-
tion visiting Southern
Africa, spoke to some of
the squatters huddling un-
der plastic sheets in a hail
storm.

In an interview he said
he was 'shocked' by the
squatters' plight. He de-
scribed their evictions as
'brutal and inhumane'.

'We attempted to speak
to the authorities about
the matter and were told
not to interfere,' he said.

'I will definitely see to
it that pressure is put on
the South African Govern-
ment to improve condi-
tions for these people

The Prime Minister, Mr
P W Botha, had turned
down his request for a
meeting.

'I will raise the matter
when we hold a Press
conference on our depart-
ure this week,' Mr Otting-
er said.

Mr Ottinger said in an
interview earlier that
there was not just segre-
gation in South Africa,
there was the brutalisation
of human beings.

'South Africa must meet
the standards of human
decency—people here are
subject to living in sub-
human conditions.

'The blacks here can't
express themselves, they
can't move where they
want, they live in incred-
ibly bad conditions.

SHIPPED AWAY

'People are shipped to
homelands with which
they have absolutely no
connection. Whatever pres-
sure the US can bring on
South Africa to change is
called for.

'The pass laws mean
nothing until you meet
people who have had their
families shipped away from
them, children and wives
who cannot live with their
fathers or husbands.

'The harshness of the
treatment of the majority
of the people here doesn't
come to life until you are
stopped by a police
blockade, as we were when

we spent a night in
Soweto.'

Mr Ottinger said that
to become acceptable to
the US, the Government
must recognise the basic
condition of human de-
cency, that blacks are
people, and that they
should have a right to
non-violent expression of
their views in society.

'We can't demand over-
night changes, but there
must be a timetable and
goals.'

At Nvanga, the squatters
had braced themselves for
the impending raid, an-
nounced by the Minister
of Co-operation and De-
velopment, Dr Piet Koorn-
hof.

In a statement in Die
Burger, Dr Koornhof said
all illegal shelters at
Nvanga would be re-
moved.

He said there were more
than 60 and it was clear to
him that calls for co-
operation had been
ignored.

'These people have a
place where they came
from, while in the Penin-
sula there is no work or
place for them to stay,' Dr
Koornhof told Die Burger.

Last night squatters
queued for hot food provi-
ded by several welfare
agencies and carted away
piles of fire wood
offloaded at the site by
UCT students.

12. See the two cartoons attacked, from Lantern, 5th August and 12th August 1882. Also Cape Times, 15th August 1882; 13 of 18 candidates returned were pledged to municipal reform.
13. Cape Times, 15th March 1882.
14. c.f. G. Stedman-Jones, Outcast London, Oxford, 1971, particularly pp. 271-280. It is probably safe to assume that many members of Cape Town's middle-classes, having emigrated from England recently, or who visited the Mother Country from time to time, would have held similar attitudes in this respect to their London counterparts, and were aware of the same literature: e.g. The Lantern, 30th August 1882.

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R10 'miracles' for the homeless

HERE was a mad scramble by the Nyanga homeless the other night — for mattresses that double as 'cookers'!

Community workers from Compassion — a humanitarian aid organisation — tried to distribute

12 of the 'mattresses' at Nyanga last Friday, but there was chaos when too many people clamoured for them.

'It was a near riot and we were forced to take them away again until we have enough for everyone.'

I think we need a few hundred, said Compassion secretary Anna Pearce

Called the 'convertible wonder box', it is the size of an ordinary sleeping bag with a filling of polystyrene granules.

At night it is rolled out and used as a mattress — preferably inside a thick plastic 'survival bag'.

By day, the polystyrene granules are pushed to one end and the bag pummelled into a hollow.

Food that has been brought to the boil or had boiling water poured over it, will cook for about two hours if a saucepan is placed in this hollow.

'We will also provide a tiny cushion — filled with polystyrene — to fit over the top of the saucepan so that almost no heat is lost.'

POLICE

When not in use, the 'wonder box' can be strapped on the back or be used to sit on.

'We hope the police will not confiscate them,' said Mrs Pearce.

When tied in a certain way, this multi-purpose item can be used to carry a baby on its mother's back.

'Our only problem is to get enough money to make as many as they need. Each one costs about R10 to make so we are appealing to the public to sponsor these wonder boxes,' said Mrs Pearce.

A few weeks ago, Compassion was given a WFO number which enables them to raise funds publicly.

The organisation makes and sells two other items which work on the same principle, a wonder box for cooking and a wonder oven for baking. The oven has been patented.

Recently Dr A Abramowitz, secretary of the UCT Appropriate Technology Group, distributed 50 of his heavy duty plastic 'survival bags' at Nyanga.

'Then I went back a week later there wasn't one to be seen,' Dr Abramowitz said yesterday, during a meeting with Mrs Pearce.

ORGANISATIONS

The telephone number for Compassion is 69-3689 and Dr Abramowitz can be contacted at 69-8531.

Some of the other organisations that have been giving aid to the Nyanga homeless are, the Catholic Welfare Bureau (43-1232), the Presbyterian Church's Christian Aid Committee (61-4209), the Western Province Council of Churches (65-6586) and the Women's Movement for Peace (61-5616).

Support has been mainly in the form of blankets, food and clothing.

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give 9,65% after a year

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American weeps at plight of squatters

Political Staff

A MEMBER of a visiting American group of Congressmen, Mrs Shirley A Chisholm, burst into tears at a Press conference today over the plight of the Nyanga squatters

Speaking at D F Malan airport before continuing an 18-day fact-finding mission in Southern Africa, she said that as a woman she was 'deeply concerned over what she had seen done to the black mothers and children. This hurt me more than anything else,' she said bursting into tears

The group, who had been in South Africa for four days said they had 'witnessed the desperation and human tragedy which we had heard so much about, but were so wanting to disbelieve. We saw the human cost of apartheid'

They had found the system of apartheid hurtful and inhuman, stripping individuals of fundamental rights and human dignity

During their visits to several cities they saw repeatedly, with greater force than anticipated, how social relations and legal political rights related to skin colour

Human cost

The chairman of the Africa sub-committee in the United States Congress, Mr Howard Wolpe, who led the five-man mission, said that the group had received numerous personal accounts of the human cost of apartheid

They had seen neglect and poverty in areas where the Government had arbitrarily decided that 'in the name of racial homogeneity a long-standing black population did not belong in an otherwise white area'

This morning, the group, with security officials and the rest of their entourage, were accompanied by Press and clergy on a visit to the squatter settlement on the fringe of Nyanga

They were denied access at a police road-block, but later viewed the area from Crossroads.

Mr Richard Ottinger, who spent time yesterday with the Nyanga squatters, said that the people had

a choice of moving to the homelands and starving to death or staying in the Cape and freezing to death

'A decent Government would try to do something'

Mr Berkley Bedell echoed Mrs Chisholm's comments saying that it appeared that as long as people were being adequately fed their human dignity and rights were of lesser importance

'Moved'

'I am a politician and politicians are supposed to be strong people, but I was almost in tears this morning

'I've seen poverty all over the world, but never as bad as here. How can anyone see this and not be moved?'

One of the black congressmen in the group, Mr George Crockett, said his sorrow in what he had seen was tempered by an element of joy. 'I've seen blacks determined to overcome and I know that they will

Depressed

'I am depressed by what apartheid has done to the whites. I see fear in their faces. I see hatred so deep so that they cannot see the inhumanity. What will happen when these millions of black people come to power?'

'Present South Africa is not building bridges and time is awfully short'

The congressmen said that most South Africans acknowledged the necessity for fundamental non-violent, political change

At the same time they had come away with a sense that most South Africans feared that the Government was currently resisting big political reforms and perhaps even beginning to take some significant step backward.

This feeling was reflected in all of South Africa's major communities including, to our surprise, some disillusioned Afrikaner National Party members

'Everywhere we found great apprehension about the increasing chances for violent upheaval'

● Questioned on the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha's comments that they had travelled to South Africa with preconceived notions and were arrogant, Mr Wolpe said that he found this surprising as their meeting was useful and constructive

A VISITING US Congress fact-finding mission which will report back on what the official US posture should be towards South Africa faces the South African and international Press at a conference at the end of their four-day tour today. The group (from left) are Mr Berkley Bedell, Mr George Crockett, Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the Africa sub-committee in Congress, Mrs Shirley Chisholm and Mr Richard Ottinger



US CONGRESSIONAL delegation members talk with Crossroads community worker, the Reverend Sidney Luckett, second from right, during a visit to Crossroads and the Nyanga squatter camp today. The Congress members are, from left: Mr Richard Ottinger, Mr Berkley Bedell, Mrs Shirley Chisholm and Mr Howard Wolpe, who led the delegation to the Cape of Good Hope after a four-day tour.

Squatter

shelters

Aspsw 11/8/81

206

destroyed

at dawn

ABOUT 50 policemen with dogs and armed Administration Board men moved in just after dawn today to begin tearing down shelters put up by the Nyanga homeless since Friday

The police raid came after one of the coldest nights of the winter and was led by Colonel Piet van Rensburg, head of the Riot Squad

The destruction of about 45 makeshift shelters followed the warning by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday that he would not tolerate the building of shacks near Crossroads

As clouds of black smoke billowed into the sky, groups of people stood silently and dejectedly on the crests of the surrounding hills

Police and Administration Board officials went from one shelter to another tearing them apart and either set the supports on fire or loaded bushes and branches on lorries

Pressmen who visited the scene were turned away by police though they had valid permits to be in the area

Suzman fails in bid for emergency debate

Political Correspondent
AN attempt by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, to have an emergency half-hour debate in the Assembly over the action of police and Administration Board officials in Nyanga failed today. Such a debate is not allowed when the matter has already been raised, as happened during last week's censure debate. It can again be raised in the general debate on the budget. Mrs. Suzman said today that the squatters' area at Nyanga seemed to be under siege.

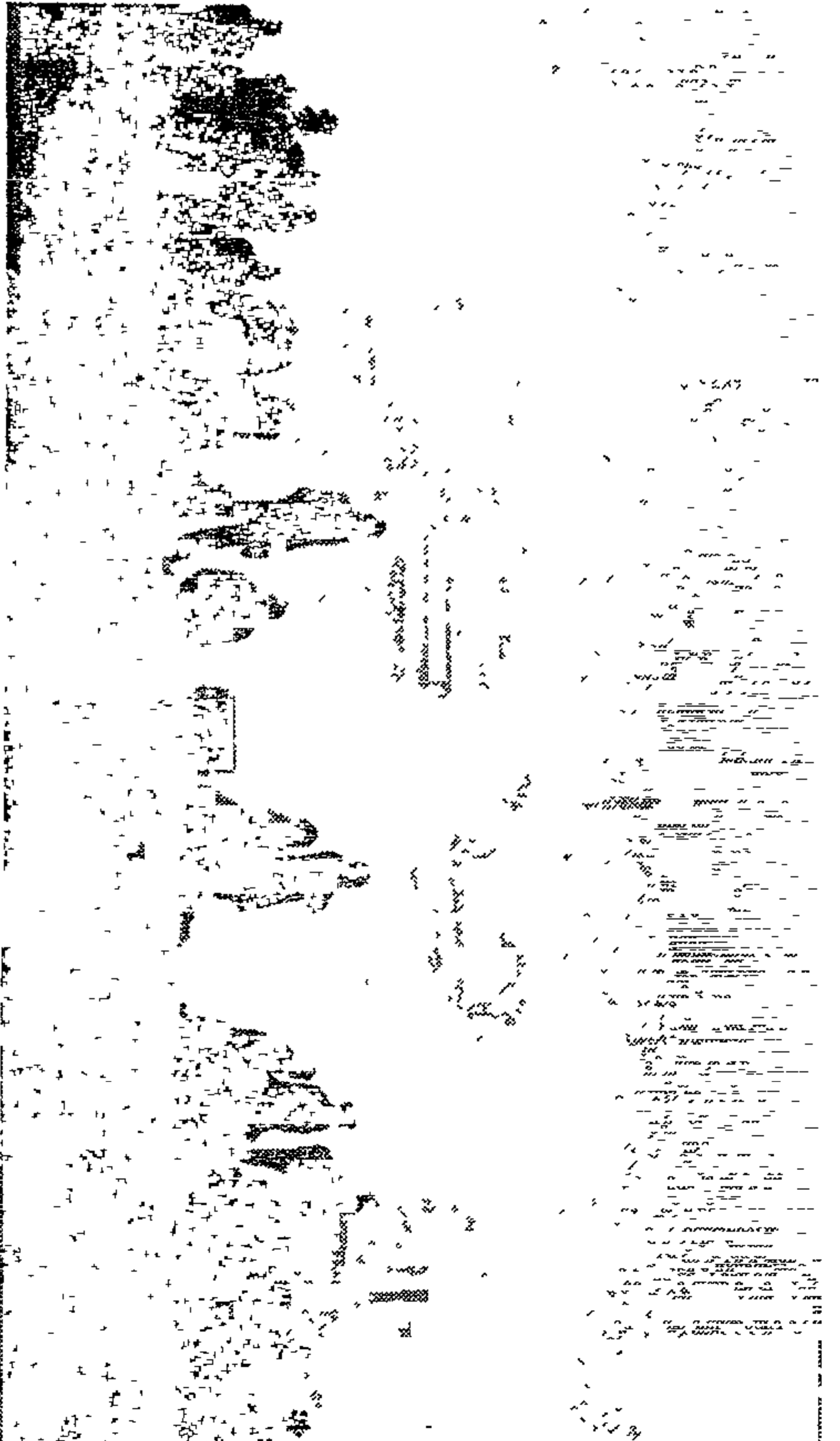
1261

Continued from Page 1
an of the other black townships

After in the morning a fire started in the area of the central school was brought in to dig a trench the north of the area of the school on which the concrete built their shops. A large area were marked

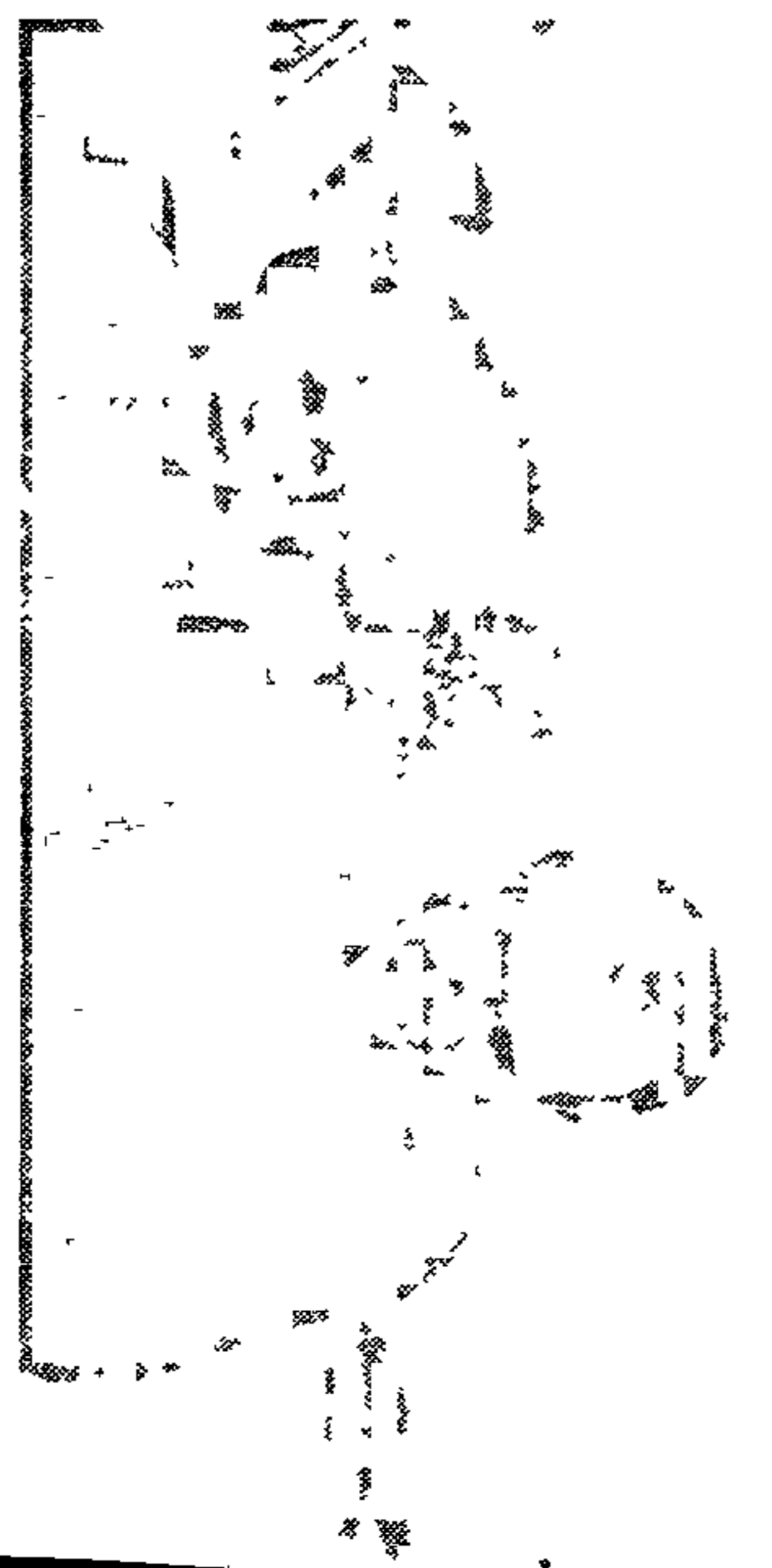
At 10:00 am Administration Board officials and police arrived in the area to begin the demolition of the shelters. The police were seen to be in the area

THE CAPE TOWN PRESS



NYANGA squatters watch the still-smouldering ruins of their shelters as a jetliner comes in to land at D F Malan Airport

RIGHT — Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, and Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, at Nyanga today



Shouting

The Rev Paul Germond and the Rev Sid Lockett, of St John's parish, who spent the night with the squatters, said they were awakened just after 7 am with lights flashing and policemen shouting as they surrounded the shelters.

Mr Germond estimated that there were about 400 people in the shelters, some of which were completed only last night.

The police and Board men immediately began destroying the shelters.

According to Mr Germond there were no incidents.

Clinic

Meanwhile Shawco, the Students Health and Welfare Organisation, has decided to provide a fully-staffed mobile clinic at the camp at weekends and on Wednesday evenings.

Professor R E Kirsch of the Department of Medicine at the University of Cape Town said Shawco called on the authorities to re-assess the situation bearing in mind the health and welfare of the homeless people.

'No amount of curative medicine will prevent the health of homeless people from deteriorating,' he said.

Sick baby

Administration Board officials let no-one except clergymen enter the area. They cancelled permits issued to social workers as they tried to get in.

'But there's a sick baby in there,' one woman social worker complained as an Administration Board official wrote 'cancelled' across her permit.

'I can't help that madam I have my instructions,' he replied.

Another complained that if her permit were cancelled, she would not be able to attend clinics in

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

● See Pages 2, 3, 7, 11, 13 and 14.

Bid to

stop aid

AP 11/8/81
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CAPE TOWN A

DURING the icy wind and rain on Monday night, the authorities discouraged people who took food and firewood to the Nyanga homeless, the chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, said today

He said in a Press statement that the Administration Board officials parked at the entrance to the camp and tried to discourage people bringing aid

Police also removed plastic covering, 'survival bags' and blankets

'SOLUTION'

'The only solution is for churches and schools to open their halls to these people

'Families must consider whether they can keep their cars in dry garages while pregnant women and babies are sitting in the rain, with no covering'

Mr Bishop said the Civil Rights League met last night to review the situation and decided to approach the Ned Geief Kerk ministers to 'remind them of basic Christian standards of humanity'

MEMBERS

'Most of those responsible — in the Cabinet, Parliament, Police and Administration Board — are members of the NGK which claims to be Christian

'Treatment that involves ripping off plastic sheeting from pregnant women and turning hot food away from cold and starving children cannot be reconciled with religion'

The claim that these people were in the area illegally was irrelevant, Mr Bishop said

CK WRITING

Note on terms: It 19th century would (Kaffir) was the Ar commonly used by wr people, more especial Their country was ca institution for the Cape Town was called then considered to retained where nece

Introduction

In this paper we sh the children of Afr Cape Town from 1858 interest in that it English in Southern perspectives of Cap century.

Background

Literacy among blac with the work of th with a civilization

Moreover, many missionaries regarded reading and writing as the key to conversion, the Word of God being central to Evangelical theology, so there could be no commitment to Christ without an understanding of the Scriptures. Consequently, as the agents of the various missionary societies founded stations among the different indigenous peoples during the first half of the 19th century, schools were established together with churches.

t many terms used during the used to-day. 'Kafir' liever or infidel and was when referring to black on the Xhosa-Cape frontier. or 'Kaffraria', and the dren of African chiefs in ge'. These terms were not nnotations and they have been

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Nyanga tragedy

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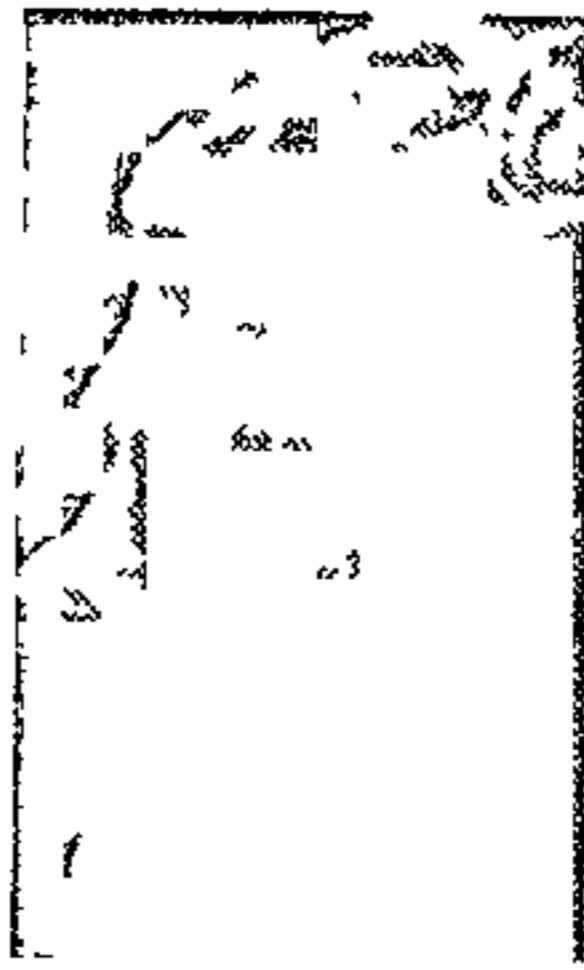
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MR COLIN EGLIN 'a pity, whatever the cause'



DR van Zyl Slabbert ... indefensible situation

Both sides

losers,

says Eglin

Political Staff

BOTH sides were losers when talks such as those between a delegation of United States congressmen and Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, resulted in recrimination, Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party foreign affairs spokesman, said today

He was commenting on the stormy meeting this week between the delegation led by chairman of the House of Representatives Africa sub-committee, Mr Howard Wolpe, and Mr Botha

Mr Eglin said he was not at the meeting and did not know what gave rise to the tensions but 'whatever the cause it is a pity for all concerned that they did not hit it off'

'When talks are of a fact-finding nature not one but both are losers

TALK FRANKLY

'At a time when United States policy is in the process of being formulated it is of extreme importance that people in both countries talk fully and frankly and without recrimination.'

happened than we did'

At a Press conference at D F Malan Airport yesterday, the delegation did not want to be drawn on the issue. They were, however, highly critical of the situation at the Nyanga squatter camp

ARROGANCE

On Monday Mr Botha accused the delegation of arrogance saying they had little interest in factual information on South West Africa or other matters

Last night Mr Botha said the statement of the delegation reflected 'their prejudiced animosity' towards the South African Government

The Americans knowledge of Africa was limited. They were true to their attitude on moral selectivity and only listened to arguments that agreed with their preconceived ideas

INSULT

Such actions did not promote the interests of the black people of Africa but were an insult to them

Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said today that no group or individual could have organised or set the stage better for the 'tragedy of Nyanga' than the Government's own policies

Reacting to a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that blacks were being incited to squat in the Peninsula, he said, Dr Koornhof must not look for agitators or fall back on a law that is clearly not working

3 QUESTIONS

'Instead he should apply his mind to three simple questions

1 'Where can these people find jobs?'

2 'Where can they find reasonable shelter?'

3 'Where can they be together as families?'

'If Dr Koornhof cannot answer these questions how can he expect these people to? And if they cannot, then as sure as night follows day they will come to the metropolitan areas where they believe the chances of survival are better than in the rural areas

'I have personally been to some of these rural areas and I know that the chances of survival are very poor indeed. I am quite happy to accompany Dr Koornhof or any other Cabinet Minister to any one of these areas and let them judge for themselves.'

WON'T WORK

The move to the cities is a universal phenomenon. A government either plans intelligently to cope with this population shift or it lands in the ridiculous, tragic and indefensible situation in which the present one finds itself,' he said

'Expert after expert, research institution after research institution over the years has repeatedly told the Government that the policy of treating the Cape as a coloured labour preferential area is not going to work and is counter-productive

'Yet the Government simply ignores this and carries on. For all of us a legacy of bitterness is being created a few kilometres from the centre of Cape Town and those who govern cannot answer a simple question: Why?'

In contrast to the statements issued by Mr Pik Botha, the US congressmen yesterday took a low key approach to the meeting, saying it was 'useful and constructive'.

Mr Howard Wolpe said Mr Botha and felt 'much more strongly about what

Mr Botha said the congressmen used their tour of Africa just to gain publicity for themselves in the United States without having made any significant contribution to stop the economic decline in Africa or bring any real relief to the unemployed or hungry masses of Africa.

WARNED

'The Government has been warned time and again that its policy of black resettlement in the homelands and particularly its policy of treating the Cape Western region as a coloured labour preference area would lead to intensified urban migration and create problems of housing and urban overcrowding.

'In the Western Cape the Government for years neglected to build adequate housing or even to face up to the fact that the de facto black population was increasing annually.

'Now that the situation has reached a flashpoint stage with disastrous consequences for us all internally and internationally, the Government, like King Canute, wants to turn back the tide,' Dr Slabbert said.

Squatters plight critical

A TEAM of six doctors from Grootte Schuur Hospital treated more than 119 homeless people living in makeshift shelters near Crossroads at the weekend

The doctors, who voluntarily operated the Empilisweni Sacla Clinic at Crossroads with the assistance of nursing staff, mainly treated cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, diarrhoea and dysentery. A shuttle service was operated between the Crossroads site and the Clinic.

Two babies were referred to the Red Cross Children's Hospital with suspected pneumonia and two pregnant women were admitted to Grootte Schuur Hospital with complications.

A spokesman for the Sacla Clinic said yesterday all children under three years

would be immunised against measles today by a divisional council mobile health unit. Cases of measles among the homeless children have been reported.

The University of Cape Town's Department of Medicine announced it was providing a fully-staffed mobile clinic to supplement the services of the Sacla and Shawco Crossroad nutritional clinics.

In a statement issued on behalf of the Shawco's health management committee, Prof R E Kirsch and Dr P Disler said the clinic would operate at the Crossroads site on Wednesday nights and weekends.

The committee pointed out that health was not only dependent on curative medicine and called on the authorities to "re-assess the situation with regard to the health and welfare of all homeless people".

Shawco
206

You will be penalised for giving information which is superficial to the requirements of the question.

Note: You are required to give specific details of errors and omissions which are apparent from the information supplied in the question, but you should not re-draft the financial statements.

Last the ways in which the above set of draft financial statements does not comply with either Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants' Guideline 4.001 or the disclosure requirements of the Companies Act 1973, as amended.

REQUIRED:

Koornhof slammed for 'crocodile tears'

Political Correspondent

THE Government was today slammed for obduracy and 'crocodile tears' in its actions against the Nvanga squatters.

A Stellenbosch theologian today also expressed serious misgivings about a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that a second Crossroads camp could not be tolerated.

Giving their impressions of what they described as shocking events at Nvanga yesterday when squatters' shelters were destroyed by Administration Board officials, two Opposition MPs, Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Ken Andrew said little had been done to provide badly needed additional housing for blacks in the Peninsula.

DISTURBING

In a letter to the Cape Nationalist mouthpiece Die Burger, Professor Nico Smith of the theological seminary of the University of Stellenbosch, said Dr Koornhof's statement was 'disturbing'.

Under the free enterprise system it would be impossible to prevent a second Crossroads, he said.

If the hard facts showed that the number of blacks in the Western Cape would increase, the question could be asked if it would be unfair to expect the Government for Christian-humanitarian reasons to adapt its planning of community facilities accordingly.

'Or is the policy in this regard of such a nature that it does not take account of the hard realities of the situation?'

'Or is the policy so unchangeable that it must be maintained at the cost of the human dignity of black inhabitants?'

INCITED

Professor Smith said a 'don't care attitude' caused by uncertainty about their future among blacks contributed to bad living conditions. These were his impressions after visiting Crossroads and Langa.

In a statement Dr Koornhof said the Nvanga squatters were given

notice to move two years ago.

He said there was an organised campaign to wreck influx control measures in the Western Cape and people were being incited to stay in Nvanga permanently.

Mrs Suzman said the fact that the people were given two years notice did not alter the fact that they were forced out of the Langa barracks in mid-winter.

Meanwhile the Government had over many years failed to provide housing.

Nothing practical was done to provide job opportunities in the rural areas and all that was done there was to dump people in areas that were already impoverished.

If there are inciters it is the Government who has created a fertile field for them to work in.

'People have come here under their own steam to seek work or to lead a family life. Many I spoke to on my visits to Nvanga told me they had been in Cape Town for years and had no intention of leaving.'

'How the whole ugly situation is going to be resolved with the Government's obdurate stance on the one hand and the people's determination to stay on the other is beyond me.'

Now that the area had been closed off welfare workers would not be able to go in and help.

Mr Andrew said he was not impressed by the authorities' 'crocodile tears' about the squatters. 'Dr Koornhof has on several occasions said that the steps taken hurt him but that they were unavoidable.'

Mr Andrew said it was obvious Dr Koornhof felt obliged to display 'kragdadigheid' in an attempt to maintain credibility in a Nationalist caucus that had turned its back on reform.

The scene at Nvanga yesterday had to be seen to be believed. It was terrifying to see what was being done to a peaceful group of people who sat wearily watching their shelters being destroyed.

It stressed the difference between the 'barbarian' and the 'relative, it depended on the 'barbarian' and the 'barbarian' had to be in the ha groups were white, of their own privilege 'ism' directly threa whites' could be "r the floodgates to ti 'class' marked off the coloureds, to w applied, obviously recognition of them racial superiority, the For this reason, the on the cricket field tude to change, the b ity, so would the b tried their position Racial attitudes, or prejudices. They r and interests. Mid were expressions of middle-class interest.

Her garage is shelter for homeless

A YOUNG WHITE mother from a Western Cape country town has taken 12 of the Nyanga homeless to live in the double garage of her home

Distressed by the plight of the squatters, housewife Mrs Cindy Meinert drove to the site yesterday morning and took five mothers and their seven children — aged four weeks to seven years — back home with her

She asked The Argus not to disclose their whereabouts as she feared a right-wing backlash from the conservative plateland community in which she lived

'After the rain and hail on Monday night, I just couldn't sleep in my warm bed any longer, knowing those people were out there,' said Mrs Meinert, who is a mother of two

She alleged police tried to stop her from getting into the area but she parked her car and walked to where the homeless were

'I asked a social worker to send some women and children home with me and I intend to fetch more tomorrow, because my garage is quite large,' said Mrs Meinert

When The Argus visited her home, Mrs Meinert had washed and fed everyone and dressed them in clean clothes

'Tonight I'm going to see the local Dutch Reformed dominee to ask if they can't stay in the church grounds for a while,' she said

Mrs Meinert is a former Zimbabwean and her husband is a German from SWA

'We moved down here only recently. The other day I went to the hairdresser to ask them for gifts for these people and one woman asked where Crossroads was

'After I told her what was happening to the squatters out there she burst out crying

'But someone who had just had her hair done said she didn't see what all the fuss was about because people had to go home when they were told to,' said Mrs Meinert

Another woman had refused to give anything to the squatters because 'they sold everything for wine money'

The mothers in the Meinert garage told The Argus how they struggled to keep alive and that even their children's nappies had been taken away

'They burnt the nappies with all the other things,' said Mrs Violet Mngantsha

Mrs Meinert appealed to the public to do anything they could for the destitute woman

NO BURNERY

Staff Reporter

NO ONE is allowed to take food, or anything else, into that desolate strip of land next to the Administration Board offices in Nyanga where about 400 squatters had their crude shelters destroyed by officials yesterday

The homeless people, including children and mothers with babies, have no shelter, food or water

Mr A. A. Louw, chief director of the Administration Board, said today that if people wanted to take food or anything into Nyanga they could apply to the township's superintendent

But they will not be allowed to take anything into the area occupied by the squatters, he said

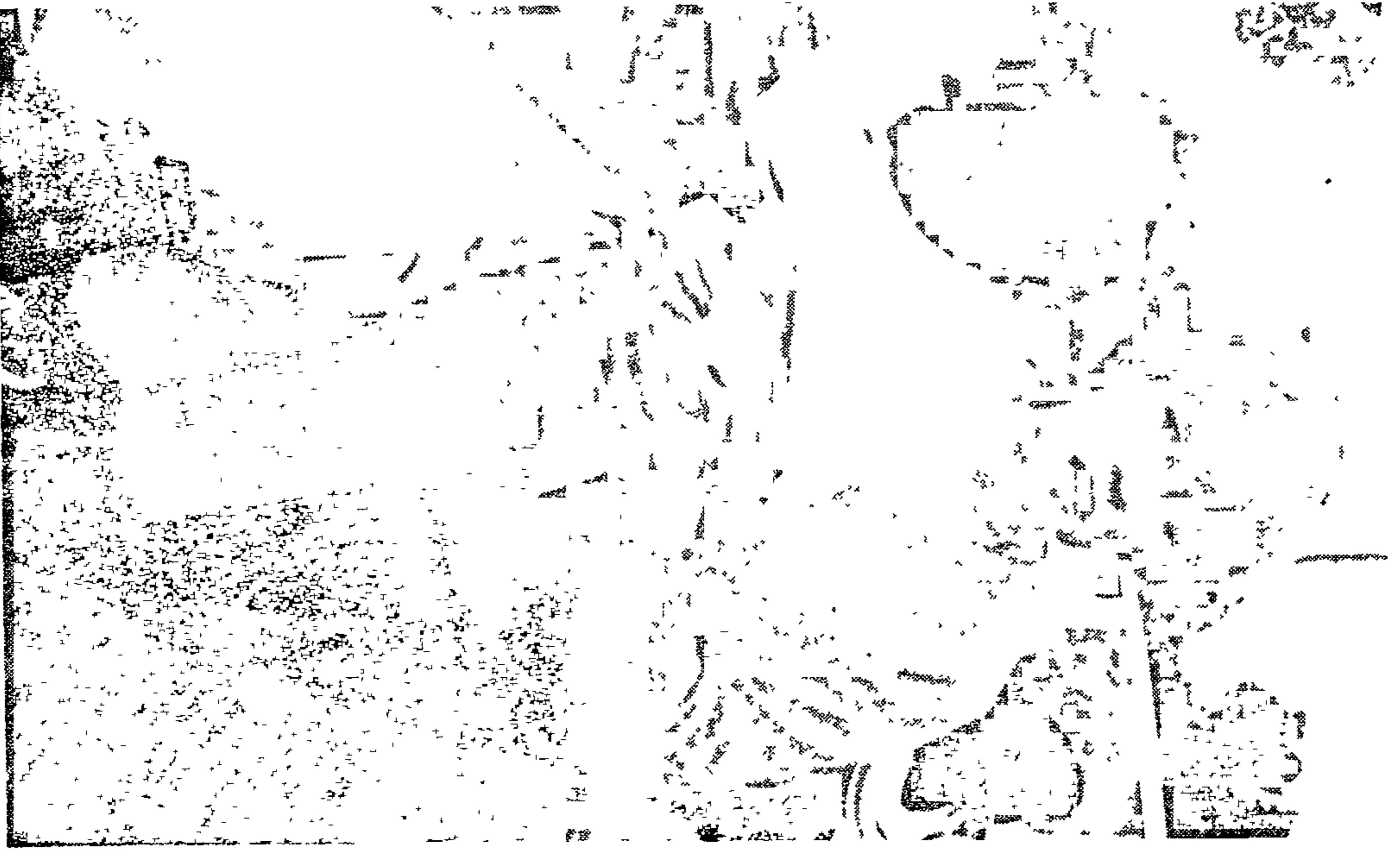
Asked whether the reason for this exercise was to get the squatters off the ground they were now occupying, Mr Louw said 'You can draw your own conclusions'

Mr Louw said there were no services supplied to or on the ground occupied by the squatters

It was reported from the camp this morning that the number of people there had increased over the past 24 hours and about 400 spent the night in the open

People are now unable to enter the camp with food and clothing but contributions may be left at the Christian Brothers

THIS SIGN has been erected at the entrance to the area where squatter shelters were destroyed yesterday



MRS CINDY MEINERT helps women and children into her car before taking them to live with her temporarily at her plateland home



Continued on Page 3, col 1

He appealed to people willing to take in families or pregnant women and children, even if only to house them in their garages, to contact him at 22-0671

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Political Staff
THE South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) told the constitutional committee of the President's Council yesterday that the only way to bring about a peaceful future for South Africa was for each racial group to have its own geographic homeland over which it had absolute control.

Giving evidence on behalf of Sabra, Professor C W A Boshoff and Professor W H Olivier said that even the coloured people should have their own homeland — a concept favoured by right-wing groups inside the National Party, but so far rejected by the party leadership.

Mr Brian Bishop, said the situation was 'akin to the genocide of Nazi Germany'.

Describing the conditions of the women and babies in the camp as 'pathetic,' the chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, said the situation was 'akin to the genocide of Nazi Germany'.

He appealed to people willing to take in families or pregnant women and children, even if only to house them in their garages, to contact him at 22-0671

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Woman arrested with food for camp

A WHITE woman had her car surrounded by Administration Board officials and was arrested while trying to take food to the homeless people of Nyanga today.

The woman, who does not wish to be identified, entered the camp at about 10 am.

'Immediately the vans surrounded my car and a crowd gathered. I tried to escape but ran into a tree stump.

'People in the field tried to lift my car to free it but it was too late,' she said.

She was summonsed for being in a prescribed area without a permit and given the option of a fine, which she refused to take, and will appear in court.

SMUGGLED

The Rev Sid Luckett of Wynberg, who spent the night in the camp, said today he had been told by Administration Board officials that no food of any kind was to be taken into the camp.

A church worker said she had managed to smuggle some baby food

in but it was becoming more difficult.

She said she had come across a six-year old boy in the camp who was all alone as his mother had been arrested for a second time last week and could not pay her R80 fine.

His brother aged 10 had gone off to look for work.

She had managed to find shelter for the child in a white home.

The chief commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Tino Bezuidenhout was not available for comment.

informed about latest developments.

An Argus reporter and photographer who visited the desolate strip of land where the squatter huts were destroyed had their permits confiscated.

No shelter

They were first threatened with being summonsed for being there without a permit but when one was produced they were ordered to leave immediately.

The squatters were still standing, without shelter, on the little hillocks surrounding the scene of destruction.

They were just as silent and impassive as they were yesterday. There was hardly any movement. They simply stood and watched, silently.

Below them were two or three wire-screened Administration Board vans with officials standing by to prevent anyone from entering.

Beyond them was the deep trench dug yesterday by a mechanical shovel to prevent more than one vehicle from entering at a time.

An innovation was the sign at this entrance. It says 'Trespassers will be prosecuted,' in three languages.

Police vehicles

Police watched from their vehicles across the road.

None of the many whites who had arrived yesterday with offers of help was there.

Approached by The Argus today, Mr Louw refused to give reasons for barring the Press, both local and international, other than saying it was for 'practical reasons'.

Asked when the restrictions would be lifted, he said 'I do not have my crystal ball with me'.

Clergy see Koornhof

Staff Reporter

FIVE senior churchmen led by the Rt Rev Stephen Naidoo, Auxiliary Bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Cape Town, met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for 2½ hours this morning.

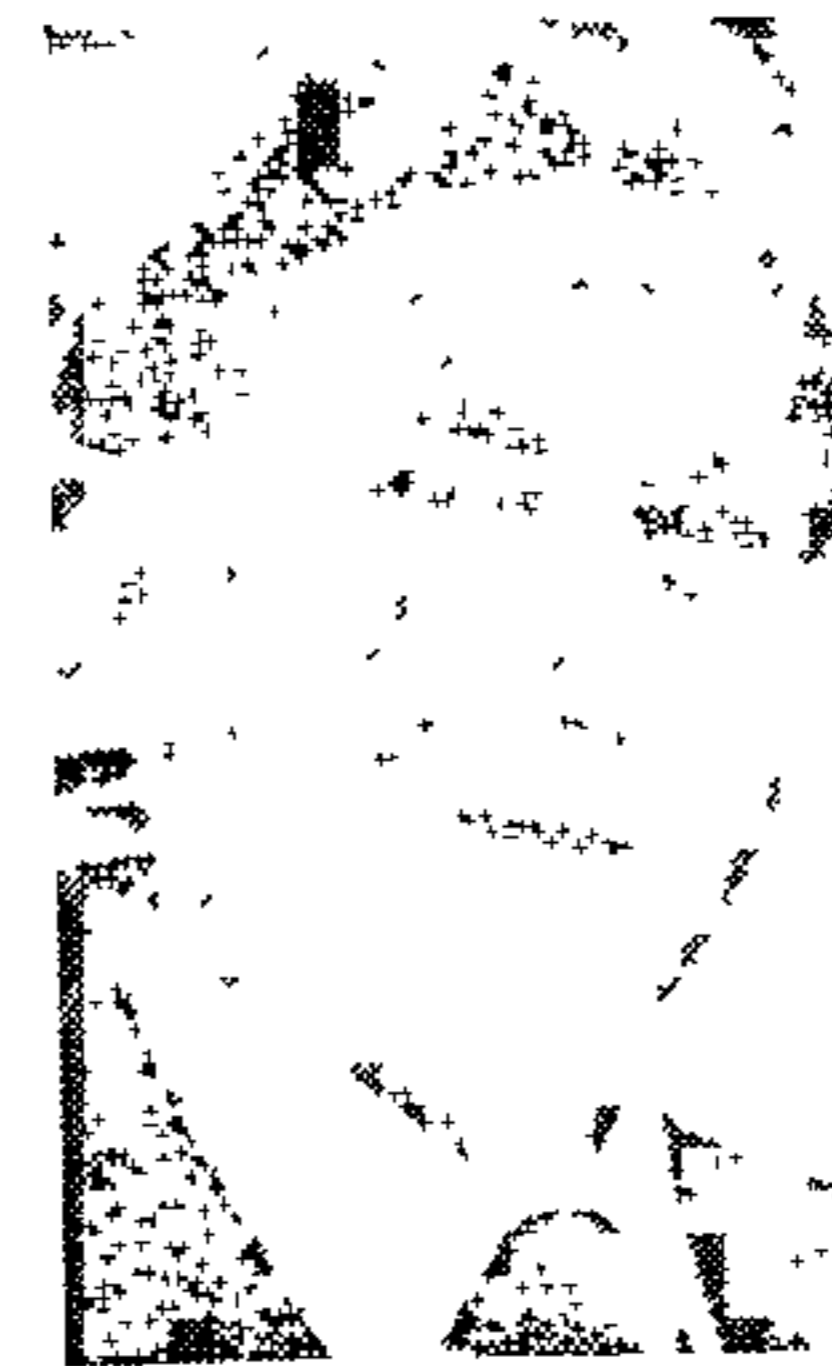
Immediately after the meeting, Bishop Naidoo said they were unable to disclose the topics discussed until they had time to consider what had been said.

He, the Rev Louis Bank, Archdeacon of the Cape, the Rt Reverend George Swartz, Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Patrick Matolengwe, Bishop

Suffragan of Cape Town, and Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, began a meeting after which they expected to release a statement.

However, it is believed that high on the list of their topics of discussion with the Minister was actions of the Administration Board destroying bush and plastic shelters of homeless squatters near Nyanga.

Another subject bound to have been discussed is the renewed removals drive which has crowded departmental courts in Langa for some months.



Dr Piet Koornhof

Realise pass law folly — Govt told

Angus 12/8/81
3206

THE Government must realise the folly of trying to enforce pass laws against all the odds of human needs and the nation's self-respect, Mrs Daphne Wilson, the co-chairman of the Mowbray Inter-race Group (Mirge) said today.

In a statement with co-chairman Mr Solomon Chapoles, she said 'A complete stalemate has been reached over the Nyanga squatters and this will be a recurring situation as long as the pretence is maintained that Africans from Transkei and Ciskei are "foreigners" with no work and residential rights in the rest of the Republic'

FEDERATION

The only way was to federate all South African territories and recognise common federal citizenship for all, no matter how far along the road of "independence" certain areas have journeyed

'We maintain that under such a federation the economy of the entire country must be shared by all, the hated pass laws abolished and the natural laws of work demand and supply should replace the present pernicious system that persecutes should people in their efforts to survive.

Many employers were intimidated against employing blacks. If the threat of penalty was removed there would be more freedom and local initiative could do much to remedy housing shortages,' the statement said.

Because of their religious practices related to the dying and the dead, the Muslims, especially, resented the isolation of plague victims and contacts, and the handling of bodies by unhallowed hands. The main point of contention concerned the right to wash the corpses of the plague victims and the bearing of the dead to the cemetery. Although the Colonial Secretary had met representatives of the Malay, and Malay 'priests' were provision was made for the community in resistance on the issue. It seems within the community as well as within the community, following Imam Abdurkeep in the cha ment, and Imam Talaap [Ma leading the resistance against the purpose of the m who were dissatisfied with them by waiting on his Ex. community. These were el hospital and praised the the government. A loyal resolution suggested that

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ngements and desired to upset the Colonial Secretary that those Mahomed. Mr Gool explained meeting was held, this time in cials. The latter had his omunicated for his part in d to co-operate with the govern- th the Colonial Secretary, with on 29th March, at the Chiappini erences reflected other divisions he Muslims became deeply divided as to gain in their co-operation,

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Street mosque, following within the community as well as within the community, following

provision was made for the community in resistance on the issue. It seems within the community as well as within the community, following

Squatters -

MPCs' bid

to express distress

Provincial Staff

THE Opposition tried to introduce a motion in the Cape Provincial Council today expressing 'shock and grave distress' at the treatment of people at Nyanga

The motion was presented by Mr Herbert Hirsch (PFP, Sea Point), Leader of the Opposition, as 'a matter of urgent public interest'

The chairman of the Provincial Council, Dr J J de Jager, said the motion dealt with a matter outside of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Council, and which properly belonged in the House of Assembly

It therefore did not conform to the rules of the House and could not be introduced

THE MOTION

Mr Hirsch's motion read 'This council noting with shock and grave distress the inhuman treatment meted out to defenceless men, women and children squatting at Nyanga'

'Noting anxiously that this action is likely to bring about a deterioration in race relations,

'Noting the possibility of health hazards, especially as this action was taken in winter;

'Therefore calls on the Administrator and Executive Committee to approach the Government as a matter of urgency'

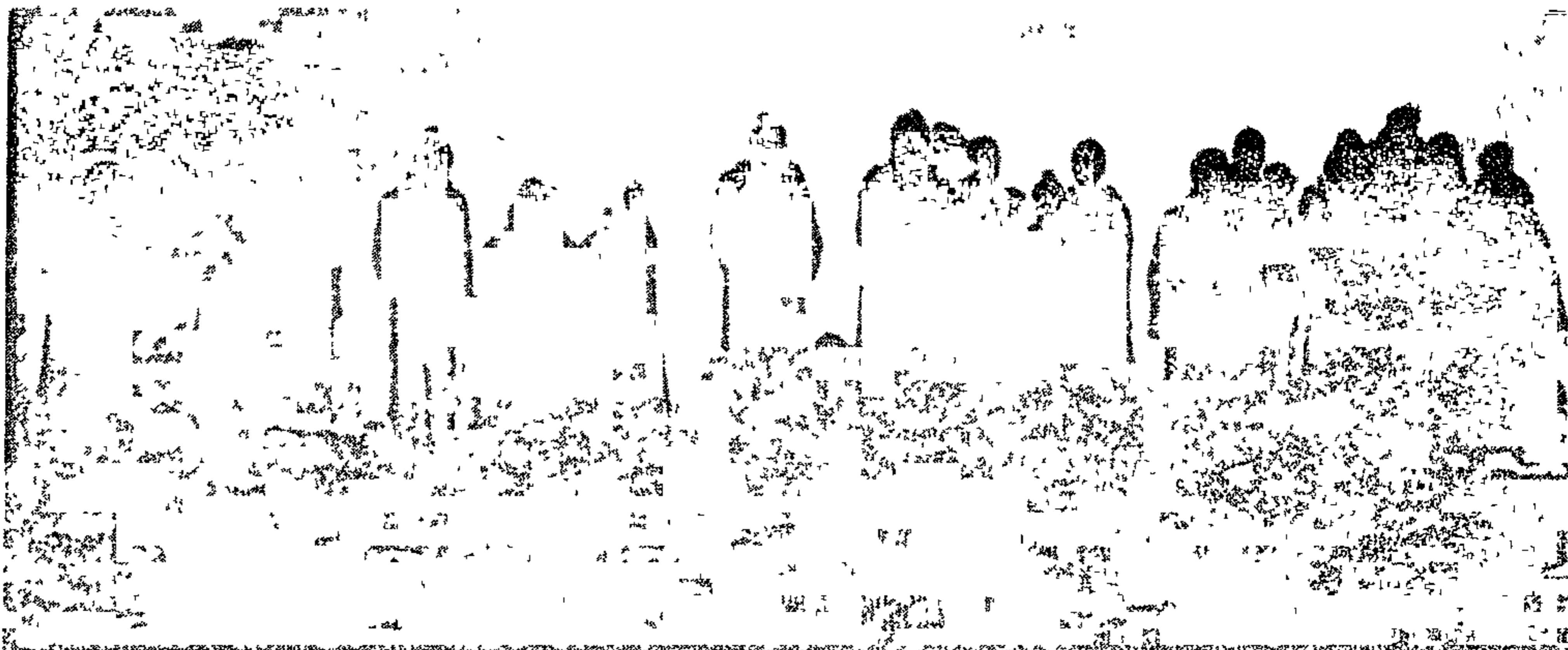
OTHER SHELTER

The motion proposed that the Government should be urged to stop these activities 'until the summer months and until alternative shelter can be provided 'in the area' and to provide basic assistance to the affected people

It asked that the Government be told 'that the continued implementation of many of its activities will have a disastrous effect on the future of the Peninsula, the Cape Province and the Republic of South Africa'

medical inspection of passengers and crews of ships, and the disinfection of their personal effects at the beginning and end of voyages. A few articles of merchandise, conventionally regarded as being susceptible to plague, such as sacking, raw hides, and the like, were prohibited entry. Both Great Britain and the Republic of South Africa agreed to this agreement. 7

Ramsbottom for the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, Dr T. The Colonial Secretary, Dr T. control was clearly desirable the importation of the disease without the co-operation of the being a landlocked country, a conference on plague control South African Republic issues No sooner had these regulations quarantine period of twelve, Sanitary Convention, the reg carrying persons suspected of disease in terms of the Publ Shortly after declaring orie most advanced in southern Africa to increase the danger. the tax control of the Porti felt to make the country pat been declared infected area in constant contact with so of the importation of the d The South African authoriti.



Squatters watch from a distance as their shelters are destroyed by police yesterday.
Cold, wet Nyanga families bulldozed and blazed out

COPPS BUR SHACKS

Sawetan
12/8/81
206

Hundreds of families in the squatter camp in Nyanga, Cape Town, spent the night in bitter cold, rainy weather after their shelter camp was bulldozed and burned down by police and administration board officials.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton who visited it compared the scene to Dante's Inferno. She said she and Mr Ken Andrew (PFP MP for Gardens)

DOWN CORRESPONDENT

would ask for an emergency half-hour debate over the action of police and board officials

About 50 policemen with dogs and armed administration board men moved in just after dawn yesterday to begin tearing down

shelters put up by the Nyanga homeless since Friday

The police raid came after one of the coldest nights of the winter and was led by Colonel Piet van Rensburg, head of the Riot Squad

The destruction of about 45 makeshift shelters

followed the warning by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Di Piet Kooi noof, yesterday that he would not tolerate the building of shacks near Crossroads

Police and administration board officials went from one shelter to another tearing them apart and either set the supports on fire or loaded bushes and branches on lorries

Destroy

Pressmen who visited the scene — a team from a Cape Town newspaper and a Voice of America reporter — were turned away by police though they had valid permits to be in the area

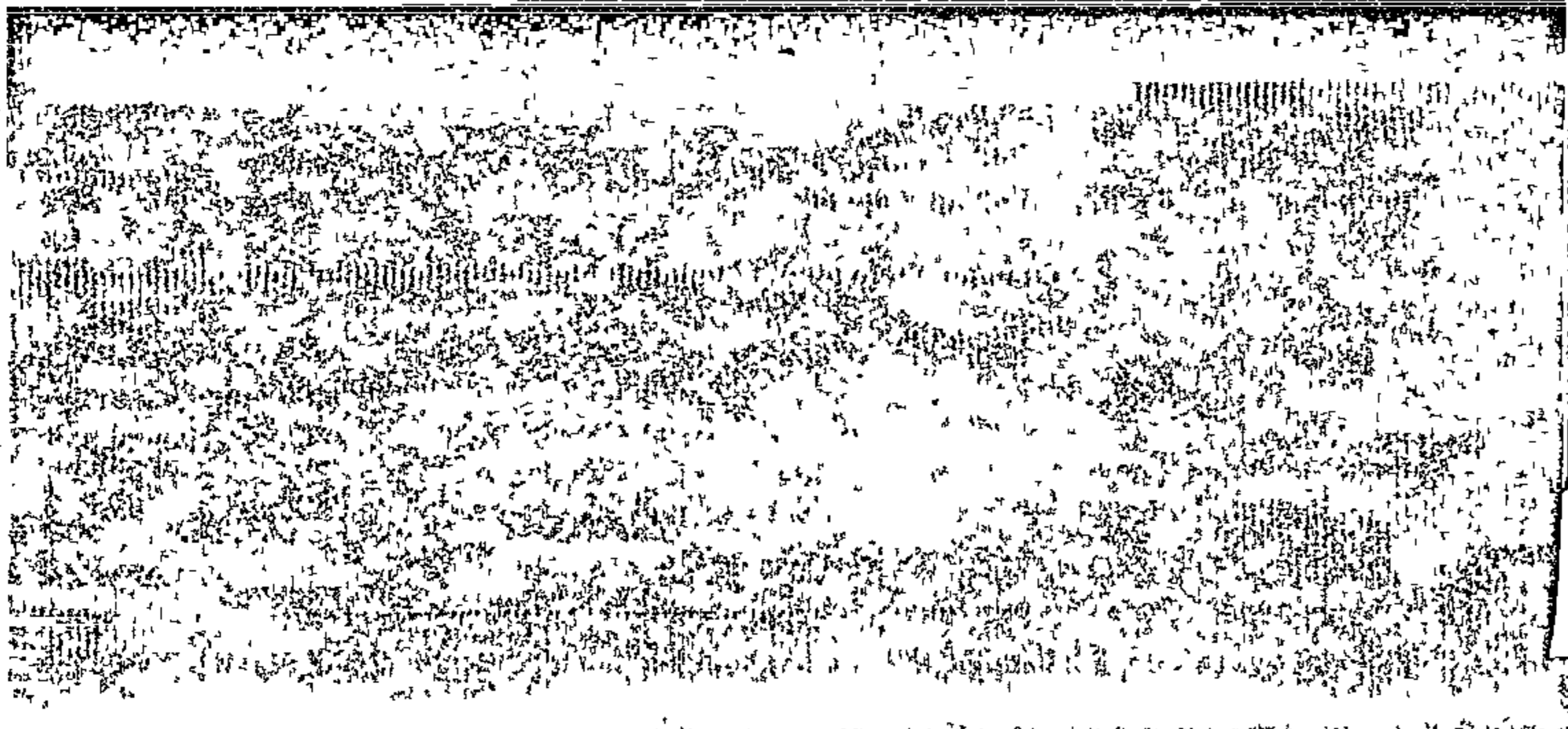
The Rev Paul Germond and the Rev Sid Luckett, of St John's Parish who spent the night with the squatters said they were awakened just after 7 am with lights flashing and police men shouting as they surrounded the shelters

Meanwhile Shawco, the Students Health and Welfare Organisation, has decided to provide a fully-staffed mobile clinic at the camp at weekends and on Wednesday evenings

Prof R F Kusch of the Department of Medicine at the University of Cape Town and Shawco called on the authorities to reassess the situation bearing in mind the health and welfare of the homeless people

No amount of curative medicine will prevent the health of homeless people from deteriorating, he said — Sapu

<p>15</p> <p>Prescribed Books:</p> <p>Yeats : Selecte Elliot : Collect Men Who</p> <p>Lucie-Smith, E (ed) Briti Eastman : Norton</p> <p>Recommended Reading:</p> <p>Unterecker, J : A Reade Williamson, G : A Reade Skelton, R (ed) : Poetry Lawrence, D. H : Selecte Press, John : A Map C</p> <p>Note: Students who als may prefer to bu and Plays, (Fabert</p>	<p>26.</p> <p>CONTEMPORARY BRITISH PC</p> <p>Lecturer : Dr. I E Gler</p> <p>An introduction to conter special emphasis on the Hughes, and Philip Larkin</p> <p>Prescribed Books:</p> <p>Lucie-Smith, E. D. (ed)</p>
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CT 13/8/81 (206) (245)

Man charged with inducement

Staff Reporter
 A 54-YEAR-OLD Langa man appeared in Athlone Magistrates' Court yesterday on a charge of inducing or assisting a woman to remain in the Peninsula.
 George Yoyo, of Zone 1-15, was not asked to plead.
 Mr Yoyo allegedly induced or assisted a woman, Noguz-wana Bengwani, to remain in the Peninsula on June 29 this year at Zone 1 15 Langa.
 He is charged with contravening Section II, subsection (2) (1), of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.
 The hearing was adjourned till today.
 Mr E J Maritz was on the Bench.
 Mr L Palmer prosecuted. Mr C Marais appeared for Mr Yoyo.

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A DO-implied list is a list followed by a comma and a DO-implied specification, all enclosed in parentheses. A DO-implied specification has the format

is an I/O list. No I/O list may contain a constant except in a subscript expression or as a parameter of a DO-implied list.

V2 (ARRAY, MATRIX(S), (NAME))

An I/O list is a simple list, a simple list enclosed in parentheses, a DO-implied list, or two lists separated by a comma. When there is no I/O list in a READ or WRITE statement, the I/O list is said to be empty. For example,

is a simple list. Previous examples were restricted to simple lists in READ and WRITE statements. When an array name appears in a simple list, it refers to all elements of that array in the order described in 2.7.4.

V2, ARRAY, MATRIX(S)

A simple list is a variable, array element, array name, or two simple lists separated by a comma. For example,

The purpose of an input/output list is to identify transferred items so that they can be referenced in the program. A transfer initiated by a READ or WRITE statement is not complete unless all items in the input/output have been transferred. It is convenient to define an input/output list in terms of a simple list and a DO-implied list.

6.2.2. Input/Output List

The logical unit number is an unsigned integer that designates the I/O device containing the file being referenced. A file may be transferred from one medium to another. If it becomes necessary to access the same file later on, it will have a different logical unit number than the one originally used. In previous examples, the integers 1 and 3 were used to denote a punched card reader and a printer, but these numbers were only for use in examples. There is no standard convention for assigning numbers to logical units. This information must be obtained from programming manuals for a particular processor.

6.2.1. Logical Unit Number

Each READ or WRITE statement may reference a FORMAT statement or specification and a logical unit, and may contain an I/O list.

6.2. ELEMENTS OF READ AND WRITE STATEMENTS

The row began to assume massive proportions Secretary, threatened to appeal to the Supr Graham felt that he had a good case. He po were already grave complaints against the F Only very recently Simpson had inspected on Simon's Town and found it in a disgraceful that dual control would be a fatal error. proper resources for combatting the epidemi the High Commissioner with the threat that acrimonious litigation "in the course of w some extraordinary facts before the govern

Milner was sympathetic to the cause of the "one of the best of the Cape Ministers, co Dual administration, he told Kitchener, wh to lead to friction and inefficiency. And row with the present Colonial Ministers, o "Maitland Camp has not a nice record, if o reply was conciliatory but he did not alte military retained control of their own pla for their record regarding plague preventi sporadic cases occurring at Green Point Ca 2nd January 1902, the infection apparently

The epidemic in the peninsula, apart from October 1901, the last case being recorded officers were not confident that they had however, for infected rats continued to be Moreover, the possibility of reinfection Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, or Durban, al Plague regulations were still in force in reason, although the illegal position of t regulations were withdrawn, may also have were finally repealed in the middle of Aug

By Dr Paice

EIGHT ministers held hands in a circle yesterday, praying that they would get past police and Administration Board officials to take food to the Nyanza squatters.

The eight headed by the Rev Syd Luckett, were the last line of resistance to a directive that only clergymen could enter Nyanza — but not with food or clothing.

The directive was issued yesterday by Mr A A Louw, the board's chief director.

At St Gabriel's Church, Gurneita, pots of soup and boxes of bread organised by the Women's Movement for Peace were loaded into two combi-

The ministers joined hands and played 'respectfully' for Syd, who will be in the front that the Christian in him may find the Christian in the officials.

The convoy pulled up at Nyanza before a new sign. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

Angus 13/8/81
Plague prevented food would go past officials

Whatever else, they were not going to be taken by storm by the men of God.

Then began three hours of negotiations with some allegations.

Two camps faced each other across the road leading into the squatters bush, still damp from the rain.

On one side were police and board officials, hands in trouser pockets under jackets, ties neatly pinned to their chests.

On the other an unlikely group in blue jeans lightly rumpled united on one sign — their white collars.

A uniformed man took up the numbers of a line of vehicles which never moved.

Wire meshed police vans came and went.

A delegation arrived from the University of Cape Town headed by the Vice Chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders.

They came to ensure that the squatters had access to the Shawco mobile clinic.

A doctor was allowed in. The clinic had to stay on the outskirts.

The ministers had several meetings, each time with a more senior official.

When the waiting became tedious they formed another circle and sang hymns which were eerily echoed by chanting from the masses over the hill.

Finally officialdom budged and the ministers began a weary trudge towards the chanting.

The food was taken by another route to the edge of the site.

Mr's Cathy Luckett shrugged at the suggestion of victory, implying it was so little, so grudgingly given.

As reporters scrambled through the bush in the wake of the food, a yellow police van careered up to check permits.

Only one camp food collection point operating

Aug 13/8/51

206

vermin often carry the
and localities infected
old, dilapidated,
t, air, and dryness are
tarily favourable to the
infection to healthy houses.
ing or places. They
become infected by eating

asis on the role of rats
in any home or locality".
WANT OF VENTILATION, AND
s there is practically no
apartment announced: "For

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of action taken, than of
ruses and prejudices of
widely. For this reason

ONLY one of the three
centies named by Di Piet
Koornhof as official col-
lection points for food for
the displaced Nyanga
squatters, appeared to be
operating today

This was the Salvation
Army mission, Heilslee
in Crossroads, which has
received inquiries from as
far afield as Johannesburg,
since the Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment's announcement was
made public in the news-
papers and on the radio
today

A MISTAKE

At the Nxolo School in
Crossroads, named by Di
Koornhof as a collection
point, no one had any
knowledge of the an-
nouncement and an offi-
cial at the Nyanga Ad-
ministration Building said
there must have been a
mistake

There was no official
collection point at the
gates, he said

Major L. P. Whitiae,
director of planning and
development for the Salva-
tion Army pointed out
that the centre had been

along relief work in Cross-
roads for a long time

The access road to the
mission is in a very bad
condition, but Major Whit-
iae said an official of the
Administration Board had
called on him today to say
that a bulldozer was being
sent to repair it

In the meantime in
spite of what the official
of the Nyanga Administra-
tion Building said he ad-
vised people to take food
and clothing to the gates
from where it would be
taken to the mission

He said the one item
that the mission was had
in need of for its relief
work was a generator

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to householders
plague primary

especially the medical officers of
Like their counterparts in other p
action which responsible men belie
the different administrations. It
its report is a valuable document,
function being purely advisory.

Advisory Board met for the first time. The Board sat until 10th July 1901, its
for a co-ordinating body, and on 14th February 1901 the Cape Peninsula Plague
Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the government felt the need

interests were involved.
pheral organisations as the Cape Government Railways and City Tramways, whose
the disease to Cape Town. To complete the catalogue, there were also such peri-
the colonial government, was the Imperial army which had almost certainly brought
Harbour Board, while yet another presence, completely beyond the influence of
the disease had originated, was under the independent control of the Table Bay
which had very restricted jurisdiction. Then the docks, a crucial area where
coming increasingly bad, fell under the Divisional Council of the Cape District,
board. The outlying areas on the Cape Flats where living conditions were be-
and because of the presence of the military there, had a village management
critical district because of its proximity to Cape Town, Woodstock and Witvliet,

Teargas fired into Nyanga crowd

that she was three months pregnant "I briefly examined her and advised the driver of the vehicle to take her to hospital," he said last night.

A freelance cameraman who filmed the teargassing, Mr Gavin Young, said that when Mr Luckett and another clergyman were driven to the offices in a police van, a large crowd of children formed a blockade to stop the two vans.

The policemen then radioed for reinforcements, and seven more police vehicles arrived. The crowd parted to allow 12 uniformed policemen through and the two police vans moved out through the crowd. Fifteen policemen, who had lined up between the police and the crowd, were booed and jeered as

turned back all supplies of food brought to the site by clergy-men, community organizations and members of the public. A senior board official said this was being done "to discourage the people from remaining in the area."

A community worker who witnessed the teargas incident, Mr Roimel Roberts, said a woman and a man were overcome and collapsed. The woman, who was three months pregnant, was taken to a mobile Shawco clinic operating nearby and immediately referred to hospital.

She was rushed to Groote Schuur Hospital's emergency unit sweating profusely and in "incredible agony", Mr Roberts said. He said the man was also treated at the Shawco mobile clinic.

Dr Peter Distel, a member of the Shawco health management committee and a senior medical lecturer at the University of Cape Town, said the woman was bleeding heavily and

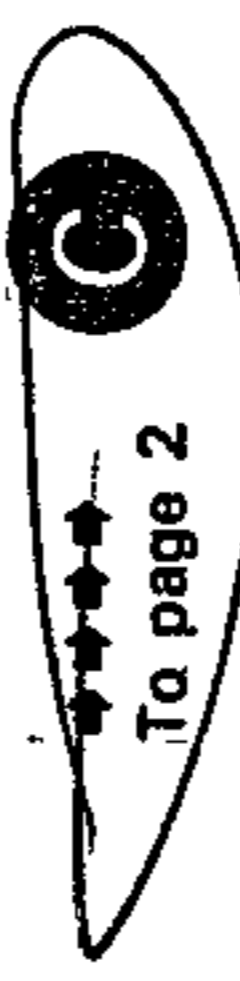
Staff Reporters

A PREGNANT woman, showing signs of miscarriage, was taken to Groote Schuur Hospital last night after police fired teargas at more than 1 000 people gathered at the Nyanga-East site, where officials demolished the makeshift shelters of 400 homeless black people on Tuesday.

According to bystanders, five teargas canisters were fired into the crowd by armed policemen shortly before 6pm when a huge crowd gathered to stop a police van leaving the camp with a priest.

The Rev Syd Luckett, a Nyanga priest, was accompanying a senior police officer, Captain D Odendaal, to the Administration Board offices to clarify confusion regarding permission granted to eight clergymen to deliver food to people at the site.

Throughout yesterday, board officials manning a roadblock



To page 2

GDG JOHN C SMITH - TE

Specify a new heading for the top of each page. The heading text must be less than 97 characters. Exclude fullstops as they will truncate the text.

4.23. GDG OR GDG

Full-screen mode is terminated with an @

13/3/81

From page 1

One policeman came forward and lobbed something into the crowd. This didn't explode but shortly afterwards, at least four or five teargas canisters were fired into the crowd which scattered in all directions. Some of the people ran to the Nyanga side and others back to camp. The police chased those running towards Nyanga and a youth of about 15 was taken by the policemen. Mr Young said he said the police were not in danger at that stage and, according to Mr Young, it was not necessary to fire teargas because they were not surrounded by people.

Two Administration Board inspectors confiscated the permits of a Cape Times team on instructions and told them to leave an area bordering the camp to be used for food. A cameraman and a companion to be in the area. (P. 13/3/81) The inspector, also ordered a film police to the Western Cape and last night the police had used smoke grenades because stones had been thrown. His car was not hit but he was arrested in connection with the charges.

4.22. @G

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4.21. @FREE OR @FREE

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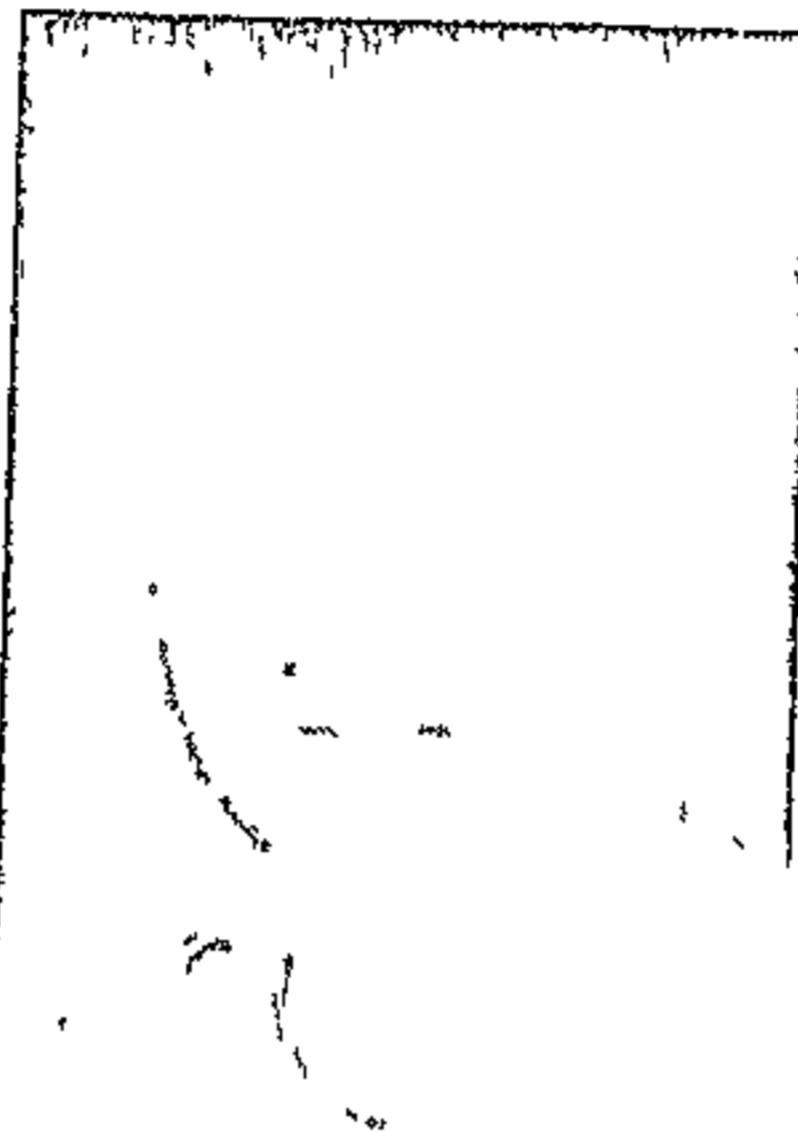
Resettlement is 'ghetto' existence

Staff Reporter

RESETTLEMENT areas for families of mixed race nothing more than ethnic ghettos or 'shantytowns' into which they were packed without access to education, employment or any of the other basics which whites took for granted. Dr. Mar a lot Nash said yesterday.

Dr. Nash was commenting on the plight of landless Africans forced out of urban areas. The children of "legal" blacks compelled to accept resettlement faced a broken family life, hunger, disease, poor schooling, delinquency and little or no religious instruction.

Dr. Nash, who has visited the resettlement areas, is co-editor with Mrs. N. Charlton of the book 'An Empty Table - Churches and the



Dr. Margaret Nash

Ciskei Future, which was banned soon after publication in February and unbanned last month.

She found that factors af-

fecting children in resettlement camps were the result of poor nutrition.

They seldom ever see television. They don't even have a radio in the camps. At most they have a newspaper. There are no libraries or other places of entertainment. Recreation is stunted. They feel life outside and discard

It is in the homeland they suffered a triple burden of race, sex and class discrimination. In that they lived in a male dominated society where they were regarded as perpetual minors and exploited as cheap labour.

They develop anti-social attitudes because they do not have a feeling that life is good and exciting and that it is worth working hard in order to enjoy a successful future," said Dr. Nash.

TABLET
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ys in the

Table with 10 rows and 1 column, mostly empty.

Apartheid as 'evil' as nazism'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The demolition of squatters' shelters was proof that apartheid was as evil as nazism and communism, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

He told about 600 students at a mass meeting at Wits University to protest against the demolitions in Langa, Nyanga and Kiptown.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Kooijhof, had said the evictions would be carried out "compassionately and with due regard for the dignity of those affected."

But Bishop Tutu asked "How do you evict people and demolish their shelters 'compassionately', how do you do something fundamentally inhumane, humanely?"

'Zealous officials'

"These victims of the harassment of zealous officials, I would like to remind you are human beings.

"They are not just pictures in a newspaper report

they are fathers, mothers and children who love, laughter and work

"With 'profound consideration' it was decided that for the general health and well-being of these 'miscreants' it would be good for all of this to happen in winter, so that they can be washed by the winter rains and invigorated by the salubrious night air

"It is so healthy to sleep out of doors, and so romantic to count the stars-over-

Stevn's predictions unfulfilled

Chief Reporter

A CAPE Times reader recalled yesterday that more than four years ago in April 1977, at the height of the squatter crisis in the Cape Peninsula, the then minister of community development, Mr. Malais Stevn said Cape Town's squatter problem would be solved in three years.

And in June 1977 Mr. Stevn spoke with even greater confidence about a solution. In Parliament he said he saw "a light at the end of the tunnel" where squatters were concerned and that the

problem in the Peninsula could be resolved within 2 1/2 years.

In October 1978 Mr. Stevn went further when, in a television interview, he said all South Africa's squatters would be housed in three years.

Mr. Stevn also said South Africa's housing backlog would be wiped out by the end of the decade (in other words by the end of 1979) and he quoted figures to show "the urgency with which we are tackling the problem of low-cost housing."

- (12) An item in blank common must not appear in a DATA state labeled common may appear in a DATA state
- (11) In any procedure subprogram, symbolic names in a COMMON statement
- (10) Correspondence between different entries of program units is determined by order and by symbolic names
- (9) In a subprogram, a symbolic name appearing in an adjustable array
- (8) Any program unit requiring access to a common statement either directly or indirectly
- (7) It is incorrect to equate two entries of each other, either directly or indirectly

Food for homeless pays debt

Staff Reporter

A CAMPS Bay housewife helps smuggle food to the homeless of Nyanga because of a debt she feels she has to repay.

Last year her two babies had the same illnesses that afflict many of the squatters babies — bronchial pneumonia and gastro-enteritis. But unlike the Nyanga children, Mrs. Neem, Gardner's baby, now aged one and two years, were given the best of treatment.

But these poor children out there have got nothing, she said yesterday. Everybody helped my boys get right, and I reckon I owe somebody, something.

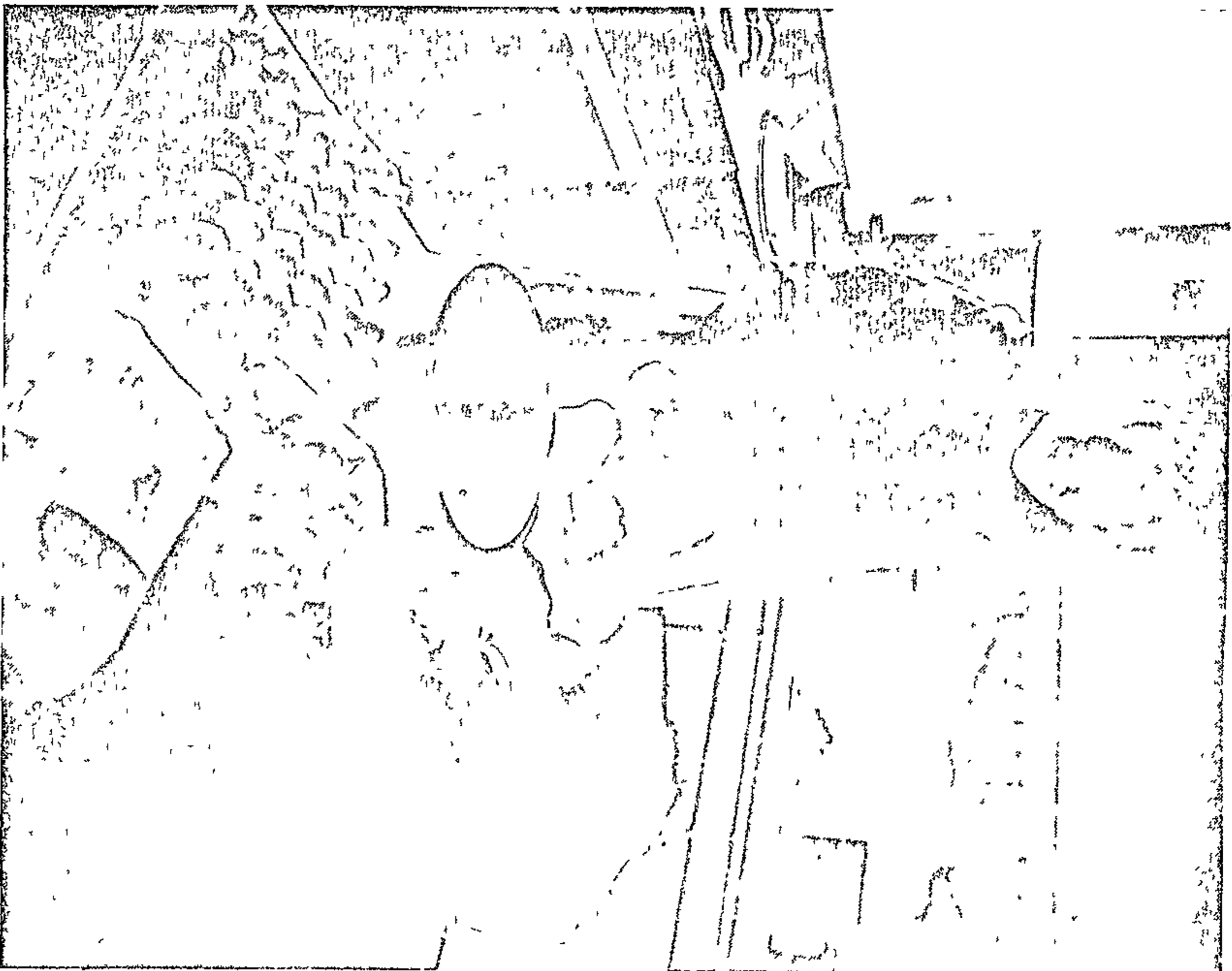
In spite of a clampdown by authorities food would still be safely taken every night to squatters in Nyanga. Mrs. Gardner said. Naturally enough she refused to say anything about her food was taken to the squatters but it gets through every night.

Mrs. Gardner said food and money were collected by Camps Bay housewives and the Camps Bay United Church.

"With the money I buy what we need and cook what is brought to me," she said.

Mrs. Gardner said her basic problem was getting vegetables and meat as they were so expensive.

"The quantity of food that is taken depends on how much food I have



Mrs. Naomi Gardner prepares food for the squatters in Nyanga

Koornhof of clergy heated in talks

FIVE senior churchmen led by the Rt Rev Stephen Naidoo auxiliary Bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Cape Town met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday for 'frank and heated' discussions.

The talks, which lasted 1 1/2 to two hours, were based on the churches' approach to "distressing circumstances in which the homeless of Nyanga were living, a statement issued by Bishop Naidoo said.

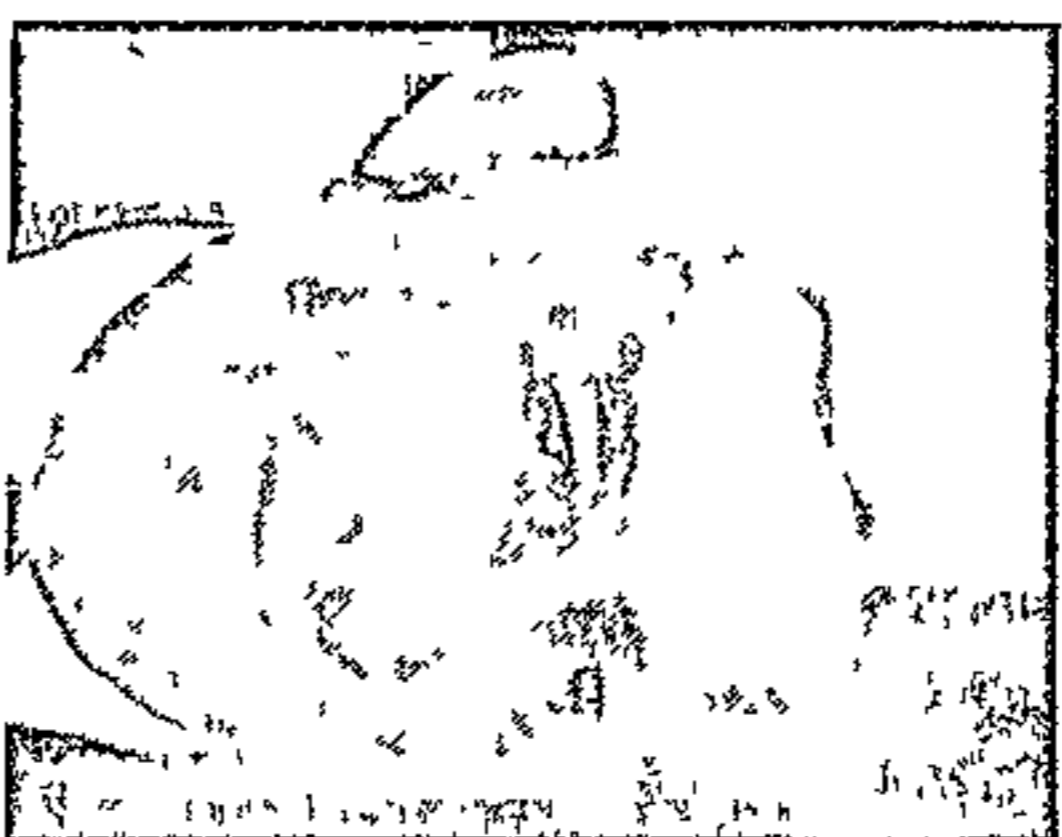
The church delegation consisted of Bishop Naidoo the Vicar-General of the Anglican Diocese, Bishop George Swartz the suffragan Bishop of the Anglican Diocese the Rt Rev. Patrick Matolengwe, Archdeacon Louis Bank representing the Western Province Council of Churches and Father Desmond Curran of the Roman Catholic Church.

Heated

The statement said "The discussions were frank and heated at times. While appreciating what the minister had done in Crossroads and the considerable problems with which he is faced in the present situation, the delegation could not agree with his position. However, the minister offered to meet the delegation again.

"As an urgent and immediate attempt to alleviate the needs of those living in the

site, the delegation asked that people be allowed to take food to them, and that bona fide ministers of religion be allowed free access



Dr Piet Koornhof

to minister to them.

The delegation suggested as practical steps

- That the success or of arrests trials and imprisonment of the people concerned be halted immediately because it was not solving the problem. Instead it was causing ill-feeling in the community at large.
- That a site and service scheme be allowed until better housing could be provided so the people could erect some shelter in these very difficult winter conditions.
- That employers of black labour take greater responsibility and make a large contribution to the housing

of their workers.

• That the "legal" position be considered in the light of the right of a family to live together.

• That the laws that determine and create such an inhumane situation be re-examined since they might be creating a worse situation than they were supposed to be solving.

The Rev. Louis Bank said Dr Koornhof had given them no clear commitment on whether the public would be allowed to take food to the Nyanga squatters.

Documents

He said the churchmen had asked Dr Koornhof to allow ministers of religion into the area. They had been told that ministers would have to be issued with documents proving their bona fides. These would have to be produced on entering the area.

Mr. Bank said the churchmen had agreed that this would be virtually impossible.

"Not did we see the need for such documents," he said.

The minister and churchmen had also discussed the moral and ethical issues of the position facing the squatters.

"We didn't seem to come to any common ground on what these issues were," Mr. Bank said — Staff Reporter-Sapa

Man guilty of bringing wife to Peninsula

GEORGE YOYO, 54, of Langa who 'harboured' his common law wife was cautioned and discharged today by an Athlone magistrate on a charge of contravening Section 11 of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act. Yoyo of Zone 1, No 15, Langa, pleaded guilty to

unlawfully bringing his wife, Nguzwana Bengwani, to the Cape Peninsula

Evidence was that on June 29, Yoyo illegally assisted his wife to remain at Zone 1, No 15, Langa

He was found guilty.

In mitigation of sentence Mr D Potgieter, for Yoyo, told the court that his client's wife was forced to come into the area because she had complications with her pregnancy and that their five-year-old son, who is an epileptic, also required medical treatment

M. Potgieter said that he was reasonable for Yoyo to bring his wife and son to Cape Town because there were more medical facilities here than in Transkei

Mr E J Maritz was on the Bench. Mr E Palmer appeared for the State

Racial assumptions led to wrong assumptions about 'loafers'. 130

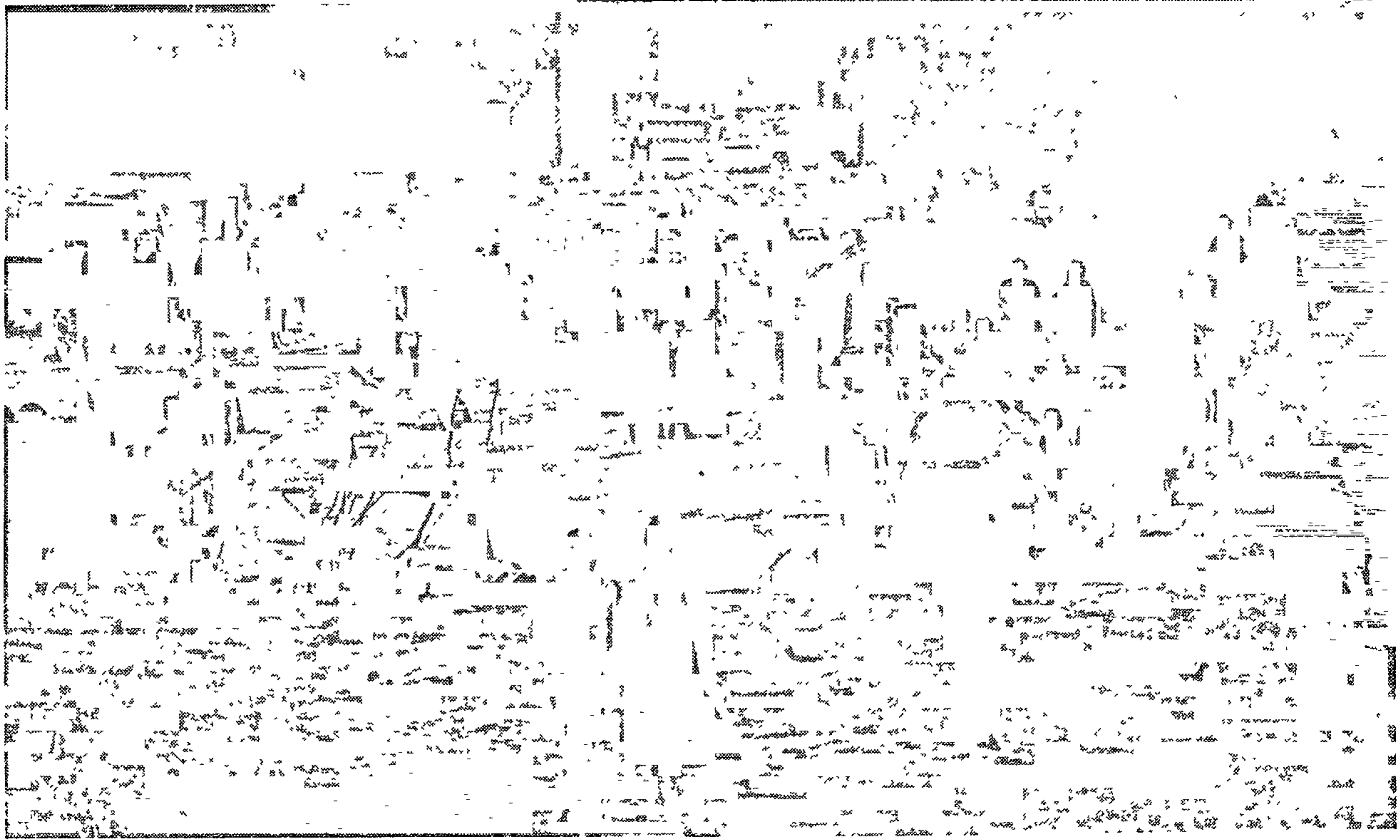
White criminality was not, (hardly surprisingly), taken to prove traits of whites in general. The fact that there were white murderers, white thieves and white rapists could not produce racial explanations. If whites molested women, they were

particularly licentious. 129

Dozens of coloureds collected together and were a "danger to society"; elsewhere in South Africa "the white man" orders it so that there is "as little inconvenience" to him as possible from the coloured classes. But the Metropolis had to live with the "offensive and aggressive half-breeds." 128 It is hardly surprising that even Olive Schreiner succumbed to these arguments, saying, in 1896, that 'half-castes' filled the gaols and brothels of the Colony, that three-quarters of the women at the Dock Hospital, (in Cape Town), were half-castes, that (the 'half-castes') "unite the vices of all races", that they hated their own blood, and that blacks looked down on them. She added that they were particularly licentious.

"Idle, ill-looking young ruffians, their dirty drab-coloured faces stamped with the hallmarks of every vice, come shoving along our narrow sidewalks, and, if the opportunity offers, will roughly elbow a lady or young girl into the gutter and pass some insulting remark".

European ladies and children into the gutter, this was "intolerable insolence". 127 The Argus leader of 21st January (the day after 11 coloured boys had been remanded for robbery, assault and rape on a white married woman and soldier going for a walk), displayed middle-class fury. It said that there was need for stringent regulations for the coloured classes in Cape Town, to curb the "criminal and vicious tendencies of the human scum of this city..." and continued



AT the end of a long afternoon of tension and confrontation a convoy of clergymen bringing food to the Nyanga squatters was allowed to proceed to the edge of the camp yesterday. This was the scene as the ministers arrived with the food. The area was surrounded by police and Administration Board officials armed with shotguns. (Report Page 1)

(206) AUG 13/81



AN ADMINISTRATION BOARD van is parked bumper-to-bumper against the leading vehicle in the convoy of clergymen taking food to the homeless people of Nyanga.



CHURCH people join hands in prayer during the long wait while the spokesman negotiated with policemen and Administration Board officials.

WELL GET YOU, GIMMY TOLD

Aug 13/81 200

A YOUNG white woman who took a group of Nyanga squatters home to stay with her, fled her home early today to escape threatening anonymous telephone calls and 'the police circling the house'.

Mrs Cindy Meinert, said she had been harassed and close to tears when she telephoned The Argus today, saying 'Please tell them I'm not politically motivated, I just wanted to help the children'.

Mrs Meinert was referring to anonymous callers who have threatened to 'get her' for making trouble for the Government.

The calls began after yesterday's article in The Argus about Mrs Meinert

taking five squatter mothers and their seven children home with her.

The report did not disclose her address.

However, soon after the report appeared, her telephone—the number is not listed—began ringing.

'And it hasn't stopped. I can't understand why people are saying those horrible things to me. I'm so depressed and my whole family is upset,' said Mrs Meinert, a mother of two children.

She said callers had accused her of being a 'kaffirboetie' and some had threatened to 'come and get her'.

One man told me this was a country for whites and that it would stay that

way. He said I wouldn't be allowed to get away with the trouble I'd caused.

She said a police van had circled her home in the country town where she lives.

'That was when I took my children and fled'.

Mrs Meinert did not disclose where she was phoning from.

Mrs Meinert said she was shocked by the reaction when her only interest had been 'those poor, helpless children'.

'I don't understand it. I'm sure I could even hear a tap on my telephone this morning'.

Mrs Meinert fetched another group of squatter

mothers and their children from the Nyanga camp early yesterday but by last night they had all been taken back.

'They told me that they suspected there was going to be trouble and they wanted to be with their relatives and friends if anything happened. They asked me to take them back'.

Mrs Meinert a former Zimbabwean, and her German husband from South West Africa, moved to the Western Cape only recently.

'It is the first time anything like this has happened to us. It's frightening,' she said.

See Pages 3, 5, 6 and 7.



FLASHBACK to yesterday's Argus — Mrs Cindy Meinert carries a squatter child to her car.

tern, 5th August and 12th August 32, 13 of 18 candidates returned

Oxford, 1971, particularly some that many members of Cape from England recently, or who o time, would have held similar don counterparts, and were aware rn, 30th August 1884, referred to he Cape Argus, 26th October 1895,). In 1880 the Cape Times of ct that it prevented 'criminal st 1882, asked why the Community ifty, set nothing aside for / 1883, Letter from 'Suburban': id independence have characterised ing classes".

1888, re The Strength of Temper- cording to this report, six lodges

re cartoon attached, 'Horrida Mors' -

iller's remarks, p.3. for Letter

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ntining, Cape Times June to street cleaning, Cape Times 's Farm, Maitland, to be a

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Koornhof denies 'inhumane' action against squatters

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(24/6) (206)

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THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, today rejected allegations that the Government had acted in a 'hard-hearted and inhumane' way regarding the Nyanga squatter problem near Crossroads.

In a statement in Cape Town today, he said certain media persisted in creating the impression that the Government was acting in this way while, in fact, the Government had for a long time been accommodating and providing work for people legally there.

He said 'In this regard the Department of Co-operation and Development, in co-operation with the Department of Community Development, has for a considerable time now been busy with the following building programme

'The erection of 160 new family units for which tenders have already been accepted and building could start shortly, while planning for a further 500 houses is already in an advanced stage,

'The conversion at Langa of hostel accommodation into family units has already advanced so far that 900 families can be accommodated there on a family basis'

CONVERSION

Contractors were at present proceeding with the conversion of existing hostel accommodation within the framework of available funds. A further 800 family units would be made available in this way.

In addition, the housing scheme for the New Crossroads has advanced to the stage where 365 houses have already been completed and in which 450 families are already staying. The buildings are being handed over at a rate of about 30 a month and occupied by families.

Phase one of the New Crossroads development provides for 1730 family houses, while planning for a further 1720 family houses is already in an advanced stage.

These building programmes were further proof of the positive

to provide housing within the framework of available funds

The Labour Party has condemned the 'continuing legal harassment' of homeless people at Nyanga and has called on its supporters to aid individuals and organisations who are trying to alleviate suffering there.

The party said there could be 'no justification whatsoever for such inhuman action by the authorities — least of all on the grounds that the Western Cape is a 'coloured' preference area in terms of Government policy.

'We want to make it clear to the world and to our Xhosa-speaking fellow South Africans in partic-

ular, that the "coloured" people never asked for this kind of preferential treatment, neither were they party to the formulation of this iniquitous policy.'

Effective economic growth demanded the unfettered mobility of labour in all areas and Government policy was strangling this.

In spite of assurances given to business leaders by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Government would set free the free enterprise system, 'the brutal treatment of the women and children of Langa and Nyanga' proved the Government was unwilling to withdraw from the market place.

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Protest
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Political Correspondent
FOUR Progressive Federal MPs will be the speakers at a protest meeting in the Cape Town City Hall at lunchtime tomorrow.
The meeting has been called to protest against Government treatment of homeless blacks camping out between Nyanga and Crossroads.
The speakers will be Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Ken Andrew and Mr E K Moorcroft
CONCERN
Mr van der Merwe said the PFP had decided to call the meeting in response to many telephone calls from the public expressing concern about what seemed to be worsening situation.
The meeting, which will be chaired by Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia, will start at 1 pm.
Mr Moorcroft, the new MP for Albany, would deal with the reasons for the black presence in the peninsula.
The Opposition maintains that conditions in the Eastern Cape areas where they come from are so bad that they cannot make a living there.
● Pictures Page 7.

recruited from the military but the
take plague work because of the effect
in wartime Cape Town. Moreover, some
cal and cleaning staff was necessary, but
job was that of cleaning the city.
for the gigantic undertaking". 36
her purposes necessitated the immediate
signing and erection of iron buildings f
augmented was necessarily a matter of mo
vered by forest plantations. The organi
d to be erected being merely an open tra
g were works of an initial character, th
the fact that the provision of housing,
very small number of officers available
rform... The difficulties of the work d
d exacting services which the Department
led upon to cope with one of the most -
the strength of the staff was at low
and reported later:
Public Works Department testify. The
 unanimous files of the Colonial Office, th
was also later situated. The work inv
ite of the government forest station at
of a plague hospital and contact camp.
diate tasks facing the government were



CROWDS gather round a police van while a police officer remonstrates with clergymen bringing food to the squatters at Nyanga yesterday. (More pictures Page 7)

Argus 13/8/81 *(206)*

Food, clothing reach squatters

THROUGHOUT last night, food and clothing was shuttled into the squatters' camp at Nyanga, and some homeless were taken in by white people.

Yesterday afternoon, police fired teargas into a large gathering of squatters after almost four hours of confrontation between the authorities and clergymen trying to take food into the area.

An Administration Board vehicle and officials stayed on the site for most of the night.

About 10 children were taken in by families, and 30 were housed in a church hall.

A supermarket chain donated 5 000 disposable drinking cups and an appeal has been made for

sanitary pads and women's underclothing.

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, said there had been an 'incredible' response to an appeal for firewood and food.

In short supply was transport for goods and people, and anyone willing to drive could telephone him at 22-0671.

Contributions could be left at St Saviour's Church hall in Claremont or Christian Brothers College in Lawrence Road, Athlone.

Nine clergymen of various denominations were locked in dispute with Administration Board officials, who refused them access with food.

The refusal followed instructions from the

board's chief director, Mr A A Louw, that no one should take food or clothing directly to the homeless.

The Rev Syd Luckett, of Wynberg, said board officials were at one stage willing to allow food to be left at the camp site, but Captain A Odendaal of the riot squad said it would only encourage the people to stay.

Permission was eventually granted the clergymen to distribute the food.

An argument followed between Mr Luckett and Captain Odendaal over where they should deposit it.

Mr Rommel Roberts, a community worker, described the events leading to the firing of teargas.

'Captain Odendaal and Mr Luckett were moving off to discuss their problem with a board official, Mr G N Lawrence.

'The crowd thought Mr Luckett was being arrested and tried to block the path of the van.

'We explained what had happened and that Syd was not under arrest. They then dispersed, and it was then that police fired the canisters.'

A Mrs Tolita apparently had a miscarriage and was taken to hospital.

Cape Town's police chief, Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel, said the teargas was fired after stones were thrown at a police vehicle.

This was disputed by several clergymen and a doctor, who said they had seen no stones thrown.

- 52. Cape Times, 18th February 1887.
- 53. Cape Times, 28th October 1887.
- 54. Cape Times, 9th August 1888.
- 55. 'Ulysses' began his letter by referring to the Dean's sermon.
- 56. Cape Times, 2nd October 1888.
- 57. Cape Times, 5th October 1888.
- 58. Lantern, 13th October 1888.

3.3. RELATIONAL EXPRESSIONS

A relational expression execution time this relation

3.3.1. Relational Operators

A relational expression of the relational operators to improve readability

OPERATOR

GT

GE

LT

LE

EQ

NE

... (mirrored text from reverse side)

to	or equal to	greater than or equal to
		NING

NOTE

The parts of relational operators

Table 3

Examples:

If K0, K1, K2, K1, and K2 are

K1.EQ.1 is true.

K2.GT.K2 is true.

K1.NE.K0 is true.

K1.LE.K2 is false.

K1**K1.NE.K2**K0

NGJK
criticizes
wimbor
evictions

THE Karl had a total journal of the ...

The editor pointed out the ...

is 0, 1, 2, -1, and -2, respectively,

Blank characters may be used freely

two arithmetic expressions. At true or false.

... (mirrored text from reverse side)

... (mirrored text from reverse side)

... (mirrored text from reverse side)

Role of boards in guidance centres queried

CT. 14/8/81

206 (BRD)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Wynberg's Progressive Federal Party representative, Mr P A Mabuza yesterday expressed reservations about the role administration boards would play in

the administration of the Guidance and Placement Bill

Offering his passive support to the measure, he said during the second reading debate on the bill that the boards had an image of intolerance and bureaucracy.

It was clear that everything possible should be done to create confidence in the guidance and placement centres provided for in the bill.

"If work-seekers do not have this confidence they will not register."

Work-seekers had to believe that the personnel of these centres were on their side even in times of recession when job opportunities were scarce.

"It is this kind of confidence that we must generate."

Questioning the role the boards would play in assisting the guidance and placement centres, he said they did not enjoy the trust of work-seekers, especially young blacks.

"The administration boards have an image of intolerance and bureaucracy. In the past, they hardly endeared themselves to these people who they now have to assist."

Administration boards as far as their involvement in the administration of the Guidance and Placement Bill was concerned would fall under the direct control of the Department of Manpower, the Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha, said in reply.

He said his department expected the administration boards to do their job and had no reason to believe that there would not be co-operation by the boards.

'Make a plan'

"We will keep an eye on the administration boards and see how they work. If it does not work we will make another plan."

The government was not prepared to turn the planned guidance and employment centres into places where racial segregation was practised.

Obviously, where these centres were in black areas, they would cater for blacks only, but there could also be centres in areas which catered for all four population groups.

He appealed to members not to attach a racial connotation to everything. The sooner this stopped, the better.

minutes, seconds). temporary file of 'TEMP', but may be always given an

optional. the the T option is to the run. If

in the file.

ling of 'SUSPND')

on the SUSPND link directly to ed; to print the delete the file;

be :

actual editing of may be inhibited sets the R option are passed on to read-only mode so

E - examine the file with options:

<RESUME,>options> <E> The resume processor may be called

3.16.2.2. The RESUME processor

internal name of ON\$FILE. examined using the text editor.

the same name. A temporary file the T option is given, @SUSPND is catalogued. (IHMSS is the

ACCOUNTNUMBER *ON\$FILE

the file name is also not given not given, the file must be called

period following the file name The signs <> are used to show

T - use a temporary file H - produce a heading

options are :

<@SUSPND,>options> <E>

The suspend processor may

3.16.2.1. The SUSPND Processor

Right men

Mr Sam de Beer (NP Geduld) said if South Africa could succeed in successfully placing the right man in the right job it would have a much healthier labour structure.

The bill aimed to do exactly that.

The world lived in a time of fast technological changes which would accelerate in future. For this reason it was necessary for workers to be placed in the right jobs and be trained and re-trained.

The bill was read a second time — Sapa

@FREE PPP. @BRKPT PRINT\$



NRP reservations over labour bill

CT 14/8/81 (206)

F after another at the line is

The operator 5 minutes no downed by the

the following or input from a terminal. In the key. In the final, clear the e switch under

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The New Republic Party's member for Durban North, Mr Ron Miller, yesterday asked how the Minister of Manpower how he expected to promote mobility of labour without removing influx control

have to be approached carefully so as to not overstep the mark

message is p terminal (wh) If the sys

ted, disconnect

He said during the second reading debate of the Guidance and Placement Bill his party welcomed the bill because there was a real need for rationalization of labour But he predicted problems in the registration process

“What criteria will be used when someone applies for registration and on what basis will registration and deregistration be accepted or rejected?”

the keyboard screen and case of th Power off th

ore @FIN. required for the on is desired

“This bill will not only be of benefit to employers and trade unions but also to the worker as such, particularly the black worker

“We agree that control is essential but this would be best served by self-regulation by the agencies themselves”

After the T the line to

isconnected from been received

“The bill envisages new initiatives and the number of people who can benefit by it is nearly two million”

Mr Miller stressed that the process of registration of workers had to be voluntary or thousands of people would become transgressors of the law as was the case with influx control regulations

Discrepancy

AINING: RRRR.CC INN START: YYY

Mr Miller warned that the bill would have teething troubles during its implementation and said workers would have to be educated and enlightened on what was available to them and why they needed it

He asked how the minister, Mr S P Botha, could promote mobility of labour without removing influx control

log sheet) (giving the IF only the the compute

SSSSSSSS MM:SS.SSS MM:SS.SSS

If the people did not understand, it could create grievances and the minister should therefore launch an extensive information campaign

There would inevitably be a discrepancy between what industry required and who were available

Once the another ru

CT: PPTT

While there was a need for continued control over employment agencies the process of registration would

Influx control would prevent workers from moving from one area to another and the free market of labour should not be tampered with any longer

*TERMINAL HH:MM:SS

ANNN-RMMM

He wanted to know how the minister envisaged overcoming this problem

Sapa

TIME: 1

ACCT: PPTT

information as follows:

ACCT: ANNN-RMMM

RUNID: RRRRR ACCT: ANNN-RMMM

At the end of a demand run the following command must be typed:

At the end of a demand run the following command must be typed:

At the end of a demand run the following command must be typed:

At the end of a demand run the following command must be typed:

2.4.2. End Line

One end line must appear as the last line of each purpose is to indicate the end of compilation for a 1 through 6 must be blank, columns 7 through 72 m The characters may be interspersed with, preceded characters. Thus, starting from column 7,

```

END
E   N   D
EN   D
    
```

are all valid end lines.

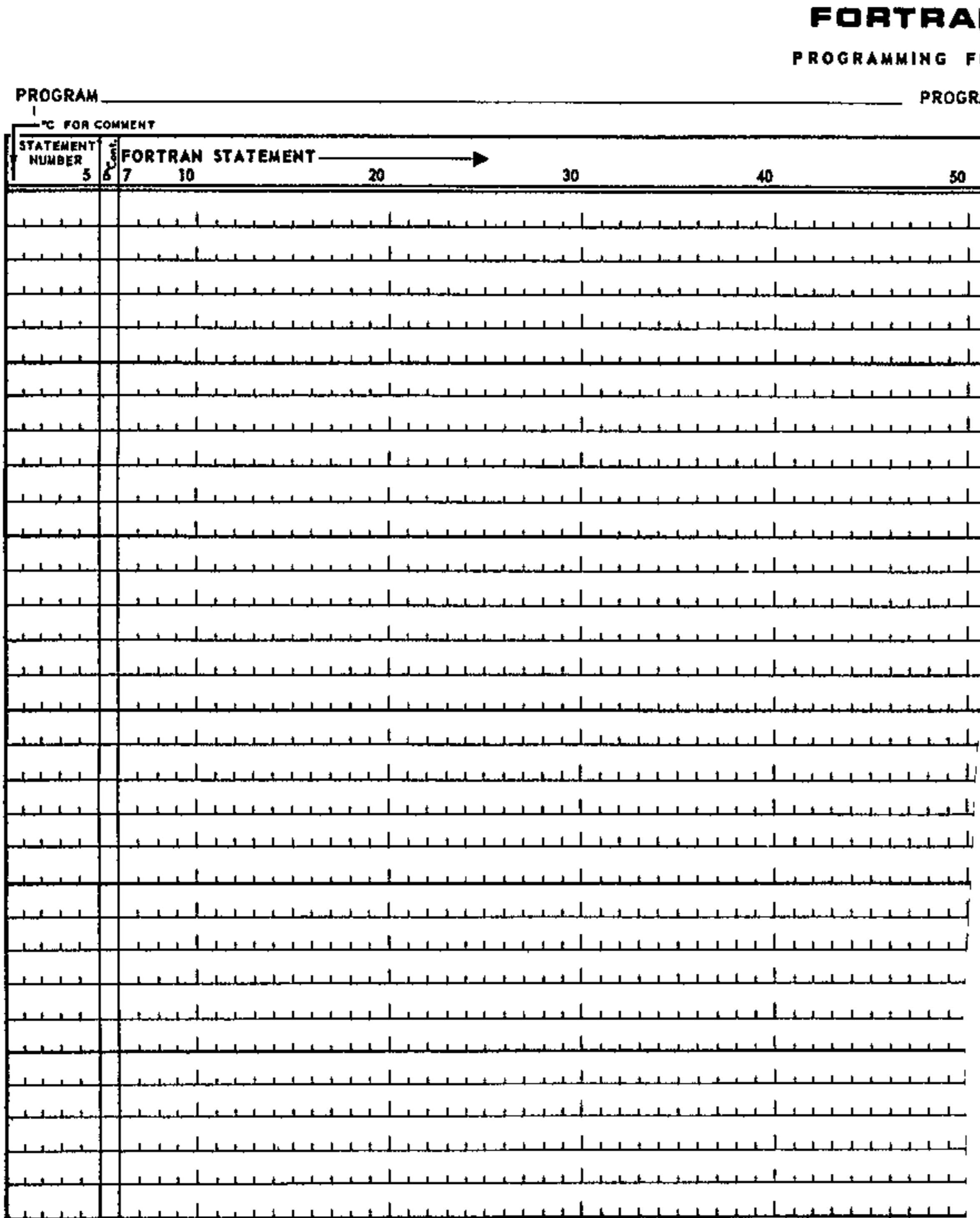


Figure 2-3. FORTRAN Programming Form

Political Correspondent
 NYANGA squatters could have been housed in a tent town while the authorities dealt with their cases rather than demolishing their shelters a New Republic Party spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Pat Rogers, MP for King William's Town and NRP spokesman on co-operation and development, visited the area yesterday but was not allowed into the site where police and administration board officials have stripped and burned squatter shelters.

He warned afterwards that the flow of black people to the cities would increase, not diminish. The government would have accepted the reality of continuing urbanization but, until a proper policy was devised, those in areas such as the Western Cape should be treated humanely and *bona fide* workers allowed to live a decent family life.

The NRP was "totally agahst" the sort of action the government had taken at Nyanga in recent weeks. Even in terms of its own policy the government could treat black people coming to the Western Cape in a humane way within the process of the law.

"It could house them, feed them, treat them at clinics and then send them home as humanely and compassionately as possible."

Mr Rogers said the people at Nyanga could have been put into a tent town, for example at the Cape Showgrounds, while the authorities investigated each case and decided on individual action.

But he said long-term solutions would not be found until the government faced the fact of black urbanization in devising influx control policy as it had in devising a new labour policy.

The government would have to create employment opportunities in the home-

lands to minimize the drift to the cities and then, because that drift would never be eliminated, allow remedies such as site and service schemes in urban areas.

The NRP had called for a study of the non-homeland black people and the government should do some projects on urbanization, which was such a strong economic force that it had not been prevented anywhere in the world.

"It is simply going to happen, no matter what we are talking around a problem which is going to get worse," the present policy has not worked -- let us close the book and review the whole situation," Mr Rogers said.

NYANGA (4/8/81) 'totally opposed' to govt action

Bill proof of success of govt labour policy

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — being part of the rationalization idea to bring together what belongs together”

The Guidance and Placement Bill was a testimonial of the success with which the government undertook labour legislation, Dr M H Veldman (NP, Rustenburg), said yesterday

He said during the second reading debate on the bill that the government noted the continual change taking place in the field of labour resources

The bill was a demonstration of solidarity against the powers which set out to be-devil labour relations in South Africa

“As long as this government and Parliament keeps itself busy creating a milieu for the total community — all races — these people and powers will not succeed

It (the bill) is part of a centralized policy as well as

This should also be extended on a regional basis so there would not be an unbalanced spread of labour resources

Mr R W Hardingham (NRP, Mooi River), making in his maiden speech, pleaded for a similar programme for rural areas

“There is an equal need in agriculture because this sector has been lagging behind.

“Many labourers move away from the farms despite the fact that adequate facilities could be provided for them” — Sapa

printed. @RESUME
d with 'WHERE ?'
(ove)

> HP
HP
HPRI
HPRI
P > n
P
PRIN
PRIN

H
HOLD — hold the file (see above)
D
DROP — drop the file (see above)
E, <opts>
E

EXAMINE, <opts> which calls in the text editor to examine the file. The above notes on options apply.

At this point the user may reply :

EXAMINE, PRINT, DROP, OR HOLD ?

The period after the file name is mandatory. If no options are used, the presence of <SITEID> causes P to be assumed. If <SITEID> is also absent, @RESUME will ask the question:

P - print the file on the printer <SITEID>. If siteid is not given, the default printer for the terminal is assumed. If <RUNID> is given, it will be used to overlay the runid in the file's label image, causing the output to be filled under that runid. If <NCOPIES> is given with n less than 10, that many copies will be produced. The H and P options together cause the file to be queued for printing and also left assigned (in a 'HOLD' state) for further examination.

H - hold the file for further use. This may cause exit from a 'STACKED-FILE' condition (see below).

D - drop the file. If created by @SUSPND, it is deleted. If not, only the username is dropped, leaving the file.

UK media slate Cape evictions

CT 14/8/81

From MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — South Africa has been the subject of a mass of adverse publicity in the media here and in Western Europe over the government's action against squatters in Nyanga

Not since the Soweto uprising in 1976 — and then the saga of Crossroads — has so much damaging coverage been given to South Africa.

The liberal English newspaper, the Guardian, reports the matter under the headline "Mercy aid barred to stricken squatters" They also publish a picture of a squatter's shelter being demolished

The Times reports the affair beneath the headline "Woman's tears over Cape despair." This newspaper, however, is the only one to reflect the views of the authorities in another of its reports

The International Herald Tribune, distributed throughout Western Europe, reports the matter in this way "South Africa raids squatters' camp. Visiting US lawmakers assail 'degradation'"

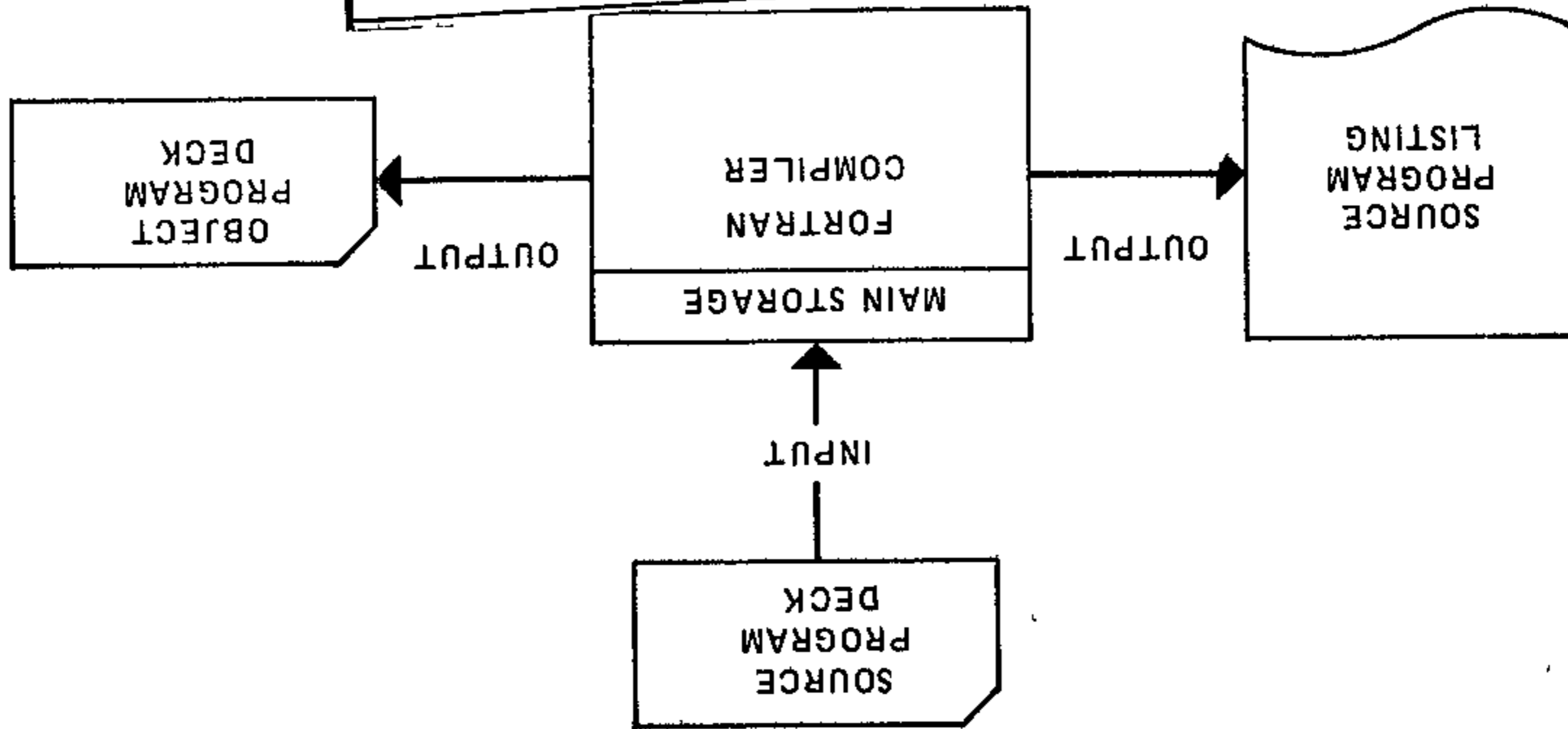
This comes at a time when the Gleneagles Agreement on sporting ties with South Africa is arousing considerable interest — in view of Commonwealth reaction to the New Zealand tour and the coming heads of state meeting in Melbourne

Considerably less space would have been allocated to the Cape Town news here if unrest, rioting or militant action had been suppressed. It is the very fact that squatters, including women, children and babies were involved that has fuelled the flames of editorial indignation

● NGK criticizes winter evictions, picture, page 2

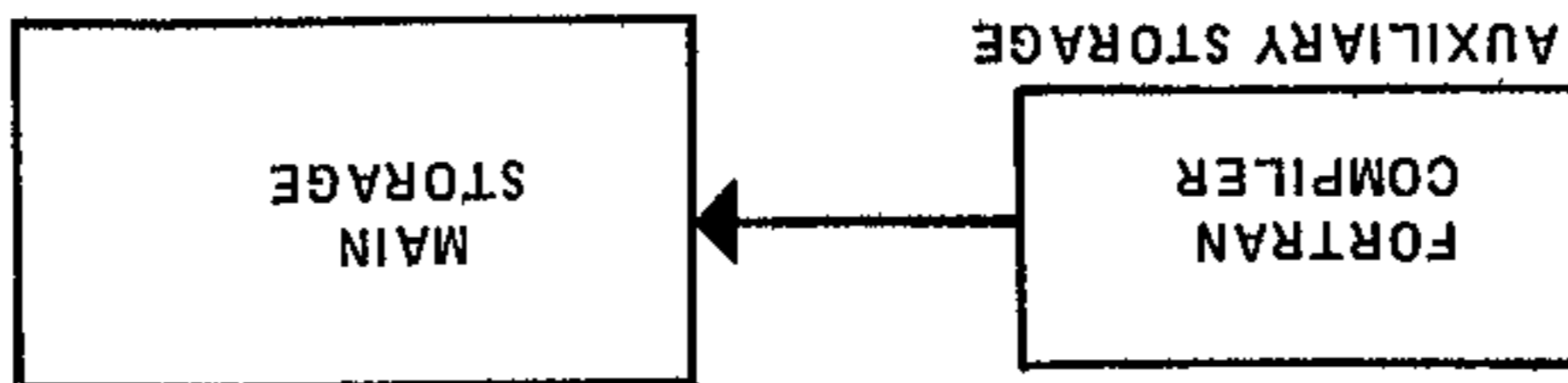
storage. The data
data from input and
directed by the

(4) The obj
process
auxiliary
object pr



(3) The source deck is then read into main storage and control is turned over to the compiler which determines the operations to be performed and generates the required machine language instructions to create the object program. This translation process includes the assignment of memory locations for variables and constants, and the utilization of routines stored in auxiliary storage when required. The compiler produces an object program deck of machine instructions and a listing of the source program as shown in Figure 1-3.

Figure 1-2. Compiler to Memory



In Plant are a service dwellers clothir

(1) Whether Administration Board officials have (a) removed or (b) de-

ur
es
al
ly
e

... would be roughly one-third of the rates prevailing for Coloured operatives in Cape Town.

We would require you to enter into an agency agreement for a

AUGUST 1981

61

FRIDAY, 14

stroyed the possessions of squatters at the squatters' camp at Nyanga East, if so, (a) what possessions, (b) on how many occasions, (c) for what reasons, (d) on whose authority and (e) under which law,

- (2) whether any shrubs were removed, if so, why,
- (3) whether the squatters' camp at Nyanga East is now closed to the Press; if so, why,
- (4) whether welfare workers are admitted to the camp, if not, why not, if so, for what reasons?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) Yes
- (b) No possessions of squatters were destroyed at any stage

(a) and (b) The following possessions were removed from the site on the following dates

17 July 1981 10 tents, 1 corrugated iron structure, certain other items such as spades, garden forks and primus stoves

20 July 1981 1 tent, 2 corrugated iron structures

11 August 1981 1 tent, materials of 72 unlawful structures erected

All these items are safely stored and an inventory is kept thereof and are available to be claimed by the owners

- (c) Because owners of structures were squatting unlawfully on Board's property
- (d) Chief Director of the Western Cape Administration Board
- (e) Prevention of illegal squatting in terms of Act 52 of 1951

(2) Yes As the Administration Board has to remove houses standing in water in old Crossroads to a dry site nearest to Crossroads, shrubs had to be removed for that purpose

(3) Yes Officials are operating in the area and the presence of outside bodies complicates the task to find a solution for the problem and the maintenance of law or order

(4) Welfare workers are no longer admitted to the specific site where squatters are squatting, because similar facilities were provided at three points within walking distance from the site in Nyanga, where welfare work can be done freely. A mobile clinic unit is present on the site on a full-time basis

Houses at Nyanga East: squatters' camp
4/12/81 31 31 (206)
27 Mr S S VANDER MERWE asked the Minister of Police

Whether policemen were present at the squatters' camp at Nyanga East when Administration Board officials demolished shelters on 11 August this year, if so, (a) how many policemen were present and (b) for what reasons were they there?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (for the Minister of Police)

Yes

- (a) 56 policemen
- (b) To maintain law and order and to provide protection to officials of the Administration Board

should not be created unless recovery is assured beyond reasonable doubt. Many companies do not create debit balances in practice, notably in the case of provisions (which are generally a continuing requirement, unlikely to reverse). In the case of a lease, however, the original differences must reverse eventually, and there is therefore a good case for creating a debit balance. Failure to do so will lead to a lack of matching between the tax-charge and pre-tax profits; full provision for deferred taxation on capitalised leases is therefore recommended.

8. Sale and Leaseback

A sale and leaseback normally relates to fixed property, originally owned by the lessee, which is sold to the lessor and leased back by the lessee.

In view of the fact that the lessee originally had ownership of the asset, it is unlikely that such transactions can reasonably be regarded as financial leases, unless it is very clear that ownership will revert to the lessee again. Generally, sale and leaseback transactions constitute a means of obtaining immediate cash funds for a lessee. The lessee could alternatively choose to retain ownership and borrow against security of the property in question (in amount of capitalising situation will Under a sale recover the to be received point of view - accurately - may well be to care must be such an agreement loss on disposal the sale and the true market price

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) None
- (2) Falls away

(2) how many such (a) men and (b) women have been (i) charged, (ii) acquitted, (iii) granted bail, (iv) remanded in custody and (v) sentenced?

(1) How many Black (a) men and (b) women have been arrested by the police since the raids on the Langa barracks during July this year to date, while camping on the Cape Flats in the area between Nyanga and Cross-roads,

of Police

77 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister.

Raids on Langa barracks

probably yield a lesser (at cost). Thus the in a sale and leaseback will ultimately the future rentals need from a business price of the property determining the price lessee. Consequently selling price in ining a profit or ds of the lessee - Y linked that a has not been obtained.

Example 3 : Disclosure of Lease Commitments

On 1 January 19.2, Beta Limited entered into a 3 year lease of business premises at a rental of R2 000 per month. Portion of the premises were sublet from 1 April 19.2 at a rental of R300 p.m., on a 12 month lease. On 31.1.19.3 this lease was renewed for a further year at R350 p.m. Beta Ltd's lease provides that if turnover exceeds R480 000 p.a., an additional rental of 3% of the excess shall be paid. Due to good Christmas sales, turnover for the year ended 31 December, 19.2 amounted to R550 000.

On 1 January 19.2, Beta Limited also leased an item of plant and machinery with a cash price of R100 000, for 5 years (which approximates its economic lifetime) at 10% p.a. flat (17.27% effective), rentals being R2 500 p.m., payable in arrear. R4 000 was received for return of the assets leased previously, in good condition.

Note that the rental of premises will amount to 12 x R2 000 + 3% (R550 000 - R480 000) = R24 000 + R2 100 = R26 100. The rental = 9 x R300 =

of renewal signed after 19.3 will be 19.4, 3 x R300 = 9 x R300 =

Using the "s information 19.3 will be 19.4, 3 x R300 = 9 x R300 =

Beta Limited Notes 1 Acc Lea The pla

1. Acc Lea The pla

Notes 1 Acc Lea The pla

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1980 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in (i) Alexandra and (ii) Sandton?

Reference books/influx control
14/12/81 (a) 71-22 (242) (206)
37 Mr D. J. DALLING asked the
Minister of Police

and its
ity periods of

d 31.12.19.2

mat is provided in Appendix
the corresponding liability.

73

requirements relating to
be avoided by capitalising

(2) No, because camouflage dress is
more suitable for operations of this
nature

(3) (a) 287

(b) (i) 206

(ii) 187

(iii) 19

(iv) 81

(v) None

(c) Illegal occupation

(4) Yes

(a) and (b) 15

6.
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re
tl

Leased Assets

Dobsonville men's hostel, Soweto
40 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police

(1) Whether a police raid was carried out
on the Dobsonville men's hostel in
Soweto on 21 May 1981, if so, (a)
what was the object of the raid, (b)
by whom was it authorized, (c) who
was in charge and (d) how many (i)
policemen and (ii) dogs were used,

(2) whether the police were in ordinary
uniform, if not, why not,

(3) (a) how many persons were arrested,
(b) how many arrested persons (i)
were charged and brought to court,
(ii) were convicted, (iii) were re-
leased, (iv) paid admission of guilt
fines and (v) are still in detention and
(c) what were the charges against
them,

(4) whether any persons in the Dobson-
ville men's hostel were bitten by
police dogs during the police raid, if
so, how many (a) were bitten and (b)
required hospital treatment?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1) Yes

(a) Crime prevention

(b) The Divisional Commissioner,
Soweto

(c) A senior police officer

(d) (i) 210

(ii) 8

sublease were set off against
be varied. In Example 3, the
The treatment of recoveries

related to turnover.
divulge the precise terms of
It is also possible that lease
event issued for guidance of
discussing lease commitment
It is stressed that this is

Recoupment of past lease

Plant and machinery

Less Recovered under sublease

26 100

Business Premises

Lease Expenses

Net Income is arrived at after charging

6. Net Income

30 000

23 400

53 400

4 000

Resettlement camps: PFP will investigate

Political Staff

A PARTY OF 10 PFP MPs will visit Ciskei resettlement camps this weekend to investigate links between conditions in the Ciskeian camps and the influx of job-seeking blacks in the Western Cape.

The party will be led by Mr Eriol Moorcroft MP for Albany who said in an interview yesterday that he wanted to show his parliamentary colleagues why the resettlement camps had forced their residents to migrate to the Peninsula -- where hundreds of them have been arrested as 'illegals', and where their makeshift shelters have been demolished.

"I want to show them exactly what the problem is. I believe they have to see for themselves the incredible poverty and the sadly few job opportunities which drive blacks to take their chances in the Cape."

Among the camps which the PFP MPs will visit are Sada, Whittlesea, Zwelendinga, Oxtan and Thornhill. Mr Moorcroft described them as among the most desperate resettlement camps to be found anywhere in greater South Africa.

"Between 120 000 and 150 000 people live in the camps," he said. "Some are designed to accommodate 5 000 people but hold up to 40 000."

"It is a problem rooted in shockingly inadequate planning. The whole resettlement policy got out of hand and we are now witnessing the results."

"What I want my colleagues to decide for themselves is whether these people are being driven through desperation to come to Cape Town or whether the government is justified in calling them stubborn and simply unco-operative."

"We must establish whether they have very good and basic reasons for coming to the Cape in the hope that they will get jobs," Mr Moorcroft said.

Among those who will make the trip on Saturday are Mr Moorcroft, Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, Mr Kowie Marais, Mr Ray Swart, Mr Nic Olivier, Mr Ken Andrews, Mr Andrew Savage and Mr Philip Myburgh. The party will fly to East London where they will visit the resettlement camps by road.

CT. 14/8/81
PFP meeting on the homeless

Staff Reporter

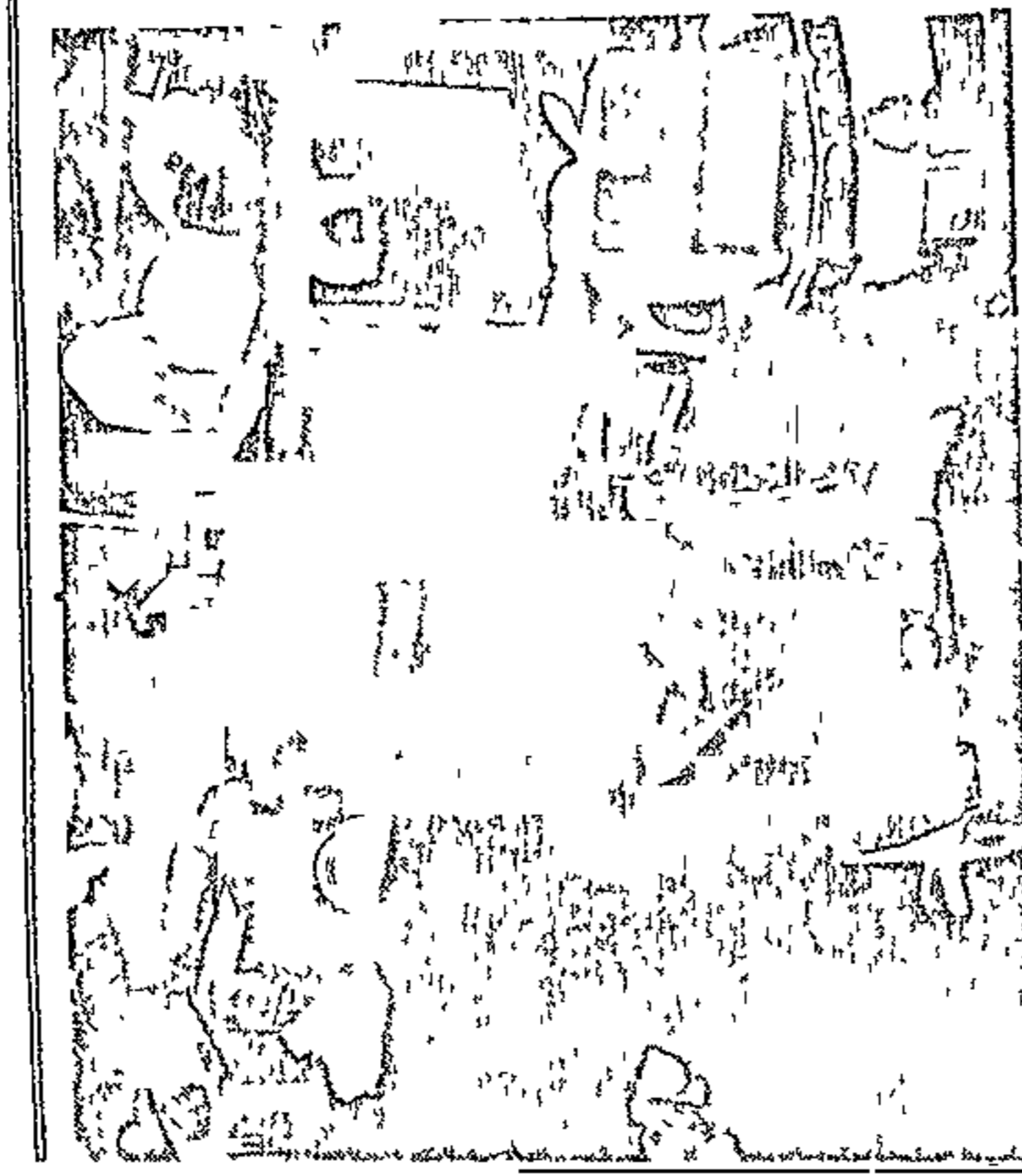
THE Progressive Federal Party is holding a public protest meeting in Cape Town City Hall today at 1pm on the plight of the homeless black people living in the open near Crossroads.

A spokesman for the party said yesterday that the meeting would be chaired by Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia. Other speakers at

the meeting will be Mr Trian van der Meire PFP spokesman on urban blacks, Mrs Helen Suzman MP for Houghton and Mr Ken Andrew MP for Gardens.

Mr Errol Moorcroft the new MP from Albany in the Eastern Cape will provide background information on the conditions in the homelands that force people to move to the urban areas.

Nights are 'very, very cold'



Staff Reporter

FOOD and clothing were distributed to homeless people in Nyanga-East from three collection points yesterday and women and children were housed in private homes and churches.

Government and community organizations brought food to the Salvation Army Church and the Nyalo community school in Crossroads. Another collection point was established at the administration Board offices in Nyanga.

Most of the three distribution centres were abandoned by the members of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Schoorbeeck on Wednesday.

Several children were taken to the Nyanga-East site where Administration Board officials destroyed the shelters of about 400 homeless people on Tuesday.

en in by families of the southern suburbs a large number of people mainly women and children are being housed in church halls.

A Cape Times team yesterday got to within 500 metres of the campsite when and blanket aid to the shelled around in groups. A few shelters were built from branches and knoths of black acacia bushes and other adobe walls in little huts.

A man's sleeping from the night and a child were with his family and a day night in the camp site had been very cold.

are cold. Shelters of wood were being built and more blankets and plastic

repeatedly rejected and condemned it as a threat to the economic progress of the Western Cape and the so-called coloured people in particular, the statement said.

The brutal treatment of the women and children of Langa and Nyanga protestively that government is totally unwilling to withdraw from the market place, particularly with regard to the free movement of labour.

On a statement issued by Ministers Esterhuysen, Rivers and Bishop Lavis (opposing 20 churches) the Rev. Leonard Mearns of the Reform Presbyterian Church said:

God first brought man and wife together and blessed

them. It is therefore a sad given right for every man to share the love, joy and comfort of family life. We therefore deplore the action of those concerned to breaking up family life as this is something which cannot be set normally morally and biblically justified.

We request that those in power provide accommodation for the families of men who work in the Western Cape and also there and also for those born here.

repeatedly rejected and condemned it as a threat to the economic progress of the Western Cape and the so-called coloured people in particular, the statement said.

The brutal treatment of the women and children of Langa and Nyanga protestively that government is totally unwilling to withdraw from the market place, particularly with regard to the free movement of labour.

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box of Bibles, food and other belongings packed on the Nyanga-East site where Administration Board officials destroyed the shelters of about 400 homeless people on Tuesday.

TABLE 4.

Year	Deerhounds	Deer	Food	205
1979	100	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100

TABLE 5.

Year	Deerhounds	Deer	Food	205
1979	100	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100

TABLE 6.

Year	Deerhounds	Deer	Food	205
1979	100	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100

Koornhof Homeless no to squatters truce on Nyanga

340 206
Ave 14/8/89
Still smiling

Political Staff

FOUR Progressive Federal Party MPs yesterday asked Dr Piet Koornhof for a 'truce' on the siege of Nyanga, but to no avail

The MPs, led by Mrs Helen Suzman, requested the meeting with the Minister of Cooperation and Development in an attempt to thrash out some sort of solution

The meeting lasted nearly two hours

'I'm afraid nothing very positive emerged from the meeting,' Mrs Suzman said today.

'We put it to Dr Koornhof that the present position was untenable and an emergency

HORRIBLE

'We told him things could not be allowed to go on in his horrible way and would he consider a truce

'Dr Koornhof reiterated his stand and said that if the squatters would cooperate with his officials and go to the aid centres each case would be considered on its individual merits

He said he could not and would not allow another Crossroads to develop

'He also repeated his belief that there were people behind the whole thing,' Mrs Suzman said

The MPs who accompanied her were Mr Ken Andrew (Gardens) Mr Trian van der Merwe (Green Point) and Mr Errol Moorcroft (Albany)

The issue will be debated in Parliament next week

THE Nyanga squatters have settled down to a new way of life. Since their crude little shelters were destroyed by officialdom on Tuesday they have spent their days and nights without shelter. And they are still smiling.

The 400 or so men, women and children ignore police and Administration Board vehicles. Blankets draped over shoulders, they spend much time singing.

Since officialdom barred food on anyone other than clergymen from entering

Kerkbode

slams

evictions

DIE KERKBODE, journal of the Ned Geref Kerk, has criticised the eviction of blacks in 'cold, icy Cape winter' circumstances which bring about great suffering for women and children involved.

The journal says in its latest edition that such action had 'a lack of feeling which could hardly appeal to be Christian'

The church had in the past condemned the migratory labour system which gave rise to black women and children streaming to the Western Cape and believed it could not be continued permanently

COMPASSION

It had also to be borne in mind, however that the system, coupled with influx control, could not be abolished instantly as this would mean starvation and economic collapse for blacks in the homelands

The instant abolition of influx control would also worsen the unemployment situation among 'legal' blacks in the Western Cape

Die Kerkbode asked the authorities to apply the laws with more compassion and discretion and to observe human factors

their desolate strip of land next to the Administration Board offices, they have looked to Crossroads

That is the direction food is coming from

The road bordering Crossroads and Nyanga has this week seen a steady stream of vehicles, driven by young white women

When they appear in the squatter area, women with babies strapped to their backs go to meet them

Boxes of food, bread and soup are carried through a no-man's-land of sand dunes and Port Jackson

Empty utensils are returned, and the black women with their babies climb in the vehicles, to be taken to the homes of white women for the day

WAITING

You see them waiting along the side of the road for the whites to fetch them

I watched today with the Rev Syd Luckett of Wynberg, as a big blue bus wound its way through puddles to discharge another load of passengers and their meagre belongings from Transkei. A similar bus, empty, was waiting to return to Transkei.

Mr Luckett said the squatters were in good shape

One is Mr Elliot Yamile. He asked for a lift to Mowbray, to the Black Sash

He and his wife Nohsini, had been fined R60 and R58 respectively for being in the area illegally. He had borrowed the money to pay

Till the middle of last month the Yamiles and their son Zwenele, 10, lived in Zone 24, Tanga. They were there for 10 years. Then officialdom flattened the house

They lived in the bush at Nyanga and were caught and fined

Now they are part of the 400 on a treeless, windswept strip of ground surrounded by official vans

But they still smile when you pass

BESIEGED BABIES

THE sieges of evicted people at Nyanga abates at dusk. Police and Administration Board officials begin to withdraw from the area encircled by dunes. Mothers wander off across the wasteland seeking food for their children.

'We are so frightened, we don't know what they will do to us,' says Priscilla Magadla, one of the evicted people 'When the police are there we are so worried we can't even eat. They are behind us all the time.'

It is two hours after Wednesday night's teargas firing by police which led to a woman being rushed to hospital with a miscarriage. Mrs Magadla is cradling her eight-month-old daughter Alison in a Cape Town church building. She and other mothers have been driven there from Nyanga and are being offered cups of rich vegetable soup and a change of clothing for their babies by voluntary helpers. The building is one of dozens of venues — some as far afield as Somerset West and Stellenbosch — where evicted people are being sheltered for a few hours, overnight or indefinitely.

Suddenly Alison begins to vomit. It's from the teargas,' says Mrs Magadla.

'When they fired it I took a nappy and put it over her nose but she was coughing and choking.'

Like her baby, Mrs Magadla was born in Cape Town and has lived here all her life. She has spent



A VOLUNTARY helper carries off two miserable babies to be bathed. Some of the children have now spent a month out in the open.

a month in the open and has nowhere else to go. 'I feel terrible. When it rains there is no place where we can go in. I don't know what to do.'

Francis Baninzi, who has been in Cape Town since 1968, feeds 18-

mother there, I have no father. I will stay here until they (the authorities) will help us.'

Nomzi Mketi's husband was one of those arrested in the raids. 'They took

to remain here with her husband.

'Many of the mothers have had babies die of malnutrition before they came here,' explains a church worker. 'One mother who is being sheltered by a white family

QUOTE 'It's a siege of helpless, defenceless people whose only crime is to want to go on living'

month-old Vuwesa. 'I was born in the Transkei but there are no jobs there so I came to Cape Town. I was living in Langa but then they threw us out. When they burned the shelters I was very heartsore. I felt so worried wondering what the future would be like.'

'I can't go back to the Transkei. I have no

him on July 16 but they won't let me see him.' Her face is swollen and bandaged and her son Eric, who sits on her lap, looks listless. She explains that Eric was in hospital with vomiting and diarrhoea until last Thursday. 'Now he is coughing.' Mrs Mketi says she came to Cape Town in 1980 because she was 'not well' and wants

lost four babies in the Transkei. Now she has the most beautiful twins. I would hate her to lose these babies too.'

A doctor who has brought food from Herzlia school for the evicted squatters says he has decided to take two families home with him. 'After the officials razed the shelters on Tuesday we deci-

ded we had to do something.'

His wife selects clothes for a chubby five-year-old. 'We have children of our own and just found it difficult to sleep at night in our warm homes knowing that children were being subjected to the elements. As a mother one's heart goes out to them. Both children we are taking home are coughing and we are concerned about their well being. We just want to give them a roof over their heads, warm clothes and food. We will keep the families until the weekend and then see what they want to do.'

Another white woman who has come to collect two families says 'I'm not interested in the politics of this. I'm just interested in the fact that tiny babies are being forced to stay out in the cold.'

'I took four people home last night — two women and two babies. Both women asked me to bring them back to Nyanga today because they had been told Dr Koornhof would never authorise the destruction of shacks and would come to give them passes.'

'I've come to take them home again tonight. I think it's gone beyond politics when 400 people have to spend 28 days out in the freezing cold. I'm just reacting as a human being and I'd like to challenge other people to do the same.'

Sue Williamson, an executive member of the Women for Peace Movement says 'It's a siege of helpless, defenceless people whose only crime is to want to go on living.'

'It's absolute nonsense for Dr Koornhof to try to justify his actions by saying he has given the people two years' notice to vacate the hostels. He knows perfectly well that the Board has built no new housing — apart from New Crossroads — in the black townships since 1972. And with 2 000 families on the official waiting list alone the townships are bursting at the seams.'

LINDA VERGNANI

Shipping containers may house squatter crafts

SHIPPING containers may soon house Crossroads cottage industries, according to community workers at the squatter camp

The unique idea has come from one of the organisations working in the area and if all goes well the containers should be on their way to Crossroads soon

Compassion — a humanitarian aid organisation — have so far been promised at least two containers by shipping companies

It will be ideal for people to work in during the day and because there is no ventilation, nobody will want to sleep in it at night

COMPLIMENTED

'They are also weather-proof and burglar-proof,' said Compassion secretary, Mrs Anna Pearce

Mrs Pearce said containerised industries were part of a plan to turn Crossroads into a model village

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, had complimented her on the work she was doing after she informed him of her idea, she said

Compassion workers were now trying to get permission from the authorities

'I'm told one can stack containers on top of each other to save space

'They are ideal because all buildings at Crossroads have to be temporary. Containers work out better because we can always sell them back to the shipping company when the camp has to be moved

'We may ask the public to sponsor containers,' said Mrs Pearce

The containers will house people who make tin trunks, repair radios, make clothing, sell food and make the fuel-saving wonder boxes and wonder oven.

Committee set up for Nyanga donations

BECAUSE of the vast amount of relief offered to the Nyanga homeless, a special committee which will channel donations has been set up.

The committee which met for the first time yesterday, consists of concerned citizens, community workers and clergy, including an Anglican bishop, the Rt Rev Patrick Matolengwe

Their task will be to channel donations to a specially elected ad hoc committee of Nyanga squatters

No clothes

'We are not being allowed into the area but we can take food and other donations to certain points where the squatter committee will fetch it,' said an organiser, Mrs Cathy Lockett

She has appealed to the public not to send any more clothes — except raincoats and umbrellas — because there were too many already.

'The most constructive form of relief is money and an emergency fund has been set up for this,' she said

Called the African Women's Fund, it is under the auspices of the Catholic Welfare Bureau (43-1232) which is a registered welfare body

Other requirements are food, firewood eating utensils, cooking pots, blankets, transport and medical services

The following is a list of places where the donations can be taken

The Catholic Welfare Bureau, 37a Somerset Road, Green Point — non-perishable food, blankets, eating utensils and large cooking pots

The St Gabriel's Catholic Church, NY 5, Guguletu — perishable food

The Christian Brothers School, Lawrence Road, Athlone — firewood (needed urgently).

One night

There is a full-time co-ordinator of relief work at the St John's Anglican Church in Wynberg (77-5908)

People who want to offer their transport or who want to inquire about taking mothers and babies home for a night, can call this number.

'But people who take squatter mothers home must realise that it causes confusion when they are kept away for longer than one night,' said Mrs Lockett.

Yesterday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced that the gate of the Administration Board's offices at Nyanga

Spartan menu for the squatter

THE closely-knit Crossroads community has given many people food, for thought — and later this month the squatters will demonstrate just how organised they are by opening their first restaurant

But the Crossroads a la carte will be slightly different from the average 'dining out' fare. Most dishes, ranging from rissoles to cakes, will be soya-bean based

Everything will also be well within the price range of the people there, according to the organisation which got the project off the ground

SELF-HELP

Compassion — a humanitarian aid organisation — is putting up the pre-fabricated building to house the restaurant

'But it will be run by the community because we believe in self-help projects,' said Compassion secretary, Mrs Anna Pearce.

Compassion will give various goods donated to them to the 'restaurateurs,' who in turn will sell it to finance the upkeep of their venture.

According to Mrs Pearce most of the food — soya bean dishes, milk, yoghurt, coffee and cakes — is already being made by Crossroads residents

'It will be mostly take-away food but we are expecting donations of tables and chairs so that people can also sit down to meals,' said Mrs Pearce.

FUEL

Much of the fuel problem will be solved by cooking in insulated 'wonder boxes' and 'wonder ovens' made by the cottage industries in the community.

'We already have a fridge and so we hope to open very soon. At the moment the builders are finishing off the pre-fab building,' said Mrs Pearce.

Compassion hopes to build a few more restaurant/take-aways at Crossroads in the future. They have already put up two creches and a pre-fabricated factory which houses

and learnt to write in English as

ges were reduced to writing, the

their classroom

interest to

of their essays

importance, and

titles were filed

of this reason, the

s were far away

College was not

Afrikaans students hit at treatment of evicted

POLSTU, the independent political organisation of Afrikaans university campuses, has strongly criticised the Government's treatment of evicted and homeless people at Langa and Nyanga and has asked for the immediate abolition of influx control measures and the pass law system.

In a statement in a newsletter, of which 5 000

were distributed among Stellenbosch University students this week, Polstu said there was no doubt that blacks in the urban areas enjoyed a higher standard of living than those in the 'homelands'.

The present crisis showed that influx control did not effectively combat the influx of blacks to the cities but only caused suffering and chaos.

The problem was unemployment in general

Polstu said influx control and the pass laws should be scrapped and in the meanwhile the blacks at Nyanga should be given the right to remain in the area in terms of Section 10 (1) (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

They should also be provided with 'site and service' schemes to allevi-

ate the housing shortage, the statement concludes.

Polstu organises regular visits for Stellenbosch students to the Langa Commissioners Court and to the Nyanga squatters site.

Next Tuesday it will host a debate on the influx control system between Professor H W van der Meiwe of the University of Cape Town and a Government representative.

'Rotten system turns squatters into illegals'

Amo 17/8/81

206

Political Correspondent

THE homeless blacks in the Peninsula were refugees from grinding poverty and want in Ciskei and Transkei. It would be a blot on South Africa if they were abandoned to their fate, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said today

She was speaking at a lunchtime meeting called in the Cape Town City Hall by the Progressive Federal Party to protest against Government treatment of the homeless camping out between Nyanga and Crossroads

She said they were refugees from places where they had no hope of feeding their children or living any sort of family life. Government actions were an admission of an utterly sterile attitude and

Call to end 'harassment' of homeless

THE Civil Rights League has again pleaded for an end to the harassment of women and children at Nyanga.

In a statement issued today the league reiterates that these people are South African citizens and many seek only to live an honest and productive family life

'At the moment, due to frightening raids and large scale arrests of women, many mothers and children have become separated and are now searching for one another. This happened to many Jewish families who to this day do not know what happened to loved ones during Hitler's reign of racial ideology gone mad

'We cannot let it happen here,' the statement said.

lack of understanding of the universal trend towards urbanisation

The squatters had been turned into 'illegals' by the Government's 'rotten system'

The 'co-operation' the Government expected from them was basically to return whence they came — the jobless, impoverished areas

The real inciters were Government policies that over the years had steadily made the homelands poorer by resettling thousands on land unable to support them

'LUDICROUS'

The 'ludicrous policy' of declaring the Western Cape a coloured labour preference area made it even more difficult for black people to find work legally

Mrs Suzman said if there was one redeeming feature of the recent sorry episodes, it was the remarkable response of the citizens of Cape Town. They had shown their concern with practical help

Mr E K Moorcroft, MP for Albany, said the vast majority of the homeless were simple rural folk from villages and towns

They would rather face the Cape winter and the ordeal of appearing in court than go back

CROWDED

Ciskei was the most heavily populated of all homelands — in spite of the fact that two-thirds lived outside the homeland

Unemployment was massive and not enough was produced to feed the resident population. Malnutrition could not be controlled

'These people are being driven by one of the most powerful of all human forces — the urge to provide food and shelter for their families'

Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, said the Government's perverted sense of justice, law and order had been dramatically illustrated at the squatter camp in recent weeks

'This Government of frightened men attempts to justify the continual persecution of a peaceful and desperate group of men, women and children on the grounds of their alleged illegality — as if a group of weary, wet and cold women and their babies are a threat to the security of South Africa

CALL

'On the contrary, it is this Government, its laws and its bully-boy tactics that are causing bitterness, hatred and racial polarisation that threaten the security of all of us'

Mr Andrew called on the Prime Minister to discard the coloured labour preference area policy and recognise the rights of all people to live together as families. Also to initiate a more flexible approach to self-help housing schemes and put an immediate end to the harassment at Nyanga

Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, said the determination and ingenuity of the homeless had impressed those who had seen it

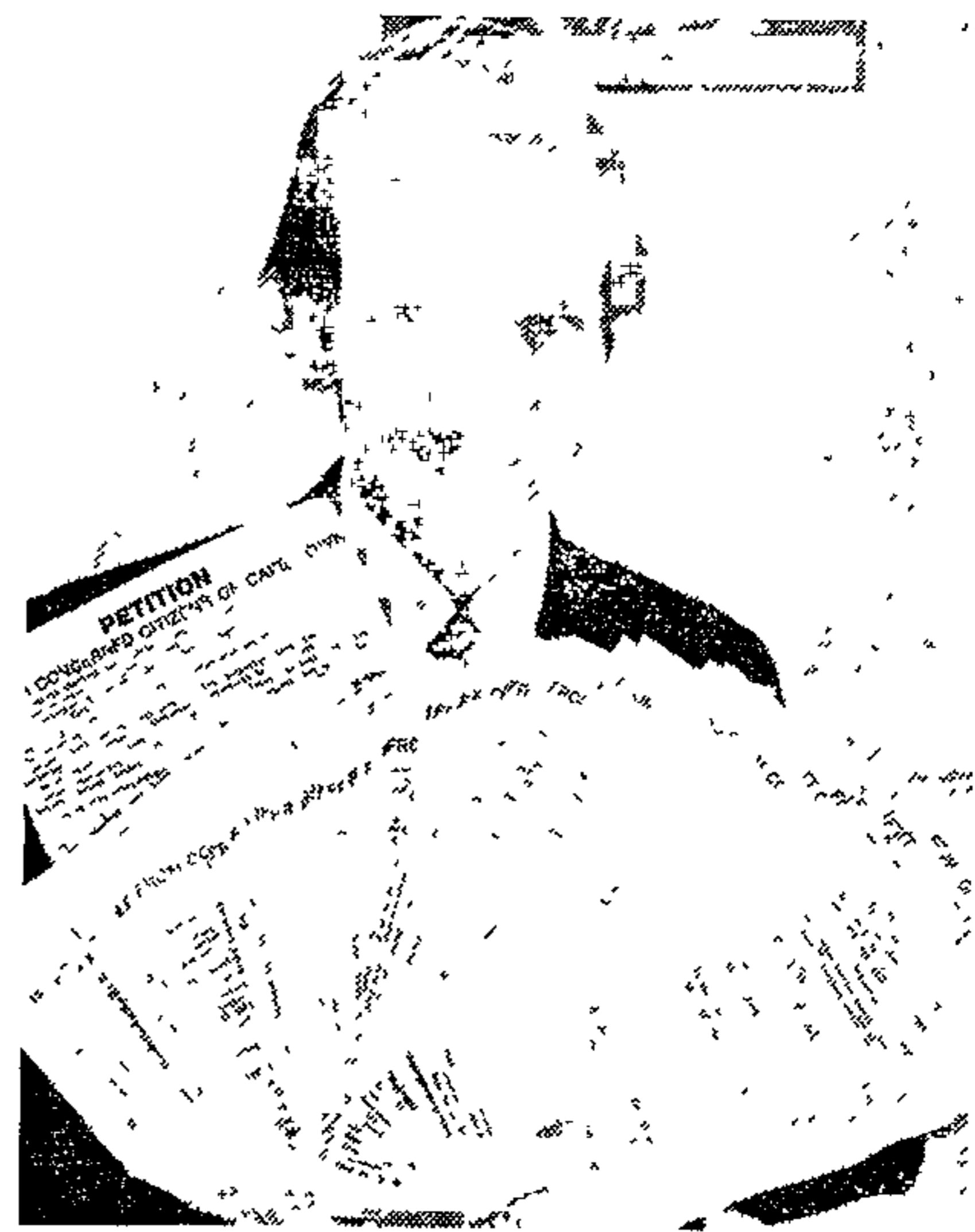
CAPE MEMBERS

He called on the Government to make use of this ingenuity to solve the problem and to channel the will of 'these unfortunate people' into a rehabilitation plan

'I address myself specifically to the Western Cape MPs of the National Party, because they are the protagonists of this policy. They are the ones who insist on the most ruthless execution of this form of discrimination, often to the bafflement of supposedly more verkrampte Nationalists from the north

'I say to them: You must bury this ideological miscreation, because you are building hatred and bitterness in our region

'You are fostering instability which will be our destruction, and that under the false guise of benefiting coloured people,' Mr van der Merwe said



MR STEVE GRAINGER, an organiser of a petition protesting against the Nyanga evictions, holds some of the more than 300 forms handed in to the office of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, this morning

6 500 sign Nyanga petition

A PETITION signed by 6 500 Cape Town people protesting against the Nyanga evictions, was today handed in at the office of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

The leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, the former vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Sir Richard Luyt, and the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E L King, signed the petition

Other signatures were those of Progressive Federal Party MPs Mr Brian Bamford and Dr Alex Boraine, and Dr Allan Boesak, chaplain of the University of the Western Cape

The petition strongly objected to the recent evictions, arrests and intimidation of people

During the collection of signatures, two tables were closed down by police although verbal permission had been obtained from the municipal authorities

A subsequent application for written permission to set up tables in public areas was refused by the magistrates of Cape Town and Wynberg, without giving reasons

One of the organisers of the petition, Mr Steven Grainger, said far more would have signed if tables had been set up

● University of Cape Town students today held a meeting in Jameson Hall to protest against the eviction of Nyanga squatters and the barricading of the township. Acting Nusas president Jonte Joffy addressed the students

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Nyanga: Koorhof's answers

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Minister of Co-operation
and Development, Dr Piet
Koorhof, said yesterday
that squatters' possessions
had been removed on three
occasions at Nyanga East
this year, but that none had
been destroyed.

Answering a question from
Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP,
Houghton), he also said
squatters were now barred
from the area because the
presence of outside bodies
would complicate the task of
finding a solution-and main-
taining law and order.
Welfare workers were also
barred, but welfare work

could be done at three
points nearby.
Dr Koorhof said admini-
stration board officials had
removed

- On July 17 — ten tents,
one corrugated-iron struc-
ture and certain other items
such as spades, garden forks
and primus stoves
- On July 20 — one tent
and two corrugated-iron
structures
- On August 11 — one tent

and the materials of 72 un-
lawful structures.
"All these items are safely
stored and inventory is kept
thereof and are available to
be claimed by the owners,"
he said.
"No possessions of squat-
ters were destroyed at any
stage."
He said the action had
been taken in terms of the
1951 act against illegal
squating because the own-
ers of the structures were

squating unlawfully on the
administration board's prop-
erty.
It had been authorized by
the chief director of the
Western Cape Administra-
tion Board.
Trees and shrubs had
been removed because the
administration board had to
remove houses standing in
water in old Crossroads to a
dry site nearest to Cross-
roads.
Asked why newsmen had

been barred, he said "Offi-
cials are operating in the
area and the presence of
outside bodies complicates
the task to find a solution
for the problem and the
maintenance of law and
order."
"Welfare workers are no
longer admitted to the spe-
cific site where squatters
are squatting, because simi-
lar facilities were provided
at three points within walk-
ing distance from the site in

Nyanga where welfare work
can be done freely.
Replying to another ques-
tion, from Mr Tian van der
Merwe (PFP Green Point),
the Minister of Police, Mr
Louis le Grange, said 56 po-
licemen had been present
on August 11 when admini-
stration board officials de-
molished squatter shelters.
They had been there "to
maintain law and order and
to provide protection to offi-
cials of the administration
board".

Since the raid on the
Langa Barracks in July, no
people had been arrested
while camping between
Nyanga and Crossroads, he
said.
Yesterday's questions are
the first in a series about
the Nyanga squatters tabled
by PFP members.
Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gar-
dens) has put down ques-
tions about police assistance
to administration board offi-
cials, the firing of teargas on
August 12, the removal of
plastic shelters and the
withdrawal of permits to vis-
it the area.

Optimum Choice of Straturn Sample

If the cost of drawing samples differ
and if variances within each strat
allocation may not be the most effie
Assume that the total cost of sa
 $C = c_0 + \sum_k M_k c_k$

Then we either wish to
a) Minimize $Var(\bar{x}_{st})$ for a g
b) Minimize C for a required

Given specific costs c_k of sam
stratum i , and overhead c_0
 c_0 , we need to find n_i
Alternatively, given a value for C
the n_i which minimize C

Using Lagrange multipliers (we
we find that, for cases a
choose n_i proportional to

i.e. n_i will become large for
and S_i (stratum variance
of sampling in that strata
The exact solution for the optimal
$$n_i = \frac{(C - c_0) W_i S_i}{\sqrt{c_i} \sum_k \sqrt{M_k} W_k S_k}$$

In this case the actual (minimum

Exposure endangers health

Staff Reporter

CITY doctors and nurses are continuing to offer their services voluntarily at the Nyanga-East site where more than 200 homeless people are living in the open after their makeshift sheltering was demolished on Tuesday.

Although throat infections, such as influenza and gastroenteritis among young children appear to constitute the main health problem, doctors have warned that continued

exposure and malnutrition could lead to a deterioration in health at the camp.

The chairman of the Shavaco Health management committee, Dr R. J. Kirsch, said an outbreak of measles or any similar infectious child's disease could lead to the deaths of a large number of children at the site.

He said there was no doubt that the increase in incidences of pneumonia and urinary-tract infections in women were directly attributable

to exposure and the lack of sanitation.

Dr Kirsch, who is also an associate professor of medicine at the University of Cape Town, said this week. "With what is happening at Nyanga I find it hard to teach students about caring for sick people. It is hard to teach the values of health which depend on housing, nutrition and employment. There are socio-political factors which obviously must affect the health of people."

A senior lecturer at UCT's medical school, Dr P. B. Duley, said many people appeared to be contracting influenza since their shelters were demolished. Without adequate care, health in the camp would deteriorate.

Another doctor on the Shavaco health management committee warned this week that treatment given to the Nyanga people was "too medicine-orientated." Dr Mary Roberts said these people's health is directly dependent

From page 1

be allowed on the relevant site in Nyanga.

The case of each individual apprehended on the site in question as from July 16 to August 3, 1981 would be considered on merit. Where the person was in employment, his position would be legalized. Housing would be taken up with the employer and, if accommodation was not available, the person would be accommodated on a single basis.

The unemployed would be helped to find jobs elsewhere in the country. Steps had been taken to find them private-sector employment in the Transvaal and the Free State where jobs were available. Women not having employment and men not willing to take up jobs offered could not be accommodated in the Western Cape.

Dr Koornhof estimated that, from court records, some 1 172 people were involved.

"The people can rely on me not to rat on or go back on what is written here, but we must have co-operation to resolve the problem."

He appealed to those involved to report to the Nyanga labour bureau from Monday where senior officials of the two governments would jointly deal with each case "in the spirit of the above agreement in order to resolve the plight of the persons concerned in a way which will be to their advantage."

Efforts would be made to enable legalized workers to keep their families here, and "it may well be" that some of those offered jobs elsewhere could also take their families with them, but each case would be considered on merit.

Dr Koornhof repeatedly rejected criticism of recent actions, saying his department was trying to solve a difficult problem in as humane a way as possible. He promised to take journalists on a tour of new houses and family accommodation built for former Crossroads squatters, which he said were proof of the value the department put on black-family life.

Dr Koornhof answers MP's

Suzman tribute to City people

Staff Reporter

MRS Helen Suzman, Official Opposition spokesman on civil rights, paid tribute yesterday to Cape Town citizens who had provided food, clothing and shelter to the homeless people squatting at Nyanga East.

"You are all that stands between these hundreds of victims of a rotten system and utter despair," she told about 900 people who packed Cape Town City Hall at a protest meeting.

The lunchtime meeting was also addressed by Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, and Mr Errol Mooreroft, MP for Albany.

Mrs Suzman criticized gov-

'Eviction brutality fits Nat policy'

Staff Reporter

APARTHEID in itself was so brutal that the government "feels no shame in employing further brutality to maintain and perpetuate it", the acting president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), Mr Jonty Joffe, said yesterday.

He was addressing about 100 University of Cape Town students at a lunch-time meeting, called to protest against the eviction of women and children from Langa barracks and the barricading of a site in Nyanga East, where the people are now living in the open.

"Although on one level, the brutality of the police and callousness of the government (in dealing with the homeless people) suggests 'madness', it fits in perfectly and forms a rational part of the Nationalist policy of apartheid," Mr Joffe said.

He said apartheid was essentially a system of racial

enforcement action against the squatters, whom she described as "refugees from hunger, malnutrition and grinding poverty and want in Ciskei and Transkei".

Government action against the squatters had been an admission of "an utterly sterile attitude and understanding of the universal trend towards urbanization."

'Real inciters'

To loud applause she said the government's "rotten system" had made the Nyanga squatters "illegal".

She said 56 policemen had been used — "in an area where the crime rate is one of the highest in the world" — for the "important exercise" of burning squatters' makeshift dwellings.

controlled and regulated labour force. "It is a labour force which battles to subsist in the so-called homelands and is brought to the urban areas only when needed by the economy. The central mechanism in this process is the system of pass laws, by which every African over the age of 15 is forced to carry a pass book."

"What is important is a group of people have chosen to oppose their continued oppression. They have challenged the system which so rigidly controls their movements and their lives and have entered into a direct conflict with the authorities," Mr Joffe said.

While it was important for students to support the people, the priority was to ensure that the conflict is resolved to the advantage and benefit of the people.

A student committee was formed to co-ordinate the supply of clothing, food and other necessities for the homeless families.

Commenting on the claim by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, that inciters were persuading the squatters to remain at Nyanga East, Mrs Suzman said the "real inciters" were government policies which had crushed the homelands, resettling thousands on land unable to support them.

The "inhuman" policy of declaring the Western Cape a coloured labour preference area had made it even more difficult for blacks to find work locally.

For a period of 10 years not a single family home had been built for blacks in the Peninsula. In 1978, houses were built at Langa 81 at Nyanga and seven Guguletu. In 1979, 472 family units (all hostel conversions) were provided at Langa, none at Nyanga or Guguletu, and in 1980 a few hundred more were provided.

Mrs Suzman paid tribute to the concern expressed by Cape Town residents as a "redeeming feature of the whole sorry episode."

Many Cape Town citizens sleep uneasily these nights. They cannot help thinking they lie in their warm and comfortable beds of wretched people exposed to the elements, to the fierce winds and shrieking rain on the Cape flat.

But people had shown that they cared by providing food, clothing, wood, plastic sheets, and by taking in some of the people at night.

Mrs Suzman said she and Mr Ken Andrew had visited the squatters before "siege" conditions were imposed, the authorities barring whites entry to the scene.

The audience approved the motion by the meeting's chairman, Mr Roger Hull, MP for Constantia, that he pressed them to check and face at the inhumane treatment of the people of Nyanga. Crossroads

In a... (partially obscured)

Health of homeless

on shelter, nutrition and employment.

The two main centres for medical treatment are the Empilement S.A.I.A. clinic in Crossroads and the two Shawco mobile clinic units.

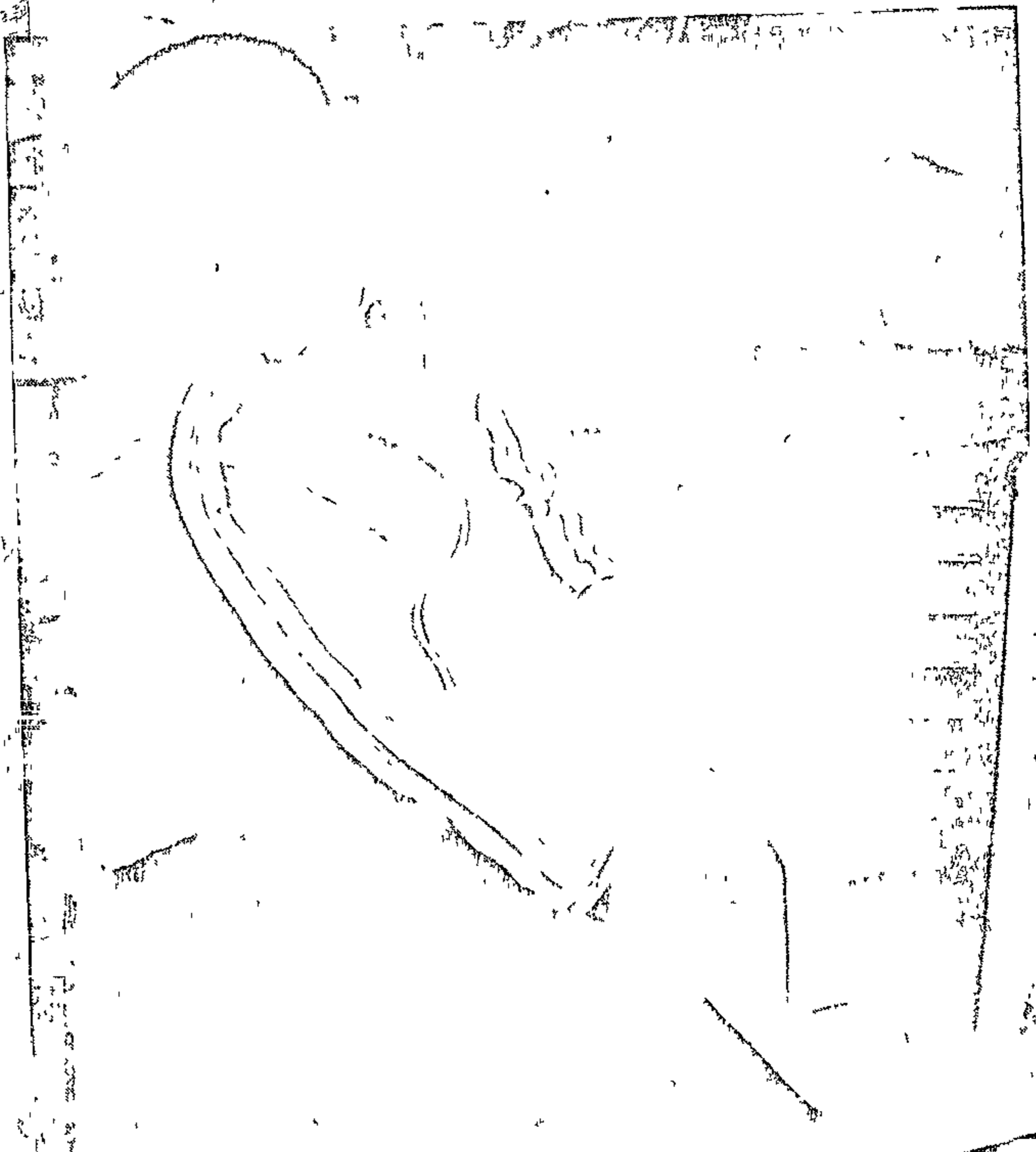
On Wednesday 107 people were examined by a team of five Shawco doctors, shortly before police fired tear gas at the camp site. In the past two weekends, the regular staff at the S.A.I.A. clinic have been supplemented by doctors and medical students from U.C.P.S.

medical school and medical personnel from Groote Schuur Hospital, who have offered their services voluntarily.

The Divisional Council's Medical Officer of Health Dr J. M. Tibbitt, said this week the council operated only a preventive health service in Crossroads, the Poponaka Administration Board which now administers the squatter township. He said all children under three years in the Nyanga camp would be im-

munized against measles.

Dr Tibbitt said the council operated mobile clinics for family planning, tuberculosis and venereal disease in Crossroads every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. There were also a fully fledged clinic in Nyanga and a day hospital operated by the Department of Administration in Guguletu. The Council's families at Crossroads would be treated at any of these, he said.



Apparently unconcerned, little Adam, the lost Crossroads boy, smiled shyly when the Cape Times visited his temporary home in the City.

Child's lonely bid to survive

Staff Reporter

AN EIGHT-year-old boy whose mother is said to be in Pollsmoor Prison survived on his own in the bushes near Nyanga for more than a month.

The boy, who knows his name only as Adam, was found recently by women feeding the squatter.

For a week he was cared for by a mother of two but she returned him to the squatter camp on Thursday.

The woman who harboured the child does not want to be named for fear of reprisals against her own sons.

Adam, who can speak no English or Afrikaans, pleaded and struggled to get into some white woman's tent last night and begged to be taken to the hospital.

been feeding him while his mother has been away.

One of the women and Adam had no known father and had lived with his mother in Nyanga for several months.

When his mother was first arrested by Administration Board officials the boy was left with a neighbour.

Later his mother was released and the family moved to the squatter camp.

Within days his mother was again arrested and had not returned. From then Adam survived on his own in the camp.

The women did not know his surname or where his mother was from.

"All Adam will say is that his 'mammy' is in jail and that he wants to go home," they said. "But what Adam wants to go home by is to leave the squatter camp."

Koornhof

offers

evictees a

new deal

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development yesterday announced a new agreement which would result in some of the Nyanga squatters having their presence in the Peninsula legalized.

Others are to be offered jobs in the Transvaal or the Free State, but no new employment will be allowed in the Western Cape for those illegally here and no squatting, even on a temporary basis, will be allowed at Nyanga East.

Dr Koornhof appealed to all those involved to report to the Nyanga labour bureau from Monday, when each case would be considered on merit and efforts made to resolve their plight to their own advantage.

Representatives of a number of bodies, including the Chamber of Mines and other private employers, will be at the bureau next week together with South African and Transkei government representatives.

He told a press conference



Dr Piet Koornhof



Mrs Helen Suzman

Evicted puzzled on rights

By YAZEED FAKIER

MEMBERS of the squatter community at Nyanga were, last night confused. Earlier in the day they had been told they were allowed to build shelters. Later they learnt that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, would not tolerate this.

This became evident in interviews with several people at the site, who earlier in the day sang and danced after an Administration Board official told them they could build their shacks.

"The man spoke over a loudhailer and said they would allow us to build shelters against the wind and rain," one man said.

"We were very happy and the people were singing, crying and dancing. Shortly after this man spoke to us the policemen and officials left," the man said.

Other squatters said they were told they need not fear interference by board officials.

However, their hopes were dashed when they learnt that Dr Koornhof had told the news media at a press conference that "no squatting will be allowed on the relevant site in Nyanga."

"We thought that the long weeks of hardship had finally ended when they gave us this message this afternoon, but now it seems that they can still do anything to us," a woman said.

When the Cape Times visited the area about 7.30 last night, members of the community, which is lacking in firewood, said their representatives were at a meeting with Administration Board officials in Langa. Reports

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On page 2

He told a press conference that a "constructive agreement" had been reached with the Transkei Government after strong representations about the difficulties Transkei citizens encountered in finding suitable employment

Legalized

Those in employment in the Western Cape would have their positions legalized, and assistance would be given to find the others jobs elsewhere

People who accepted work elsewhere would not have to return to Transkei first, but would be given documents enabling them to go direct from the Western Cape

He said, however, that neither those legalized nor those given jobs outside the Western Cape would necessarily be allowed to keep their families with them

The Red Cross is to co-ordinate welfare work for the people concerned, although Dr Koornhof said squatting at the present camp would not be allowed and those on bail "can find accommodation as best they can and wherever they can"

There were three designated points in Crossroads — a church, the Salvation Army church and the Nxolo school — to which food and clothing could be brought for distribution

Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on black affairs, said afterwards she was glad Dr Koornhof was making some move "other than digging his heels in and saying he won't allow another Crossroads to develop"

Whether his "take-it-or-leave-it" solution would work was another matter

Her main criticisms were that the agreement did not seem to have taken into consideration the desire of those involved to live a family life and the fact that there was no provision for the accommodation of the people concerned while their situation was being investigated

Dr Koornhof said earlier that he and his officials had had a series of discussions with the Transkei Government over the past fortnight in an effort to find a solution for the squatting problem at Nyanga. This had resulted in agreement that:

- Uncontrolled squatting could not be tolerated and would not be allowed in the interests of the squatters themselves,

- No squatting would be

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● Child's lonely bid to survive, page 2
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... were at a meeting with Administration Board officials in Langa Reports that Dr Koornhof was also present could not be confirmed.

Handwritten notes and scribbles, including a large scribble that looks like "EXPLOSION" written upside down.

EXPLOSION

The Cape Times, August 15, 1977

Cape evictions strike a blow for terrorism

A ROCKET attack on military installations, terrorist bombs in shopping centres and a shoot-out at a road-block in quick succession indicate a stepped-up level of insurgency in the Republic

The country has passed some kind of watershed. Efforts to secure the peace of Southern Africa are losing ground to the advocates of violence. At the same time the SWA war drags on, and more young men are losing their lives

A massive increase in proposals for military expenditure in the budget has helped to drive the point home. This is a society under siege. It is a siege with political, military, economic and psychological dimensions

It would be as well to examine the nature of the threats to this country's security. They are both external and internal. But all derive at root from this country's failure to find a political solution to its problems of inter-group co-existence and consequently its inability to live in amity and cordial cooperation with its neighbours in the African continent. These failures are exploited by the Soviet Union and its satellites who arm and train black nationalists when they flee abroad.

At first the targets chosen by the returning black nationalists were largely symbolic and military. Now increasingly, "soft" targets are chosen, such as shopping malls, where explosives with timing devices, concealed in flower-pots or suchlike, are calculated to sow random death and destruction.

Arbitrary

This is terrorism in the correct and classic sense of the word. The arbitrary nature of the threat and its way of selecting victims at random are features designed to sow terror all round. This is terrorism of the IRA or PLO variety, which leaves no one psychologically unscathed, aiming at destroying the sense of security and the quality of life of the entire society.

Of itself, terrorism does not bring down governments or change the power situation. But it helps to stoke things up by creating a hardening of attitudes and sowing fear and hatred, undermining confidence and the chances of a negotiated settlement. This is the chief objective — to thwart the reformist and conciliatory forces and strengthen the hands of the extremists on all sides.

This kind of thing promises to be a regular feature of the South African way of life for the foreseeable future, at varying degrees of intensity. We can be thankful that the level of intensity remains well below the Ulster or Lebanon levels.

This is an internal threat, with external bases. The war against Swapo in Namibia and Angola is rather more remote but is a serious business, nevertheless, requiring a considerable expenditure of treasure and manpower to sustain.

In whatever form and wherever it manifests itself, the main thrust of the threat to this country's security is African nationalist in inspiration, backed by communist weaponry and propaganda



Part of the Cape Town City Hall crowd yesterday protesting against evictions

Political survey
by
GERALD SHAW

The means chosen is guerilla insurgency, rural and urban, using the classic hit-and-run tactics of the guerilla and all the modern refinements of random terrorism.

The alliance between black nationalism and communism is a temporary alliance, a marriage of convenience. It does not rest on ideological agreement or compatibility. The nations of the West refuse to supply arms to insurgent movements, on principle. And so the Soviet Union, ever anxious to exploit disaffection wherever it may occur, is delighted to step in. Soviet expansionism does constitute a threat. But it should be kept in perspective. Southern Africa is low down on the list of Soviet priorities, well below Afghanistan and Poland.

Less menacing

If this country could solve its political problems, threats to security would be much less menacing. South Africa's friends and allies in the West would be happy to render all possible support, logistic and otherwise.

On this analysis, the major threat to South African security derives from the policy of apartheid, which oppresses blacks and denies them the ordinary liberties of citizens in their own country, creating ideal conditions for the growth of a radical nationalist movement.

It was in like manner that Afrikaner Nationalism took root — in response to British Imperial oppression. The growth of Irish nationalism provides another apt analogy. Nationalism, in response to oppression, provides an emotional dynamism of immense power, which grips the imagination of the young. It appeals all too often to the bravest and the best in the oppressed community, those who are most ready to make sacrifices, as well as to the worst.

To state all this is to state the obvious. And yet Afrikaner nationalists remain blind to the lessons of their own history. As a people whose own women and children were shamefully treated in the South African War, suffering dreadful hardship, they can yet stand by compla-

cently as African women and children are cast out into the open veld in the midst of the worst Cape winter for decades.

It is hard to understand. Why this seemingly wanton cruelty? Leaving humanitarian considerations on one side, do the apartheid bureaucrats not understand that they are pouring fuel on the flames of terrorist subversion?

Perhaps some of them do understand this, but they can do no other. The existence of squatter camps is a living reminder that apartheid has failed. Fear of swamping by blacks has become an obsession. So it is a matter of psychological compulsion, a case of "out damned spot" whatever the cost.

It is time that Nationalist Afrikanerdom faced the truth. Influx control has never worked and never will work, acting as it must against powerful social and economic currents pushing in the opposite direction. The frantic attempts to make it work by means of crude social engineering are stirring up revolutionary disaffection, providing the Maoist ocean for the guerilla fishes and striking powerful blows at the security of South Africa.

A leading Nato commander, retired from active service, once told me that he believed South Africa was indefensible in a guerilla war if the majority of the black population was liable to welcome guerillas as liberators rather than turn them over to the authorities as terrorist invaders.

Fifth column

This is also a pretty obvious truth. You cannot fight a war with a fifth column constituting a majority of your population. This elementary truth will be disregarded at our grave peril.

That is why the malaise in the Botha administration is so profoundly disquieting. If a Botha administration can do no better than this, what may we expect if the Treurnicht school should gain control?

South Africa is equipped to withstand a siege on all fronts for many years, even if the quality of life does deteriorate and the casualty toll rises, as it surely will. This is a grim and cheerless prospect, however, not only for the victims of the apartheid society but also for those who are struggling to maintain it intact. Is there no better option than this?

Koornhof spells it out

SQUATTERS WILL BE FORCED TO GO

S-Subme 16/8/81

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By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

THE homeless squatters of Nyanga were living in limbo on their barren scrap of land this weekend, waiting to see how Dr Piet Koornhof's "constructive solution" will affect them next week.

In the face of a wave of outraged public opinion, the siege of the camp by the authorities appears to have been temporarily lifted, but the Government is still determined to eventually force all squatters from the site.

In a Press conference late on Friday, Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced a complicated plan to cope with the plight of the homeless, following lengthy discussions in Cape Town with the Transkei Government.

While in terms of this squatters with employment in the Peninsula will have their position "legalised" and others will be assisted to find work in the Transvaal and Free State, it appears the majority will still face concerted efforts by the authorities to force them to the homelands.

It seems the "solution" will do little or nothing to allow women and children to stay with their husbands in Cape Town — the main reason many are there.

A statement issued by Dr Koornhof at the Press conference makes it quite clear no squatting will be



From tomorrow the Nyanga homeless will have to break down their shelters at 5am every morning

allowed at the Nyanga site and that "uncontrolled squatting cannot be tolerated".

The squatters are asked to report to the Nyanga labour bureau tomorrow, where senior officials of both the South African authorities and the Transkei Government will deal with each case on its merits.

Meanwhile the squatters have been told by administration board officials that they can keep their shelters up over the weekend, but from tomorrow must take them down at 5am each day.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, says she is glad Dr Koornhof has made at least some effort to solve "what I call a refugee problem", but she foresees a number of problems.

Families would still be split up and the whole scheme was shot through with a mass of restrictions.

At the Press conference, Dr Koornhof said that in the last two weeks he had been accused "as if I'm the Devil himself, I'm inhuman and God knows what", but in fact he said he had been working behind the scenes to find a solution.

He emphasised there was no employment in the Western Cape for the squatters.

Although not specifically designed for numerical analysis ADA handles the problem of differing numerical accuracy on different computers much better than FORTRAN. This should permit programs to be more portable. The standard numerical types permitted are INTEGER, FIXED and FLOAT. The latter two are for fixed and floating point numbers. and short numerical data. The user can LONG FLOAT type statement [TYPE REAL] Here a new type of accuracy is declared [TYPE VOLFE I Using these facilities program to could be PROCTURE SC -- TRIDIA TYPE RE/ TYPE VER A,B,C,D J,N R BEGIN (IN,N); FOR I IN LOOP GRP GRP END P -- PRINT PUT(OUT) PUT(OUT) PUT(OUT) PUT(OUT) PUT(OUT) C(N) = FOR I IN LOOP J : C(C) END I -- PRINT FOR I 1 FOR I 1 END LOOP

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The Smugglers of mercy

S. Twice 16/8/81

BY VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

HOUSEWIVES became smugglers this week to beat an official blockade and feed the destitute Nyanga squatters.

The grim-faced band of white women defied Government orders to keep out of the controversial squatter camp near Cape Town

In a minibus loaded to the roof with food, blankets and clothing, they sneaked into the back of the camp to distribute their welcome cargo.

One woman was arrested and fined R30 for being in the area illegally.

The organiser of the operation, Mrs Rosalind Bean, shrugged off death threats and warnings that her baby son would be married.

She said: "We are determined to continue doing everything we can to help these poor people."

Mrs Bean became the focal point of a massive public surge to help the homeless blacks after the Sunday Times reported last week that she was bathing dozens of squatter babies in her home.

Then on Monday, with the Government adopting a tough new line on whites entering the camp, Mrs Bean suddenly found herself involved in a

Women beat the

blockade to feed

people of Nyanga

major undercover operation

What had begun as a mother's simple mission to bathe and feed needy children became a dramatic obstacle race.

Mrs Bean and her helpers — volunteer housewives who flocked to her side after reading last week's story — were turned away from the squatter camp on Monday.

Police threw up a roadblock at the camp and the Western Cape Administration Board

cancelled permits for whites to enter the area.

With only clergymen allowed into the camp, this effectively thwarted the spontaneous public-aid campaign that had mushroomed since the weekend.

By Tuesday afternoon angry Opposition MPs and community leaders were accusing the Government of trying to "starve out the homeless blacks."

Mrs Bean spurred on by the growing support for her campaign found a route to the edge of the squatter camp using the back streets of Nyanga township — and she began her runs through the blockade.

On Wednesday only a few hours after one of the volunteer helpers was arrested, I went with Mrs Bean on a smuggling trip.

The minibus loaded for a party, drove past the main turn-off to Nyanga which had been cordoned off by uniformed policemen.

Further on we turned on to a

narrow muddy and potholed track that cut through sand dunes behind the squatter camp.

After dodging among the dunes to keep out of sight of police patrols, we arrived at a secret distribution rendezvous at the rear of the sprawling squatter camp.

Women and children were waiting for us and they swarmed round the minibus.

The atmosphere was tense but cheerful. Mrs Bean and Sharon Bennet, a friend who has been helping her, were greeted with cheers, hugs and kisses.

Aided by a few of the blacks, the two white women unloaded dustbins full of soup and stew, sandwiches, roasted chickens, fruit and cooked vegetables.

The food vanished within minutes.

Tears

Watching the hungry scramble, Mrs Bean said: "We have to keep doing it. She told me that she had been moved to tears by the response to her story in the Sunday Times last week."

One woman in Bloemfontein has raised more than R2 000, which she is sending to Mrs Bean.

But amid the flood of goodwill callers, there were snarls of "kafferbaiting" and terrible threats against this pretty petite woman.

"The crank calls have really been horrible. Some have threatened me and some my baby son, Jeremy, who is only two," Mrs Bean said.

"I cannot sleep at night, as it is when I think of those people out in the cold — if I didn't do anything, I just couldn't live with myself. We will go on and just try to ignore the calls."

"People sitting in their warm homes with food in their stomachs cannot possibly comprehend the bitter cold, hunger and dirt these people are having to endure."

Mrs Bean said she got a "horrible scare" when she was chased by police on Wednesday morning.

"A friend and I had gone out to drop food when suddenly a couple of officials and policemen appeared. When I saw them arresting my friend, I thought I would give myself up. Then I realised I had better



Rosalind Bean (left) and Sharon Bennet offload a bucket of soup for hungry squatters

Picture: TERRY SHEAN



Flash-back to last week's Sunday Times story on the squatters

Homes for squatters — by night only

THE Nyanga squatters have been told they will be allowed to construct their shelters at night — provided they break them down again at 4am the next day.

This was said by members of a 12-member committee formed by the 400 or so squatters in the camp to liaise with authorities, administer the distribution of food and to handle complaints by the squatters.

The chairman of the committee, Mr C V Bushula, said he and his committee met with top administration board officials yesterday. The officials had apologised "for what is happening". According to the committee, the officials said

they had been pressured into acting against the squatters by law. Any complaints by squatters of mistreatment by board officials or police should be reported.

The committee told the officials there were between 2 500 and 3 000 squatters.

Mr Bushula said he had been told that the chairman of the Ganguletu Community Council, Mr B Libelwana, was opposed to the squatters being allowed to remain.

He and his committee wanted them sent back to Transkei because they were taking the land their own children would want to occupy "and they did not want squatter shacks in the backyards of their homes" — Sapa-AP.

escape as once I had been arrested I would not be able to do much so I drove out of the area at tremendous speed. Although I was chased for a while they didn't catch me.

The same afternoon they were back with another load of hot food.

Mrs Bean said that she took about 150 blankets through to Nyanga earlier this week and when she returned the next day the distraught women told her that the blankets had been taken away and burnt.

The women said officials had also burnt the new baby nappies which I had collected. Later in the week as the aid operation snowballed and the public outcry over the plight of the squatters increased, the Western Cape Administration

Board announced that it was setting up three official collection points for food in Nyanga. But Mrs Bean wary of the attitude displayed by officials earlier continued to sneak her supplies into the back of the camp.

THE Sunday Times has been flooded with calls offering aid to the Nyanga squatters after last week's story about Mrs Bean.

A member of the Ned Gerel Kerk in Bloemfontein, Mrs Sanet Groenewald, has raised R2 000 already and plans to carry on her campaign this week.

Mrs Bean, who has received donations in the form of clothing, money and food, says she received an estimated R4 000 in cash and kind.



Boy 'orphan' lives alone in squatter camp

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

A LITTLE boy who says his mother is in prison has been living on his own in the Nyanga squatter camp for about a month.

He is eight-year-old Adam and he was cared for this week by a white volunteer worker after he pleaded with her to be taken home.

But yesterday he was returned to the squatter camp because the woman said she feared retaliation by the authorities for keeping an illegal black child in a white area.

Through an interpreter Adam said yesterday that he had lived with his mother in Nyanga for a few months but that she had been arrested and taken away.

He was left with neighbours but his mother returned within a few days and the family moved to the Nyanga squatter camp.

They had only been living there a few days when his mother was again arrested.

Father

Since then Adam, who says he does not know his surname, has been looked after by women in the camp and sleeps wherever he can find shelter.

He does not know his father.

The white woman who took him to her home does not want to be identified for fear of reprisals against her children.

"We have given him clothes and food. I am too afraid to keep him at my home because he is illegal and I don't want any more trouble."

"I have already been warned by the police that I cannot have blacks staying at my house," she said.

It broke my heart to return him to the camp. On Saturday morning he woke me up and I helped bath and dress him. He ate an enormous breakfast and played quietly in the garden until I returned him to the camp.

Adam plays with his scooter



We are seeking jobs for them: Dr K

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE Government is searching the country to find jobs for blacks in an effort to break the squatting deadlock in the Western Cape, says the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof said every effort was being made to find employment for blacks squatting in appalling conditions in Nyanga outside Cape Town.

"This is a genuine attempt to try to resolve this situation in the interests of the people concerned," he said.

Dr Koornhof announced that squatters who could prove they were in employment in the Western Cape would have their positions legalised.

Employers would be consulted about accommodation and, if there was none, the people concerned would be assisted with housing on a single basis.

"Assistance will be given to persons who are unemployed to be employed elsewhere in the country."

"Steps have been taken to find employment for the persons concerned in the private sector in the Transvaal and the Free State where employment opportunities are available," Dr Koornhof said.

The new agreement flows from a series of discussions between the Department of Cooperation and Development and Cabinet Ministers of Transkei.

The new agreement will be handled jointly by the department and Transkei Government representatives.

No guarantee

Dr Koornhof said he had been in touch with mining companies, agricultural corporations and industries and had received positive responses. Several organisations were sending recruiting officers to Nyanga to offer employment.

Dr Koornhof said some employers had indicated that they would be able to house workers on a family basis.

But this could not be guaranteed, nor could he give any assurance that no blacks would be sent back to the homelands. Each case would be treated on its merits.

Dr Koornhof also announced that the Red Cross would coordinate welfare assistance for the squatters in Nyanga. It would assist with food distribution and in other ways, with the sanction of his department.

Dr Koornhof emphasised that "uncontrolled squatting cannot be tolerated and will not be allowed in the interests of squatters themselves."

Squatting could not be allowed because of massive unemployment and housing shortages in the Western Cape.

● IN AN emergency meeting called late yesterday afternoon a group of nearly 500 squatters rejected Dr Piet Koornhof's proposals and defied officials "to shoot them" if they were to be moved.

At the meeting, Mr C V Bushula, a spokesman, said: "None of us will move us again from where we are, to the Transvaal, Free State, or wherever Dr Koornhof wants to send us."

He said the squatters were disappointed a promised meeting with Dr Koornhof had fallen through on Friday night and vowed now not to register at the offices of the Western Cape Administration Board tomorrow morning.

Afrikaners join clamour of protest

THE Government this week faced mounting condemnation within the Afrikaner establishment over its clumsy handling of evicted and homeless squatters

The voices of top Afrikaner academics and churchmen have joined the clamour of protest

The conservative Ned Geref Kerk the religious home for many Afrikaners, said in its official journal, Die Kerkbode, that the evictions appeared "hardly Christian"

Professor Diko van Zyl a top Nationalist who is attached to the faculty of history at the University of Stellenbosch described the demolition and burning down of the squatter camps near Cape Town as a "futile act"

"It is merely a temporary solution to an enormous problem. It is a myth to think that the influx of blacks can be controlled effectively without providing adequate job opportunities in the homelands"

Upsetting

"The unsympathetic way black squatters have been treated is upsetting," Professor van Zyl said

Several ministers of the Ned Geref Kerk supported the call by their church for a more humane approach to the squatter problem

Despite the swell of opposition Dr Piet Koornhof Minister of Co-operation and Development, this week defended the Government's actions

He said the impression had been created that the Government had acted in an inhumane and "heartless manner" but train and meal tickets had been offered to those blacks who were prepared to return to their homelands

In its surprising editorial attack Die Kerkbode said it was lamentable that the evictions coincided with the wet Cape winter

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

"This has brought great suffering for the women and children concerned and lends a callous colour to official actions which hardly appear Christian, the journal says

Commenting on the feeling within the church, The Rev D F Malan, son of the former Prime Minister Dr D F Malan said he was upset that it had to happen in the cold winter months

"Although the Government cannot allow squatter camps to expand for ever it seems as if the Government is busy with bureaucratic red tape with no feeling for the human aspect

One gets the impression that the Government has acted in desperation

The Rev D F le Roux of Bothasig said that the winter timing of the evictions was "unfortunate and not humane"

"Surely they could have done it towards summer thus causing less misery and distress," he said

Professor Nico Smith of the seminary at the University of Stellenbosch, said that the church should accost the authorities on the unacceptable living conditions for blacks in the Western Cape

Professor Smith who recently visited the squatter camps said that influx control should be thoroughly planned and applied with the utmost care

Polstu, the independent political organisation of Afrikaans university campuses also condemned the Government's treatment of squatters

In a newsletter the organisation said that the direct cause of the squatters' desperate circumstances was the "objectionable influx control system"

NYANGA

Must we wait for

a baby to die?

(208) 16/8
16/8/81

THE fine phrases uttered by Dr Piet Koornhof in Palm Springs, California, went up in smoke at the Nyanga squatter camp this week, and there to witness it all was a visiting group of United States Congressmen

They would have found it extremely difficult to reconcile the words of Dr Koornhof that he believed "in every man's right to equal chances and opportunities" with the actions of his officials in breaking down confiscating and burning the makeshift shelters of some 300 people making a desperate attempt to protect themselves against the ravages of a bitterly cold and wet Cape winter

Most of these people had some weeks earlier been evicted from the Langa single-quarter barracks where they had been living

Many of them had previously lived — sometimes for a number of years — in squatter camps in various parts of the Cape Peninsula

Determined

However, they all have one thing in common they are in the Western Cape in an attempt to find work or because they are determined to live together as families

The question that we should all be asking ourselves is this what is it that makes life in overcrowded and squalid barracks, or even on a desolate piece of sand in the Cape Flats in the middle of winter, preferable to going back to Ciskei or Transkei?

The answer is simply that there is little work and acute food shortages in the homeland areas, and people are not prepared to go there and watch their children starve

The problems created by the flow of people to the cities are not unique to Cape Town — they arise all over the world

What makes our situation particularly dangerous is the unwillingness of the Nationalist Government to face up to reality and to act accordingly

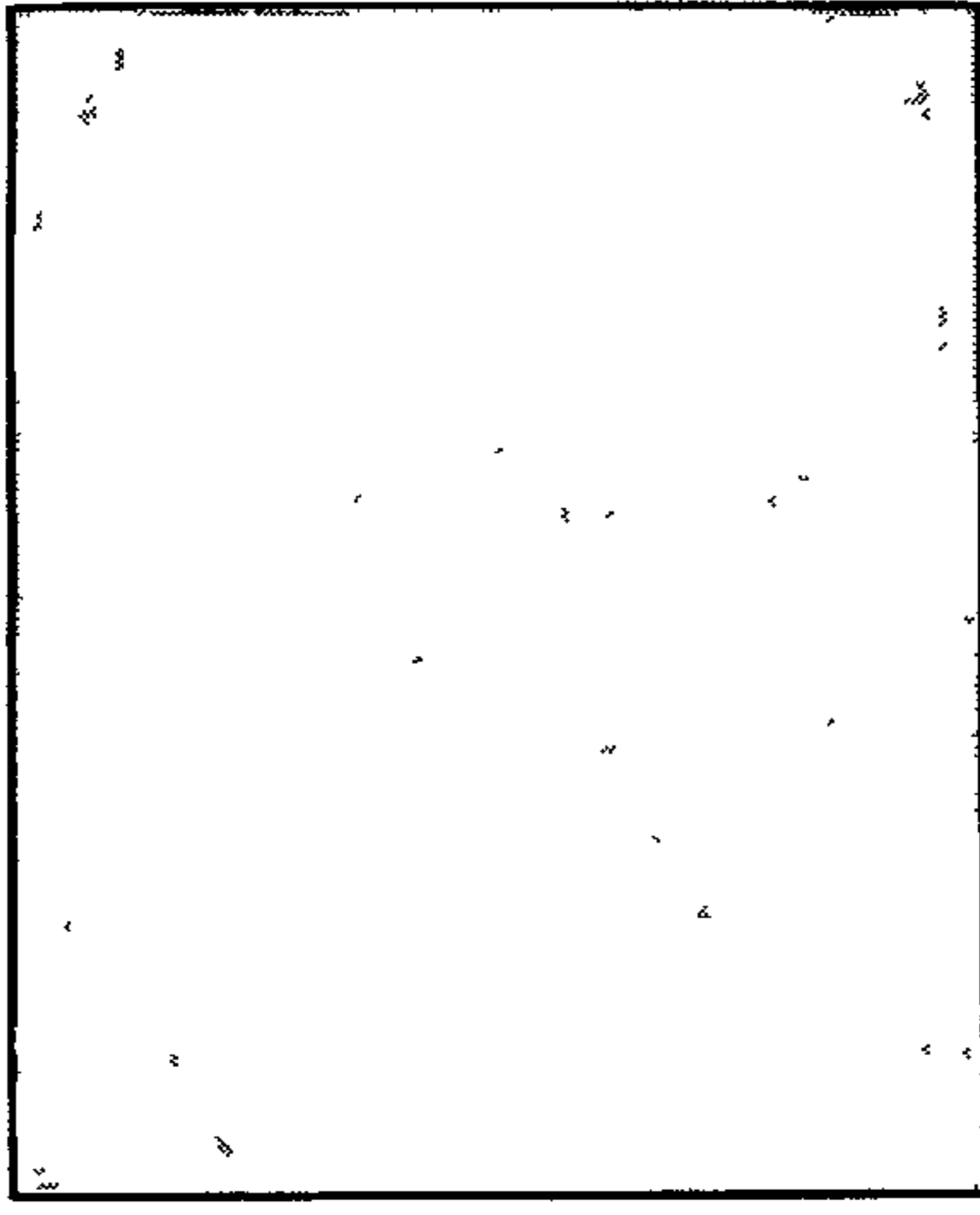
The Western Cape is a declared coloured labour preference area with the result that for many years not a single house for blacks was built in the Cape Peninsula and as recently as 1978/79 only seven new dwelling units were provided

Pattern

This was the pattern throughout the 1970s despite the fact that the black population of the Western Cape increased by 63 percent over the last decade, and public sector employment of blacks increased considerably

Attempts are now being made to alleviate the situation by converting bachelor quarters into married quarters, and by embarking on a housing project at new Crossroads and other smaller schemes

These will, however, not even come close to eliminat-



S-Twice 16/8/79 208 346

Ken Andrew, PFP MP for Gardens, on the people who should be congratulated not persecuted — and the sick society that persecutes them.

with a Prime Minister and a verkrampste caucus who have turned their backs on reform — could not stand it, so this week an intensified war of attrition was launched

Shortly after dawn on Tuesday morning, the camp was raided. A laager of 30 to 40 police vehicles encircled the camp while 72 rudimentary shelters were flattened, plastic protection was confiscated, and wooden struts and protective branches were burnt in half-a-dozen large bonfires

The camp was sealed off and nobody was allowed in. The Press, clergymen, community workers and others bringing food, were turned away

Even visiting US Congressmen were threatened with arrest

Siege

The siege had begun. The Nationalist Government was giving its answers to the problems of housing, unemployment and rural poverty

No wet and weary women and children were going to be allowed to stand in the way of apartheid ideology or threaten the security of a country spending nearly three billion rands this year on police and defence

The authorities know only too well that nothing that they do will stem the irreversible flow of black work-seekers and their families to the Western Cape

Their appalling actions of recent weeks are an attempt to satisfy the voracious appetites of Nationalist hardliners for kragdadigheid, irrespective of the costs in terms of human suffering and healthy race relations in the Peninsula

Sick

It is a sick society that persecutes people who are trying to live normal family lives and provide for themselves in extremely difficult circumstances. They should be congratulated, not prosecuted

Touched

The hearts of the people of Cape Town were touched when they learnt of mothers and their babies, out in the freezing cold and rain, having makeshift plastic shelters destroyed and the plastic confiscated by officials

Capetonians responded generously by donating blankets, plastic, firewood, food and clothing — and so the community survived from day to day

But Dr Koornhof — faced

ing the backlog and will not affect the majority of those suffering under conditions of gross overcrowding

Our housing problems will not be solved by insisting on conventional building standards

The unwillingness of the authorities to accept site-and-service, core housing and other self-help schemes continues to aggravate the position

The attention focused on the people at Nyanga squatter camp is the result of three particular factors

First, when nearly 1 200 of them were arrested for being in the Western Cape without permission, many pleaded not guilty

This unusual response and the subsequent voluntary assistance from lawyers for those who wanted their cases defended meant that the bureaucratic machinery of the commissioner's courts became clogged

and unable to cope

Extra courts were established and commissioners flown down from the Transvaal to assist, but the very large number of cases to be heard has meant that instead of all the squatters

being tried in a matter of days and those found guilty being whisked off out of sight to the homelands, there are large numbers squatting in Nyanga awaiting trial

Secondly, these people are sick and tired of constantly being "on the run" from pass-raiding officials. They are weary and desperate

They ask only to be allowed to live together as families and to seek work where their chances of finding it are best

But they are determined not to go back to the homelands permanently, which is hardly surprising when one considers that some resettlement camps designed to

No wet and weary women and children were going to stand in the way of apartheid or threaten the security of a country spending R3-billion this year on police and defence

Five blacks freed after charges book

FIVE BLACKS arrested on influx-control charges were freed this week by a Department of Cooperation and Development commissioner because "defective" charges had been laid against them.

The commissioner, Mr. Larry Moorcroft, said he would free further accused if he found the charges against them were also "defective"

The five had all been held in police cells overnight, and would have spent another night in cells but for Mr Moorcroft's decision

He freed them after the investigating police officer failed to turn up at the commissioner's court in Wynberg, Johannesburg, when the cases were due to be heard on Thursday morning

Because the officer had not attended court, this could lead to defective charge sheets

Mr Moorcroft said that the investigating officer was supposed to call at the court the morning after any arrests and help the prosecutor draw up charge sheets

The commissioner asked the prosecutor whether he had been able to contact the investigating officer that morning

The prosecutor said the officer was not available, as he was manning a road block, but might be available the following day

"For a whole week I have been trying to get the investigating officer to this court

"Tell the relevant police station that this is the last time something like this will happen in my court," an obviously angry Mr Moorcroft told the prosecutor

By NEIL HOOPER

Was she told why she was arrested? — No

Was she placed in the cells? — Yes

Would it be possible for her to lose her job? — Yes

"This court is given a charge sheet which is completely defective. The charge sheet says she had no reference book at a certain place. With due respect, there is nothing to this charge

"Did you get hold of the relevant police station this morning?" Mr Moorcroft asked

The prosecutor replied that the investigating officer was not available, but might be the following day

Discharged

If this case were to continue, the accused would have to stay in the cells for yet another night? — Yes

"The case against her is withdrawn," said Mr Moorcroft

The next case was No 5296/81 and the accused Joseph

The prosecutor said he was withdrawing the charge

However, Mr Moorcroft intervened

Moreover, the publicity surrounding inoculation from Bombay or later from Grahamstown, was often incomplete. It was not always viable. The result was a number of death people who had submitted to inoculation, including the wide cases of the two Miss Kayzers, nurses at Uitylught Hospital, weaken the confidence of the public in the efficacy of the distrust was further increased by the press correspondence or "unfounded and sinister" rumours that inoculation would spread All the efforts of the authorities, including a series of det and much press publicity could not overcome the suspicion of public. In the end only a small fraction of the population inoculated. On this matter the authorities had to admit def

XI

Conclusion

The epidemic of plague in Cape Town in 1901 was by no means particularly severe, and the mortality rate was lower than 1 previous epidemics in the city. The methods of control were adopted elsewhere and the responses of prejudice and resist

Defective

The drama started in court on Thursday morning, when Mr Moorcroft was dealing with the case of Lizzy Lobetse.

After scrutinising the charge sheet, Mr Moorcroft said abruptly "This charge sheet is completely defective."

"On the top it says the charge is under Section 10 (staying in an urban area for longer than 72 hours), but I find where the charge is supposed to be specified that it says 'No reference book'."

"With due respect, it appears that the reference book is the charge there is nothing here about what the accused allegedly did."

"Ask the accused when she was arrested," Mr Moorcroft instructed the interpreter.

"Last night," he replied. "What time?" — "Something to six last night, when she came from work."

"She was arrested at six o'clock when she came from work?" — "Yes."

"She is employed?" — "Yes."

The charge sheet is in terms of Section 10, which says a black may not stay in an urban area for more than 72 hours, unless he meets certain requirements.

"But the accused is charged with entering an urban area."

"This charge sheet is so defective that one cannot make out any reason for the charge."

"When was he arrested?" — "Yesterday."

"Did he spend the night in the cells?" — "Yes."

"Does his employer know he is in court?" — "No."

"Was he told why he was arrested?" — "He was told that it was because he had no reference book."

"Does he have a reference book?" — "Yes."

The accused produced a reference book, but it did not have the correct endorsement.

"He is here illegally, but in view of the defective charge sheet we must let him go. He is discharged," Mr Moorcroft said.

The next accused, Daniel, was also incorrectly charged with "entering an urban area." The case against him was withdrawn, as were those against the following two accused — Johanna and Petros.

FIVE Blacks freed after charges

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found in other places. Its greatest interest lies in the fact that it illuminates the attitudes of a colonial city at a time when these were crystallising rapidly at the turn of the century. The unfocussed prejudice, directed not only at Africans, but also at all Asiatics, Russian Jews, Italians, Portuguese and others of Mediterranean origin suggests a heightened Jingoism which was not wholly indigenous. The views of English-speaking colonials were confirmed

Nyanga — place of despair

*‘Why don’t you shoot us
and save a lot of trouble?’*

S. Express 16/9/77
206

THERE was no bitterness in her voice — only the echo of despair, as she said. “Why don’t you shoot us and save us all a lot of trouble?”

With a baby tied to her back and a toddler at her side she had reached the end of her endurance

Her despairing words reflected the mood of the thousand-odd women and children that gathered outside the Administration Board offices that morning, a month ago

Mass arrests followed — about 1 200 people — and a lengthy process of defended court cases, likely to take months, continues in the overcrowded Commissioner’s Courts while the people linger in overcrowded jails or if they are on bail, sleep out in the icy cold and wet on an open piece of land in Nyanga

They have become known as the Nyanga homeless. To the Government and the authorities they are “illegals” who won’t go away

When the people moved on to the open ground, nearly a month ago, many said they had come there to die

It is a most inhospitable site. Windbent, tenacious Port Jackson trees cling to the barren sand of the Cape Flats as the icy northerly winds bring rain and cold

Flanked on one side by the colourless building housing the

Is there a country which does more to uphold these things... family and community life? — *The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.*



The Prime Minister can stand up in this House and talk so piously about the maintenance of family life — is it family life only for Whites, family life only for Nationalists or family life for the whole of South Africa? — Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands.

This exchange took place during the opening stages of the present parliamentary session when several hundred Blacks — evicted from the Linton barracks more than a month ago — were fighting to survive on an open piece of ground adjoining Cape Town’s Nyanga township and the massive shanty sprawl of Crossroads — hardly more than 10 km from Parliament House

When opposition MP’s laughed derisively at Mr Botha’s claim he seemed momentarily taken aback and then retorted angrily that out of 25 million to 30 million people he was not singling out “a few thousand” who were living illegally in the urban area

But it is those “few thousand” — and more specifically the few hundred people living, exposed, in rain and biting cold — who are demonstrating that inflexible control laws mean untold human suffering while still not being able to hold back the tide of urbanisation.

Here Sunday Express Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY examines the dilemma facing not only the Government, but all South Africans

Administration Board offices — to the people a symbol of oppression and hopelessness — and on the other by Crossroads — a symbol of remote hope thanks to ministerial reprieve

Since the people moved on to this site the ground has acquired an almost hallowed significance. From initial despair and resignation to die has emerged a strange solidarity and will to survive

The people still smile and there is no outward display of bitterness

Their commitment to the ground was illustrated this week when people taken in by White families insisted on returning to Nyanga early in the morning

To the Government the ground has become the symbol of danger the living example of rural Blacks flooding the cities

It is determined not to allow it to become another Crossroads

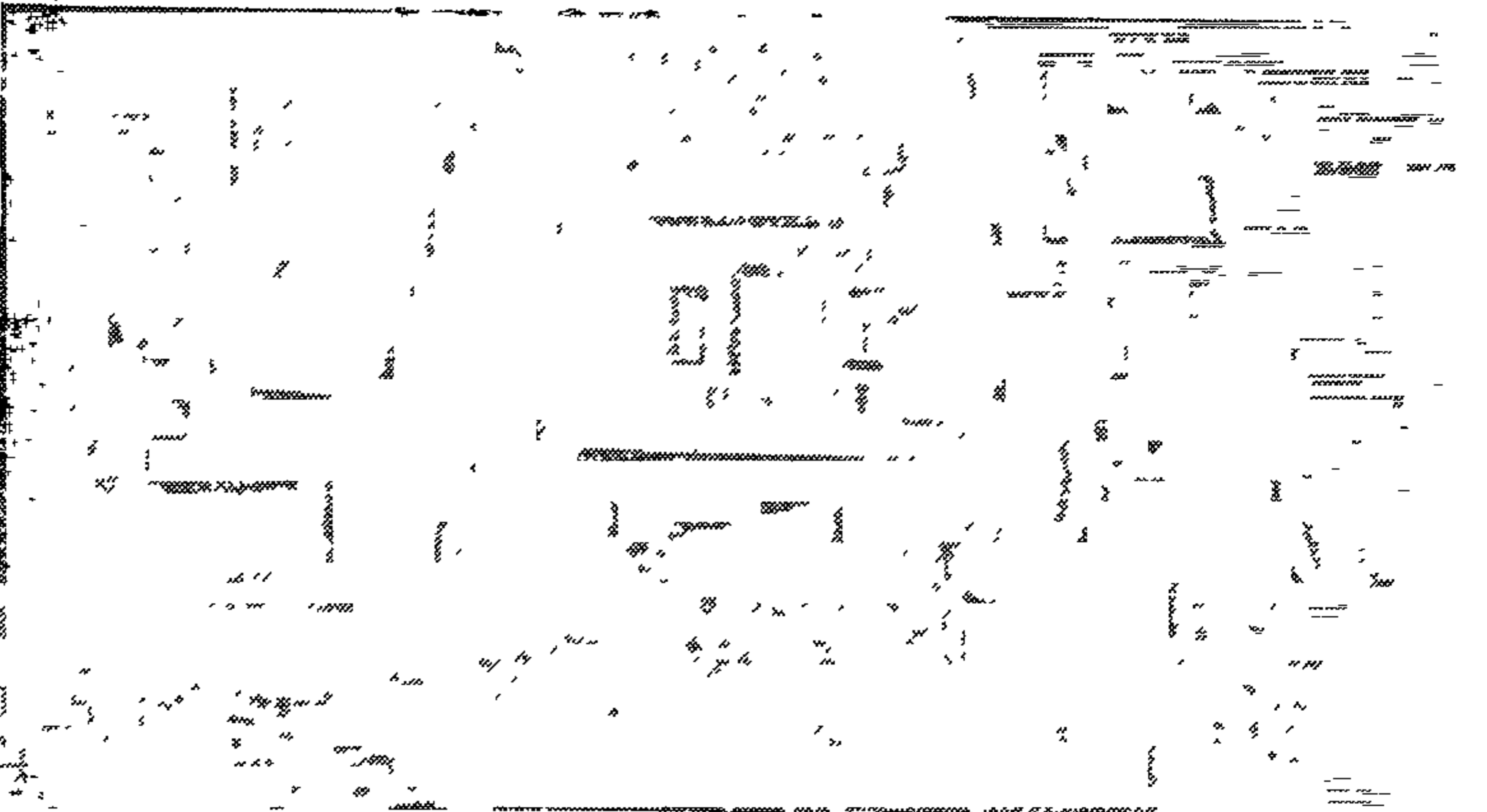
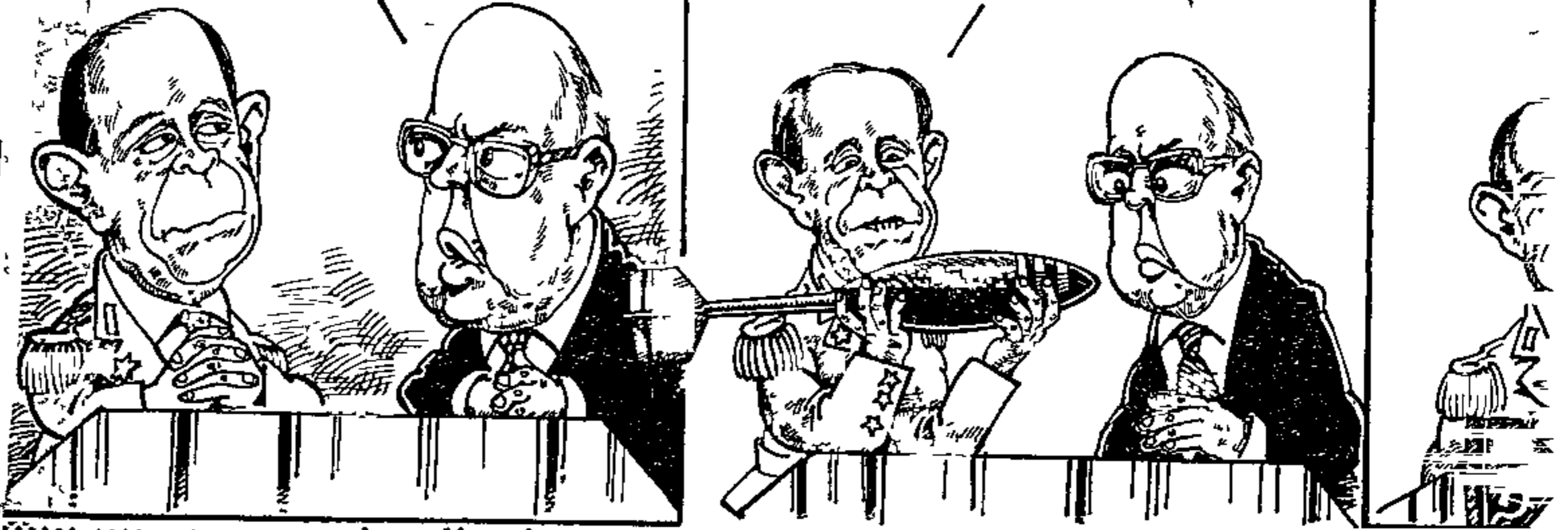
To this end the authorities have removed all forms of shel-

ter that the people have tried to erect — although the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has denied that blankets and plastic being used as personal cover have been taken

Since removing and burning makeshift plastic shanties erected by the people last weekend, the authorities have gone to the length of sealing off the area and denying access to the many social workers, community workers and members of the public who have been

WELL MAGNUS.... HOW DOES TWO THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE MILLION SOUND ??.....

IT SOUNDS WONDERFUL PW.... BY THE WAY.... WE FOUND THIS AT VOORTREKKERHOOGTE....



involved in a massive relief effort

Only after a stormy meeting between a top-level delegation from the Church and Dr Koornhof were clergy allowed to bring in food supplies

The number of people occupying the ground fluctuates between 300 and 500. Most are women and children, but a floating population of husbands, about half of whom are employed, come and go

Most of the people who remain on the ground are out on bail, awaiting trial for pass offences

Many families have been separated by arrests and during the day large groups of women huddle together to protect their babies from the icy winds

Sleeping bodies, wrapped in blankets, lie on the ground. At night it is too cold to sleep and the people crouch around fires to keep their circulation going or sing and dance

Many infants are suffering from bronchial pneumonia, gastro-enteritis and other infections and some have been admitted to hospitals

And yet the people remain glued to this hostile piece of land

The Government insists that the people are taking a defiant stand and "taunting" the authorities

Dr Koornhof has claimed that their presence is part of an orchestrated attempt to force

the Government to abandon influx control

His Deputy Minister, Dr George Morrison, says that PFP elements are involved in inciting the people and the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, has said that it might become necessary to name them

But no names have been supplied and proof of an orchestrated campaign has not been produced

From personal observation and interviews it appears to me that the Government has mistaken total despair for defiance and conspiracies

A continual stream of case histories which have emerged from court trials of those arrested has vividly illuminated the stark choice: starvation and unemployment in the homelands, or unemployment in the city tempered at least by the security of a family life and the hope of a job

There has been no shortage of volunteers to mount one of the biggest spontaneous relief efforts Cape Town has seen for some time

Lawyers have come forward in numbers to defend in court those arrested. Doctors have volunteered to examine and treat the sick

Social welfare and community workers have ferried a continual stream of food, clothing and firewood donated by members of the public

White families have taken in

mothers and children and have opened their homes to bath and clothe the Nyanga refugees

Commercial firms have donated plastic for shelter, blankets, food and other commodities

It seems that the Government's charges of incitement are aimed more at its own domestic audience in an attempt to defuse mounting criticism within its own ranks and in Afrikaans academic and Church circles

But, in spite of the public indignation at the Government's "inhumane and callous action" at Nyanga, there appears to be a growing realisation that the Nyanga homeless symbolise a vast and complex problem which affects every South African and cannot be solved by the Government alone

It is a problem which has its roots in the vicious cycle of rural poverty and urbanisation. And although it is a universal problem the South African Government's attempts to cope with it are heading for a major human disaster which all South Africans would have to share responsibility for

Ironically, the crisis at Nyanga arose through an effort by the authorities to upgrade the Langa barracks to provide for family housing for Blacks "legally" resident in the Peninsula

To renovate the pitiful bar-

racks they them

Dr Koornhof people were warning to transport lands before

Although population is given estimates figure at

Dr Koornhof that the Government's responsibility is "legal" Blacks who are more than are waiting

He ment Crossroads for idleness says, but of desperate conditions

Where Government however, highly by the Government contribute — and with the — to allow in

Jobs found for Nyanga squatters —Koornhof

By YAZEED FAKIER

MORE than 1 000 jobs have been found elsewhere in the country for the Nyanga squatters, which, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, "could be the beginning of a new life of hope and better things"

Dr Koornhof said last night he had "personally gone out of my way to find employment opportunities elsewhere in the country for those who could not find employment in the Peninsula

His full statement reads "I reiterate in the light of the announcement made on Friday a very sincere call on all the instances involved (in the Nyanga controversy) to accord their co-operation as from tomorrow in order to try and find an solution to this vexed socio-economic human problem

"I have personally gone out off my way to find employment opportunities for those who cannot find employment in the Cape Peninsula elsewhere in the country and the indications are now that if these individuals co-operate, over 1 000 can find employment elsewhere which could be the beginning of a new life of hope and better things for them

"Each case will be dealt with on merit and very sympathetically by all the officials involved"

Dr Koornhof said government officials and representatives of those who had made job offers would begin talking to people today to see if they would take up the opportunities available

This was confirmed by the

To page 2



Inter-denominational clergymen and members of the squatter community at the "no-name" camp near Nyanga lead a prayer service yesterday afternoon. The service, attended by more than 500 people, was covered by international television crews

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A From page 1
CT 17/8/81
Chief Commissioner of the Western Cape, Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, who said last night he would visit the Nyanga squatters today to explain to them the statement made by Dr Koornhof on Friday

He said this in an interview after he had been to the squatter site earlier yesterday "to acquaint myself with the circumstances of the people"

He said people did not realise that there was no work for the squatters in the Western Cape

"One has to take into consideration the fact that there are many blacks, who are legally in the area, who are without jobs."

The official unemployment figure for blacks in the Western Cape was over 6 000, but the actual figure stood closer to 10 000, he said

"Nobody is going to benefit from this influx for the simple reason that people have to live in order to live they need money to buy food. And you can not have money unless you are employed," he said

Lower wages

He gave an example, saying there were many blacks legally in the area who lost their jobs because employers took on others not legally in the area who were prepared to work for lower wages

This, he said, "leads to a lowering of standards"

Asked if he stood by the statement made by Dr Koornhof on Friday Mr Bezuidenhout said

"If a man goes out of his way to find employment for people how can you turn around and say that he is unfair?"

"The minister has talked to corporations and mines in this regard, he has gone completely out of his way to help and it would be unfair to say that he has no feeling for the people"

Asked if after he had explained Dr Koornhof's statement to the Nyanga squatters they would be given a time-limit within which to break down their shelters, Mr Bezuidenhout said that he did not want to "prejudge the situation"

He dispelled weekend press reports that squatters were told they could construct their shelters at night provided they were dismantled by 4am the following day

"This is the biggest lot of nonsense that I've heard for a long time. I am trying to get to the source of that report"

● MPs lash govt on Ciskei camps, page 3
● See leading article, page 10

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the array elements ARRAY(3), ARRAY(4),
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The italicized parameters and the control variable are the same as those for the DO

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... of Mr. Andrew Savage, Mr. Errol Moorcroft, ...
... at Dulibok near ...

On 1 Correspondent
EAST LONDON — A party
of Progress of Federal Party
MPs which visited Ciskei
resettlement camps at the
weekend had had out at the
government for the hope-
less situation had created
by dumping thousands of
people into impoverished
rural areas.

The party, which included
Mrs Helen Sazman, opposi-
tion spokesman on black af-
fairs, Mr Ray Sart, Profes-
sor N. Olivier, Mr Ken
Andrew, Mr Andrew Savage,
Mr Thabane Lermer, Mr
Philip Nyburgh, Mr Errol
Moorcroft and Mr Kovic
Marris described the reser-
tlement camps at Sada Zve
land and Olan as the
most squalid camps "in-
habitable".

Among the critics, they
made, one
Compared to this, Ciskei
roads was viability and an-
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people are hopeless.

When one sees the plight
of these people one either
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ed family life of
breadwinners are
contract labour in
South Africa Mr
said if we were
create a distorted
we couldn't be doing
better job.

The MPs felt that the
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WIPSA Ciskei LASTING GOVERNMENT CAMPERS



THIS cross was erected yesterday afternoon in the centre of the nameless camp near Crossroads minutes before a church service, led by 12 clergymen, was held for the people who have lived in the open for the past four weeks

Aug 17/8/81

(BUD) (206)

"Mr Southey, the Secretary, sent us to Port Elizabeth by a mule cart which conveyed the Governor's goods. The local magistrate took us to a hotel. We stayed there for a few days. Then a ship from Port Natal (Durban) arrived. We boarded it and came to Cape Town. The voyage took three days. On the third day we landed. We arrived just when the Governor was preparing to go to Bokone (north). He left when we were already in Cape Town. When he was already in Bokone he sent an order that blankets (clothes) be purchased for us at £29 and these things were bought. But those who had been instructed bought only some of these things, not all of them.

And when the Governor returned from Bokone we went to meet him after a few days, and we saw his home. He asked us what we liked. We told him and he gave us what we needed. The Governor was very kind to us, not because he was forced, but because he had a kind heart. He told us that he would meet all our needs, and he did just that. He invited us daily to his house and gave us all the things we needed. And we were happy with our kind gentleman".

Squatters flock to camp after jobs offer

Agus
17/8/81

(SAD) (206)

SEVERAL hundred more 'illegal' residents to the Western Cape flocked to the 'no-name' camp in Nyanga today hopeful of being included in Dr Piet Koornhof's 'new life' offer of jobs for the squatters.

By midday the crowd of hopeful people had grown to about 2500 and still more were arriving

In an attempt to end the pressing squatter problem, which is threatening to develop into another Crossroads, the Minister of Co-operation and Development yesterday offered more than 1000 jobs elsewhere in the country to the squatters.

Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, today declined to comment on a midday meeting with the newly elected Nyanga squatter committee

He did, however, say that Dr Koornhof's proposals had been forwarded to the committee and it was now up to them to respond.

At the time of going to press the committee was still discussing the propo-

sals put to them by Dr Morrison

Thousands of people stood on the open field behind the board's offices, where the meeting was being held, to await the outcome

Those who did not sit round fires sipping soup and coffee gathered round a large cross, singing and dancing

SOCCER

A small group of men played soccer on an adjacent field.

The police and the Administration Board officials made no effort to break up the crowd

A priest who had spent the night at the camp said that as soon as the news of the offer became known 'people just started to flock towards the camp, hoping to be included in the job bonanza'

The camp today was a confusion of branches and canvas from shelters taken down after the committee had decided that as a token of goodwill they would meet the officials 'halfway' by breaking them down

A representative said they would not react in haste to 'any more promises' but would wait to hear 'all the details'

The 2000 people who spent the night under their makeshift shelters today stood huddled around scores of fires

A large, sheltered 'canteen' made of plastic has been erected and about 50 stood in a queue waiting for a helping of hot soup and bread

There were no road blocks at the entrance to the camp and food was plentiful.

See Page 3.

Candy Matherbe:

Elizabeth van Heynin

Marion George:

Morning Session:

(b) SATURDAY, 6th June

Professor Jeffrey Butler: On Writing Urban History.

Growing up in District Six

Dr Richard Rive:

Opening by Professor Martin West
Director of the Centre for African Studies
University of Cape Town

Evening Session:

(a) FRIDAY, 5th JUNE

PART II: 5th and 6th JUNE 1981

State plan: Squatters say families cannot split

Argus FR/87

(S40) (206)

THE Nyanga squatters have decided to reject any Government plan which would split their families.

Fears of the State's reaction to the decision were expressed at a church service yesterday afternoon.

Those camped on the nameless sliver of land near the Administration Board offices yesterday entered their fifth week in the open.

The service was attended by about 800 people, including whites and representatives from foreign TV services

TALL CROSS

A tall cross was erected in the midst of about 200 makeshift shelters which sprang up over the weekend

During the service, many clearly exhausted women sat in the shelters with their children — reluctant to brave the chilly and dusty wind.

The decision to reject any move which would separate women from their husbands was taken at a lengthy meeting on Saturday afternoon.

The camp committee disbanded after they had decided to deal with the authorities as a group only.

INTACT

The disciplinary committee, which orders the day-to-day running of the camp, remained intact

The Rev Syd Lockett, who has spent many nights in the camp, warned in his sermon of the Government's possible reaction to the decision.

He said 'I am not sure it will happen, but you may be raided and arrested again'

He asked people to remain calm and not to retaliate if the authorities took action.

He drew a comparison between their plight and the persecution of Jesus.

'My prayer is that your suffering will come soon to an end.'

Drop the squatter charges —Suzman

Political Staff

LEGAL charges against people evicted from Nyanga should be withdrawn while jobs for them were being sought, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP said today

Dr Piet Koornhof should also make it clear to them that they were now allowed to erect shelters

Last night Dr Koornhof announced he had personally gone out of his way to find employment elsewhere for those who could not find employment in the Peninsula.

1000 JOBS

More than 1000 jobs had been found elsewhere, he said, which could be 'the beginning of a new life of hope and better things'

Mrs Suzman said: 'What sort of jobs? Will these jobs allow these people to live the family lives they want to live?'

'What Dr Koornhof must realise is that tackling the particular problem at Nyanga does not mean that he has tackled the real basic problem.'

'The Government has no plan to cope with urbanisation, a phenomenon experienced by all governments.'

'INADEQUATE'

'Rural areas set aside for blacks are hopelessly inadequate, even for subsistence agriculture.'

SUPPLIES

Food, clothing and firewood poured into the camp unchecked at the weekend, and a derelict bus was towed in to serve as a home.

A community worker said more than 50 families had spent the weekend with white families, and there was a demand for mattresses for people sleeping in halls near the camp.

More importantly, the Government has resettled hundreds of thousands of additional people on land already overgrazed and overstocked.

The push factor of poverty in the rural areas, with the pull factor of job opportunities in the towns and cities is far stronger than any influx control laws.

This is what is causing the Nyangas and they will carry on happening until housing and jobs are provided.

Student anger over Nyanga

Medical Reporter

THE medical students' council of the University of Cape Town has condemned the Government in the strongest possible terms for its treatment of the Nyanga squatters.

At a meeting held on Friday, the council expressed its solidarity with the evicted people and said the conditions in which they were living were a serious risk to their health.

Council members said the inhumanity and ruthlessness shown by the Government and its representatives were indicative of the official attitude to voteless South Africans.

They added: 'We believe all people have the right to live where they choose and be decently housed and to bring up their families in comfort and security.'

Call on city to deal with squatter issue

17/8/81
 206

THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kremer, has been asked to disassociate Cape Town from action taken against Nyanga East squatters and to form a committee to deal with problems of this nature which specifically affect the city.

Business leaders' 'distress'

A deputation with an open letter signed by nearly 100 municipal voters visited Mr Kremer at the Civic Centre today.

A deputation with an open letter signed by nearly 100 municipal voters visited Mr Kremer at the Civic Centre today.

THIRTEEN top Cape Town businessmen today expressed their 'grave distress' at the way the squatter problem in Nyanga had been handled. In a statement to The Argus today, they said

'We, the undersigned Cape Town businessmen, wish to express, in our personal capacities, our grave distress at the timing of and manner in which the regulations relating to the squatters in the Nyanga area have been implemented

'This is not a comment on the regulations as such which are a separate serious issue. Our concern is with the apparent lack of compassion, humility and sensitivity (gevoeligheid) on the part of the authorities.

REPERCUSSIONS

'While we are disturbed at the repercussions abroad, our chief worries are the inevitable further deterioration in the relations between the different racial groups, the seeming indifference to individual suffering, and the effect on our own moral standards

'There are many within and beyond South Africa, who, lacking knowledge of the authorities involved will inevitably associate our city with the decision governing the squatter treatment'

Achmat Davids

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Cape Town

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Evangelos Mantzaris

V.C. Malherbe

Saul Dubow

Elizabeth van Heyningen

Vivian Bickford-Smith

Janet Hodgson

Introductory Note

7

9

'We debate ourselves when, in the name of the law, we exercise authority in this way. We hope it will not happen again.'

The statement was signed by L. G. Abrahamse, R. Ackerman, N. Chapman, J. Garlick, H. W. Middleman, A. D. P. Owenstone, B. Porter, F. C. Robb, A. Searl, D. R. Susman, R. van Rooyen, C. B. van Ryneveld, A. G. Williamson.

Quit Nyanga, Press ordered

THE Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, today instructed a senior policeman to 'show these men' (journalists) out of Nyanga. After a meeting with the squatter committee to discuss the latest ministerial offer of jobs, Dr Morrison and a party of senior Administration Board officials, including the chief commissioner of the board, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout visited the squatter camp.

SURROUNDED

- When they arrived there they were surrounded by a group of local and international journalists. When approached for comment, Dr Morrison said: 'The directive from Dr Kooornhof is that no Press are allowed in the area.'
- I would like to co-operate, but in this case I can't. So gentlemen, would you please leave the area?'
- When the journalists showed reluctance to move the Deputy Minister instructed the policeman to get 'hierarchy' (these men) out of the area. The police officer motioned the journalists towards their cars.

I ORDER YOU . . .

When they asked why the SABC-TV and Die Burger representatives were not moving and still asking Dr Morrison questions, the police officer did not reply, but said: 'I order you to move or I will confiscate your cameras.'

The expelled pressmen, including three international television crews, left, but SABC-TV and Die Burger stayed and asked questions.

Qualified

The deputation urged Mr Kremer to establish a 'mayor's committee' consisting of 'persons well qualified in their individual capacities or representative of suitably interested bodies to study Cape Town's squatter problem and to make recommendations in regard to it.'

Work on a 'position paper' has been undertaken by the Centre for Inter-group Studies and is likely to be available to the Mayor's Committee within weeks.

After the meeting, Sir Richard said 'Our involvement is not for any political purpose. We came as conscience-stricken citizens of Cape Town, and we represent other such citizens.'

'The letter was written and signatures obtained at very short notice on Friday. Since then the situation has changed somewhat.'

See pages 3, 5, 6 and 17.

Another group of three students was sent to St Augustine's five years later. This time they were chosen by Bishop Gray for their academic ability and it was only of secondary importance that one, Nathaniel Cyril Kondile Mhala, was a Xhosa chief's son. The scheme was subsequently discontinued, however, because the English climate was found to be too severe for the Africans and the risk of endangering their lives too great. George and Jeremiah died in England and others were invalided home. Only one went into the Church and he was the son of one of Sandile's councillors, not a chief.

College, Church and Cricket

The letters of the Zonnebloem students to Sir George Gray were all written for a specific purpose, either to ask a favour or to please him, and are therefore somewhat limited in scope. The essays, on the other hand, were written as class exercises and are a freer expression of the boys' feelings and observations. Most of these early examples of descriptive writings were published in The Natalist - Miss Mackenzie's efforts to raise funds for

to raise funds for a situation. It was played a vital role in English parishes where African students' a

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When Bishop Gray bor it was "within reach Town overlooking Tab

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17/8/81
Jewish aid
\$206
plan for

squatters

JEWISH welfare, charitable and synagogue leaders met in Cape Town at the weekend to arrange a united effort to help the Nyanga squatters

A statement said the meeting was to coordinate communal activities for the provision of food, clothing, shelter and medical attention

PRACTICAL

Arrangements were made to give practical help

The meeting urged the authorities to continue their efforts to seek a humane solution to the suffering being experienced and to do everything possible to prevent any repetition of the misery caused under harsh winter conditions

It was hoped that dignity, security and normal family life would be restored, the statement said

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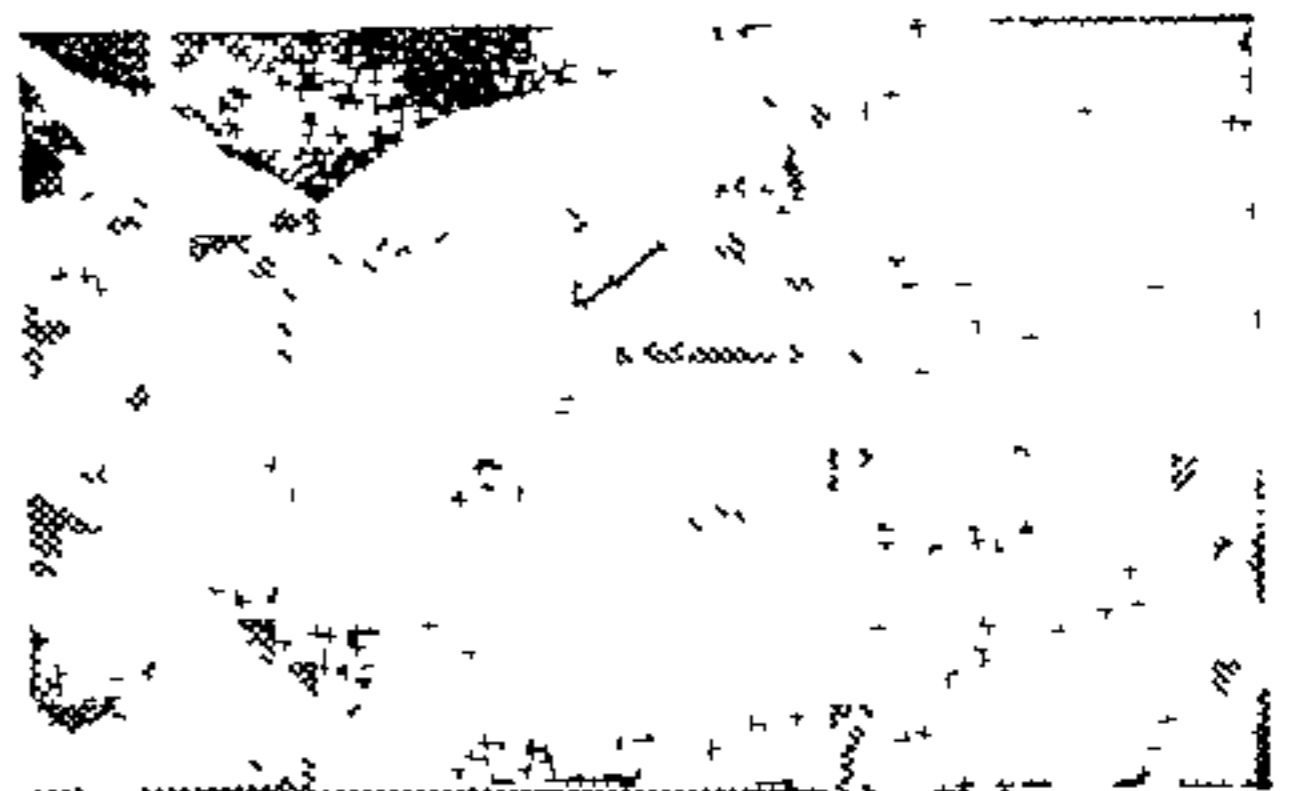
The letters of the Zonnebloem students to Sir George Gray were

all written for a specific purpose, either to ask a favour or to please him, and are therefore somewhat limited in scope.

White blockade-busters smuggle out the squatters from Nyanga

16/8/81 206

Two families from the Nyanga camp living in the garage of a white private house: Eunice Haimani (left) and Sylvia Kuselo watch as their sons Morris Haimani (left) and Wise man Kuselo play with a tennis ball



BY TONY SPENCER-SMITH

HE nine-car convoy waited quietly in the wind-torn dark beside the freeway, about to begin its extraordinary human smuggling operation.

The relief of the siege of Nyanga was on a mission of mercy brought about by an incredible blockade of homeless men, women and children by the authorities in the east of the Cape peninsula.

They are former residents of Langa, east of the Cape winter when evicted by the authorities about a month ago.

The pass laws rule their residence in Cape Town illegal. They have been camping out in the open all that time, on a patch of land near Nyanga denuded of almost all its wattle cover by the authorities.

SITGESIT OUTCASTS

S. W. Bruce 16/8/81

206



Squatters huddling behind flimsy plastic shelters one night this week, as a south-east gale blasts grit

Mrs Cindy Meinert carries a child to her car at the Nyanga car

SHELTER ALLOWED, BUT ONLY UNTIL 4 A.M.

On Tuesday 50 men with dogs and armed administration officials moved into the camp at dawn, tore down plastic shelters and burnt the sticks supporting them. From then on, the authorities sealed off the camp to all outsiders but priests and doctors. No food or clothing, they said, was to be allowed in. The permits of pressmen and even nuns and social workers were cancelled, and even MPs were barred from entering the area. PFP MP Helen Suzman, who watched the burning of the shelters, said: "It is my considered opinion that Nyanga is under siege."

Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, said: "There is no doubt the authorities are trying to starve and freeze these people out."

"But many have told me they are prepared to die there."

clandestine and operation on the face of this move — encouraged by Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhofs' repeated headline statements.

The object to keep food, clothing, blankets and so on flowing in to the beleaguered squatters, and to smuggle mothers with children to shelter there.

One night this week the Sunday Tribune accompanied an organiser of the campaign and a secret relief convoy into the camp.

There was no sign of the police and board officials who had blockaded the camp throughout the day. The previous night had officials remained on guard until late at night.

Then, in a move reminiscent of wartime resistance action, a boy was sent into the camp to call women with children out who wanted shelter.

Some distance from the camp, cars moved in one by one with lights off and took the people to a secret.

were introduced to whites willing to take them home.

On the night, the Tribune was there, white people, young and middle-aged, quietly moved about in the camp, selecting families to shelter.

One man — a senior staffer of a national shop chain — collected a mother with two children, on Wednesday night, were bedded down more comfortably in the garage of a Cape Town doctor's home.

He, like many others in Cape Town and as far afield as Stellenbosch and Somerset West, is prepared to face prosecution to ease the suffering.

He said: "We are doing one young white mother, Mrs Cindy Meinert, who lives in a Boland town, was so moved and angered by what she saw at the camp on Tuesday morning that she defied the authorities blockading the camp in broad daylight, loaded five mothers and their seven children into her car, and drove them to her home to

THE Nyanga squatters have been told they will be allowed to construct their shelters at night — provided they break them down again at 4am the next day.

This was said in an interview yesterday by a member of a 12-man committee formed by the 400 or so squatters in the camp to liaise with authorities, administered by food and hand

Speech to squatters: Press told to leave

By YAZFED FAKIER

POLICEMEN yesterday ordered pressmen and television crews from the squatter camp near Nyanga, on the day that details of the new deal announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kooi-hof were explained to the homeless there.

The 10 journalists and television cameramen had gathered to hear the Chief Commissioner of the Western Cape, Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout address the squatters.

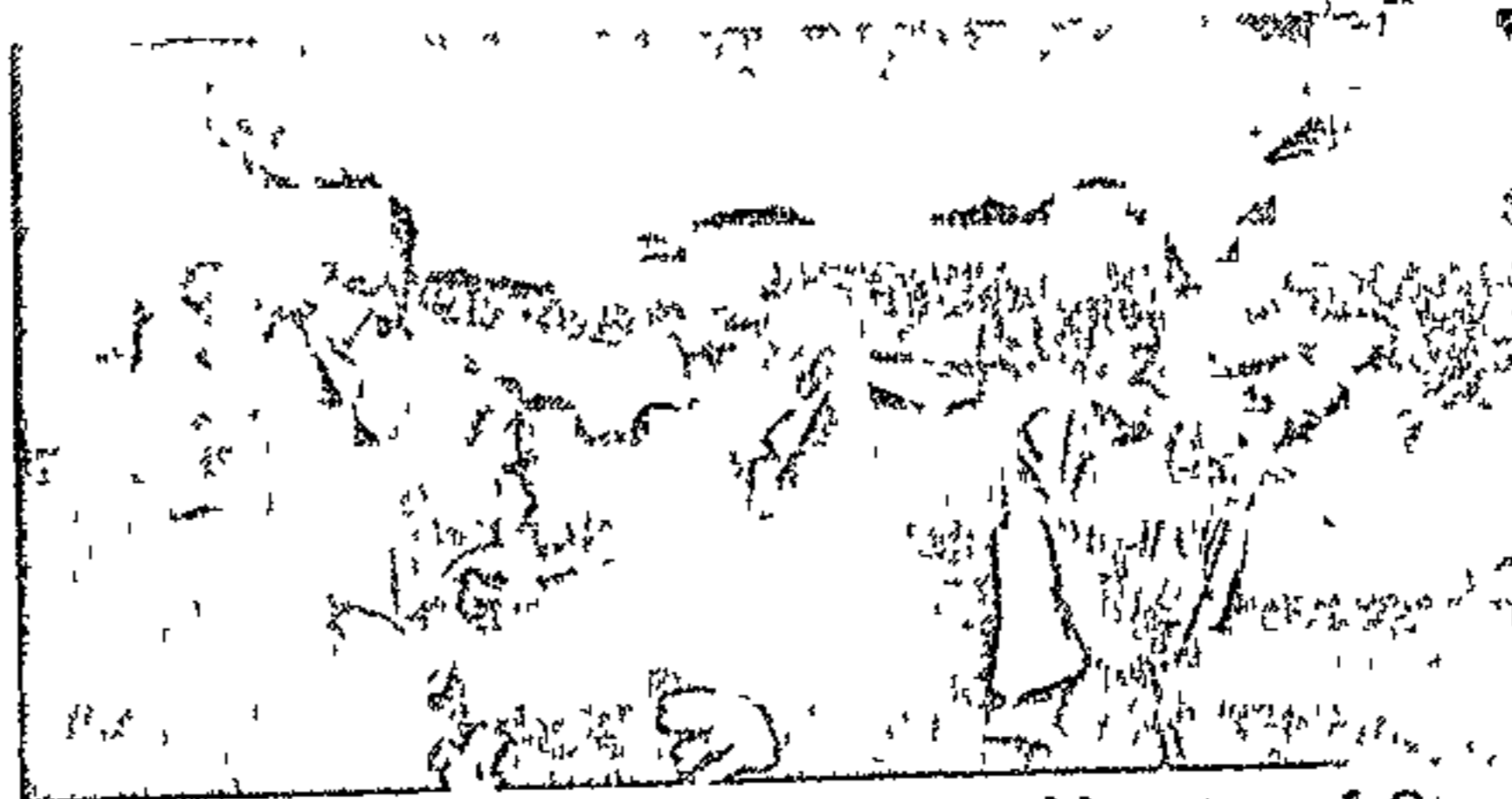
But when they tried to enter the site a senior police

and other sources it was learned that Dr Kooi-hof's proposals were put to the homeless but that they had said the splitting up of families was not acceptable.

Late last night members of the squatter community were adamant that if it meant that families would be split up they would not accept employment elsewhere in the country.

SATV reported last night that Mr Bezuidenhout had visited the camp and that from discussions with representatives of the homeless it appeared to him that many did not want jobs.

They had indicated they



Dr G de V Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, tells members of the press to leave at Nyanga yesterday.

official approached them and said: "If you people don't leave the scene immediately I'll have you arrested. We don't want the press here."

Approached last night for comment on the press ban, Mr Bezuidenhout said the decision was taken higher up.

Although he made a lengthy statement to SATV on his visit and discussions with the squatters, Mr Bezuidenhout declined to give details to the Cape Times.

Asked the reason for this, he said that it was "no use making a statement because it will not benefit anybody."

Because of the clampdown on the presence of members of the press, only sketchy details of yesterday's events were available.

It is understood that after the press had been ordered to leave, an interpreter spoke to the crowd which had, within three hours, swollen to an estimated 2,000 people.

From community workers

wanted to stay in the Western Cape, he said. The squatter representatives had agreed to meet him today after last meeting the rest of their community.

In a later news report, he said that many of the approximately 2,100 people at the camp were not squatters but came from other areas. He said that only the 1,172 people involved in the raids at the Langa Barracks were eligible in terms of Mr Kooi-hof's statement.

⊙ Brigadier D B Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Western Cape, said he had no knowledge of the incident in which newsmen were ordered from the site and said his men were only there to keep the peace.

He added that if one of his men had asked reporters and cameramen to leave, it would have been at the request of the Administration Board.

⊙ Mayor petitioned on City squatters, page 3

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● Joy Frootko "I would also like to give them shelter in my home."

Miss Louie Schwarz identified and sympathised with the mothers of Nyanga. Six months ago my baby was also sick with gastro. But she was really pampered was kept warm indoors and had all the medical attention and medication she needed.

She felt it was very unjust that all people couldn't choose where they would like to live.

"I feel that anyone should have the right to wander freely. My husband is a chef and we've moved from Johannesburg to Bloemfontein and Cape Town wherever he could find the best job.

Said Penn van Sittert: "One tends to get used to all these terrible things that happen like Biko and Sharpeville. Well, we should just stop getting used to them.

"We've got to start being more humane. Jenny Wright said that what was happening to the people of Nyanga was an absolute disgrace. Besides giving clothes, one has to show support by attending a meeting like this."

And Miss Grace Daniel said the whole government policy was inhumane.



Women, from left to right above, who attended the meeting, and their comments



● Jenny Wright "Besides giving clothes, one has to show support by attending a meeting like this."

● Miss Louie Schwarz — felt it was very unjust that all people couldn't choose where they would like to live

'If there has been one redeeming feature of the whole sorry episode of the Nyanga East squatters, it is the remarkable and heartwarming response of the citizens of Cape Town in this crisis situation.'

Mrs Di Tappenden "People have collected clothing and money and I'm only too pleased to be able to help"

● Penn van Sittert "One tends to get used to all the terrible things that happen — but we've got to stop getting used to them"

● Miss Grace Daniel, who feels that the whole government policy is inhumane



White women unite in protest

Hundreds of Cape Town women and mothers gathered at the City Hall on Friday to protest against the plight of the homeless people of Nyanga. Together they showed their concern and solidarity and shared their feelings of hopelessness. ANNE BARON reports

RECENTLY many Cape Town citizens have been unable to sleep at night. Lying in the comfort of their warm beds they cannot help thinking of those unfortunate people exposed to the icy winds and rains on the Cape flats.

And, as Helen Suzman said, 'If there has been one redeeming feature of the whole sorry episode of the Nyanga East squatters, it is the remarkable and heartwarming response of the citizens of Cape Town in this crisis situation'

They have shown their concern by offering help. They've taken clothes and donations to depots, made stews and soups for the squatters, had them to stay in their homes, bathed babies and transported firewood to the wastes of Nyanga.

"You care," said Helen Suzman. "And, these days, you are all that stands between these hundreds of victims of a rotten system and utter despair."

Mrs Di Tappenden of Sea Point said she was at the meeting. "Because I care. I've been taking through baby food and nappies to Nyanga because I heard that that's what they were desperate for."

"People in Sea Point collected clothing and money and schoolchildren have taken tinned foods to school."

"Today (Friday morning) before the meeting I took a whole lot of food out there. I managed to get it through even although people have been stopped."

"When we left, administration officials asked me if I had a permit, which I didn't and threatened me with arrest. They gave me a R20 fine which they later cancelled after I spoke to them."

Will she continue to take food to the squatters? "Of course I don't consider it a risk at all. I'm only too pleased to be able to help."

Sylvia Magid who has also been involved in transporting food out to Nyanga said, "I'd be finished if I was living under those circumstances. But what is fantastic about the

Nyanga squatters is that they are so diplomatic and sensitive of the white people helping them. They are always very worried about our safety and when we go out there with food are very concerned about us. Despite all their problems they're not remotely self-centred."

Mrs Magid said that what was really needed out at Nyanga was a Kombi. Not for people to sleep in but to get food into the area. White people are being stopped from going into the squatter area because they haven't got permits. If they had transport they could meet us somewhere and take the food in themselves without any trouble.

Mrs Ursula Rubidge said she was ashamed to be a South African. "And ashamed to call myself a Christian. I plan to protest as much as I can against the unfeeling and bigoted government. I must show that I care and I'm doing my little bit." She said that through the PFP and the Lions club she had helped to collect and distribute blankets and food parcels.

Joy Frootko said she was ashamed of the colour of her skin. "All we can do is try to help. I would love really to be able to help the people of Nyanga. I'd like to be able to bath and feed the babies."

"And I would also like to give them shelter in my home."

City squatters: Mayor petitioned

ED IN U.S.A

© 1967, 1961

Chief Reporter

PUBLIC distress and concern over the treatment of squatters at Nvanga was expressed yesterday by a deputation led by Sir Richard Linn, regional chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, called on the Mayor and other officials of the Cape Town City Council by a group of 100 petitioners from the South African Jewish Board of Deputies.

The deputation led by Sir Richard Linn, regional chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, called on the Mayor and other officials of the Cape Town City Council by a group of 100 petitioners from the South African Jewish Board of Deputies.

He was urged publicly to dissociate Cape Town from recent events at Nvanga and to set up a "mayor's committee" to study the problem and to work for avoidance of "repeated evictions of human beings" in the city.

With Sir Richard were the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev E. J. King, Mr. Benedo Villiers, past president of the Institute of Race Relations, and Professor Louis Ahrens, chairman of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee of Cape Town, which was reconvened last week to discuss the issue.

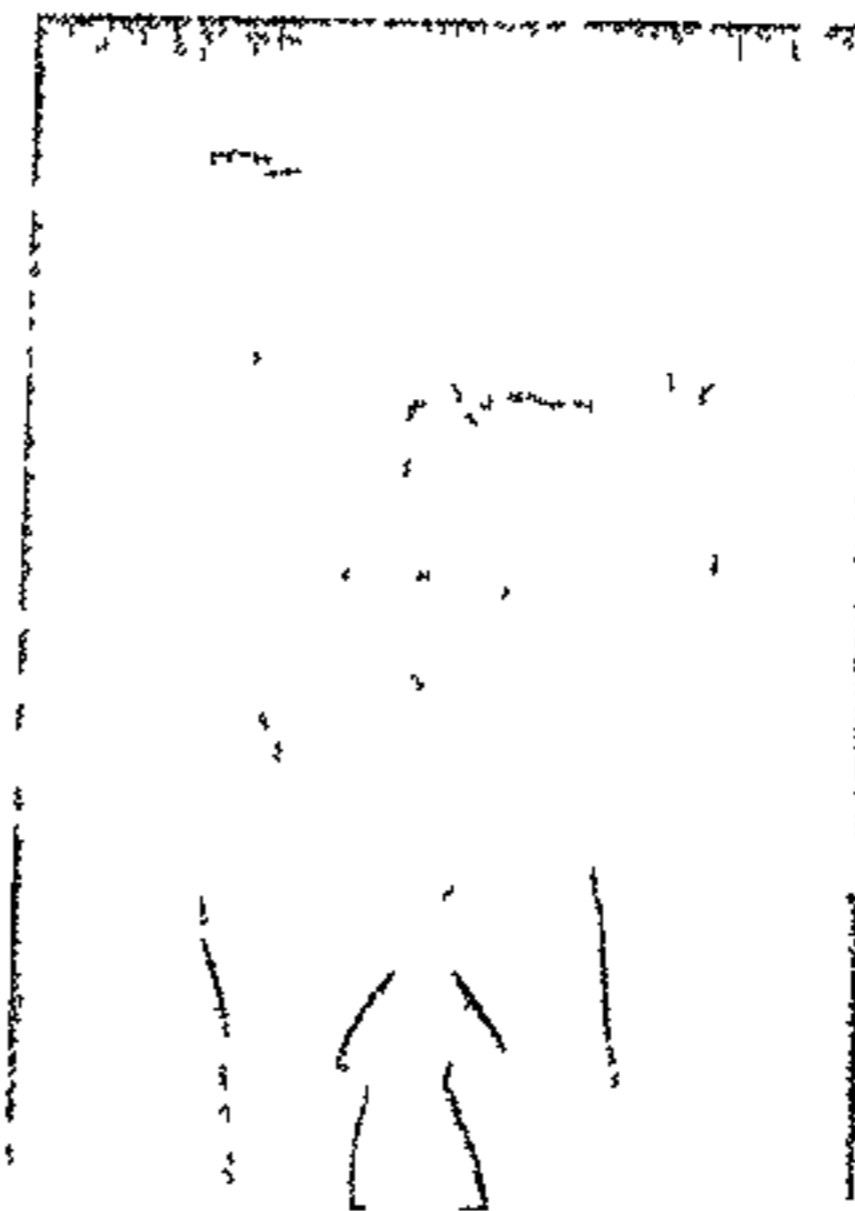
The committee came into being during the squatter crisis here four years ago.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Josie van Zyl, was also present when the deputation called on the mayor yesterday.

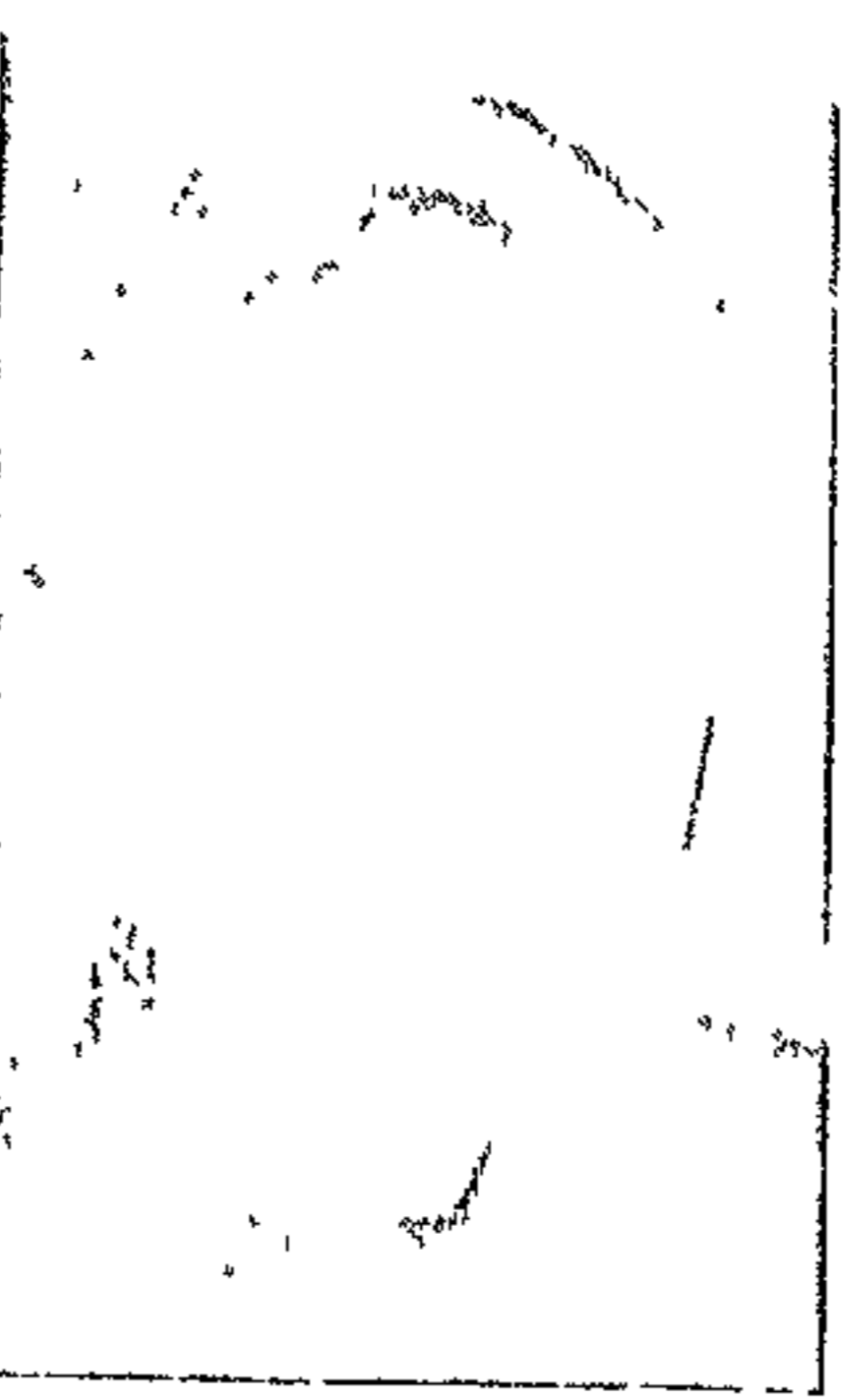
Sir Richard said they had intended calling on the mayor to convene a public meeting to discuss the treatment of the squatter.

Because of developments in the past few days, however, it had been decided either to address two matters to the mayor.

"That you as first citizen of Cape Town and as the most appropriate spokesman for our City should by early



Sir Richard Linn



The Very Rev E. J. King

and effective public pronouncement in the known conditions of Cape Town in regard to the treatment of the Nvanga squatters. There are many officials and beyond South Africa who, lacking knowledge of the authorities involved, will inevitably associate our City with the deplorable treatment. Alas, the name of Cape Town has suffered enough.

forced enough. For Cape Town should endeavor to make helpful contributions to the welfare of the community, which is the responsibility of the Mayor and the Council. The Mayor should be urged to take steps to ensure that the problem is not repeated.

The action which could be taken would be to set up a committee consisting of persons well qualified in the field of race relations, to study the problem and to make recommendations to the Mayor.

If the mayor could himself be chairman of such a committee, it would be a good idea, but if not, it should be a committee and should be appointed promptly and get to work quickly.

The mayor said afterwards that he proposed referring the approach to the City Council, which he hoped would be able to discuss the matter at its meeting today.

He would make a statement at the earliest opportunity in the light of the advice to him in the matter.

The 13 businessmen in a statement said they wished to express, in their personal capacities, their grave distress at the timing of and the manner in which the regulations relating to the squatters in the Nvanga area are being implemented.

This is not a comment on the regulations, a such which is a separate serious issue. Our concern is with the apparent lack of compassion, humanity and sensitivity — psychological — on the part of the authorities.

While we are disturbed at the repercussions abroad our chief worries are the inevitable further deterioration in the relation between the different racial groups, the serious impact on the individual who is not the chief of our own moral standards.

"Debase ourselves"

"We debase ourselves when in the name of the law we exercise authority in this way. We hope it will not happen again."

The statement is signed by Mr. J. G. Abrahamse, Mr. R. Ackerman, Mr. N. Chapman, Mr. F. Garlick, Mr. H. W. Muddemann, Mr. A. D. P. Owenstone, Mr. B. Porter, Dr. F. C. Bobb, Mr. A. Scull, Mr. D. P. Suman, Mr. R. van Rooyen, Mr. C. B. van Ryneveld and Mr. A. G. Williamson.

Mr. Abrahamse, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Mann, Dr. Porter and Mr. van Ryneveld are prominent figures in banking and investment and Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Garlick, Mr. Owenstone, Mr. Porter, Mr. Scull, Mr. Suman, Mr. Van Rooyen and Mr. Williamson are among top businessmen in the Cape and South Africa.

They either head or are connected with countrywide supermarket and department stores, clothing, motor, fishing, hotel and construction companies.

The Cape Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies, in a statement that it had convened a meeting at the weekend of Jewish welfare, charitable and synagogue leaders to co-ordinate communal activities for the provision of food, clothing, shelter and medical attention for the homeless squatters at Nvanga East.

Arrangements had been made for a united effort "to alleviate the sufferings of those exposed to the elements of the Cape Flats, and to give them practical help in their time of need."

Squatters

Aug 18/81

incited

Transkei

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workers which forced the Commissioner of Police to comment that
 "The equality of the coloured and native worker is everywhere
 insisted upon, but is not pushed so strongly in the Transvaal as
 in the Cape".
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 Bolshevik org.
 black workers
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TRANSKEI believes that squatters are being incited to act outside the law, according to a statement issued in Tintata by the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information the Rev G T Vika.

The statement said it was viewed with great concern that while Transkei and South Africa were engaged in solving a delicate problem of employment in the Western Cape organisations, parties or individuals should find it necessary to interfere by inciting people.

"These so called benefactors are exploiting a delicate situation and using

our people to achieve their own ends.

I take this opportunity to warn them strongly against such unwarranted activity. It is the duty of the Transkei Government to look after the interests of its citizens.

The Minister said he had amicable discussions on August 13 with the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr P G Koonhof and senior officials of his department, with a view to arriving at an equitable agreement about the people removed from Nyanga.

All aspects were discussed candidly, and it was agreed that unplanned and uncontrolled squatting could not be condoned either in Transkei or in South Africa.

However, against the background of the discussions and in consideration of the genuine motives and needs of the people it was agreed that officials of the Transkei Consulate, the Office of the Chief Commissioner and the Administration Board would jointly consider the merits of each case.

It was decided to legalize all men and women who held jobs though technically illegally and were apprehended between July 15 and August.

An appeal was made to their employers to register and provide accommodation for them.

If the employers could not provide accommodation, the Department of Co-operation and Development would do all in its power to do so.

Attestation of such people would be facilitated without their having to go back to Transkei -- Sapa

Squatter

job talks break down

HOPEs for an end to the five-week squatter drama reached a stalemate today when authorities broke off negotiations with the Nyanga committee

The chief commissioner of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, told the committee that the meeting, at which they were to have given an answer to Dr Piet Koornhof's jobs offer, had been cancelled

According to the squatter representatives he would give no reason except to say that the decision had come 'from higher up'

The committee expressed dismay that the board and the Department of Community Development and Co-operation had 'shot down' the first positive signs of an end to the issue

PRIEST

The Rev Sydney Luckett, on the squatter committee, said he was told today that Mr Bezuidenhoud wanted to see him

He asked Mr Bezuidenhoud several times why negotiations had been stopped but received no positive answer.

Yesterday's meeting between Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development

and other Government officials broke down on three issues, added Mr Luckett

MINE JOBS

The committee told Mr Morrison they could find jobs in the Western Cape. It was not jobs they needed, but the right to stay here

The jobs offered by Dr Koornhof were on mines and on maize co-operatives in the Free State

Mr Morrison gave no guarantee that the men could take their wives with them and Dr Koornhof's proposal made no mention of people who were in prison awaiting trial

At the camp, where plastic and wooden structures had been erected, the crowd diminished to 1 500 compared to 2 500 yesterday

CARS STOPPED

Police again stopped all cars and people going in about 50 people sang, chanted and danced

At the plastic-covered 'canteen' a queue of about 150 people waited for soup or coffee

About 80 more shelters, made of Port Jackson branches and canvas had been built

The camp had grown to about 100 metres from the main road. Police made no effort to demolish the shelters

R10 000 relief for squatters

THE Urban Foundation has offered the Red Cross R10 000, to be used as short-term relief for the Nyanga squatters.

After an emergency meeting on Friday which lasted through the weekend, the Urban Foundation has announced it will make the money available at the request of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet

Koornhof. The foundation is also prepared to offer personnel to assist with the work involved

The foundation's regional board expressed concern at the conditions arising from the Nyanga squatters' problem and at the apparent tension and inhumanities which had developed

The foundation emphasised that it was necessary to look at the underlying

causes, for 'the process of urbanisation is a natural and worldwide phenomenon'

The statement said poverty and lack of job opportunities in the rural areas also served as contributory factors in South Africa

The foundation was planning the construction of 500 new houses in Tanga and Guguletu, and 100 new houses in New Cross-roads

'The task is an enormous one,' the statement said, and it urged the reform of the existing policies of labour control, coloured exclusion of blacks in the Western Cape from rights of land tenure

The foundation hoped that 'the process of political review already embarked upon will soon lead to constructive results'

4.3. @ASG

Assign storage facilities (a file) to a run.

a) Temporary disc file for duration of run:

@ASG,T F.

b) First assignment of permanent disc file (to catalogue, the file):

@ASG,UP F.,F2///size (measured in tracks)

The P option makes the file public. If the file is to be private (no P option) the file may only be accessed by a run with project-id the same as that with which the file was catalogued.

c) Subsequent assignments of permanent disc file:

@ASG,AZX F.

where the A-option means that the file is already in the file directory of the system.

The Z-option means that if the file has been rolled out on tape, roll it back but do not keep the run waiting.

The X-option indicates that the file is to be used exclusively by your run until the file has been freed or the run terminates.

4.4. @BRKPT or @BRKPT

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a) Redirect printing file

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4.5. @CHG

Call the FURBUR process

CT 17/8/81
Meeting urged
on squatter

Chief Reporter

THE MAYOR of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, is to be called on in a petition signed by at least 80 prominent Capetonians in many fields to convene a public meeting as soon as possible "on a matter of urgent public concern", to discuss the government's handling of the squatter situation at Nyanga

Mr Kreiner said on Friday that he had been asked to meet a deputation today, in connection with the petition

He would consider what the deputation had to discuss before reaching a decision

In terms of an ordinance, at least 25 municipal voters may petition the mayor for a public meeting on a matter affecting municipal interests

It is not yet known who the signatories are to the petition but it is understood they include Capetonians prominent in the business, academic, legal, civic and political fields, and in the church

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Squatter talks end in deadlock

NEGOTIATIONS at Nyanga yesterday afternoon between spokesmen for the squatter community and the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, ended in deadlock.

Mr Bezuidenhoud refused the squatters' request to remain in the area with "proper roofs" over their heads, and the squatters refused the jobs offered them elsewhere in the Republic by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

They insisted that they be allowed to remain together as families

At the end of another day of uncertainty, tension and anxiety, Mr Bezuidenhoud said "The offer of jobs still stands, but no-one has yet come forward to take advantage of it

"The labour-bureau machinery is ready and three recruiting officers from the Transvaal and the Free State have come here at my request.

"A man at the meeting here on Monday got up and said 'We don't want work, we just want to stay here' When I asked him if he was speaking on behalf of all those who are out of work, he kept quiet

"I believe the people are being intimidated — and that is the reason for their not coming forward Today I saw a person who was heading for the labour bureau being intercepted by a member of the squatters' committee and asked 'what are you doing here?' You know we have decided to reject the offer"

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he had explained in detail Dr Koornhof's job offer, and had told the squatters that there were 10 000 "legal" blacks in the Cape Peninsula who were unemployed and that there was also a shortage of housing

"I also said it was surely

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter



Two officials of the labour bureau at Nyanga, Mr Sam Madikane, left, and Mr Azariel Mvunge, watched by a policeman, waited in vain yesterday for a response to Dr Koornhof's offer of more than 1 000 jobs in other parts of the Republic

better to be able to earn money that could be sent home to support their wives and children than to remain unemployed in the Peninsula, with no income

"They said if they were allowed to erect proper roofs over their heads they would consider the offer But I replied that I could not accede to a request for what would become another squatter camp

"The minister has said emphatically that no squatting will be allowed here"

● Members of the Transkeian diplomatic mission, a social worker and three Anglican clergymen, the Rev Louis Bank of Rondebosch, Canon Geoff Quinlan of Plumstead and the Rev Sydney Lockett who ministers to

residents of Crossroads, accompanied representatives of the squatters to the talks with Mr Bezuidenhoud at the Nyanga administration offices

Mr Bank said afterward "When we arrived at Nyanga to see what assistance we could give, we could see there was a state of impasse and we tried to get some sort of meeting going with Mr Bezuidenhoud in an effort to help break the deadlock

"Spokesmen for the people told us before the meeting that the people were not interested in work, they wanted accommodation and they wanted their wives to be allowed to remain with them They did not want to be separated from their families

"This is where the whole

issue has become deadlocked and, although there seemed to be no immediate threat of unrest, one sensed that these people were deeply concerned about their situation — particularly about the threat they face of enforced separation, a break-up of their family life

"What impressed me greatly was the strong sense of discipline among this community One can only hope the present impasse will be resolved soon — and that it will be resolved peacefully"

● A factual report focusing on the plight of the more than 1 000 squatters at Nyanga will be available for public scrutiny in two weeks time following a meeting of the Concerned Citizens' Action Committee

Professor L H Ahrens, chairman of the committee, said that because of the nature of recent developments in the squatter crisis, the committee had felt the need to reconvene

At the meeting, held at St George's Cathedral last week, it was agreed that an interim fact-finding document of about 10 pages should be prepared and completed within the next fortnight

Such a document was already being prepared by the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, he said

Those present at the meeting were Dean E L King, the deputy chairman, Professor H V van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies, Mr Rene de Villiers, a former newspaper editor, Professor Peter Folb, a UCT medical professor, and Mr Victor Norton, also a former newspaper editor

The difference will be marked, and worth exploring, if the individual stratum S_i differ greatly from each other (and their average S̄)
If we need to estimate the S_i in some way, and

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for the problem and to maintain law and order

(ii) Until such control measures are no longer deemed necessary

(2) Yes

(a) Those persons exempted in terms of the standard township regulations

(b) For example, medical practitioners and ministers of religion in the lawful following of their profession or calling

(3) Yes, residents will be allowed to receive goods such as food, blankets, clothes, etc at—
—the church of the Salvation Army in Crossroads, or

—the Noxolo school hall in Crossroads

House Squatters' camp at Nyanga 206
19/8/81 CA 101-102
*29 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether he or his Department issued instructions that (a) no permits to visit the squatters' camp at Nyanga be issued and (b) existing permits be withdrawn, if so, (i) for what reason and (ii) for how long is it intended to refuse entry to visitors,

(2) whether any exceptions have been made in respect of certain persons, if not, why not, if so, (a) in respect of what persons and (b) what are their professions,

(3) whether the residents of this area will be allowed to receive any goods in the form of gifts, if not, why not, if so, what goods?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1)(a) and (b) The instructions were issued by the Chief Director Western Cape Administration Board

(i) officials are operating in the area and the presence of outside bodies complicates the task to find a solution

House Squatters at Nyanga: tear-gas 206
19/8/81 CA 102-103
*30 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Police

(1) Whether tear-gas was fired at a crowd of squatters at Nyanga on Wednesday, 12 August 1981, if so, (a) who was the officer in charge, (b) who gave the order to fire tear-gas, (c) for what reason was such order given and (d) how many policemen were on duty at Nyanga at the time,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1) Yes

(a) and (b) Although I have on previous occasions in reply to questions of this purport, furnished the names of individual policemen, I have now after reconsideration concluded that it is not in the public interest that

WEDNESDAY

the names of members of the Force acting in the execution of their official duties be made known purposely across the floor of the House

(c) To disperse an unlawful gathering, after the persons attending the gathering refused to disperse when called upon by the police to do so

(d) 36

(2) No

Ms K. M. ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask whether he is prepared to tell the House what the rank of that police officer was?

The MINISTER No, I am not prepared to do so [Interjections]

3.1 Interest Calculations

In leasing and hire purchase transactions, it is often the practice to quote a 'flat' rate of interest per annum, based on the cash price of the asset in question.

For example, if a motor vehicle costing R8 000 cash is sold on lease at a flat interest rate of 7% p.a., on a three year lease, the total interest to be added to the cash price would be R8 000 x 7% x 3 years, i.e. R1 680. The sum of R9 680 would then be spread over the 3 year period, giving monthly instalments of R2 927. The true interest rate is 18.912%.

and therefore the monthly interest rate is 18.912%.

outstanding balance owing is determined by the example of 3 years, dis- regarding the balance owing is de-

clining. Consequently, the true, or 'effective' rate of interest is 18.912%.

flat rate. Lease rate of interest is 18.912%.

the effective rate. For example, on the effective rate of 18.912%.

payable monthly an effective rate of 18.912%.

The effective rate of interest is 18.912%.

whether lease payments are made in arrears or in advance, the effective rate of interest is 18.912%.

the flat rate has a capital sum owing of R10 000.

the total interest paid is even higher than the flat rate.

are paid in arrears at 7% flat as our lease payments are paid monthly in advance, the effective rate increases to 13.62%.

are paid monthly in advance, the effective rate increases to 13.62%.

applied to clothing, boots and shoes.⁸ The monthly expenditure of a family had risen approximately 45 per cent in the period 1916-1918.⁹ These factors had created a militant feeling amongst the Cape Town working class, and it was obvious that

Charges against journalist dropped

THE Attorney-General has dropped charges against the political correspondent for the Daily Dispatch, Mr Barry Streek, for employing a gardener whose papers were not in order.

Mr Streek said he had received a letter from the senior State prosecutor at Wynberg, Miss Wynberg, saying he would not have to pay the R100 fine for illegally employing Mr Thomas Themban.

'Apparently I had to have three permits to employ them as a gardener from Cofimvaba in the Transkei. One is to say that there is no coloured person available for the job in terms of the coloured labour preference in the Western Cape. He had that.

'The second is that he has permission to live in a

white area in terms of the Group Areas Act. He had that.

'The third is that he may stay in the Western Cape for longer than 72 hours in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act which relates to the pass laws. He didn't have that permit.

On May 19 Mr Themban was arrested by in-

spectors of the Cape Peninsula Administration Board. Mr Streek was given a summons and told he could pay an admission of guilt fine or appear in court.

His case was postponed three times before the charge was withdrawn. Mr Themban was granted bail after appearing in the Langsa Commissioner's

Court. He is now back at work in Mr Streek's Hout Bay garden.

'The Government is concerned about defence spending and essentially irrelevant issues which must be of secondary importance when people are starving in the fifties, thousands and don't have homes,' Mr Streek said.

A-Gs office gives reasons for dropping charge

THE office of the Attorney-General of the Cape Province in an unusual move has released its reasons for dropping the charge against Mr Barry Streek in connection with illegally employing a black man.

Mr Streek's entire affidavit to the Attorney-

General's office has been released to the Press. In his affidavit Mr Streek said:

'Thomas Themban was employed by me on the day in question.

In terms of the documents attached hereto marked A the said Thomas

Themban was lawfully resident at the premises of my neighbour, Mr B Coyne. It will be noted that this document is valid until July 31 1981.

The said Thomas Themban's pass was endorsed to expire on December 4 1980. However, as the expiry date on annexure A

is July 31 1981 it was a genuine belief of both him and Mr B Coyne that he was lawfully to reside and work until July 31 1981. For this reason the said Thomas Themban actually kept a copy of annexure A in his pass book.

As a matter of great surprise to all concerned when it was found that an offence had been committed in that the expiry date of the pass did not coincide with the expiry date of annexure A this appears to have been caused by an administrative oversight. In view of

the problems which existed before the May Day celebrations the problems which existed headed by A.Z. Berman, Joe Pick, established as the Industrial

sts dealing with the early fer to the ISL-CT as a small finance and contribution to and capital. Was the organ-significant? This part of the the organisation, adding new lem under examination.

nce the ISL-CT tried to litant elements of all popula-is on the artisan sections of nd the highly exploited African ories.¹⁴ It was actually the

the genuine error there was no intention that an offence should be committed and I respectfully request that the charge against me should be withdrawn.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office said the Attorney-General had accepted that there had been an administrative oversight and on this basis the charge had been withdrawn.

The Attorney-General's reasons for not pursuing the charge were being made public 'to set the records straight'.

and the African talists with a and political n the 1916 split the continuous ities and the e more militant join forces with the SDF. The SDF rison realised planning to es of that of ewish Socialist ut ignored by the

persistence of the organisation in its agitation amongst black

Site, service scheme for urban blacks urged

Agms 19/8/81 318 206

THE Government would have to accept the reality of 'illegal' blacks in the Western Cape and provide them with emergency housing, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said in an interview yesterday.

'I see the provision of a site and service scheme as the only solution to the squatter problem at Nyanga,' she said.

Mrs Suzman said the Government's view of the urban black as a 'temporary sojourner' was absurd.

'The Government has no coherent policy regarding urban blacks and it is about time it wakes up to

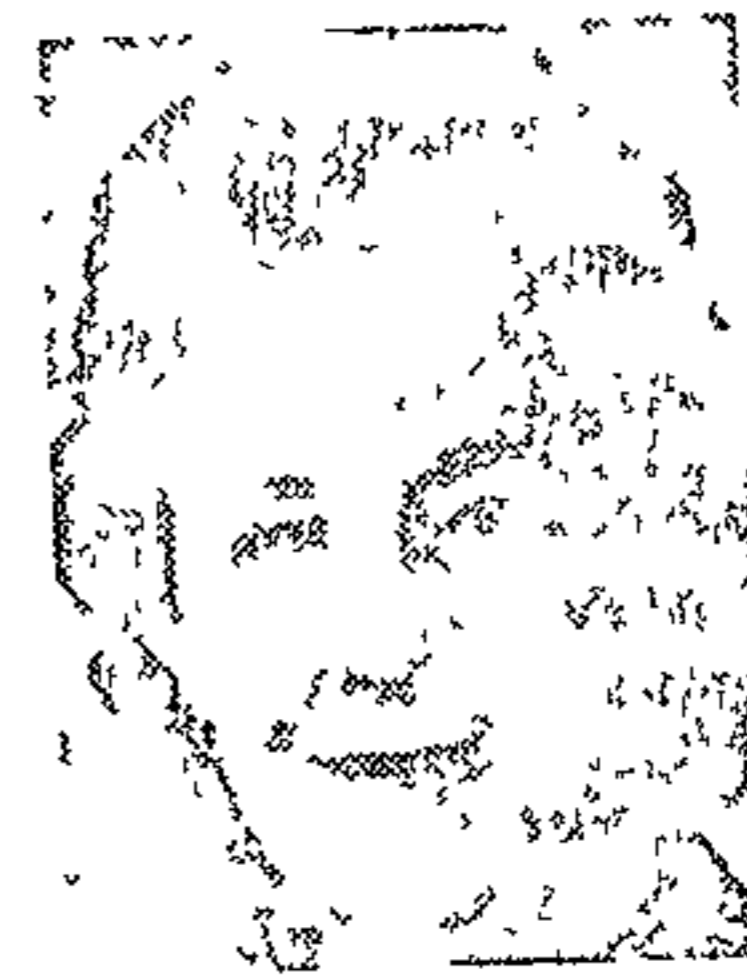
the reality of the situation.

'The housing backlog is so enormous that it won't be possible to provide houses of a very high standard for everybody,' she said.

STANDARDS

Mrs Suzman said the Government had successfully solved a squatter problem in Johannesburg in the early '50s by providing site and service schemes.

'Different standards of housing will have to be accepted by the Department of Community Development if the housing



Mrs Helen Suzman

problem in South Africa's urban areas is to be solved,' she said.

Mrs Suzman's call for a site and service scheme at Nyanga was supported by Mr Paul Andrew of UCT's Urban Problems Research Unit.

'This is a very practical alternative and possible solution to the present problem.'

'Site and service projects in the Free State have been very successful.'

'Conventional housing has failed in many respects because the majority of people want to manage their own housing requirements and resist being forced into something,' he said.

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It's grotesque, says Suzman

Political Staff

MRS HELEN SUZMAN described the scene at Nyanga today as 'grotesque.'

'This must be the most sterile way of handling a breakdown in negotiations which one could imagine. All the Government thinks of is to take the big stick to these people, after offering them terms which any normal, thinking person could see were unlikely to be accepted at all.

'This pattern is going to repeat itself over and over again, until the Government accepts that it has to plan for the inevitable urbanisation of people,' Mrs Suzman said.

She visited the site early today with two other PFP MPs, Mr Ken Andrew (Gardens) and Mr Errol Moorcroft (Albany).

Mr Andrew said the scenes at Nyanga had been extremely disturbing.

'Blacks were being carted away in prison-type vans and one clergyman was told by a senior policeman that people were being arrested on suspicion of being illegal immigrants.

'One thing is certain: Any element of trust that the people may have in dealing with the authorities will have disappeared completely.

'Negotiations in this case and in future problem areas have been made far more difficult by the heavy-handed attitude and actions of the authorities.

'There was undoubtedly some confusion as well as suspicion as to what Dr

Piet Koornhof's proposals really meant but the vicious reaction will have removed all doubts on that score.

'Dr Koornhof is trying to punish innocent people because his Nationalist government has for nearly a decade refused to provide any further housing for blacks in the Peninsula, in spite of the fact that the blacks here had increased by 63 percent in the '70s.

The mass arrest of blacks at Nyanga early today was a crime against humanity, Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, said.

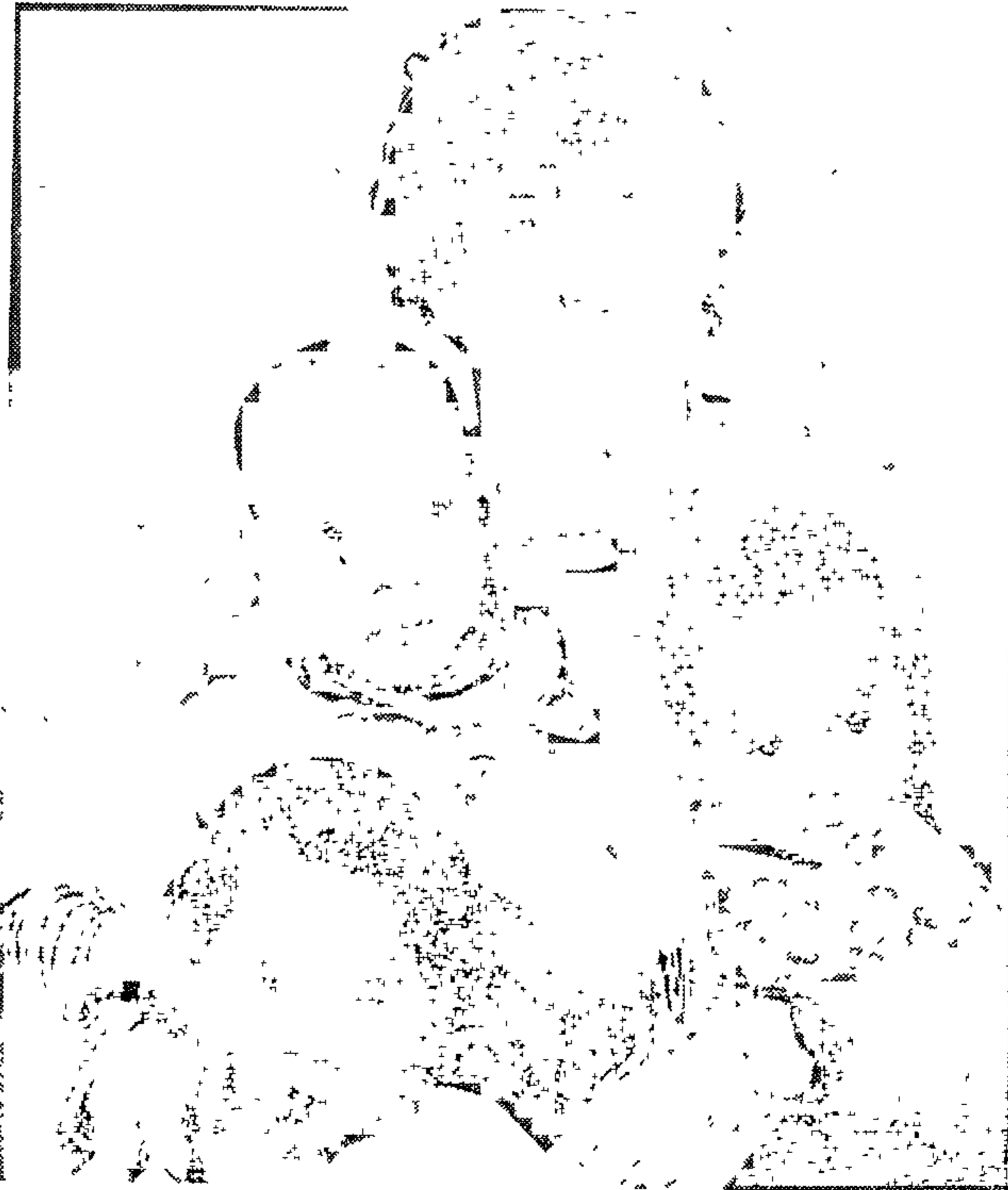
DOESN'T FIT

'The Government has created this problem and there are very simple solutions. But because it doesn't fit into National Party ideology, with everyone fitting into a little box, the easy and logical solutions are unacceptable.

'Ordinary, God-fearing, good human beings are being subjected to the indignities of being arrested, shoved into a prison van, taken off to prison, held in a cold, comfortless prison cell, processed through revolving door courts and cast aside.

'The thought that thousands of people are being criminalised in this way is repulsive and is building up a terrible heritage of hate.

'This is the kind of brutal behaviour that will result from the National Party's viewing anyone who is black as nothing other than a labour unit.'



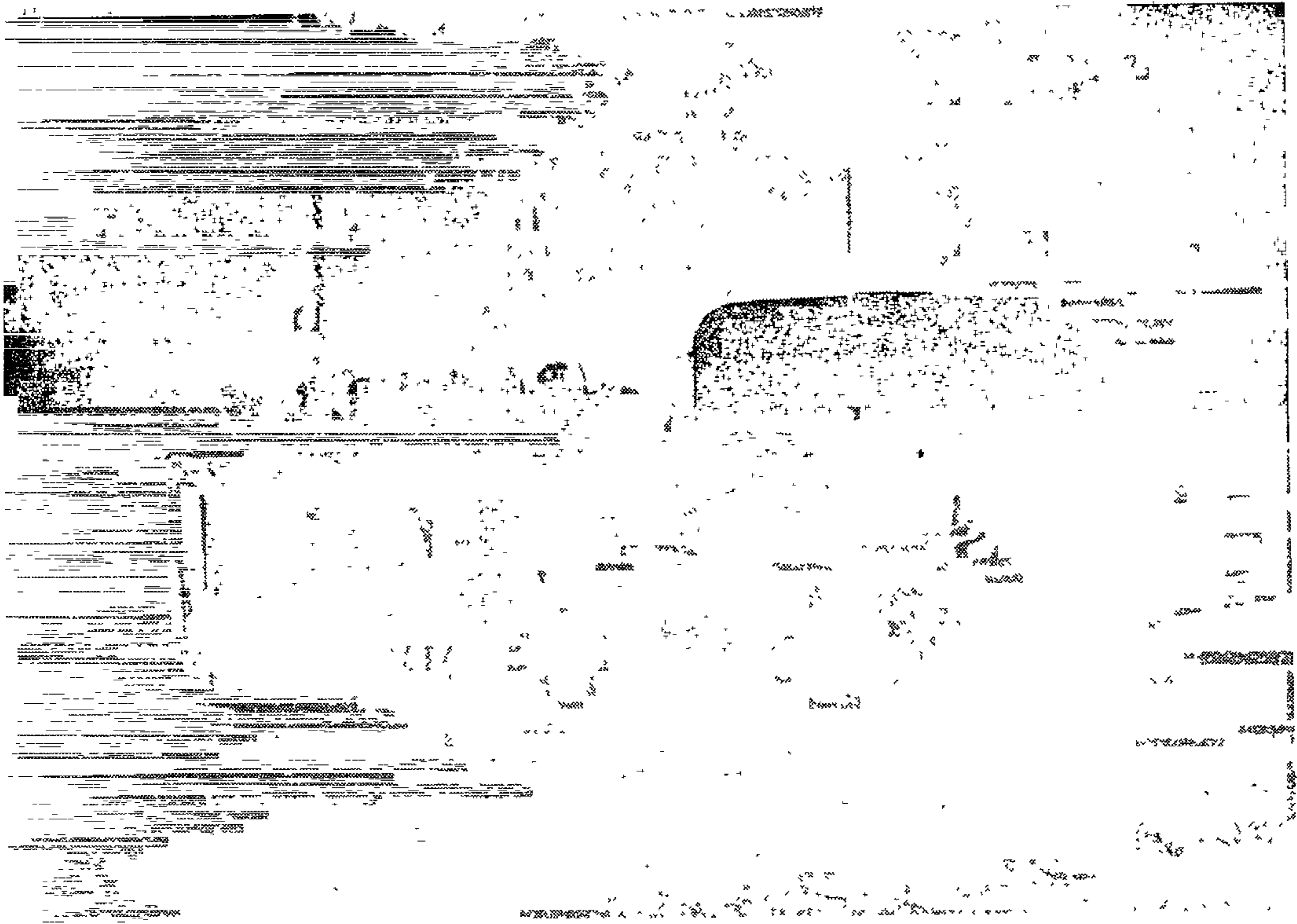
THE Rev Syd Lockett, who has ministered to the homeless of Nyanga for the past five weeks, with three of the many children separated from their mothers during this morning's mass arrests at the no-name camp. The children, who do not know their surnames are, front, Ncumisa, 3, back left, Nomondo, 4, and Nzameni, 2

Removed

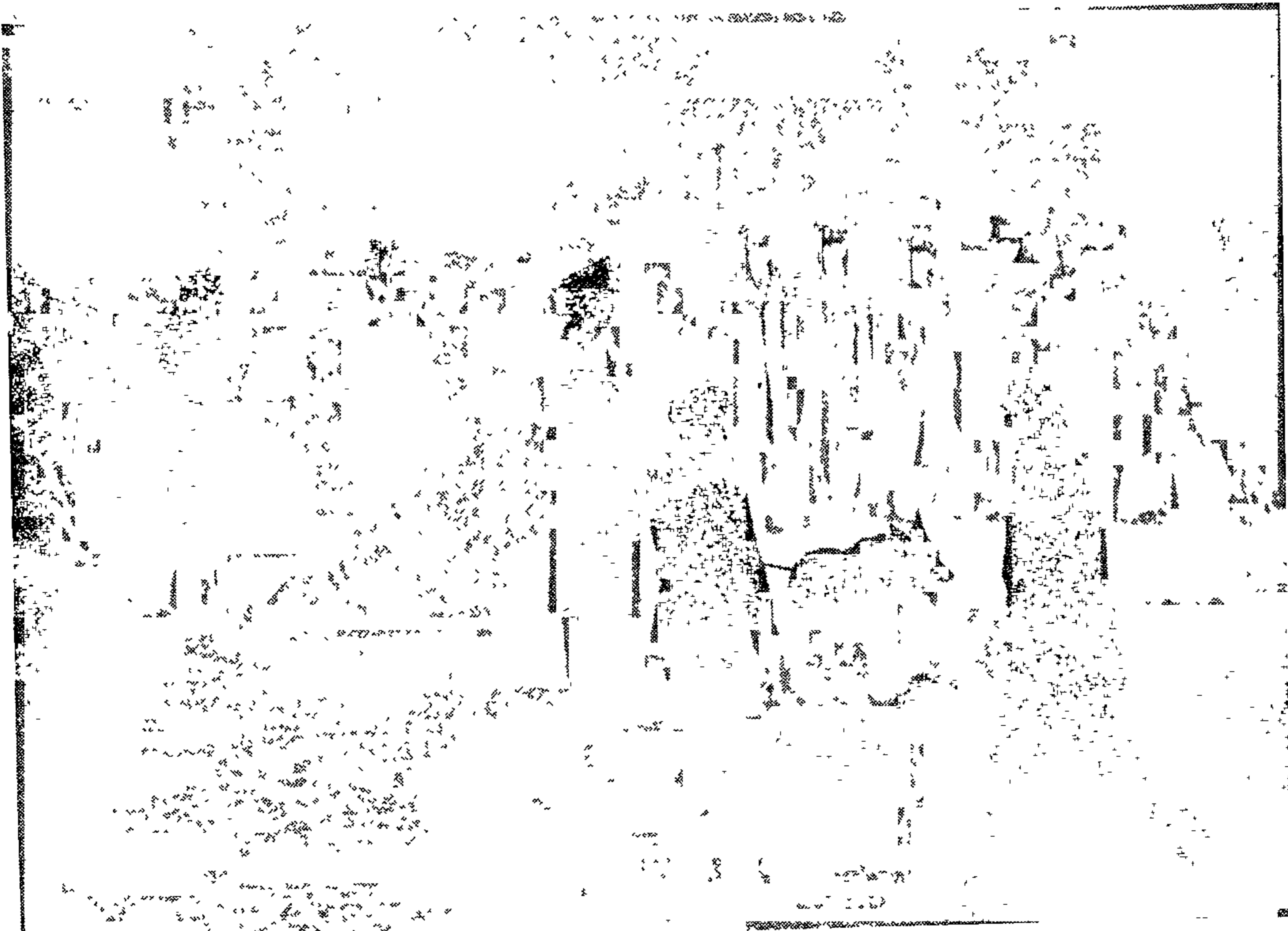
August 19/8/81

(240) (206)

2000 SQUATTERS TAKEN AWAY



IN the smoke-filled Nyanga camp, a police van arrives to take away another group of homeless people.



A POLICEMAN warns away a bystander while the squatters wait to be loaded into the convoy of vans.

NEARLY 100 policemen in about 80 vehicles and accompanied by dogs moved in on 2 000 squatters in Nyanga early today and the 'no name' camp has been 'removed.'

The police entered the area at 6:20 am. Hundreds of the squatters who have been in the camp for the past five weeks were awake and many tried to flee. Police cordoned off the area within minutes and kept at bay the hundreds of Crossroads residents who were passing on their way to work.

A policeman violently pushed a man out of the way when he tried to join the squatters.

Largest yet

The raid the largest single operation in the Peninsula in many years was completed under police control according to Mr A J Odendaal, the chief director of the Administration Board.

Cape Town's police chief, Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel, was not available for comment.

The raid was led by Colonel Piet van Rensburg head of the Riot Squad, assisted by Captain A J Odendaal. Administration Board official appeared to be making a bonfire at the centre of the camp.

Willing

The squatters climbed willingly into the seemingly endless convoy of police lorries brought in for the occasion. When the police entered the camp, the convoy stretched from one side of the camp back along the road as far as the Administration Board offices, a distance of about one kilometre.

The squatters were kept in a large group around the cross which was erected on Sunday. Throughout the night a group of about 150 people sang hymns and prayed around the cross. Included in the group was the Rev John Freeth, rector of St John's Wynberg.

The hymns continued as the squatters, most of them women and children were driven off.

The Rev Sid Luckett, who has played a leading role in the drama of the homeless people, arrived about 8 am and re-

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Roadblock

near prison

AT least one roadblock has been set up on the road to Pollsmoor Prison where it is believed the squatters have been taken, and police are refusing to arrest more squatters 'because they do not have any room for them,' a spokesman for the Women's Movement for Peace said today.

According to her, the squatters were being held under the Illegal Immigration Act which allowed for six months imprisonment without the option of a fine or deportation.

By late this afternoon there were about 400-500 people at the Nyanga site. Police were removing firewood and materials the squatters had used to build shelters.

More reports, Pages 2 and 3, picture, Page 3.

(Continued from Page 1)

monstrated with Colonel van Rensburg.

When the raid began, he contacted fellow-clergymen by field radio.

The arrested people sang hymns and chanted while they waited to be carted away. One of the group who escaped told The Argus the people were being taken to Poll-smoor Prison.

The singing continued as the sun rose but was sometimes drowned by early morning jets taking off from D F Malan Airport.

Parked in the Administration Board's yard, next to the squatter camp, were seven police vans two of which were four-wheel drive and equipped with sneeze machines.

The pre-dawn raid came as a surprise to the homeless people.

About 350 shelters nestled side by side and from most a plume of smoke rose from a small fire.

Most of the people seemed to be awake and chatting quietly while at the cross, spiritual centre of the camp, a man gave a sermon about a plague of snakes

Most of the men stood around the shelters and a few dozed fitfully in the narrow passages between them.

One of them was Mr Eliot Nkoko No, he did not think the police would come again

Food needed

For Mr Nkoko the issue is clear. 'In Transkei everything is nothing My mother and children are there They need food and they need clothes It is only in Cape Town I can find work

'I have worked contract for 13 years in Cape Town. I must stay with my wife. No more contract.'

Mr Nkoko was among the 800 meat-workers who lost their jobs in May last year when he went on strike

'I can get a job, I know it, but I must have a Peninsula stamp'

Mr C. M. Mancotywa, Transkei's ambassador to South Africa, said today he believed there was still room for a solution to the problems facing the squatters at Nyanga's unnamed camp.

Commenting on today's raid of the site, Mr Mancotywa said that he did not believe everything

Removal ⁽²⁴⁵⁾ ⁽²⁰⁶⁾ ^{Argus} 19/8/81

people were taken into custody when trucks returned from Pollsmoor Prison

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, confirmed today that black squatters had been 'removed' from the area at Nyanga where they were camping out. The Argus correspondent reports.

Dr Koornhof said nothing about arrests, but said squatters had been removed from the areas in order to defuse the situation and to promote effective action.

'Each case will again be treated on merit and this way the agreement with the Transkei will be fulfilled'

AGREEMENT

Dr Koornhof pointed out that he had announced last Friday that an agreement with regard to the position of the Nyanga squatters had been reached with Transkei.

The agreement had two elements. The position of squatters who maintained that they had work before they were detained would be regulated and work opportunities would be offered to squatters who were jobless and who wanted work

WORK OFFER

The contents of the agreement, were transmitted to the squatters and on Monday night squatters were, with the help of loudhailers, asked to go to the office in Nyanga from 9 am on Tuesday to regulate the position of those who had work and to offer work to the jobless elsewhere in the country.

Employers came from the Transvaal and the Free State to negotiate personally with the workers

Not one of the squatters turned up, but indicated that they wanted

to negotiate further. Some churchmen, told the Chief Commissioner of the department that the squatters sumarily rejected the agreement and that they were asking permission to erect structures of a more permanent nature

BIGGER CAMP

They also insisted on moving freely in and out of the squatter camp

'It is clear that the squatter camp is becoming bigger and bigger while the battle of-words continues

'It is equally clear that the squatters and their advisers are not accepting the offers of work in the spirit in which these were meant, namely to try to regulate and administer the position of these people, but that they were putting ever-increasing demands that could only lead to confrontation.

'Squatters had therefore been removed from the area.

A service is to be held in St George's Cathedral tomorrow by the group of interdenominational clergymen concerned with the events at Nyanga over the past five weeks. The service begins at 11.10

The working
The shift from which has been tend to accelerate stationary job manufacturing rationalization muscle in mo

the production process itself increasingly comes under automatic controls with the adoption of modern electronic and data-processing methods. The blue collar worker of old will become a skilled technician who performs a general monitorial function. He will have to know how the 'machinery works' and be ready to take action if something

By comparison with earlier generations, the young people in tomorrow's learning society will be much more articulate. Equipped with broader horizons and greater awareness of world problems, and also because fewer of them will have had to 'work their way up' than their parents, they will be searching for other goals and other meanings to life than

Education towards the year 2000 241

240 The Learning Society

The passage of another two decades ought to see near

education of their children achieved even though qualified for university likely that in several hi United States, Japan an age cohort will pursue necessarily in school) u The only limits on perso imposed by allocation o will be that the higher seats of learning in which a majority of young people around the age of twenty are enrolled, including the institutions which give basic university degrees, will become centres of culture in a quite different way from before. Sheer numbers will turn these undergraduates into a power factor, whose significance will not be lost on the mass media and the consumption industries which aim at the youth market

VALID NEST	INVALID NEST
DO 10 i = . . .	(The range of the second DO is not
DO 20 i = .	cont DO) THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kremer said in a statement yesterday that Cape Town City Council had not been involved in any way in the events leading to the present squatter situation at Nyanga or in the action that had been or was being taken there by the authorities. He was responding to a call made on Monday by a deputa- tion said to represent 100 prominent citizens, to condemn the treatment of the squatters and to dissociate
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A special type of nest is a <i>completely</i> statements which satisfies both of the	Cape Town from it. The deputa- tion was led by S. R. Richard Unit. The mayor said he had been asked by the council's executive committee to ex- press "the deep concern of the people of Cape Town about the events which are taking place on its borders, and a universal anxiety that a humane and just solution to the problem be found". "The people of Cape Town are watching the position with great concern and are anxious that steps will be
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The outermost DO statement of the another DO statement 	taken to ensure that it will not occur again". The City Council had re- ceived many representations calling on it to intercede "in the unfortunate events which have occurred in the African townships on Cape Town's pe- rimeter — notably in and around Nyanga". "This week I received a deputation of prominent citi- zens of Cape Town who pre- sented to me a petition signed by leading members of the committee asking me to clarify Cape Town's position in the matter and to make it
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The first occurring terminal statement (not necessarily immediately) the la 	clear that Nyanga does not form part of the Cape Town municipality". The mayor said that by an Act of Parliament in 1971 the administration of proclaimed black townships was taken from municipalities and di- vided into regional and di- visional councils and was placed directly under the ju- risdiction of the Department of Bantu Administration. "Since 1973 the Cape Town City Council has been com- pletely divested of control over the African townships and their inhabitants". The mayor was asked for
COMPLETELY NESTED NEST	his reaction to a proposal put to him by the deputation on Monday that a widely repre- sentative 'mayor's commit- tee' be established to study the squatter problem and to work towards avoidance of events such as those of the past few weeks at Nyanga. He replied that the City's Exco had decided to await the 'position paper' on the squatter situation in the Pen- insula being prepared by the Centre for Inter-group Stud- ies at the University of Cape Town, before taking any deci- sion in this regard
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NYANGA: Mayor defends City
 Chief Reporter
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For written reply

20/3/81 211 14-15 206 255 315
Influx control/identity documents
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

Cape Town
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The major

- (1) What amount was derived by the Administration Board Western Cape during the first six months of 1981 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents,
- (2) (a) what part of this amount was paid by employers in respect of illegal employment of Blacks and (b) how many employers were convicted of this offence?

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The fire
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THURSDAY, 2
115
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT
(1) R229 351
(2) (a) R79 445
(b) 419

diversion of the fire
corporally or by death,
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by the Court of Justice,
le at the court, on reports
sitting until the fire was reported

The fire brigade was relatively large. In 1804, there were seven fire engines, each manned by fifty Cape Muslims, a total of 350 men, while in 1824, there were 548 free Muslims attached to the fire brigade,⁴¹ almost half the total number of Muslims in Cape Town at the time.

This service, though imposed without remuneration by the governing authority, had very stringent conditions attached. The Cape Muslims who were engaged with the fire engines could not leave town without a pass. The pass was granted by the President of the Board of Fire Wardens, a white body, and needed the counter-signature of the Fiscal, or his clerk. Until 1828, the firemen had to pay for the passes. An amount of four shillings or 9d sterling was charged. These passes caused a great deal of inconvenience.⁴² No date could be ascertained as to when the pass system was introduced. It seems possible though that it predates the Hottentots' pass laws and could possibly be the first pass system in this country.

- Influx control/identity documents
 17 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development
129. Emma Goldman
130. On syndicalism and industrial thesis, Oxford. Origins of the Skilled Worker (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, during the first six months of 1981.
131. See Bolshevik, (2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period?
132. See 'Reform or' 3, December 1919, p.4.
133. Bolshevik, 1, 4, 'On political action', p.3.
134. Ibid.
135. Ibid., p.4; and Bolshevik 1 0 May 1920 p.6 'The last days'.
136. Justice, 267, paid to Secretary for Commissioner of SAP
137. See 'Democracy at the coming of socialism' 'Parliament and' November 1920; December 1920; and
138. Bolshevik, 1, 11 (1) (a) 10 704 (b) 10 250
139. Two members were candidates during the election helping 'political' activity' (1919-1920), as reported in Bolshevik, 1, 8, May 1920, p.3.
140. The strong attacks by Dunbar against the ISL-Jhb are reported in detail in Justice 267 and 269, 3.1064.18. See also Johns, op cit.
141. 'Communist Party of SA: Principles and methods', programme of the Party published in Bolshevik, 1, 12, October 1920, p.1.
142. Ibid.
143. Ibid.
144. I. Vermont, 'Socialism and the coloured folk', in Bolshevik, 1, 6, March 1920, pp.2-3.
145. See 'Socialism and the Labour Party', M. Lopes in Bolshevik, 1, 7, April 1920, pp.2-3.
146. Harry Haynes 'White workers awake', in Bolshevik, 1, 9, June 1920, p.2.
147. 'The Cape' as quoted in Bolshevik, 1, 3, December 1919, p.2.
148. Ibid.
149. 'Socialism versus violence', in Bolshevik, 1, 4, January 1920, pp.2-3.
150. According to E. Goldman there are three main methods used by syndicalism: direction action, sabotage and general strike. The ISL-CT strongly advocated the first and third. See Goldman, pp.8-9.
151. Bolshevik, 1, 4, pp.2-3,

20 AUGUST 1981

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 10 704
(b) 10 250
(2) 87

Reference books/influx control
 22 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

The naive idea would be transformed into a scorched earth policy. The naive idea would be transformed into a scorched earth policy. The naive idea would be transformed into a scorched earth policy.

- (1) How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in the first six months of 1981 by officers of Administration Boards,
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

capitalist society through parliamentary action. The naive idea would be transformed into a scorched earth policy. The naive idea would be transformed into a scorched earth policy.

It was at the time of the final Communist Party political membership drive that the Communist Party was transformed into a scorched earth policy.

THURSDAY, 20

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)	Males	Females
Pretoria	27	4
Johannesburg (Figures include those for the West Rand)	940	413
Soweto	—	—
Durban	206	171
Pietermaritzburg	—	—
East London	2	6
Port Elizabeth	181	116
Cape Peninsula	2 483	4 421
Bloemfontein	669	284
West Rand (Figures include those for Johannesburg)	3 741	2 402
East Rand	7 052	2 218

The Aftermath

After the final Communist Party political membership drive, the Communist Party was transformed into a scorched earth policy. The naive idea would be transformed into a scorched earth policy.

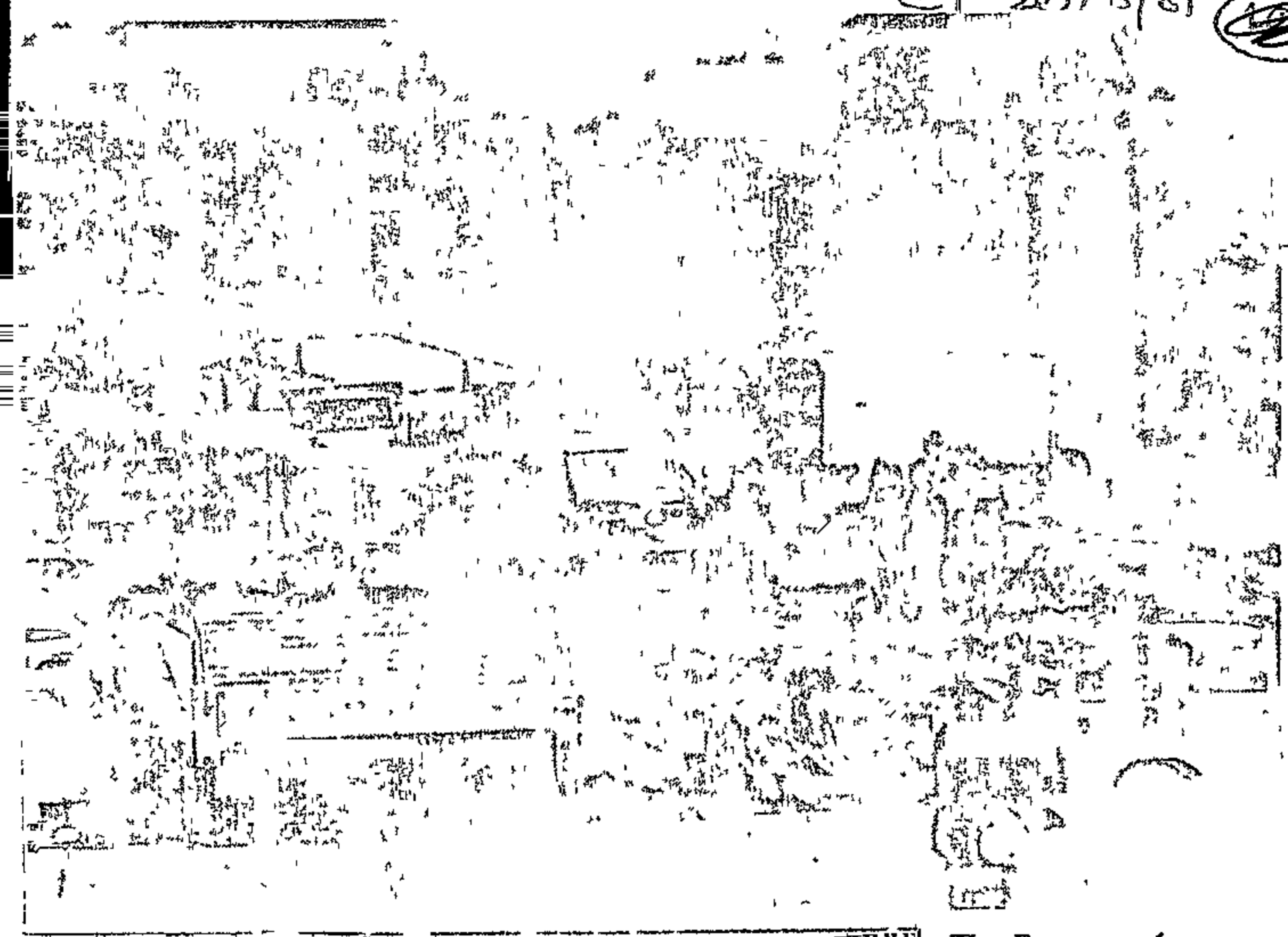
- (2) 38 468 (The figures include those figures indicated in paragraph (1) above)

Integration of all Communist Party that and it seemed that Town Socialists would groups into the 'United Communist Party' militant 'anti-political' membership drive, who did not want to participate in 'parliamentary politics', formed a self-styled 'Communist Propaganda Group'. Davidoff, Pick, Glass, Reynolds and Brown were its members. The group continued the propaganda tactics of the League and the Party, releasing its most important document on May Day, 1921, under the title of 'The Defence Force'. It was headed 'Leaflet No. 1' and called on young South African soldiers to fight the class war against the only enemy, the capitalist class. The activities of the group continued until the end of 1921, when it merged with the United Communist Party.

This was the final episode in the four year history of the existence of the Industrial Socialist League and the Cape Town Communist Party. Incorporated within the 'United Communist Party



People flee at the Nyanga squatter camp yesterday as police sneeze machines are brought into operation. Below: Workers demolish shelters near the Administration Board offices in Nyanga.



CT 20/3/81

206
206
from page

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s results from the time lags which occur

FINITIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Barry Standish
March 1981

Jobs, 'no families' on mines

Staff Reporter

NYANGA squatters willing to take jobs on mines would definitely not be able to have their families with them, according to sources in the mining industry.

An official of one of the mining groups said yesterday that his chairman had been approached last week by the Ministry of Co-operation and Development "to see if we could accommodate people who do not have jobs".

The official said all the group's mines were full, but that it would make an effort to take 500 squatters if they were destitute.

The official added that his group would, however, have to be satisfied that each person seeking a job with them was doing so voluntarily and not because he had been coerced.

The mining group also made it clear that in terms of the government's quota of 3 percent for the proportion of black miners accommodated on a family basis, "not one" of the squatters would be able to take his family to the mines.

A chamber official of the Chamber of Mines confirmed that the industry had been asked to "stand by" to take on squatters from the Nyanga site, but pointed out that the industry was "turning people away all over the place" already.

"None of the people in question has any previous experience," he added.

The chamber is responsible for supplying the industry with black labour, but the spokesman said "We have no direct involvement in this issue. We are turning people away and we cannot help in the particular situation".

leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, to stop PFI members doing irreparable harm to the country.

Dr Slabbert later issued a statement rejecting "with contempt" Dr Koornhof's allegation of PFI incitement and blamed the situation on government policies which had delayed black housing in the Western Cape, treated it as a coloured labour preference area and overcrowded the homelands through resettlement.

"The most negative publicity South Africa has had over the last decade has come as a result of the raids on the Nyanga camps.

"It was government neglect of all these problems of urbanization over years which led to this distressing situation," Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament the squatters had accepted an offer of help and sought "confrontation" with the authorities instead. The government had no option in the circumstances but to maintain law and order.

"Must we maintain law and order only in summer?" He asked.

Rejecting accusations of barbaric or racist treatment, he said several times that his department was making a genuine effort to solve the problem as humanely as possible.

"Some of my own people said I was too good-natured and approachable when I handled the Crossroad problem."

Dr Koornhof said those arrested who could prove they had jobs would be allowed to stay and the rest sent back to their places of origin. But they could not return to squat at Nyanga East.

"Whatever happens, squatting in that area in the Western Cape will not be allowed. Their challenge to law and order will not be tolerated."

He warned of impending stronger measures to "deter employment of blacks illegally in the Peninsula. This would include the employment of those arrested yesterday whose positions would be legalized.

"We will have imposing a mir... Dr Koornhof... of the group... situation..."

It was not the... which had sought... frontation. It had... when 25 people... to leave the Lang... barracks... which were being... into proper family units... after others had earlier left voluntarily.

He had ordered housing to be provided for them, then for 50, 60 and finally for 82 people as the number resisting removal grew. Suddenly all those in the barracks said the process was "going too slowly and" elected to squat in defiance of law and order.



The scene yesterday afternoon after the shelters of several thousand squatters were demolished in a raid which started before dawn. Less than 24 hours before, the area was covered with shelters.

Dawn raid squatters 'leave in buses'

Staff Reporter

NYNGBRY surrounds the fate of the Nyanga squatters arrested yesterday in a dawn swoop by nearly 100 policemen.

Reports that some "illegal" squatters were by last night on their way to Durban and the Transvaal in four buses, could not be confirmed.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, said he was old that four husbands had left from Pollsmoor prison two of them heading for the Transvaal and the other two for Durban.

Approached for comment on the arrested squatters, a spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria referred all inquiries to the Chief Com-

missioner for the Western Cape, Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout.

By late last night Mr Bezuidenhout could not be contacted.

Mr Bishop said that approximately 40 people legally in the Cape Peninsula were transferred from Pollsmoor to the cells at the Langa Commission-er's Court.

When he visited the stricken people with his wife, Mrs Di Bishop, the MPC for Gardens, and Mrs Molly Blackburn, the MPC for Walmer in Port Elizabeth, he asked an official why they were detained when they were legally in the area.

When he returned about 6pm with food he was told the people had been released "after being told that they were not to return to the 'no-name' camp." He had confirmed their release by personally checking the cells, which he found empty.

Police would not discuss the raid yesterday and the Commissioner of Police General Mike Geldenhuys, merely referred the press to an earlier statement made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He added briefly that the police had been asked to assist Dr Koornhof said in his statement that all the people in the squatter camp had been removed.

This had been done, he said, in order to defuse the situation there and to improve effective action.

It was clear, he said, that the squatter camp was growing while the war of words between the squatters and the authorities continued.

Assembly erupts in major row

On Nyanga

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.— A major parliamentary row broke out yesterday as government ministers reacted angrily to opposition allegations of outrageous, callous and inhuman treatment of Nyanga squatters.

The Budget debate row was marked by heated exchanges only hours after police arrested hundreds of squatters at the Nyanga East site and took them to Pollsmoor Prison.

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party accused the government of ham-handed treatment of the squatter problem.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and his deputy, Dr George Morrison, repeatedly made angry interjections and allegations of inhumanity as PFP members criticized the Nyanga action in the strongest terms.

In his reply, Dr Koornhof accused the Progressive



Dr Piet Koornhof



Mrs Helen Suzman

Pictures, page 2
More reports, page 2 and 13

il disobedience and of harming South Africa abroad by criticizing government actions in excessive terms

He also rounded on Mrs Helen Suzman (PFF Houghton) who had made a fiery speech in which she termed government actions at Nyanga an outrage "utterly offensive to anyone with any claim to a sense of humanity"

Mrs Suzman said the actions were also completely useless as a solution to a large, and continuing, problem and warned that the use of brute force would have the most profound ill-effects

"We will be faced with another crisis situation which could have the magnitude of Sharpeville," she declared

Panic

She said the government failed to understand that people prepared to brave freezing cold and icy rain were "refugees from poverty, want, malnutrition and lack of jobs" who were determined to stay. The solution was education, training and site and service facilities, not sending them back to homelands to starve

The NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, said the government had failed to prepare for inevitable urbanization and, while uncontrolled squatting could not be allowed, had now taken panic action. He called for reception centres, similar to those for displaced persons, after the last world war, where people could be cared for while their cases were processed

Dr Koornhof accused Mrs Suzman of "talking in the idiom of revolution and anarchy" and appealed to the

To page 2

A



Parliament

Koornhof accuses

PFFP of

'dirty tactics'

Parliamentary Staff
THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday attacked 'certain members' of the Progressive Federal Party for siding with people who encouraged civil disobedience.

Replying during the Budget debate to opposition criticism of his department's 'callous' handling of the Nyanga squatter issue, Dr Koornhof requested the PFFP urgently to stop what he called 'dirty tactics' which were doing irreparable harm to South Africa.

HYPOCRITES

He said even the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, despised the PFFP, who had visited his country recently 'illegally' to stir up trouble.

Dr Koornhof quoted a letter from Mr Sebe received after the recent visit of nine PFFP members to the Ciskei. They had one without having the

'decency' to ask the Chief Minister whether he objected.

In the letter Mr Sebe said: 'I despise these people for what they are — hypocrites crawling in the night like snakes.'

Mr Sebe described the PFFP as 'enemies of the blacks' — they were all 'rich' but had never offered financial support for his people, unlike the South African Government.

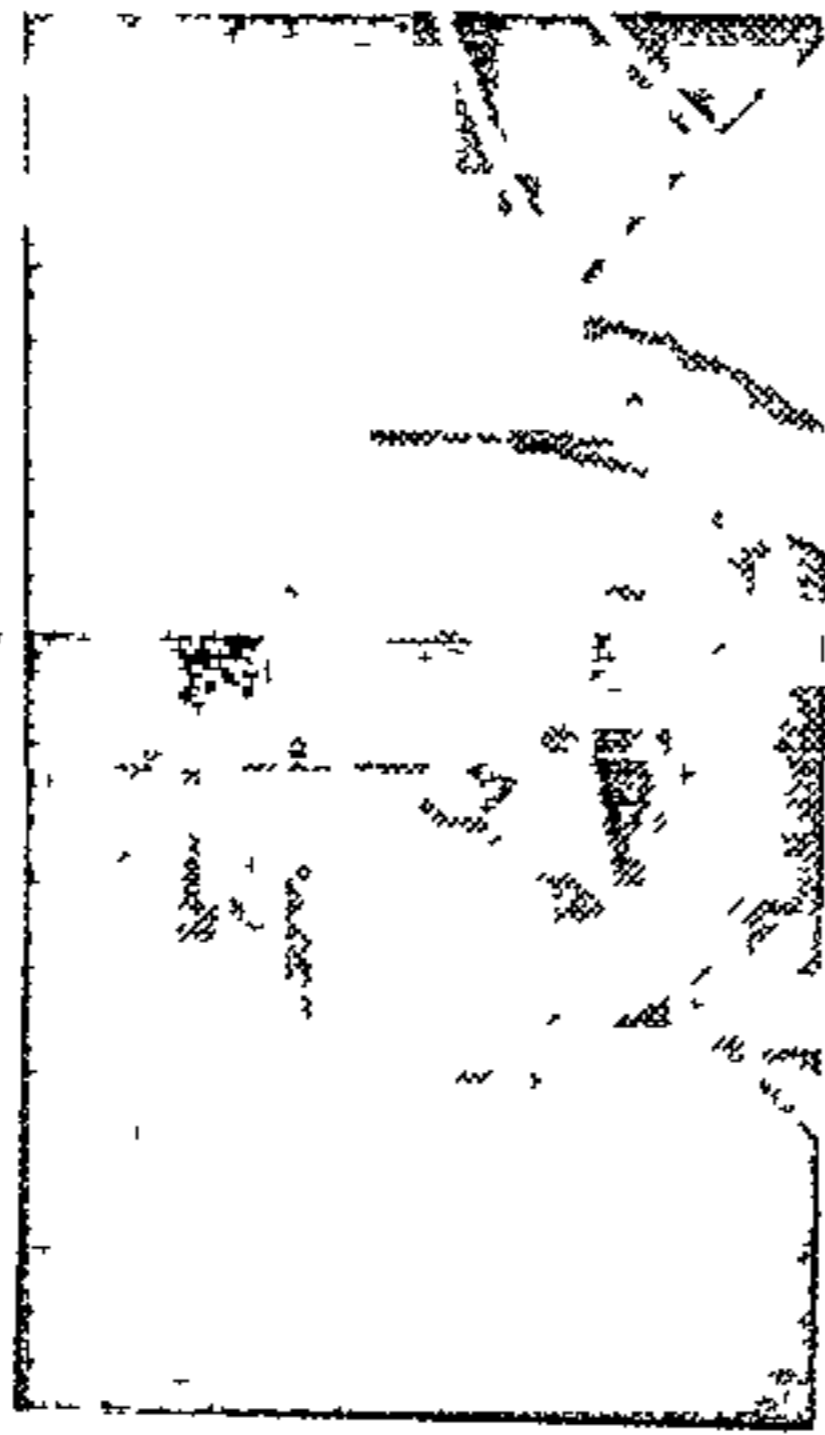
'They are lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists at the time or else they would have been detained in my prisons,' said Mr Sebe.

Dr Koornhof said many other black leaders had also spoken with disgust at the role of some opposition members.

Mr E. K. Moorcroft (PFFP Albany) said as parliamentarians PFFP MPs considered it their duty to visit parts of the country where the money budgetted for by the Government was to be spent.

'We are not answerable to Mr Sebe for our actions,' he said.

Nyannga 'Outrage'



Mrs Helen Suzman

Suzman

Parliamentary Staff
THE removal of the squatters in Nyanga East yesterday was 'utterly offensive to anyone with any claim to a sense of humanity,' Mrs Helen Suzman (PFFP Houghton) angrily told the Assembly yesterday.

In a strongly-worded speech during the Budget debate, Mrs Suzman said she wanted to place on record on behalf of the PFFP the 'strongest possible condemnation' of the Government and its callous handling of the Nyanga squatter issue.

Since the fad, evictions and arrests at Langa barracks in mid-July, after which those evicted set up their flimsy shelters on the Cape Flats near Crossroads, there had been an on-going confrontation between 'these helpless people' and the Department of Co-operation and

Last Friday the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, had stated that those among the squatters who were working would be 'legalised'. He would try to find work elsewhere for the others, although their families would not necessarily be able to stay with them.

'The offer, not unexpectedly, was not accepted,' she said.

Yesterday, at dawn, police and Administration Board officials were 'once again on the job, breaking down shelters and arresting everyone in sight'.

Mrs Suzman said she had witnessed the 'grotesque scene' when at least 150 armed policemen with dogs destroyed shelters and loaded people into police vans.

'No Press was present. True to an ancient tradition of freedom of the Press and the public's right to know the row,

they were not allowed in,' she said.

She described the 'goings-on' at Nyanga as an 'outrage'. It was completely useless as a solution to what was an ongoing problem of great magnitude.

The Minister did not understand what Nyanga was all about. Most of the squatters had been in the Peninsula for a number of years, some in steady employment and others in and out of jobs.

'It is here that they want to stay, not be sent off to the mines or farms in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. It is here that their wives and children have been able to join them in a family life of sorts,' said Mrs Suzman.

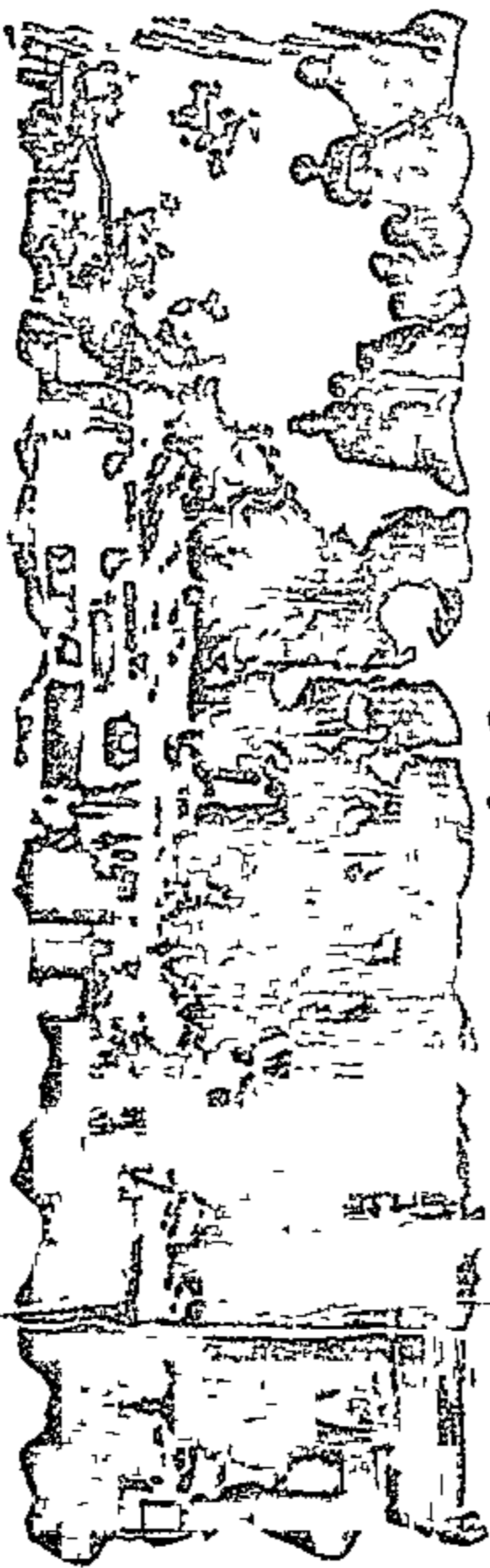
Neither Dr Koornhof nor his department had any idea of the resilience of the Nyanga people and their grim determination 'to stay in the area'.

He also had no idea what a 'storm of protest' would break over his head because of his callous treatment of what to him were only 'illegals', but to many others were also human beings.

The squatters were not trying to defy the Minister by staying on that 'desolate stretch of land on icy winter days and nights'. They had gone there in the hope a survey would be taken, as it was for Crossroads, and they did not want to be left off the list.

'Only brute force will shift them. And any use of brute force will have the most profound ill-effect on race relations here, and attitudes towards South Africa in the rest of the civilised world.'

Mrs Suzman said the Nyanga people were refused



'Callous' removal

Ayns 20/8/81

ges from the poverty and want in the Ciskei and Ciskei Civilised countries arrived in their midst. Here they had been treated 'like an invading army' instead of the 'poor wretches' that they were.

What was happening in Nyanga was a microcosm of what could be repeated in every town and city throughout the Republic.

A truce should be called while the root causes were tackled — no more pass-law arrests, and no more removals, be they resettlement schemes or black spot removals, or eviction of labour tenants from farms, or relocation of black urban townships.

'Call a stop to the night-mare policy that has caused untold misery to millions of people,' said Mrs Suzman.



Clashes all round over squatter problem

Parliamentary Staff

ONE OF the most heated clashes of the Budget debate so far flared up in the Assembly yesterday over the removal and arrest of black squatters in Nyanga East.

The issue led to angry exchanges between the Government and the official Opposition, frequent interjections and hard-hitting accusations to and fro.

The main clash was between Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

DISOBEDIENCE

Dr Koornhof reacted fiercely by accusing some members of the PFP of siding with people who encouraged civil disobedience.

He made an 'urgent appeal' to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, and his party 'to stop what they are busy doing'.

The action taken against the squatters during yesterday's dawn raid by police and Administration Board officials was raised by Mrs Suzman, who said she wanted to place on record the strongest possible objection.

She described as 'grotesque' the action taken in 'breaking down shelters and arresting everyone in sight'.

Dr G de V Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, interjected: 'What is grotesque about it?'

Mrs Suzman said she and two other PFP MPs

had witnessed the scene at first hand. Shelters were being torn down under the 'watchful eyes' of at least 150 policemen accompanied by dogs.

When Mrs Suzman made a reference to people who wanted jobs in Cape Town, Dr Morrison interjected: 'Oh, they want it here? I now challenge you to produce one job in Cape Town'.



Dr Piet Koornhof

At one stage Dr Morrison angrily accused Mrs Suzman of inciting a situation which she had described as a 'crisis situation' like Sharpeville and the 1976 riots.

An opposition Member interjected: 'It is precisely you (the Government) who incited it.'

Mrs Suzman called for the scrapping of the coloured labour preference system and asked the Government to stop pass arrests and removals to resettlement schemes.

Dr Morrison: 'What you want is completely irrelevant.'

Continuing her address, Mrs Suzman referred to Dr Koornhof as 'the

Minister responsible for every black person'.

Dr Koornhof interjected: 'They co-operate'.

Later Dr Koornhof entered the debate with a sharp attack on the PFP. He accused the party of seeking to hurt South Africa irretrievably.

Pointing at Dr Slabbert, Dr Koornhof accused the PFP of stirring up feelings of the people of Nyanga while its leader 'sits there and does nothing'.

Dr Koornhof was ordered to withdraw a remark that certain opposition Members were 'inciters' (opstokers).

He said the Government would not allow 'any squatting — 'We have a duty and we will carry it out'.

The police had acted with dignity and the Government would continue to handle the situation 'as humanely as possible'.

EMERGENCY

The Government would act against those who employed blacks illegally. Minimum fines might have to be imposed.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W Vause Raw, appealed for an 'Erika Theron-type investigation' into the urban black problem.

Mr Raw said the Minister should regard Nyanga as an emergency situation and should not allow it to escalate.

The Government would never stop the flow of people to the towns and cities. It 'was' common cause that 'urbanisation could not be stopped'.

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because of his baldness. "They never called him anything else",
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got some advantage if there was a packed house.
could move them up, you see. That's where she sort of

Nyanga — every move watched

Argus 20/8/81

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THE plight of the Nyanga squatters continues to attract attention here and in Europe, and the cold eye of the international community remains focused on every move made by the South African Government.

There is little optimism that Dr Piet Koornhof will come up with a solution acceptable to the Western countries watching. But diplomats are studying the attitudes being adopted by the Government for signs of backtracking on verligheid.

They have been alarmed at the change of emphasis since the electoral setbacks suffered by Mr P W Botha and are regarding the Nyanga saga as a 'political test case'.

The abhorrence expressed at the time of the heavy-handed eviction of the squatters and the police activity which followed was softened slightly when Dr Koornhof indicated that he was prepared to go out of his way to help the people affected.

But there was no surprise when deadlock quickly set in during negotiations — a repeat of many former confrontations.

An editorial in the harshly critical newspaper the Guardian this week, however, saw the issue of

the squatters as another indication that the era of Mr P W Botha has brought no improvement — and little hope of it — since succeeding Mr John Vorster.

It said no one outside South Africa's white Jaager expected a new dawn, even when Mr Botha warned that the country must 'adapt or die'.

TIM PATTEN,
Argus
Bureau,
London.

The rhetoric of change in white South African politics, it said, had always outstripped the practice. And the issue of Nyanga showed that Mr Botha was not the man who 'would begin to wrench the ox wagons round in the U-turn that will have to come one day'.

Editorial writers have also beamed in on the 30 percent increase in Defence spending in the Budget as being a sign of things to come — in the case of the Guardian seen as a 'prelude to war' — and an admission that no

significant change in the power dispensation is in the pipeline.

Contrary to some expectations of a year ago, when promises of change were being made at an increasing rate, it is now being forecast here that the promises will never be put into practice and that the hopes aroused will be frustrated.

And according to the Guardian editorial 'Apartheid is not a problem of perceptions, it a problem of power'.

It said the lesson of Mr Botha's three years of rhetorical reform was that even his slight change of tone and the fleeting glimpse he gave of a different future, was all too much for 'mainstream Afrikanerdom'.

for the procurement of labour the immediate interests of the headmen were inimical both to capital and to labour in a developing capitalist MOP. Having dealt with the role of the headmen we discussed the high incidence of industrial action at the time, in terms of labour consciousness. It was argued that while a proletarian consciousness was clearly emerging, the demands of labour at the time indicated a desire for justice and fair treatment rather than a class consciousness based on the inherent exploitation of capitalism. The precise nature of labour consciousness was firmly located within the transition from a pre-capitalist to a capitalist MOP. We concluded that the relative strength of labour at the time was precisely related to

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Squatters on the road to Transkei

SENT BACK IN BUSES

MORE than 1 000 squatters of 'no name' camp at Nyanga were sent back to Transkei by bus last night, a Government spokesman confirmed today.

Meanwhile the 250 men and women and a number of children who avoided arrest in the pre-dawn raid at the camp yesterday have taken refuge in a church hall

Earlier today police threatened them with arrest when they were found at the camp adjoining the Administration Board offices in Nyanga

Only 60 squatters have been allowed to remain in the Peninsula

In all, 1 059 of the Transkeians were sent back by bus, the director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, said today.

They were to be taken to the Transkei border at the Kei River. There they would be given train tickets to the stations nearest to the places from where they came.

Mr Mills said 1 283 blacks had been detained at the squatter camp in Nyanga

Of them only six were willing to accept offers of employment in other parts of the country

Housing

Sixty of the blacks were found to be in the Peninsula legally. Their employers were contacted in an effort to make arrangements for housing

The Transkeians, who were brought to the Pollsmoor area from Nyanga,

started leaving for Transkei yesterday afternoon and more buses left during the night

The confirmation of the deportation ended almost a day of mystery about the squatters' whereabouts

The people were given provisions for the road while detained in the Pollsmoor area. These included milk and baby food

Opportunity

The Transkeians sent back included 414 men, 470 women and 175 children

Blacks from the Crskei were also being given the opportunity of work elsewhere or of having their positions regularised if they had work in the Peninsula

Mr Mills said those who did not want to accept would be sent back to

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Angus
20/8/81

340

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1930

Nyanga 20/8/81
Squatters 206

(Continued from Page 2)

where they came from if they asked for this.

If they did not want to do this they would be prosecuted

Buses for Transkei left yesterday afternoon and through the night

Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Administration Board were today still considering the position of the 74 remaining squatters who have not yet been dealt with in some way

Mayor calls for humane solution

Aug 20/8/81

(13) (31) (206)

Municipal Reporter

THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, has called for a humane and just solution to the Nyanga squatter problem but has also pointed out that the City Council is in no way involved in what has taken place.

Mr Kreiner was replying to the deputation which called on him earlier this week with a petition asking that Cape Town's position be clarified and that it be made clear that Nyanga did not form part of the Cape Town municipality.

The deputation included Sir Richard Luyt in his capacity as chairman (Cape Western Region) of the Institute of Race Relations, the Very Rev E L King, Dean of Cape Town,

and Professor L Ahrens of the University of Cape Town.

Signatories included Cardinal Owen McCann, Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Bill Burnett, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert and other leading politicians and academics.

Mr Kreiner, after meeting the council's executive yesterday released a statement in which he said that since 1973 the Cape Town city council had been completely divested of control over the African townships and their inhabitants.

'The City Council has therefore not been involved in any way in the events leading up to the present situation nor in the action which has been or is being taken.'

CONCERN

'I have been asked by the executive committee of the City Council to express the deep concern of the people of Cape Town about the events which are taking place on its borders and the universal anxiety for a humane and just solution to the problem to be found.'

'I would like to pay a sincere tribute to the many Capetonians and others who have demonstrated their concern and compassion for the afflicted by their donations, of clothing, blankets, food and other assistance so generously and openheartedly given.' Mr Kreiner added.

Sawetan 20/8/81 (12) (240) (206)
Songs answer arrests

IN THE chilly pre-dawn at the nameless place where about 2 000 squatters spent the night in Nyanga, about 50 police vehicles and administration board officials yesterday swooped down with dogs and arrested most of the people.

The pre-dawn raid at Nyanga came as a complete surprise for most of the homeless people.

An Argus reporter and photographer entered the camp at about 4 30 this morning

About 350 shelters nestled side by side and from most a plume of smoke rose from a small fire

Most of the people seemed to be awake and chatting quietly while at the cross, the spiritual centre of the camp, a man gave a sermon

Most of the men were around the shelters and a few dozed fitfully in the

SOWETO FRONTIER

narrow passages between the shelters

Among them was Mr Elliot Nkoko. No, he did not think the police would come again

For Mr Nkoko the issue is clear "In Transkei everything is nothing My mother and children are there They need food and they need clothes It is only in Cape Town I can find work"

"I have worked contracts for 13 years in Cape Town I must stay with my wife"

Mr Nkoko was among the 800 meat workers who lost their jobs in May last year when he went on strike

"I can get a job, I know it — but I must have a Peninsula stamp"

Reverend David Freeth, Rector of St John's Parish, Wynberg, who spent the night in his car at the camp joined the early morning devotions at about 5 30am

As the sun rose on the smoky scene, a woman who has lived in Cape Town for almost 20 years and only two months ago was 'legalised' to stay here commented "They treat us like dogs God will punish them"

And all the while the hymns continued, reaching a fever pitch when the first people were loaded in the prison trucks

The police entered the area with military-like precision at 6 20 yesterday morning Hundreds of squatters who have been in the camp for the past five weeks were awake and many tried to flee

Police cordoned off the area within minutes and kept at bay the hundreds of crossroads residents who were passing on their way to work

The raid was led by Colonel Piet van Rensburg, head of the Riot Squad

Go Page 2

TELEGRAPH UNIVERSITY TELEPHONE



Sawetan 20/8/81 (240) (206)
2000 'illegal' arrests

• From Page 1

assisted by Captain A J Odendaal

Administration Board officials appeared to be making a bonfire at the centre of the camp

Hundreds of squatters climbed willingly into the seemingly endless convoy of police trucks brought in for the occasion. When the police entered the camp, the convoy reached from one side of the camp back along the road as far as the Administration Board offices, a distance of about one kilometre

The squatters were kept in a large group around the cross which was erected on Sunday

Throughout the night a group of about 150 people sung hymns and prayed around the cross

As the raid commenced Rev Freeth contacted fellow-clergymen by means of a field radio. The Rev Sid Lockett, who has played a leading role in the drama of the homeless people, arrived and was seen remonstrating with Colonel van Rensburg

One of the group who managed to escape told the Argus the people were being taken en masse to Pollsmoor Prison

The singing continued as the sun rose and the early morning jet blasted their way out of DF Malan Airport on their way to Johannesburg

Think tank told of squalor

'Squatter shelters not destroyed'

206
August 21/8/81

EXTREMELY squalid squatter condition in certain parts of the country, including Nyanga and Crossroads, were a background that could not be ignored, the South African Youth Foundation was told today

Mr Gibson Thula, urban representative of Inkatha, was speaking at the launching of the foundation's think tank in Stellenbosch today

The think tank consists of 12 black and 12 white people.

The foundation strives for better human relations, and is aimed specially at young working people

Mr Thula said the launching of the foundation was significant to Nkatha as an exercise in the context of its strategy of non-violence

Equally important, its launching was against 'a background of unparalleled local and international condemnation of apartheid policy'

SHORTAGE

The extreme housing shortage in residential areas, high public transport costs, unprecedented labour-union activities and the ruthless application of influx control laws were among matters that could not be ignored by the foundation

What also could not be ignored were the bannings and detentions of trade unionists and other political activists and also the apparent 90 degree swing to the right as was seen during the first two weeks of deliberations in parliament, he said

Mr Thula asked the think tank to approach their deliberations in a spirit of research, not of emotion

Mr Wynand Malan, National Party MP for Randburg, told the think tank it was necessary to operate from a standpoint of decency, because it created understanding

It was necessary to speak frankly and convey thoughts fully

In using terminology, people had to ensure they had the same concept in mind as those with whom they were communicating. Terminology had to be defined

Negotiating parties had to agree on objectives. They had to be spelled out, because objectives were often confused with aims and goals.

Parliamentary Staff

NO plastic shelters were destroyed but hundreds were confiscated at Nyanga, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, told Parliament today.

Deported squatters to get new job offers

Political Staff

TRANSKEIAN blacks who have been sent from the Peninsula to the Transkei will again be offered jobs elsewhere in the country

This was stated today by a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development

He said this was being done in terms of an agreement between the Transkei and South Africa. All but six of the squatters in the Nyanga area turned down jobs in the Orange Free State and Transvaal when these were offered to them in Cape Town

The spokesman said the 414 men and 470 women would again be given the opportunity of taking up the jobs elsewhere once they had returned to their home areas

APPREHENSIVE

The department maintained that it was not clear why the squatters had turned down the job offers. The main reason, it seemed, was the fact that the men would not be allowed to take their families with them when they took up the posts

It is understood that some of the men were also apprehensive about taking up jobs 'unseen' at co-operatives and mines in the Free State and Transvaal

Several questions dealing with the Nyanga squatters were placed on today's order paper

Answering a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), Dr Koornhof said no plastic shelters had been destroyed at the Nyanga-Crossroads site

'No plastic shelters were destroyed but on August 11 and 9, 72 and 500 plastic shelters were removed,' he said

They were removed by officials of the Administration Board on the authority of the chief director

Mr Andrew also asked the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, whether any policemen were recently used to assist with site-clearing in the area

PROTECTION

Mr le Grange replied 'No, the police were present to maintain law and order and to give protection to board officials'

Asked whether houses would be built on the site being cleared, Dr Koornhof said 'The area has been cleared for re-housing purposes of bona fide residents of Crossroads whose houses were flooded in the heavy rains

'Measures were then taken to give effect thereto. In the meantime, however, it has been decided to give preference to residents of low-lying areas in Crossroads for re-settlement in New Crossroads

'Consequently it was no longer necessary to move these individuals to the higher site'

The fifth prerequisite was that negotiation was a process of give and take but should not be confused with horse training

The sixth point was that one had to start from the known based on reality, and lastly one had to persevere to the final objective

Removals 'stoke fires of violence' — Page 7.

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY AUGUST 21 1981



THE squatters who have taken refuge in this church, queue for food, soup and coffee



FIVE PFP MPs outside Parliament yesterday From left, Mr Brian Goodall, Dr Alex Borame, Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Ken Andrew. Behind right is Mr Dave Dalling

Row over demo

Parliamentary Staff

THE threatened march on Parliament by a group of 600 yesterday was followed by a stormy exchange in the Assembly shortly after the House convened, with Government speakers accusing PFP members of taking part in the demonstration

Tongue-lashings and a barrage of interjections came from both sides of the House after Mr Chris Rencken (NP Benoni) introduced the subject during the Budget debate

Mr Rencken began his speech by saying he understood Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) and Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) were among the demonstrators who had tried to march on Parliament after a lunch-time service for Nyanga squatter sympathisers at St George's Cathedral

This provoked an immediate uproar in the official Opposition benches Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton) was ordered by the Speaker to withdraw an interjection that Mr Rencken was lying

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, interjected that Mr Dalling was a demonstrator ('betoger'). He was told to withdraw the remark

Mr Rencken demanded to know whether the oppo-

sition dissociated themselves from 'that sort of demonstration.' If not, he wanted to know what constituted improper extra-parliamentary conduct

'The opposition in South Africa has no chance of assuming power in the foreseeable future because they associate themselves with this kind of demonstration, and pursue policies that are far from what are required for dealing with the realities of South Africa,' he said

Replying to Mr Rencken an angry Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) said he was sorry Mr Rencken had not checked his facts The 'demonstrators' had attended a church service, before coming to Parliament with a petition

He said Mrs Suzman and other PFP MPs had asked the people to leave, as they were transgressing the law

Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, was the next speaker to take up the cudgels when he rose to reply to the second reading of the Budget debate

A hush fell on the Assembly as he began speaking, soon to be broken by another barrage of interjections

'I want to refer to a matter of prime import-

ance that has occurred in Cape Town Time and time again, especially in the past few years, grave concern has been uttered in and out of this House as to what the real approach of the opposition is to South Africa's problems,' he said.

Among the interjections this provoked from the PFP were 'What do you mean by that' — 'It is just a smear campaign.'

Mr Horwood continued, saying the PFP had placed undue emphasis on extra-parliamentary activities, and the incident near Parliament had to be brought to the attention of the House.

If the march on Parliament had been the result of 'only a church service,' he wondered how it was possible that a large number of posters had been on the scene, carried by demonstrators

From under his desk Mr Horwood drew out a poster, which he held up to show members It bore the words 'Our demand — freedom charter,' written in green paint

'Is this not the language of the ANC?' he said, adding the poster had been carried by a University of Cape Town student

Mr Horwood said the Opposition would have to

account to the country for their part in the incident

South Africa would demand to know answers to questions such as whether Mrs Suzman, or any other PFP MPs, had taken part in the incident, and if so was their action legal. Was it not true there was a ban on open air meetings?

He asked the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, whether he dissociated himself from his colleagues' part in the incident

'I think you are actually quite disgusting,' answered Mr Slabbert.

Turning to Mrs Suzman, Mr Horwood asked her whether she had taken part in the demonstration

'No, no, no, no,' she replied, leaning forward in her seat 'You are making a complete fool of yourself,' she said

Mr Horwood then produced a note, which he said had been passed to the Prime Minister earlier in the debate by Mr van Rensburg The note was signed by Mr Dalling The Prime Minister had 'quite correctly' passed it on to him (Mr Horwood) to read to the House

The note said 'Mr Rencken's attack on Mrs Suzman was unfair. She and Mr Andrew did much to persuade the protesters to disperse'

colonists. They were reinforced by British observers of standing. Thus Professor Simpson considered that African culture was totally inimical to city life. "The natives coming direct from their kraals in the native territories to work in Cape Town, being unused to town life, are unable to adapt themselves to their new conditions and crowd together when permitted to an extraordinary degree". 81

1 000 squatters deported from SA to Transkei

CT 21/8/81
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Own Correspondent

KEI BRIDGE — More than 600 men women and children being deported from South Africa as illegal residents arrived here in nine buses by 6.30pm yesterday.

More were expected later and a total of 17 buses bringing more than 1000 squatters from Nyanga in the Western Cape were expected by 3am today.

Kei Bridge residents said police were in the area by 7am yesterday and road-blocks had been set up, but efforts to get any official comment from the officers on the scene were unsuccessful yesterday.

Reporters were told they were busy sorting the squatters from buses on to the eight train coaches set up to ferry the people across the Ker bridge.

A Railways official said the people were prisoners who were being deported.

Permission to take photographs on railway premises of the arrival of the squatters and their transfer from the buses was refused. Journalists were warned not to talk to the "prisoners".

The crowd of men, women and children sat quietly, for much of the cold afternoon, in the nine railway buses that arrived at the station by nightfall.

They watched as the contingents of buses arrived, escorted by a police van in front and at the rear by two trucks of the type usually used to transport prisoners but this time carrying camouflage-uniformed police.

The buses left Cape Town on Wednesday. South African Police worked with customs officials in getting the

people on to the train but efforts to get information about the involvement of the immigration officials at the South African border post were unsuccessful.

The post commander on the Transkei side Mr T L Mokoatsi, said he had been informed yesterday that people from Nyanga would be arriving by bus. He was surprised when told they were being transferred on to trains.

He said he did not have any staff to man the railway entrance to Transkei and sending in people by train would complicate their sorting-out.

"I had deployed my men for extra duties because of what we were told and I was not aware the people would be crossing the bridge by rail," he said.

"There have been occasions when people who were not Transkeians were deported to Transkei and we have had instances where people who come from Glen Grey, for instance, who should have been sent to Queenstown, being brought to this end."

"This means we have to find means of getting these people to their homes."

● In Cape Town a senior official of the Department of Co operation and Development confirmed yesterday that 1059 people had been put on buses heading for the Transkeian border.

Mr Johan Eysen, the department's liaison officer, said the figure included 414 men, 470 women and 175 children.

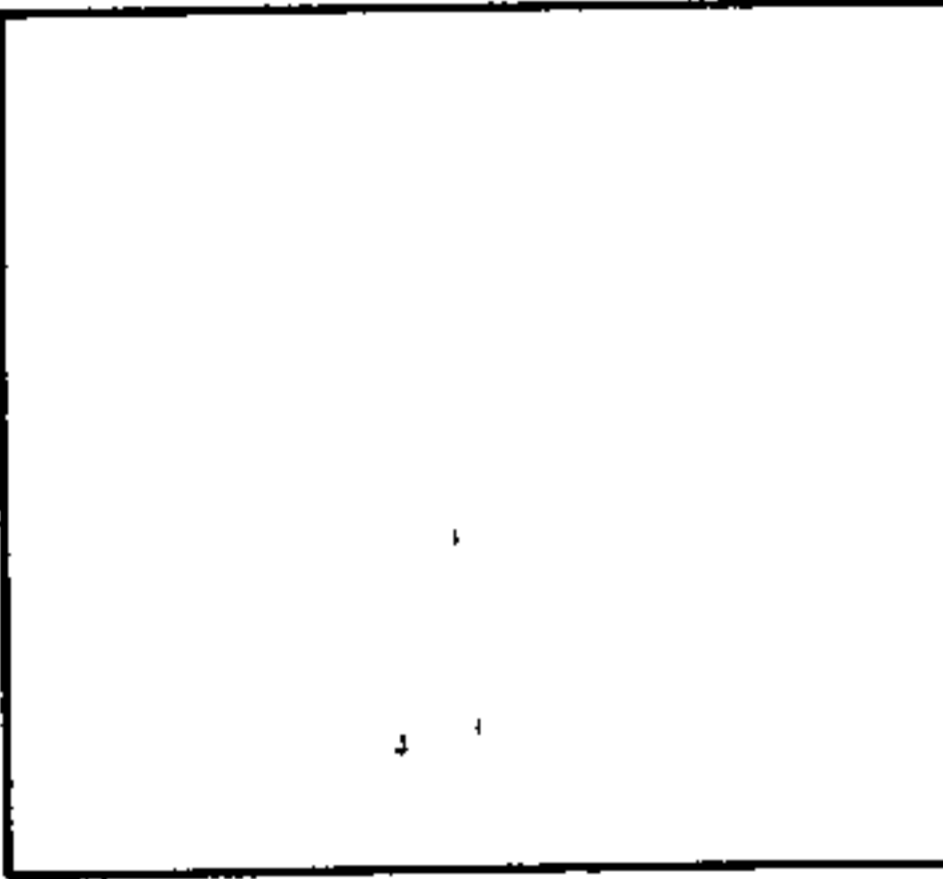
Mr Eysen said 1283 people were detained during Wednesday's raid on the Nyanga East camp site.

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Example:

Choice is to hit people or change laws — Dean

Apr 21/8/81



Staff Reporter
THE VERY Reverend E L. King, Dean of Cape Town, asked yesterday whether it was better to chase, hit and hunt people or to look at the laws if the laws brought pain and dehumanisation.

Nearly 1000 people crowded into the Cathedral at lunchtime yesterday to support a petition asking the Government to withdraw laws depriving the squatters of their rights to be together.

Dean King said that one of the 'most dangerous words that get flung about today is the word "illegal".'

'It may be ominous in some countries, but it is fraught with danger among us. Because if you are "illegal" you have no hope.'

'Hitler's Germany made Jews illegal. It was not legal to be a Jew. Lots of Jews died because they were illegal. It is not legal to be a squatter.'

'How many people have said to me these last

weeks "I have much sympathy with them out there in the rain — but they are illegal!"

'At a time like this it is not right to keep silent, it is not right to do nothing. Or if it is, it is the time to stop talking about a Christian civilised country and prating about "family life".'

'Or is that a white prerogative?'

BLINDLY

Dean King said South Africans were faced with a society that was being met inadequately, blindly, unwisely and ineffectually.

'Human nature and history combine to teach us that people want to eat, they want basic security and they need each other.'

'People, especially women and small children, don't come to Cape Town to see the bright lights. They come to be together. To find their man.'

'If I was black and lived in Transkei, I would be here, in Cape Town.'

'Men and women want each other, they want to build a home, they want to establish something other than a solitary and hungry loneliness.'

'This is not sickly sentimentalism, this is just what human beings are, how they feel. This basic human need and drive has now become visible near us.'

'If you suppress it, it will reappear. The squatters will be back, somewhere, anywhere, they will resurface from the enclaves where they have been driven.'

'You would suppose that if this problem is to be met, a Christian society might be the best kind of society to meet it, with some understanding, sympathy, even some sense of reality.'

'We need to try to understand the depths of pain and deprivation, and to challenge the assumptions and structures of society in our land today,' Dean King said.

'Abolish causes of suffering'

THE petition presented to the Government by the religious group yesterday reads:

'We, the concerned citizens of Cape Town, are deeply shocked and distressed by the inhuman treatment of the Nvanga homeless by the South African Government and its officers over the past five weeks and particularly yesterday (Wednesday) — the indiscriminate mass arrests and the deportation of these people to places of starvation.'

'We support these people in their demand to be able to exercise their God-given right to live together as families.'

'We therefore urge the South African Government to abolish all laws which are the causes of such suffering.'

The petition was endorsed by the 1000 people present at the Cathedral and the subsequent march to Parliament and the following organisations:

The South African Women's Federation, the Church of the Province of

South Africa, the Civil Rights League; the Congregational Church, Lutheran Church Parents Action Committee of Guguletu, the Quakers, Roman Catholic Church, N G Sendingkerk, SRC of the Students' Committee, The SRC of UCT, United Women's Organisation Veritas, Women's Movement for Peace, Black Sash, Cape Western Region, SA Institute of Race Relations, Western Cape Region, Mowbray Inter-race Group and Churches' Urban Planning Committee.

The row began to assume massive proportions when Graham, the Colonial Secretary, threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court to coerce compliance. Graham felt that he had a good case. He pointed out to Milner that there were already grave complaints against the Royal Army Medical Corps [RAMC]. Only very recently Simpson had inspected one of the prisoners' transports in Simon's Town and found it in a disgraceful state. Moreover, Simpson agreed that dual control...

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House 3 Nyanga-Crossroads
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 *7 Mr K M ANDREW asked the
 Minister of Police

POLITICS A

- (1) Whether any policemen were used recently to assist with site clearing operations in the Nyanga-Crossroads area, if so, (a) when, (b) what were the circumstances and (c) under whose orders were they operating,
- (2) whether it falls within the duties of policemen to grant such assistance,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Introductory Overview

Political organisation within the Muslim¹ community. Since the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, their religion. They were consolidating it, to pay tribute was the concern of the white community, no matter how unjust, was complacently accepted. This earned for the community great praise from the various ruling authorities at the Cape. They were considered loyal and law-abiding. Individual objection to political injustices or the bargaining for religious privileges was, however, not uncommon in their early history.²

The political complacency of this Cape Town community could be attributed to the prevailing socio-political milieu at the Cape during their early years of settlement. Religious freedom was not one of the great virtues of the Dutch East India Company. The Cape was governed by the Statutes of India, a set of statutes drafted by the Batavian Governor, van Diemen, in 1642. The Statutes of India denied the practice of any other form of worship but that of "the reformed protestant church - as doctrined in the public churches of the United Provinces". Islam in particular was frowned upon.³ This is understandable. It was the Muslims who offered the strongest resistance to the Dutch in the Indonesian Archipelago.⁴ At the Cape, despite the severe penalties prescribed by the Statutes of India, great

127

FRIDAY, 21

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) No, the police were present to maintain law and order and to give protection to officials of the Administration Board
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March: Horwood Challenges PFP

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, has called on the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, to dissociate himself from the illegal gathering of protesters outside Parliament yesterday.

Mr Horwood asked where the opposition members were who were missing from the House at the time of the incident.

He was replying to the Budget debate when he said he wanted to raise a matter of grave public concern.

"Time and again," he said, "over the past two or three years, grave concern has been uttered by responsible people as to what the real philosophy and approach of the Official Opposition have towards the problems of South Africa."

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Sandton) "This is another smear campaign."

"There is grave concern that the Official Opposition is placing undue emphasis on extra-parliamentary activities," Mr Horwood continued.

"Today I understand an incident took place near Parliament which must be

brought to the attention of the House

"The Member for Bryanston said that a church service took place at St George's Cathedral but I recall that after the service a large number of people moved towards Parliament and had to be stopped by the South African Police."

Mr Horwood then produced a large cardboard sheet with green spray-painted lettering on it.

"How is it possible that after a church service such posters are carried by, I believe, a University of Cape Town student?"

"It says 'Our demand — Freedom Charter' Isn't that the language of the ANC, Mr Speaker?"

"The matter was of the greatest importance and the PFP would have to account for their actions."

6.3.3. Field Description

'Subversive'

Mr Horwood then turned to Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) "That member for Constantia gave me more problems at the University of Natal than I had with any other student. Subversive activities."

Mr Harry Schwarz then rose on a point of order and asked Mr Speaker whether a member might accuse another of subversive activities and Mr Speaker ruled that Mr Horwood withdraw his remarks.

Mr Horwood then read a note passed to him by the Prime Minister. It had come from Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) and complained to the Prime Minister saying an attack on Mrs Suzman and Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) by Mr Chris Rencken (NP Benoni) had been unfair.

were only nine of them (opposition members) here.

"Where were the others?"

Mr Horwood then read a proclamation by the Minister of Justice banning public meetings from April 1 this year till March 30 next year.

"I want to ask, did the member for Houghton (Mrs Helen Suzman) or any other member of that party participate (in the incident)? If this is so, it was illegal action. There is also a law against demonstration in the precincts of Parliament."

'Disgusting'

Mr Horwood's statements were repeatedly drowned in protesting interjections from the opposition benches.

"I am asking questions," he said. "The country will demand an answer to each one," he said.

"We have come to the parting of the ways in South Africa," he said.

"Does the Leader of the Opposition dissociate himself with what happened today?"

Dr Slabbert "I think you are actually quite disgusting."

Mr Horwood "This side of the House will not be affected by such wild accusations."

Dr Slabbert (pointing at Mrs Suzman) "Come outside and say that in public." Mr Horwood "Was that member involved?" Mrs Suzman then answered emphatically "No."



The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, left, a parliamentary security officer (background), the Commissioner of Police, General-Mike Geldenhuys, Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP member for Houghton, and the Rev Syd Luckett, one of the clergy involved in the march, outside Parliament yesterday.

xP (optional) indicates the scale factor

The note said that the two opposition MPs had made efforts to disperse the crowd and avoid violence.

"Avoid violence, Mr Speaker?" Mr Horwood said. "And this at a church service?"

Neither MPs had "marched" on Parliament, the note said. Mr Horwood wanted to know why the word marched had been put in quotation marks.

"What happened here this afternoon," he said, "was the culmination of a campaign the opposition has been conducting since the start of this matter."

He moved the adjournment of the Budget debate.

Pik defends squatter arrests

PRETORIA — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday defended his government's arrest of black squatters who lacked permits to live and work in the Cape Town area.

Mr Botha told foreign

correspondents at a luncheon here that the squatters were Transkeian citizens. "They are not South African citizens. They are like the Mexicans in the United States."

"And when they enter the United States illegally

I will show you what happened to them. Because I had a Mexican maid who worked for us at one stage (while he lived in America)."

The basis of South Africa's segregation scheme

was to make 20 million black citizens of 10 rural homelands according to language. Three of these homelands, including Transkei, had been granted independence from South Africa, he said. — SAPA AP

Should the
Boks come
home?

Page 3



22/8/81
Squatters: SA
the big bully
DD22/8/81
348
103
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... says Transkei PM

By PETER
WILSON

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister yesterday accused the South African Government of being a big bully over the Nyanga affair and of not recognising his country as an independent state.

Chief George Matanzima who is confined to bed on doctors' orders issued a statement in which he delivered a stinging rebuke to the South African Government over the hundreds of Nyanga squatters brought back to Transkei.

It has been with the greatest shock and dismay that I have received the news that these people had been bundled into buses and sent to Transkei without the authorities concerned even making sure they were all Transkeian citizens. To me this forced removal of people, some of whom have never been Transkeian citizens, is nothing other than evidence that South Africa has no regard for the black man and more than anything it shows that the South African Government does not recognise Transkei as an independent state.

"When the Status of Transkei Act was passed, Transkei made it abundantly clear that it would not allow South Africa to use it as a dumping ground for people that South Africa did not want

communities rallied round to provide food and warmth for more than 100 men, women and children who arrived here by train from the border at Kei Bridge.

About 400 of the homeless were being accommodated at the Catholic Church Hall and more than 300 at the Anglican Church Hall.

By late yesterday noon, officials of the department had made arrangements to bus most of the people to districts where they had either families or friends who could provide them with shelter at the weekend. All of them were told to report to the local district commissioners Monday morning for further assistance.

Both church halls became refugee centres yesterday morning.

Toddlers and babies many of them with diarrhoea kept the mothers occupied.

The stories of some of the displaced

P.T.O

DD 2/8/81

"A few of the people interviewed today have stated categorically that they are not Transkeian citizens, have never been Transkeian citizens and do not wish to be Transkeian citizens."

"That being so I could not but feel that the South African Government has taken it upon itself the role of the big bully boy."

"The spectre of forced removals is a heartless and cold phenomenon reminiscent in more ways than one of the manner in which the voteless majority of South Africa is ruled by those who have the power and believe that might is right."

"I am informed that some of these people have jobs but were nevertheless removed."

"These people should not have been uprooted from Cape Town, unless both governments had agreed that they are in truth Transkeians, that they have their homes here and that there would be avenues of employment for them."

"It is less than a week ago that the Foreign Minister, Mr Vika, reported that a firm agreement had been reached with the South African Government on the status of Transkeian citizens in the Western Cape."

"He was full of hope that their future was settled."

"What has happened? They've been thrown aside like so much waste paper and the question now is where are these people expected to work in order to live?" the statement said.

Meanwhile, there was much activity here yesterday to comfort the displaced people.

While government officials consulted agitatedly the Transkei Council of Churches took the initiative early yesterday morning and accommodated them in church halls.

Parishioners of the Catholic and Anglican

Gladys Ngeeni: "I have been in Cape Town since 1974. My husband and children are still there. I have lost touch with my relatives here. I was never offered a job anywhere in South Africa. Now I don't know where I am going."

Getrude Samela: "I have been in Cape Town since 1976. My husband is in Tygerberg Hospital with a serious kidney illness. I have left a child in Cape Town and I don't know what is happening to him. I come from Cofimvaba but I don't want to go there. I want to go back to my husband and child in Cape Town."

Ruth Mgazi: "I am not a Transkeian. I was born in Cape Town. I married a Transkeian but I am divorced from him. My parents lived and died in Cape Town. I have nobody here and I have nowhere to go. I have five children in Cape Town who are now being looked after by my eldest who is 18."

Amos Langakanya Mlajeni: "I went there in February this year to look for work. I come from Lady Frere. There is no work there. I support eight people. If I can't go back I can just suffer."

The Rev Patrick Kotta, the secretary of the Transkei Council of Churches, said the council was doing what it could to provide some comfort for the people.

"We have no choice. Could we drive them out?" he asked.

The chairman of the Council of Churches, the Rev R S Ngcobo, said many of the people had told him they had been told to go to the West Cape Administration Board offices because they would be offered work.

"But it was only a ploy to get them there so they could be loaded onto buses," he said.

None of the people interviewed knew anything about jobs being offered elsewhere in South Africa.

AUGUST 1981

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- 86. See footnote 1.
- 87. International, 5th July 1918, 'Cape N
- 88. Ibid.
- 89. Ibid., 27th September 1918.
- 90. Ibid.
- 91. Ibid. *House 3 Nyanga-Crossroads 21/8/81 CA 127 206*
- 92. Ibid. *8 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development
- 93. See A Honou 7th Ma and Th
- 94. Intern
- 95. Ibid. †The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.
- 96. Ibid. (1) (a) No plastic shelters were destroyed but on 11 and 19 August respectively, 72 and 500 plastic shelters were removed
- 97. The se
- 98. See su 3.1064 League the CP
- 99. See Bo (2) No
- 100. See par during *House 3 Nyanga-Crossroads 21/8/81 CA 127-128 206*
- 101. Ibid. *9 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development
- 102. 'Why mo now in (1) Whether it is the intention to build houses on the site recently cleared of trees and bushes in the Nyanga-
- 103. 'Trade
- 104. See Bol

Crossroads area, if so, (a) how many houses are to be built there and (b) when is building due to (i) commence and (ii) be completed, if not, for what reason was such site so cleared,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) The area referred to has been cleared for re-housing purposes of *bona fide* residents of Crossroads whose houses were then flooded due to the heavy rains. Measures were then taken to give effect thereto. In the meantime, however, it has been decided to give preference to residents of low-lying areas in Crossroads for resettlement in new Crossroads. Consequently it was not necessary anymore to move these individuals to the higher site

(2) No

ared in November 1919.

Justice files 267 and 269, give the name of the Communist. See also Johns, 'The Birth of

as' Unionism, which appeared 1920 (private collection).

ished in Cape Town in January 1919,

2, November 1919, p.2.

105. The same article in the Bolshevik recognised that the said trade union was both conservative and reactionary.

106. Both the Cape Times and the Cape Argus covered the proceedings of the Congress daily and even devoted editorials to the findings, discussions and resolutions passed, without mentioning the predominance of the Socialist delegates. In March 1921, the organisation participated in the Third Congress of the Cape Town Federation of Trade Unions when its leading member, A.Z. Berman, moved a number of 'revolutionary' resolutions such as affiliation to the Third Union International (carried by 37 votes to 22), open abstention from political parliamentarism, etc. The militant elements were the dominant figures of the Third Congress once again. See Justice 267, 3.1064.18, Letter from Commissioner of Police to Secretary of Justice, 29th April 1921, and Bolshevik, 2, 6, April 1921, p.3.

1 000 march to Parliament



Part of the crowd of about 1 000 marchers, who were stopped on their way to Parliament yesterday after a prayer meeting at St George's Cathedral, and journalists surround Brigadier G J Oden dal, the Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, as he tells them to disperse

Cape Times newsclour John Rubynthon

Memo handed to Le Grange

By STEPHEN WROTESLEY
MORE than 20 policemen in camouflage uniforms and with dogs yesterday confronted a crowd of about 1 000 people who refused to disperse after being told their march to Parliament was unlawful.

The confrontation, which resulted in a passer-by being bitten and a police brigadier being attacked by a dog, followed a lunchtime prayer meeting at St George's Cathedral at which a memorandum, destined for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was read out.

The crowd eventually dispersed after appeals were made by Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton, and Mr Ken Andrew, PFP Gardens. The two said the memorandum had been handed over.



Left: Police with dogs move the crowd of about 1 000 people from Parliament to St George's Cathedral after the head of the Riot Squad, Colonel Piet van Rensburg, ordered them to disperse. Right: The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, left, and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, read the memorandum handed to Mr Le Grange by a clergyman.

of Parliament Colonel Van Rensburg then asked the crowd to leave. There was handclapping and singing and at one stage, the crowd chanted "We shall overcome".

Members of the squad came outside the Parliament grounds and Colonel Van Rensburg gave the crowd till 2 15pm to disperse. At 2 15pm the police moved forward pushing the crowd towards the cathedral. People sought refuge in the church.

A passerby, Mr Sidney Smith, of Darling Street, was bitten on the leg. About the same time one of the dogs leapt at Brigadier Oden dal and nearly bit him. Mr Smith was taken by ambulance to the district surgeon where he was examined.

Plainclothes police made lightning dashes into the crowd and grabbed some of the posters. Scuffles broke out and a marcher landed a blow to the back of a police-

NP, PFP
 CT 21/8/81
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 21/8/81

clash over protesters

By MICHAEL ACOTT
 Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Protests at the treatment of Nyanga squatters resulted in angry exchanges in Parliament for the second successive day yesterday.

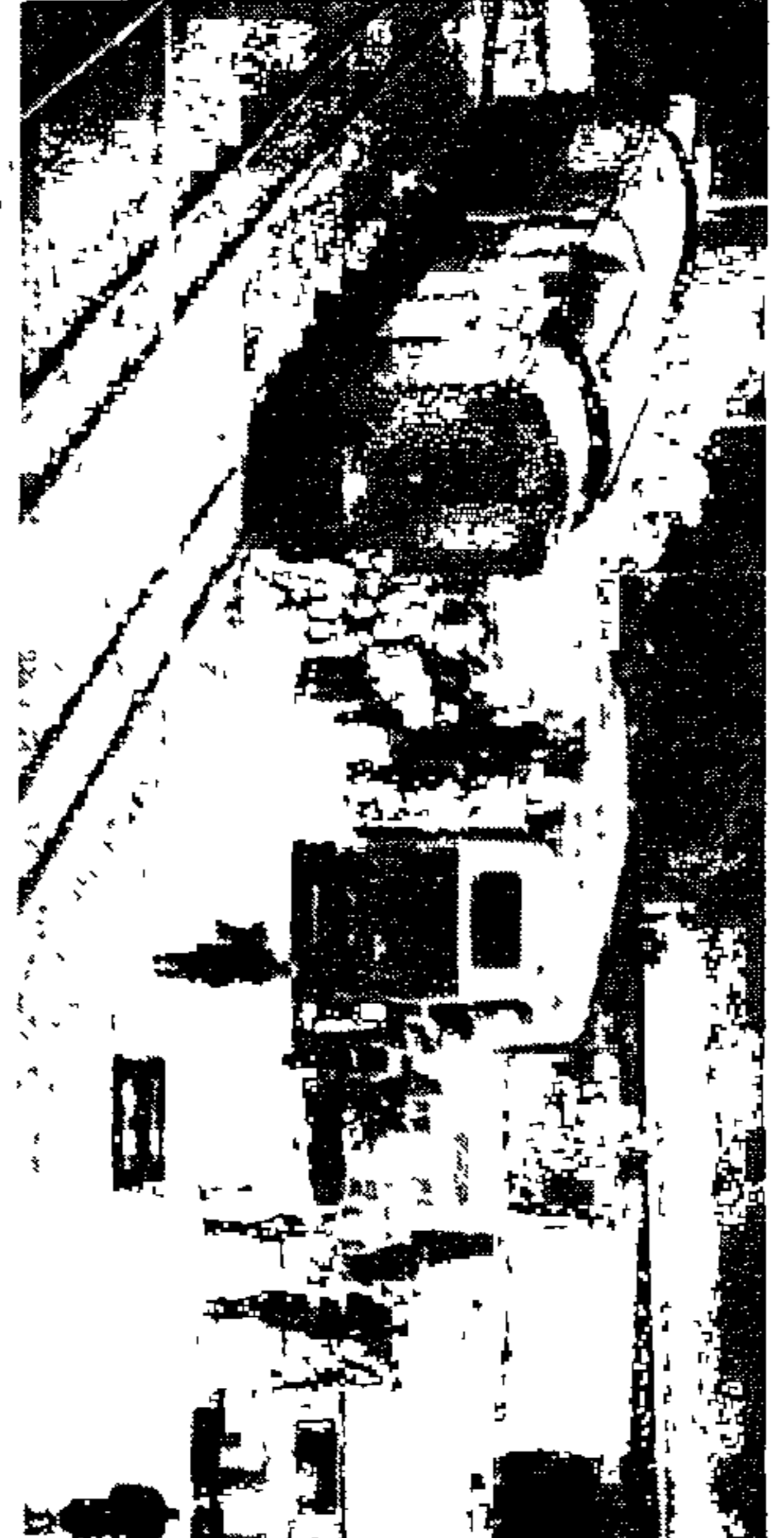
A new row erupted as the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, accused Progressive Federal Party members of being involved in an illegal procession to Parliament following yesterday's lunchtime protest meeting in St George's Cathedral.

PFP members, and in particular Mrs Helen Suzman, interjected that Mr Horwood had his facts all wrong. She said they had been trying to disperse the crowd, not encourage the procession.

Mr Horwood launched his attack on the PFP when he started replying to the Budget debate, and heated exchanges continued until the debate was adjourned to next week.

Insults
 Mrs Suzman told Mr Horwood he was making a fool of himself and she and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, called insults at each other across the floor.

The protest march was first raised by Mr Chris Rencken (NP, Benoni) when the debate resumed. After Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) denied charges of PFP involvement in the procession, Mr Horwood repeated the allegation when he began his re-



Deported squatters from Nyanga are transferred from buses to trains at the Ker River border with Transkei yesterday. A total of 1 059 people were deported on Wednesday after mass arrests at the Western Cape squatter camp. See Page 2 for full report.

'Illegals' deported

● March. The full parliamentary debate, picture, page 4

There were no arrests. The meeting followed the arrest of more than 1,000 quatters at Nyanga on Wednesday and came amid reports that many were being deported to Transkei.

The prayer meeting ended about 1:50pm and a crowd of about 1,000 people gathered outside the cathedral. Then the group walked down Wale Street towards Parliament.

led by a group of priests for the Western Cape, and Brigadier J. Kotze, District Commandant for Cape Town, came out.

They approached the crowd and told the clergy that the march was illegal. After discussions, about 14 members of the clergy walked towards Parliament.

Street where they handed a copy of the memorandum to a police officer at the entrance to Parliament.

Police at the Wale Street entrance appealed to people to disperse. The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, and Brigadier Hennie Kotze, head of

the local security police, and members of his branch were present. At 2pm Colonel Piet van Rensburg, head of the Riot Squad, accompanied by Andrew, then asked the crowd to leave which it slowly did just after 2:30pm the police withdrew and by 3pm the scene was normal.

Then the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, came out and was handed a copy of the memorandum which he promised to give to Dr Koorhof.

Mrs Suzman and Mr Ken

He said the PFP attitude to developments at Nyanga had been marked by an "outraged sort of reaction" and claimed yesterday's protest was the culmination of a campaign in which the PFP had been involved from the start.

Mr Horwood said he had been informed "on excellent authority" that PFP members had been among the crowd moving from the cathedral towards Parliament. He asked whether Mrs Suzman and other PFP members had taken part in the procession and called on the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, to dissociate himself from what had happened.

"My information is that it involved members of his party," he said.

'Disgusting'

"I actually think you are quite disgusting," Dr Slabbert retorted.

Dr Slabbert later issued a statement accusing Mr Horwood of "petty politicking and smear tactics".

"Contrary to the impression he was trying to create with his innuendo, Mrs Suzman was instrumental in preventing a very nasty incident by helping to persuade the crowd to disperse."

Dr Slabbert said Mr Horwood's attack was typical of Nationalist attempts this session to question the integrity of PFP members while avoiding any constructive political debate. They revealed a total lack of ability or willingness by most government members to deal with the merits of any argument.

Shortcomings

"We will not be diverted in this way from our task of exposing the shortcomings of government policies or questioning the adequacy or effectiveness of their methods," he stated.

Mrs Suzman and Mr Ken

To page 2



Pass law
 case: ^{CT} 21/8/81
 A-G 206
 answers
 Streek

Staff Reporter

THE Attorney-General of the Cape Mr D J Rossouw, yesterday reacted to a statement by the political correspondent of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Barry Streek, who said that 'more people should take his stand', after he was informed that charges against him for illegally employing a gardener had been withdrawn

Representations along the lines suggested by Mr Streek to the public that more people should take this stand and which he has alleged he placed before this office would be tantamount to direct defiance of a law and render me unable to exercise the discretion which is a function of my post," the Attorney-General said in a statement

He was reacting to a report which appeared in the Cape Times on Wednesday

Mr Streek's gardener, Mr Thomas Thembani, had been arrested on May 19 for allegedly not having a permit to work in the Western Cape

Summons

As the employer, Mr Streek was issued with a summons and told he could pay an admission of guilt fine of R100 or appear in court. He later declared in a published article that he would not pay, and after his case was postponed three times, Mr Streek was informed by letter that the charge against him had been withdrawn

"I was concerned to note a report in the Cape Times quoting Mr Barry Streek as stating that although he never intended to break the law, he could not and would not pay the fine for giving employment to one of the thousands of people from Transkei and Ciskei who need work so desperately as in principle, that simply could not be regarded as wrong, whatever the consequences and that he had submitted an affidavit to this effect to the prosecutor, the Attorney General's statement said

"I wish to release the only affidavit received by my office from Mr Streek and upon which I based my decision not to institute a prosecution

This affidavit differs entirely from the one Mr Streek is reported to have made to this office

In the affidavit Mr Streek said Mr Thembani was lawfully resident at the premises of his neighbour and that his document was valid until July 31, 1981

- (1) The first statement of a statement.
- (2) The body of the block except the EXTERNAL statements, DIMENSION
- (3) All specification state
- (4) The last line of the su
- (5) The block data subpro
- (6) There may be as many

Rules:

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 BLOCK DATA

His pass was endorsed to expire on December 4, 1980, but due to the expiry date of July 31, it was the genuine belief of both Mr Thembani and Mr Streek's neighbour that he was lawfully entitled to reside and work until July 31 1981

It had been a matter of great surprise to all concerned when it was found that an offence had been committed in that the two expiry dates did not coincide

In his affidavit Mr Streek said this appeared to have been caused by an administrative oversight

"In view of the genuine error there was no intention that an offence should be committed and I respectfully request that the charge against me should be withdrawn," he said

Example:

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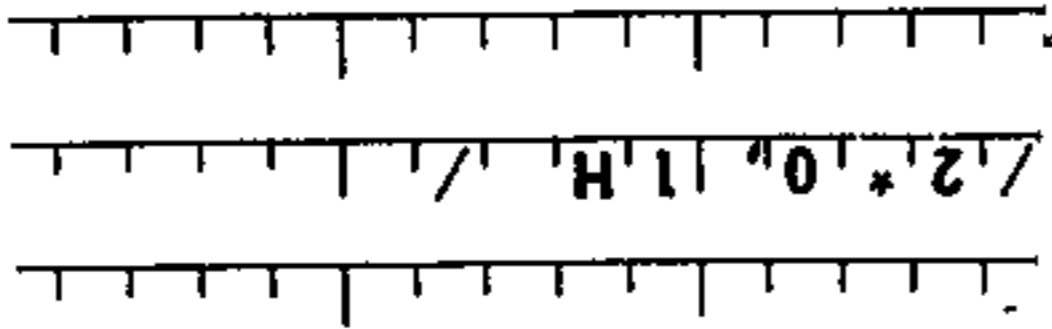
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Van Rensburg defends colleagues

CT 21/8/81

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY— Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) said yesterday that, far from taking part in an illegal procession to Parliament, some of his party colleagues had tried to persuade protesters to disperse.

Mr Van Rensburg was replying during the Budget debate to an attack on PFP members after the lunch-time procession protesting at the treatment of Nyanga squatters.

Mr Chris Rencken (NP Benoni) had accused Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) and other PFP members of being among "demonstrators who tried to march on the precincts of Parliament".

Mr Van Rensburg said it was a pity Mr Rencken had not checked his facts before making this allegation.

After a lunch-time service in St George's Cathedral, a group of people had decided to present a petition to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

"The minister, I understand, was there and something was handed to him by those people."

He said Mrs Suzman and other PFP members had asked the people to disperse because it was illegal to undertake a procession to Parliament.

"The problem with the government is that it is always wrong. They never check their facts and don't know what they are talking about," he stated.

ENDFILE	M T A P E	
WRITEL	(M T A P E , 1 0)	
FORMAT	(. . .)	1 0

Example:

(2) When such an endfile record is encountered during execution of a READ statement, the action taken depends upon the processor being used.

(1) Execution of this statement causes creation of a unique endfile record. The form of this record depends upon the processor being used.

Rules:

ENDFILE n
where, n is either an integer constant or an integer variable identifying an input/output device.

To record an endfile record on a specified input/output device.

Function:

6.8.3. ENDFILE Statement

Pass laws: 7 000 1/8/87 270 206 arrested in Peninsula

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

Nearly 7 000 blacks were arrested in the Peninsula for pass law or influx control offences in the first six months of this year.

They were part of the 38 468 blacks arrested throughout the country by administration board officials in that period under these laws.

In the Peninsula where there has been a recent crackdown following the Nvaaga squatting, 2 483 men and 4 421 women were arrested between January and June.

The figures, amounting to 214 arrests a day nationwide and 38 a day in the Peninsula alone, were given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFDP Moulton).

The number of Peninsula arrests was second only to the East Rand (9 720) and above the West Rand (6 143).

The figures for other main urban centres were Pretoria 31, Johannesburg (including figures for the West Rand) 1 353, Soweto and Maitzberg nil, Durban 377, East London 8, Port Elizabeth 297 and Bloemfontein 953.

Replying to another question from Mrs Suzman, Dr Koornhof said R229 351 had been paid to the Western Cape Administration board in fines imposed during the first six months of the year relating to influx control and identity document offences.

A total of 419 employers had contributed R79 445 of this amount in fines for illegal employment of black people, he said.

The series of steps specified for the solution of a particular problem is called a source program and the notation that the programmer uses for specifying these steps, is a programming language. Except in very few cases (where the programmer uses machine language) the computer cannot "understand" the programming language, the programming language must be translated into instructions that the computer can comprehend. Any programming language that resembles English or the language of mathematics must be translated into machine language before it can have any effect upon computer operation. The combination of the mechanism that accomplishes the translation from programming language to machine language and the data processing system is called the processor.

The following paragraphs discuss machine language to assess each to the problem of evaluation $Z = \frac{Y}{(R + S - T)}$ where the values of R, S, T and Y are given. The fundamental unit of information in a digital computer is the bit (from binary digit). In a digital computer, bits are interpreted by a data processing system in a mutually exclusive manner. In a machine language, a combination of bits, represents a combination of machine language. In a binary system, the digits 0 through 9, represent the digits 0 through 9, respectively. The digits 0 through 9 and A, are represented internally as hexadecimal D represents the digits, 0 through 9, respectively. The digits, 0 through 9, represent the digits, 0 through 9, respectively. The digits, 0 through 9, represent the digits, 0 through 9, respectively. The digits, 0 through 9, represent the digits, 0 through 9, respectively.

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1.2. PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

1.2.1. Machine Language

Removals 'stoke fires of violence'

Apr 21/8/51

THE eviction and removal of people at Nyanga made peaceful change difficult and 'merely stoke the fires of violence,' the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said last night

Dr Dhlomo, who is also Kwazulu's Minister of Education and Culture, was speaking at a dinner in Stellenbosch attended by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development

The dinner inaugurated the South African Youth Foundation, a movement aimed at improving black-white relations

NON-VIOLENT

Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha supported the foundation as it believed in a non-violent strategy.

It had, however, to be admitted that the foundation's launching coincided with 'a climate of great despondency' particularly in the black community

'There have been statements which have left us flummoxed — such as that we blacks are 'crowding out whites in public places and parks'

The events at Nyanga and in the Cape Peninsula over the past few weeks did not augur well for the peaceful change for which Inkatha was working

'Such things make credible the case of those of our brothers who are already saying that we will only resolve our country's problems after we have slaughtered each other

LONELY

'Events such as these make our journey on the path of non-violence extremely lonely and also make our case for peaceful change difficult to sell to most of our people

'The independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda and soon Ciskei have not prevented our brothers from the Transkei building pathetic shacks around Durban or the Town

If the squatter refugees from these areas on your doorsteps are not more secure because of these developments, then you are not more secure,' Dr Dhlomo said

PRIORITIES

Dr Koornhof said three priorities were the removal of all hurtful discrimination, economic regional development and the creation of a meaningful confederation

The formation of the SA Youth Foundation was a milestone in South Africa's history

Young people should beware of fatalism, which dampened initiative and favoured revolutionaries. They should help build a community of hope with a common cause

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e majority were brought from
on their practices. A few
of the local doctors hesitated

The second job was that of cleaning the city. For this a substantial increase in medical and cleaning staff was necessary, but skilled staff was not readily

While the strength of the staff was at low ebb, the Department was called upon to cope with one of the most - if not the most - onerous and exacting services which the Department has ever been required to perform... The difficulties of the work devolving upon the comparatively small number of officers available may be attributed mainly to the fact that the provision of housing, accommodation and furnishing were works of an initial character, the sites upon which covering had to be erected being merely an open tract of country, partially covered by forest plantations. The organisation which had to be inaugurated was necessarily a matter of momentary conception, and the designing and erection of iron buildings for hospital services and other purposes necessitated the immediate rallying of every available man for the gigantic undertaking". 36

labour and reported later:
and the Public Works Department testify. The last bore the brunt of the
the voluminous files of the Colonial Office, the Medical Officer of Health,
location was also later situated. The work involved was considerable, as
on the site of the government forest station at Uitenhage, where the African
creation of a plague hospital and contact camp. These were at once erected
The immediate tasks facing the government were twofold. The first was the

needs, for constantly at the back of their minds was the realisa-
 tion that Africans were by no means fully dependent on wage
 labour. Nevertheless, the significant point is that the CHB
 in particular was fully aware of the need for all employers of
 African labour to orchestrate their interests.

b) Attempts to Control and Monopolise the Recruitment of Labour

From the start the CHB realised that in order to ensure a cheap
 and regular supply of migrant labour, recruitment would have
 to be conducted under a monopoly. It was fully realised that
 the interests of independent native labour agents were funda-
 mentally antagonistic to those of the Board. This is so because
 the native labour agent could only operate in areas where labour
 was relatively scarce and "therefore it is natural that he should
 use his best endeavours to keep it so and with regard to wages
 the higher they are the more he can demand from both the employee
 and the employer to the disadvantage of both".⁶¹

In the files of the CHB there are many offers by native labour
 agents to procure cheap and plentiful labour for the Board.
 The standard reply read "While thanking you for the offer of
 your services, I have to state that the Board is not to employ
 native labour agents, but to get their supply of natives through
 the Colonial Government". Instead the Board relied entirely on
 Cummings of the NAD who procured labour through the colony's
 network of magistrates (e.g. Liefeldt of Willowvale). Thus, in
 April 1903, Heenan was able to inform Cummings that "I have been
 inundated with offers from speculative native agents all over
 the country.

I have declined
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Political Correspondent
 IN THE first six months
 of this year 6 904 blacks
 were arrested in the Pen-
 insula for reference books
 and influx control
 offences
 In the country as a
 whole 38 468 blacks were
 arrested by officers of the
 administration boards for
 these offences in the six-
 month period
 These figures were
 given by the Minister of
 Co-operation and Develop-
 ment, Dr P G J Koornhof,
 in a written reply to
 questions put to him by
 Mrs Helen Suzman, MP.
 On the East Rand nearly
 10 000 people were arres-

**Influx
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 arrests**

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 21/8/81
 206*

ted, and on the West Rand
 more than 6 000
 In reply to another
 question Dr Koornhof said
 R229 351 was paid to the
 Western Cape Administra-
 tion Board in fines during
 that period
 Of this R79 445 was paid
 by 419 employers in fines
 for illegal employment of
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outsider's view

By Joe Latakomo

'This is not a race problem'

In honour of the gentleman who has done so much for the pensioners of the Republic of South Africa and those of other black neighbouring states, the currency in the Republic of Transkei will, the rumour says, be known as One Lapa, representing R1

The value of the Lapa increases tremendously when you cross the border and come into South Africa, and on current exchange rates, is in the region of R20

Which explains why so many Transkeians are leaving their so-called country and heading for the Western Cape, where they are prepared to risk sleeping in freezing cold, jail, shooting and all the other elements just to get away from Transkei

This has resulted in this subject being the main issue discussed in Parliament this week. And what a revelation this was, indeed

Chief spokesman on matters of this sort for the Opposition PFP, Mrs Helen Suzman, was at her best when she tore the Government apart over the problem of Nyanga and the Government's reaction to it

These people, she said, are from poverty and want in from poverty and want in from Ciskei and Transkei. Civilised countries, she said, tried to care for refugees who arrived in their midst, even if they were foreigners

"Here, we have harassed and hounded people, who are our responsibility. They have been treated like an invading army instead of the poor wretches they are, trying to escape hunger and hardship of the so-called homelands".

"There is nothing racist in the issue, nor is it an ideological one, and it has nothing to do with the colour of people's skin"

WHAT, THEN?

Really? Are you sure, Dr K? I thought this issue is all about people not being allowed in the Western Cape because this area is a Coloured Preference area. Has this nothing to do with colour?

I thought these people are only there because they are not allowed to go anywhere in the country, unlike their white counterparts who can just trek up north, go east, west, anywhere, without any problem at all. So what is this about colour not having anything to do with it?

"This is not a political or race problem". Again, should we ask Dr Koornhof whether he is absolutely sure that if these people had been white they would have been treated in exactly the same way?

Of course, we know the answer. In fact, we are sure it would not have reached this in the first place. All sorts of contingency plans would have been put into operation to build accommodation for these people.

JUSTIFYING

There is no doubt that Dr K himself, who assured the Americans that apartheid is dead, is trying to justify that statement by saying there is nothing racist about this issue

He knows the facts. There is poverty and deprivation in the so-called homelands. There are no job opportunities. As far as this government is concerned, they are now the problem of "our neighbouring black state", and they would not "interfere in other countries' internal affairs".

They will gladly get into the police vans in their hundreds and spend time in jail

They know that they have not committed any crime against humanity. Instead, those who treat them this way, are the ones who are committing the crime

The week got off to a scorching start, with the Budget debate. The Government, in its usual fashion, was trying desperately to defend the Budget, suggesting it was "realistic"

The Opposition came out fighting, with Mr Ken Andrew, (PFP, Gardens) saying inflation in South Africa

would remain "disastrously high" until the Government took action to remove "artificial obstructions"

BREAD PRICE

He also referred to the increase in the price of bread as "scandalous". The Minister of Finance, he said, had maintained that South African bread was still among the cheapest in the world, but if the comparative prices were adjusted to per capita income, it was found to be the most expensive out of five major world capitals

Calling on the Minister to review the subsidy on

bread, Andrew suggested that the whole subsidy be used on brown bread, and that GST be used to add to this subsidy

And, finally, as we started, we should end. Back to Dr Lapa Munnik. The old "Pensioners can live on R20 a month" skeleton was brought out of the cupboard, and he was called on to explain his remarks

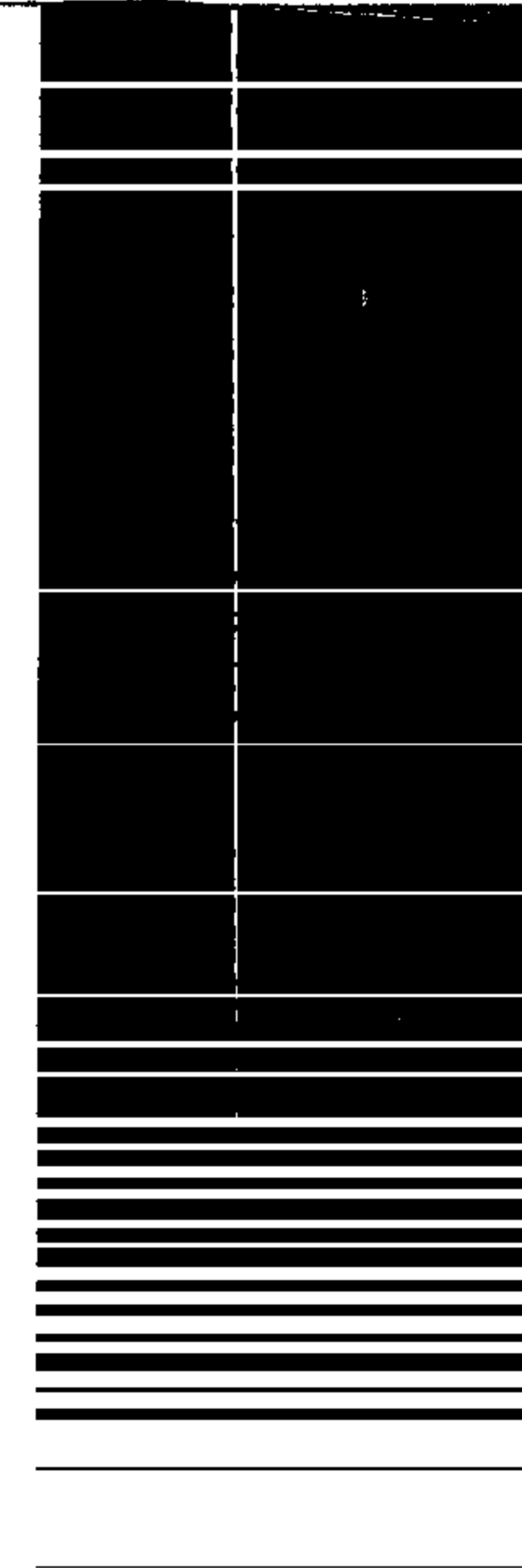
"Is the Minister dealing with cattle or people?" asked Mr Alf Widman

I'm told there was, at some stage, an interjection from the Minister which was inaudible. Was it perhaps an answer to this question?



Finally, when a South Sotho speaking person says he is hungry, he would say "ke a lapa". Any connection there?

again. Generally, sale and leaseback is very clear that ownership can reasonably be regarded as undisturbed. In view of the fact that the lessor and leased back by the originally owned by the lessor. A sale and leaseback normally recommended. For deferred taxation on capital the tax-charge and pre-tax lead failure to do so will lead to a good case for noting differences must reverse). In the case of (which are generally a contra-balances in practice, not a reasonable doubt. Many companies should not be created unless



Of the Department of Co-Operation and Development, Mrs Suzman said: "The co-operation part of the department has consisted of tearing down the shelters and making it as difficult as possible for any assistance to be rendered to the hundreds of people left shivering on the Cape Flats in the coldest, wettest winter for many a year

"The development part was the statement last Friday that those people who were working would be legalised and that he (the Minister) would try to find work elsewhere outside the area, for the others — but their families would not necessarily be allowed to stay with them".

But of course, instead of sitting back and accepting that this is the truth, nothing but the truth, out came Dr Piet Koornhof in defence of himself, the Government and the actions of his officials at Nyanga

Even the SABC has been able to find people who only really wanted to work. I am looking forward to their report on Midweek next week, for, only when the harsh realities of the situation are brought into the homes of the whites who live so comfortably will the majority of the understand what this is all about

We are sure these squatters are hardly interested in politics. They do not care about one-man-one-vote. They do not plan to overthrow the Government

They are only interested in leading a reasonably secure life. They want jobs. And a family life of sorts. That, and nothing more. They want homes to return to every night after work

WHOSE CRIME?

Right now, the people at Nyanga will stand back and watch their shacks go up in

CAPE TOWN — More than 20 policemen in camouflage uniforms and with dogs confronted a crowd of about 1 000 people who refused to disperse after being told their march to Parliament was unlawful

The confrontation, which resulted in a passerby being bitten on the leg and a police brigadier being attacked by one of the dogs, followed a lunch-time prayer meeting at St George's Cathedral at which a memorandum, destined for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was read out

The crowd eventually dispersed after appeals were made by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP member for Houghton, and Mr Ken

Andrew, PFP member for Gardens. The two told the crowd that the memorandum had been handed over

The prayer meeting ended about 1 50pm and the crowd gathered outside the cathedral and later started walking in the direction of Parliament, led by a group of priests

A number of people in the crowd carried banners and posters, one of which read "Families must live together"

As the march entered the gardens surrounding Parliament, Brigadier G J Odendal, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, and Brigadier J Kotze, District Commandant for Cape Town, approached the clergy at the head of the march and told them to tell the people to disperse as the march was illegal

After discussions, a group of about 14 members of the clergy were allowed past and walked up to the

entrance to Parliament and handed over a copy of the memorandum to a police officer

Later the riot squad under Colonel Piet van Rensburg took up positions and the crowd was given 15 minutes to disperse

When they ignored the order, police moved forward pushing the crowd back towards the Cathedral. It was at this stage that a passerby, Mr Sidney Smith, was bitten on the

leg. At the same time, one of the dogs leapt at Brigadier Odendal and hit him

At the same time, plain clothes police made light-bulbs flash into the crowd and some of the police were being carried by the marchers. Scuffles broke out

Shortly afterwards, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange came out and was handed another copy of the memorandum which he promised to hand over to Dr Koornhof

Mrs S Suzman and Mr Andrew, in whose constituency Parliament falls, then asked the crowd to leave which it slowly did

- DDC
Parliamentary debate, page 5.

Police halt march on Parliament

1 000 Cape squatters at Kei border

21/8/81 - 206 DD 21/8/81
206 103 3210

KEI BRIDGE — More than 600 squatters from the Western Cape had arrived here in nine buses by 6.30 pm yesterday.

More were expected later and a total of 17 buses bringing more than 1 000 men, women and children from Nyanga-East was expected by 3 am today

Kei Bridge residents said police were in the area by 7 am yesterday and road-blocks had been set up. Efforts to get any official comment from the officers on the scene were unsuccessful

We were told they were busy transferring the squatters from buses to eight train coaches set up

to ferry the people across the Kei Bridge

A railways official said the people were prisoners who were being deported.

Journalists on the scene were allowed to look at the area and even get among the buses but they were warned not to talk to the "prisoners"

The buses left Cape Town on Wednesday night

South African Police worked with a customs official in putting the people onto the train

The post commander on the Transkei end, Lt M M Mokoatsi, said he had been informed yesterday that people from Nyanga would be arriving by bus

He was surprised when

told they were being transferred onto trains

He said he did not have any staff to man the railways entrance to Transkei and sending in people by train would complicate their sorting out

By
LESLIE XINWA

"I had deployed my men for extra duties because of what we were told I was not aware the people would be crossing the bridge by rail," he said

Lt Mokoatsi said that in the past there had been numerous problems with people being deported from South Africa

"There have been occasions when people who were not Transkeians were deported to Transkei and we have had instances where people who came from Glen Grey, for instance, who should have been sent to Queenstown, being brought to this end

"This means we have to find means of getting these people to their homes"

The area in which the transfer from the buses to the train coaches was being done — Sihota station — is not visible from the Transkei border post

Lt Mokoatsi said he was

going to look into the matter

In Umtata the Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S Mdledle, said his ministry was unaware of any intention to send Transkeian citizens back home

He said the first he had heard of the return of the people from Nyanga was from the Daily Dispatch

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, The Rev G T Vika, flew to Cape Town yesterday morning to sort out misunderstanding which had arisen over an agreement with the South African Government on the position of Transkeian citizens who were in the Western Cape illegally. Mr Mdledle said

A Cape Town correspondent reports that an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development confirmed that a total of 1 059 people had been put aboard buses heading for the Transkei border

Mr Johan Eyssen, the department's liaison officer, said the figure included 414 men, 470 women and 175 children. They would be driven by bus to Kei Bridge where they would be given train tickets to stations nearest to their home towns.

Mr Eyssen said a total of 1 283 people were detained during Wednesday's raid on the Nyanga East camp site. Sixty eight

were found to be legally in the area and were released immediately. A further six people accepted offers of employment elsewhere in the country. The remaining 150 people, who were from the Ciskei, were referred to the Langa Aid Centre, where their cases were being examined

The director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T. Mills, said the people on the buses had been given provisions for the road, including milk and baby food, reports Sapa

Blacks from the Ciskei were being given the opportunity of work elsewhere or of having their positions regularised if they had work in the Peninsula, he said

Those who did not want to accept would be sent back to where they came from if they asked for this

If they did not want to do this, they would be prosecuted

How stop :

CAPE TOWN Michael Brain, 34, serious injury when thief he was trying to smash the car back of his motor

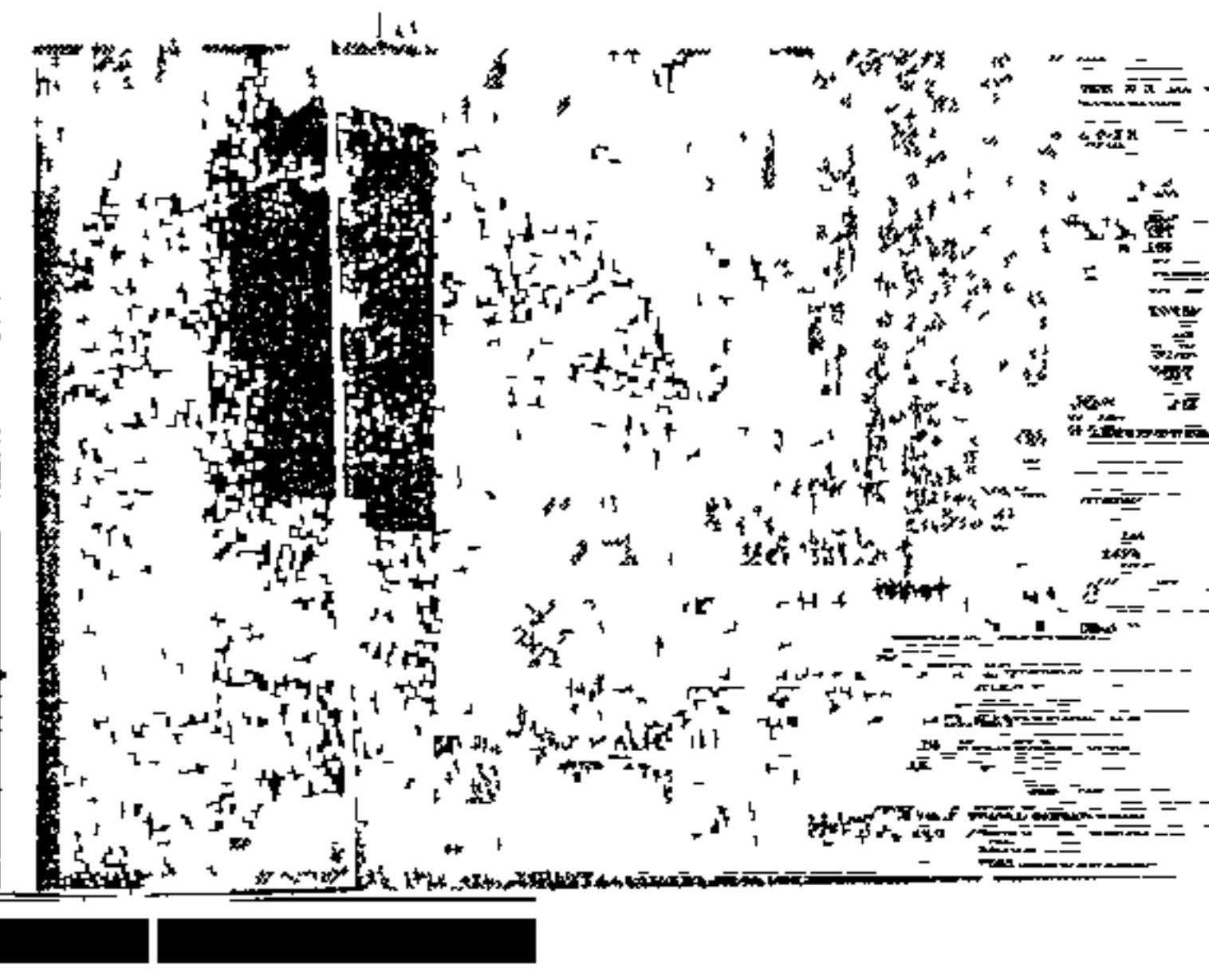
Mr Brain said a hour phoned him that he had just imported sports car down the road

He set off in pursuit his motorcycle and up with his Je Interceptor, which able of doing about km/h

"I took a chance drove alongside to stop", Mr Brain "I recognised the

A LOUNGE SUITE WHICH WILL GRACE ANY HOME SOLID IMPERIA

Late deliveries



Squatters from Nyanga, in the Cape, are transferred from buses to railway coaches to take them across the Kei Bridge to Transkei

206

Heenan, General Manager of the Table Bay Harbour Board, that ...

"I fear there is little prospect of their being induced to enter upon the stipulated service at 3/6. They gave me to understand that rather than do so they would submit to any punishment them for breach of contract. Under the contract, they would be expected to accept their offer and to cancel the contract, however the matter, however the Board saw this type of action against head and Jerry Mbange. Thus in Sept. 1951, however, was time, however, was the superintendent, the superintendent had returned two days later Robb action "as the men to work elsewhere" circles as something resolved until the case hinged on the evidence of the (ly) that pressure in Willowvale and to the Cape until

Meanwhile, subtle dispute. Liefeldt "Headman Sipunzi and his brother and the not to receive rat when terms of agree strongly suspects interfering with h days later headed

THE Western Cape Society for Marriage and Family Life yesterday protested at the 'ill-conceived' manner in which the law had been implemented against the Nvanga squatters

At the annual meeting of the society, held at the BP Cinema, a motion was adopted stating the society's 'distress at the ill-conceived manner in which the law of the land is being implemented against families without shelter in the Nvanga East area resulting in the disruption and breakdown of family life'

In his chairman's report, Mr D A J Innes, said South Africa had the unenviable position of having the highest divorce rate in the Western world

The State left 'much to be desired' by way of encouragement and support in ensuring the effectiveness of remedial and educational services for marriage and family life

Arrests at Nyanga: Full story in US

Argus Bureau
NEW YORK — The arrest of the Nvanga squatters was strongly reported in two of the most influential newspapers in the United States today — the New York Times and the Washington Post
The story was a page lead, on inside pages, in both newspapers
The news that three members of the African National Congress (ANC) had been sentenced to death by a Pretoria court also received comprehensive coverage
In the Washington Post a half page was devoted to the two stories and the New York Times carried a picture of police arresting squatters

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new to speed up the ng to their homes and considered in legal it could not be present evidence, since magistrate as against claimed (somewhat curious-

ties bound him to remain able to make the journey of the NAD to say that T. to give evidence that

erstood that they were pay. Sipunzi was present explained by me. He id other bad agents of

men" 12 A telegram three CT, read: "Kindly instruct

Marriage
Argus 21/8/51
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on squatters

Border to block

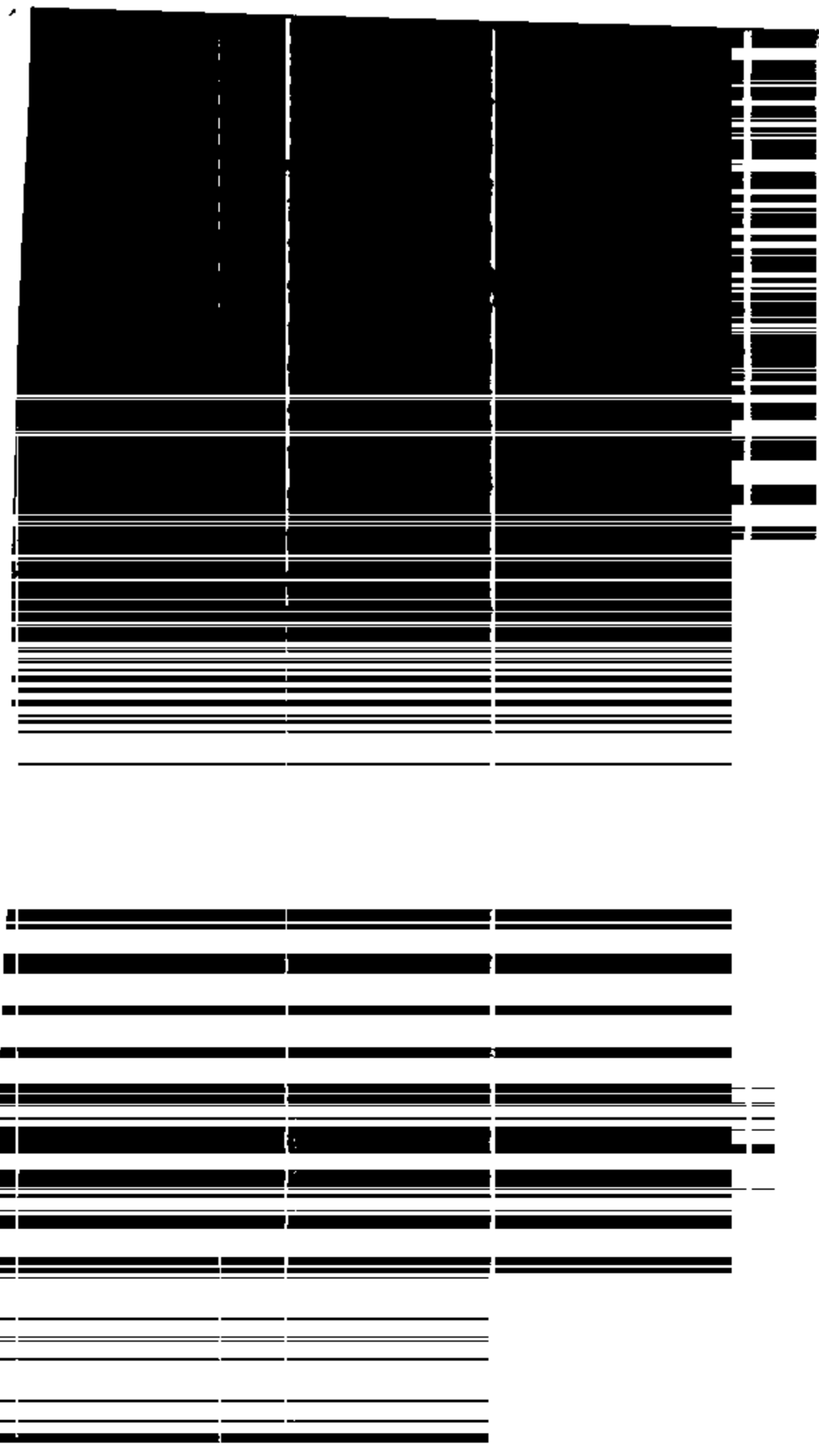
Aug 21/8/81

Sealed squatters

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21/8/81

206



Staff Reporters
TRANSKEI'S borders with South Africa have been sealed off to prevent the Nyanga squatters, who were sent back to the homeland this week, returning to South Africa.

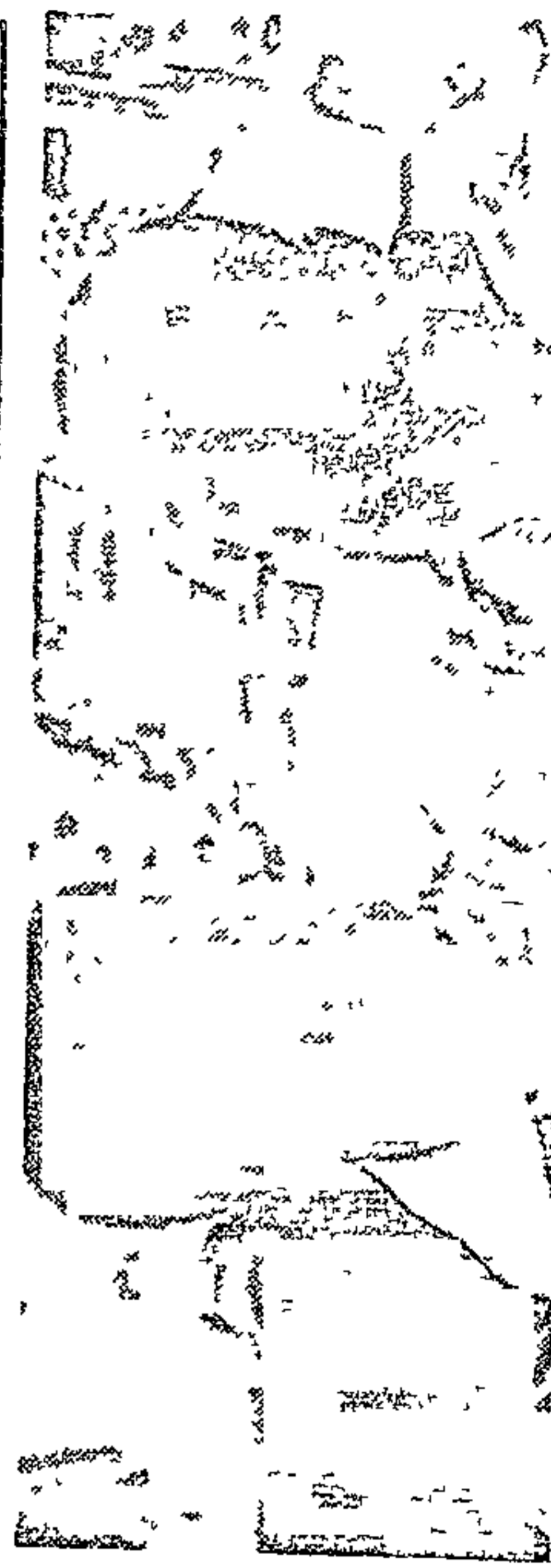
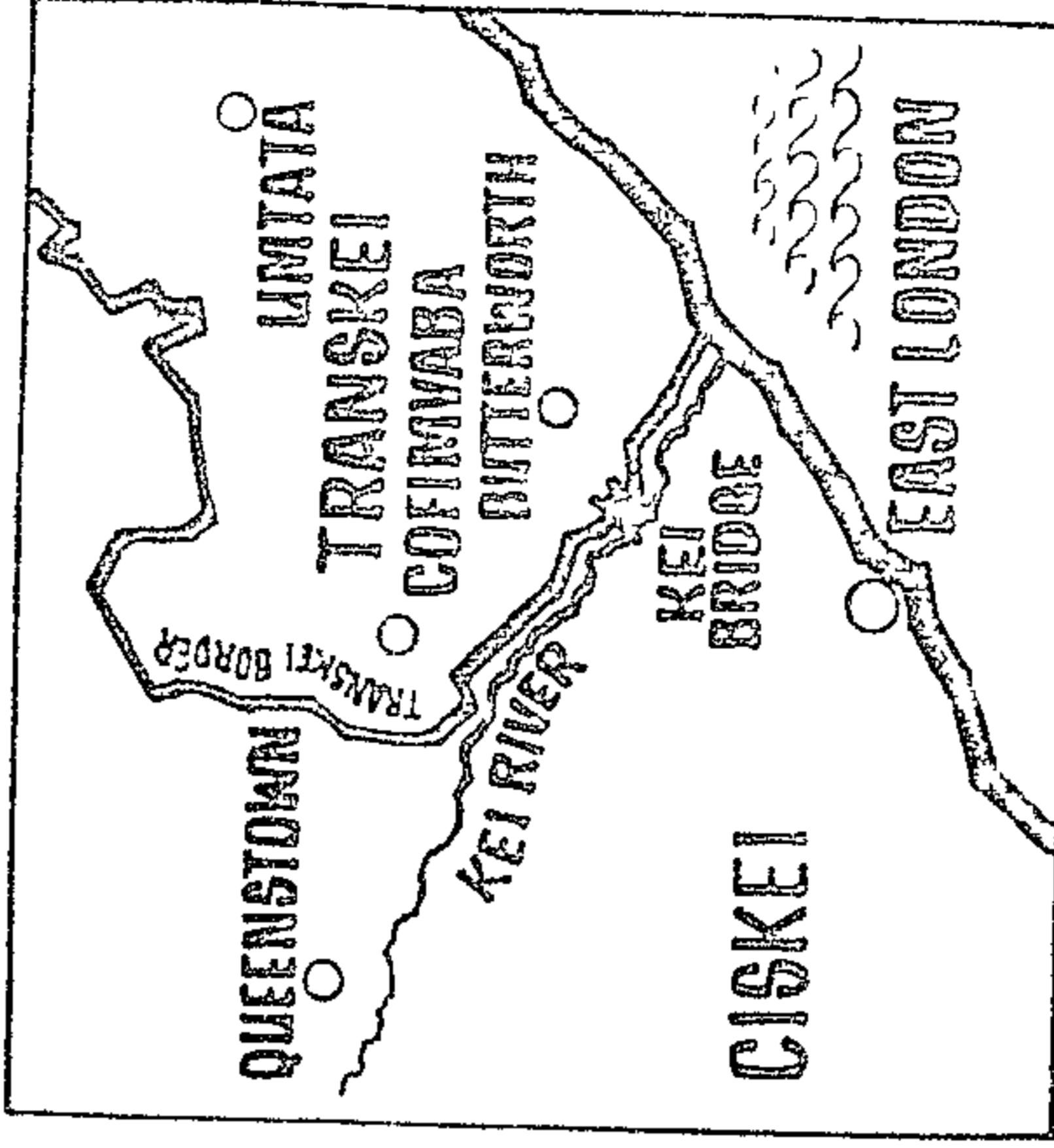
More than 1 000 squatters arrested in a massive dawn swoop by police on the 'no name' camp at Nyanga on Wednesday were put into 17 railway buses and transported back to Transkei.

The squatters were sent back into Transkei when the buses reached the border post at Kei Bridge last night.

The arrival of the deported squatters in Transkei was completely unexpected in spite of assurances by the South African Government that it was done in co-operation with Transkei authorities.

This was disclosed today by the Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Mr C M Mancotywa, who said he did not think arrangements had been made to receive the squatters in Transkei because he and the Transkei Government were not aware of the move.

Neither myself nor the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev D T Vika, knew the people were being returned until they were already on the buses.



LOST Little Madeha Langana, 4, and his sister, Notyuhla, 3, were separated from their parents following a pre-dawn raid

The Argus Correspondent in Durban reports that in Umtata the Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S Mdledle, said his ministry was unaware of any intention to send the Transkeian citizens home.

Roadblock

He said Mr Vika flew to Cape Town yesterday to sort out a misunderstanding over an agreement with the South African Government on the position of Transkeian citizens in the Western Cape illegally.

Meanwhile the police set up a roadblock at the usually uncontrolled border crossing into Transkei near Queenstown, and stopped every bus, truck and car coming into South Africa from Transkei.

Those who did not have the necessary papers were arrested and moved by the truck-load to the police station in Queenstown.

Rail coaches

It is not yet known whether they will be charged or merely returned once more across the border.

When the Nyanga squatters reached the Transkei border post — the first nine buses about 6.30 pm, — they were transferred to eight railway coaches for destinations in Transkei. Their tickets were supplied by the authorities.

The buses were escorted by a large contingent of police, and met by railway officials and border post personnel.

Escorted

Railway officials referred to the squatters as 'prisoners'.

The buses were escorted as far as the border by police vehicles from Cape Town including two lorries carrying a contingent of police in riot dress.

Police were preparing to return to Cape Town early.

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

See Pages 3, 5, 7 and 8

WHERE DO THE SQUATTERS GO?

WHERE do the squatters, who are bundled into buses and put on trains to get them out of the Western Cape and into the 'homelands' go? What fate lies in store for them and their children? What of their future? To get the answers to these questions and more, The Argus sent two reporters and a photographer into the homelands for a first-hand look. The first of three reports appears on Page 13.

1 000

take

refuge in

church

THE number of squatters who escaped Tuesday's dawn raid on the 'no name' camp and took refuge in a nearby church yesterday has risen to about 1 000.

The number of people at the church which tripled from about 300 early yesterday to 969 today included two children — a brother and sister — whose parents are believed to have been deported to Transkei.

Madotha, 4, and Notyuhla Lingani, 3, became separated from their parents after the pre-dawn raid on the 'no-name' camp two days ago. The only clothes they have are what they are wearing.

TENTS

After spending the night in three tents and the church, many having their first night under a 'roof' after five weeks in the cold at the squatter camp, most stood huddled in thick and dry blankets today waiting for soup, food or coffee.

About 250 children, among whom are 80 babies, many suffering from diarrhoea, rash and coughs are receiving medication from the mobile Red Cross clinic which has been at the church since yesterday.

The mobile clinic stayed open during the night.

RELATIVES

Many people at the church were still searching for lost relatives.

Most of the mothers and the children stayed in the three tents provided by the Red Cross, safe from the slight south-easter which blew today.

Nyanza GOVERNMENT MISINFORMED



Mr Ken Ardrew

Political Correspondent
HOUSING OF SQUATTERS
 Mr Ken Ardrew says that after a week's work in the Nyanza area, he has found that the Government is not doing enough to solve the housing problem of the squatters in the Nyanza area.

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Transkei

CP 22/8/81
churches

help ⁽²⁰⁶⁾

stranded

families

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — This city yesterday became the dumping ground for South Africa's Transkei rejects

And the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, delivered a stinging rebuke to the South African Government

While government officials consulted, the Transkei Council of Churches took the initiative early yesterday morning and shepherded the displaced people from Cape Town to church halls in the city

Parishioners of the Catholic and Anglican communities rallied round to provide food and warmth for more than seven hundred men women and children who arrived here by train from the border at Kei River

About 400 of the homeless were being accommodated at the Catholic church hall and more than 300 were at the Anglican church hall

By late yesterday afternoon, officials of the Department of the Interior had made arrangements to bus most of the people to districts where they had either families or friends who could provide a haven for them over the weekend

All of them were told to report to the local district commissioners on Monday morning for further assistance

Tired

Both church halls became nothing more than refugee centres yesterday morning. Bewildered, tired, ill-clad people sat around waiting for officialdom to make the next move with their lives. Babies-in-arms and toddlers, many of them with diarrhoea, kept their mothers fully occupied

The chairman of the council of churches, the Rev R S Ngcobo, said many of the people had told him they had been told to go to the Western Cape Administration offices because they would be offered work

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr M. Titus, said his department had arranged for the squatters to be taken to areas where relatives or friends could help them until Monday, when they had been asked to report to the local district commissioners

Chief George Matanzima, who is confined to bed on doctors orders, issued the following statement "It has been with the greatest shock and dismay that I have received the news that these people had been bundled into buses and sent to Transkei without the authorities concerned even making sure they were all Transkeian citizens

"To me this forced removal of people, some of whom have never been Transkeian citizens, is nothing other than evidence that South Africa has no regard for the black man, and more than anything, it shows that the South African Government does not recognize Transkei as an independent state

"When the Status of Transkei Act was passed, Transkei made it abundantly clear that it would not allow the Republic of South Africa to use it as a dumping ground for the people that South Africa did not want"

Kei border post 'open'

EAST LONDON — It was work as usual at the Kei Bridge border post last night, in spite of reports that the post had been closed to prevent Nyanga squatters taken to Transkei from returning to the Cape

An official at the post said last night the post was definitely open and he was at that moment dealing with travellers passing through

He said that after the report on SATV news that the post had been closed to halt the squatters, numerous people had phoned to check if they could pass through

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in DO-implied list	
Incrementation Parameter,	
Implied Type Declaration	
Reference	Page

CT 22/8/87
 Deported
 mother left
 baby behind

Staff Reporter

A SEVEN-WEEK-OLD baby was left behind when squatters were deported following the dawn sweep on the Nyanga camp on Wednesday.

The mother was one of more than 1 000 squatters arrested and put on buses to Transkei. Friends of the mother identified the child as Alfred Bartue.

When the police ordered the women to leave the Nyanga site, baby Alfred went with them.

He is now being fed and looked after by the squatters who have taken refuge outside the nearby Holy Cross Church. The women do not plan to move.

The Red Cross was at the site, so was a cross which the squatters say the Administration Board removed from the "no-name" camp at Nyanga because "no structures could be left behind".

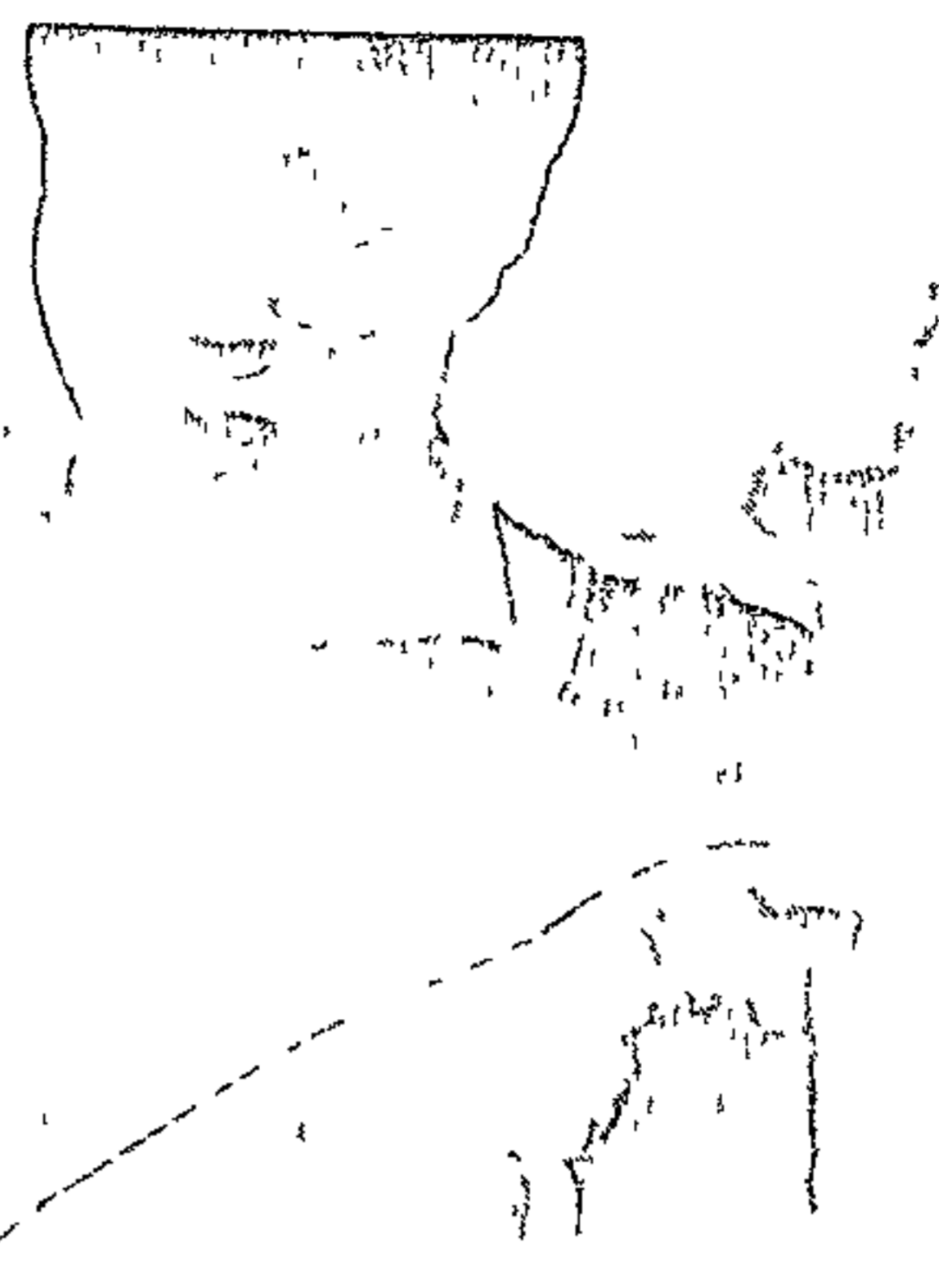
Mary Sibi, a churchworker from St Gabriel's, Guguletu, who has provided food and blankets for the squatters, said the cross was a symbol of hope for the squatters who prayed every day and night.

She also said the squatters now included illegal Ciskeians who had been given permits to go home and Transkeian families who were hoping to be given employment.

The Cape Times reported the plight of baby Alfred to the director general of the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, through a department spokesman. The spokesman later conveyed Mr Mills' reply.

Alfred Bartue, the seven-week old baby, whose mother was deported, is cuddled by one of his foster mothers Cecilia Mondawovalke.

Alfred is the director general of the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, through a department spokesman. The spokesman later conveyed Mr Mills' reply. "If there is such a child at the Holy Cross squatters site, and the case is reported to the Chief Commissioner by social workers at the site, the department will accept responsibility for the baby and reunite him with his mother in Transkei. But it must be ascertained that this is the child of a mother who was deported."



- (19) There is no logical IF statement (5.3)
- (20) There is no provision for extended range in a DO loop (5.4)
- (21) There is a maximum of four instead of five octal digits in a PAUSE statement (5.6.1).
- (22) There is no form control character for formatted output records (6.3).
- (23) There are no D, G, or L field descriptors (6.3.3)
- (24) There is no provision in FORMAT statement for scale factor (6.3.3), data exponent on input for F field descriptor (6.3.3.2.2), or second level of parentheses (6.3.3.5, 6.6).
- (25) In numeric fields, blanks are permitted only to the left of the first nonblank character and between the sign of the field and the next nonblank character (6.3.3.2).
- (26) In formatted READ and WRITE statements, I must be the statement label of the FORMAT statement, no array name is permitted (6.4, 6.5).
- (27) There are no logical statement functions (8.2)
- (28) Basic FORTRAN provides only the following intrinsic functions: ABS, IABS, FLOAT, IFIX, SIGN, and ISIGN (8.3)
- (29) Basic FORTRAN provides only the following basic external functions: EXP, ALOG, SIN, COS, TANH, SQRT, and ATAN (8.5.1).

Treatment at Nyanga IS CRUEL

THE government's handling of the Nyanga squatter problem was criticized in the Provincial Council yesterday as "ham-handed, insensitive and cruel"

Speaking during the debate on the final reading of the Provincial Budget, the opposition's spokesman on finance, Mr Geoff Everingham, said 33 years of National Party rule had seen one piece of "vicious legislation" after another, which had poisoned race relations in South Africa

Replying to a warning from Mr Frik van Deventer (NP Maitland) not to stretch the government's patience too far, Mr Everingham said the Progressive Federal Party was neither afraid of the National Party nor of facing a real change in the country

He referred to the government's "dangerous tendency" to regard all criticism as subversive, and stressed that the NP must face up to the "unpalatable realities" in the country

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 A complex data type item is represented internally as two consecutive real type items. Therefore, for each of the pair (the first is the real part and the second is the imaginary part), a real type conversion code is required.

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22/8/81

Over-squatter problem

their actions could not be the greatest stretch of the imagination be squared with the Christian faith.

The debate essentially revolved around two issues — the impossibility of applying effective inflation control, given the desperate rural poverty and the latter failure of the Government to prepare for the inevitable mass urban migration of which, as such as their table part of the process.

The full implications of the urbanization process presently under way in South Africa was spelled out by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition in his opening speech. Quoting several pertinent reports from various sources he pointed out that by the year 2000 — with or without inflation control — 75% of the country's black population would be urbanised. The housing of this number of people would need a total expenditure of R60 billion.

Put another way to house everybody will require the building of another city the size of Soweto every year between now and the turn of the century. What was the National Party's response to these realities asked Dr Slabbert. "Hundreds of people have been arrested right here in the Western Cape. Thousands are in jail when this Government is coping with the problems of urbanisation. It blindly ignores the fact that urbanisation is taking place right here in the Western Cape."

"The theme was hammered

As Parliament opened, debate in Cape Town focused on the over-squatter problem and the PNP's alleged role in whipping up Cape Town's over-squatter problem. Events were further inflamed by the PNP's alleged role in the over-squatter problem of which it was the main proponent. The PNP's alleged role in the over-squatter problem was also the subject of a mass demonstration and some 600 workers of the PNP demonstrated in front of the PNP's Cape Town headquarters.

The Government's response to the black urbanization process

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SQUATTERS: U.S. FAITH 'WIPE OUT'

Argus 22/8/77 (340) 206 (100)

Weekend Argus
Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Events at squatter camps around the Cape Peninsula had wiped out any remaining belief among Americans in the 'vague and illusory promises' of South African leaders, says Mr John Anderson, former United States Presidential candidate

Addressing students at Rhodes University yesterday, Mr Anderson said the

System 'offends man's soul and spirit'

United States should continue to put pressure on South Africa until apartheid was dismantled

The dismantling had to include a definite timetable to extend the franchise to people of all races and to involve all groups in planning a democratic future

Mr Anderson said mankind had a soul and a spirit that was offended by a system which denied

human rights, which registered people's race, segregated them in housing and education and which denied them a vote.

'It is not just what happened at Nyanga, but the whole system that denies the quality, dignity and humanity of human beings, that has to come down'

He said the belief by South African spokesmen that it was necessary to maintain a 'cruel and in-

human system' in the interests of cultural and national preservation was so much sophistry when, as in Nyanga, innocent victims of apartheid were brutalised in a manner which caused so many of South Africa's citizens to speak out

Meanwhile, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev Gladwin Vika, has been reported as saying the deported

Nyanga squatters should have accepted the jobs they were offered by the South African Government

Mr Vika criticised some clerics for the part they played in the events which led to the deportation.

He said they claimed to be fighting for principle, but that 'Our people did not go to Cape Town to fight for principles. They went there to find jobs.'

Mr John Anderson

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Squatter mothers 'frantic with worry'

TWO of the three lost children pictured in The Argus this week after the mass arrest of squatters at the Nyanga 'no-name' camp have been identified by their deported mothers in Umtata

Meanwhile 19 mothers among the 600 people who arrived there yesterday were not certain of the whereabouts of their children and were 'frantic with worry'

Nomondo, 4, and Nzamem, 2, back left and right, with the Rev Syd Lockett of Wynberg, were identified by their mothers after they were shown the picture which appeared in The Argus on Wednesday.

FRANTIC

Ncumisa, 3, front, is still unidentified.

A spokesman for the Anglican Church in Umtata said mothers among the 600 people who arrived there yesterday, were not certain of where their children were

'Some say children were left behind at Cape Town hospitals while others are hoping relatives or friends are taking care of their children'

'I can tell you they are all frantic with worry,' the spokesman said.

The people arrived in Umtata by train after they were transferred from buses, which brought them from Nyanga, to eight railway coaches at the Kei Bridge border post with South Africa.

Within three hours of their arrival in Umtata, the people were packed into buses and driven to their places of origin in Transkei's various districts

Before the buses took them away, they waited in the railway station waiting rooms, where women and children, including babies, were jampacked on concrete floors.

The men milled around outside the crowded station passages wrapped in damp blankets which had been wet since they were transferred into railway coaches yesterday.

Among the groups were

mothers who came without their children, and children who had left their parents behind and had no idea where their relatives were.

In Johannesburg the Chief Rabbi, Mr B. M. Casper has condemned the 'forcible removal of homeless squatters from their miserable shacks' in Nyanga.

In a statement Rabbi Casper said the eviction of the squatters in the Cape 'must surely touch even the most heartless of men'

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday defended the Government's arrest of the 2000 squatters.

Mr Botha told foreign correspondents that the squatters were Transkeian citizens.

'They are not South African citizens. They are like the Mexicans in the United States — Weekend Argus Correspondent, Sapa-AP.



'Home' for squatters will not be sweet

Star 22/8/81

The homelands to which the Nyanga squatters are being sent are unlikely to welcome them home. Life for too many there already is a losing struggle against poverty and unemployment in a harsh environment.

A 10-day investigation by an Argus team of reporters and a photographer found a land in which the lot of the old is despair and that of the young frustration.

The idyllic image of rural life with picturesque huts, green fields, home-grown food, and a healthy family environment for the children is out of date.

In the dustbowl of Oxton, thousands of families continue to live in a temporary town which defies all logic. A closer settlement in the Whittlesea area, it exists in a vacuum without agricultural or industrial base.

Bruce Norman is a young man with a guitar, the son of an evangelist, who dreams of escaping from a life without hope through his music.

*"Help, help me Lord
I've suffered the whole of
my life"*

*I need somebody to help
me succeed*

*I can't get a penny
I'm tired of living
I want to feel free and
freshened"*

"As soon as I get some money, I will get far away from here," he says.

At the other end of the Ciskei in the Peddie district, is the latest camp of misery to be created by the policy of removing "surplus people" from "white" areas or farms — Kammaskraal.

Grey-bearded Mr B Mpata, 71, and his wife Nofikile were resettled last year from a farm at Alexandria where they had lived and worked all their lives, after the ownership of the farm changed hands.

Like many other old people, they carry the burden of bringing up young children. Two are the children of Mr Mpata's dead brother and three are the children of their daughter who works in Port Elizabeth.

The family was dumped in one of the "tomato box" shacks which have been planted in their hundreds at camps like Glenmore and Elukhanyweni, with a stony garden in which to grow vegetables.

On the farm they had an acre of "beautiful black land" to plough and kept cattle, goats and pigs. When they were moved they were forced to sell their livestock at low prices.

Resistance was futile. The new owner of the farm was very angry, says Mr Mpata, and told the people "I don't want you, you must go."

The only work for some people at Kammaskraal is

on the distant Tsebe irrigation scheme. Mr Mpata relies on a social pension and receives "very little money" from his daughter.

Mrs Mpata says the family eats porridge when they have mielie meal, or cooked mielies, samp and spinach from the garden.

They have no beans, fat or peas, and no money to buy meat.

Water they collect from an open dam.

Many of the 300 families at Kammaskraal do not have even wooden houses. Families resettled from the Woodridge area were given tents.

Some still live in the worn tents more than a year after their arrival, but most families have put up makeshift "zinc" shacks.

According to a social worker's report on Kammaskraal the Woodridge people were relocated after appealing to the Ciskei Government for land of their own.

All they have found so far is uncertainty.

Among them is the family of Mr Adam Sombozi (63) who has one son working on the mines and another who has worked on contract in Cape Town but is now out of work.

"There are rumours that we will be moved again," says Mrs Noamen Sombozi (63). "If the government says we must stay we will stay. If they say we must move, we will move. We can't force matters."

"But we want to be settled. At the moment we can do nothing."

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Prayers for

Homeless

IT was bitterly cold at Ntanga East on Sunday when hundreds of squatters and concerned citizens attended an interdenominational service there.

Speakers after speakers referred to the Bible and in particular the passage which says that no man should separate what God had joined together. They implored the authorities to deal with the squatters in a humane manner and allow them to live together as families.

Removal to the homelands was rejected and squatters were urged to stand firm. They were assured of the support of the people of Cape Town by the Rev Simon Dikala.

In an emotional speech to the crowd the Rev Dikala said Dr Koornhof will tell you that we are agitators but I want to tell you that if we are agitators then we are agitators for God. We are agitators for his (Dr Koornhof's) God.

After a two-week impasse on the squatter problem the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced on Sunday that he had found 1 000 jobs in Orange Free State and Transvaal for those unemployed.

He also said that people in the area illegally but with jobs in the Western Cape would be allowed to stay.

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- 1 Smoking in Non-smoking areas.
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- 4 Unauthorized use of hazardous equipment.
- 5 Making safety devices inoperative.

Safety rules are made for the guidance of the worker to help him prevent and guard against accidents and injury. Perhaps more so than in any other field, safety rules must be enforced with a strong will. Contravention of these rules must necessitate strong disciplinary action being taken. Even to the extent of dismissal if necessary. In particular strong disciplinary action is indicated against the following offences

LA FORTIFICATION OF SAFETY RULES

Once safety rules have been formulated and agreed upon it is essential that they are implemented into the system with the minimum of delay, and with the full knowledge and acceptance of all who are to be bound by them.

As has already been said, careful thought and planning in setting safety rules is essential. If they are to be effective.

4 Are the rules - too many, too broad, too meaningless?

Why we had to speak out over Nyanga

By MAUREEN BARNES

TOP businessmen this week described the "soul-searching" behind their decision to make a public statement.

The statement condemned the Government's handling of the squatter problem

It was signed by 13 chief executives who normally steer clear of politics and controversy

In interviews in Cape Town this week, several of them spoke of the "distress and shame" they felt over the way the Government has behaved and their "disillusion after the high hopes" they had after the Carlton conference two years ago

Wide range

The statement was organised by Mr Len Abrahamse, a director of a wide range of national companies in banking, insurance and engineering

Mr Abrahamse said "In talking to other businessmen last week, I became aware of a growing distress over the Nyanga affair, so I decided to draft the statement"

"I approached some of my business associates and discov-

TOP BUSINESSMEN TELL OF SOUL-SEARCHING ABOUT SQUATTERS

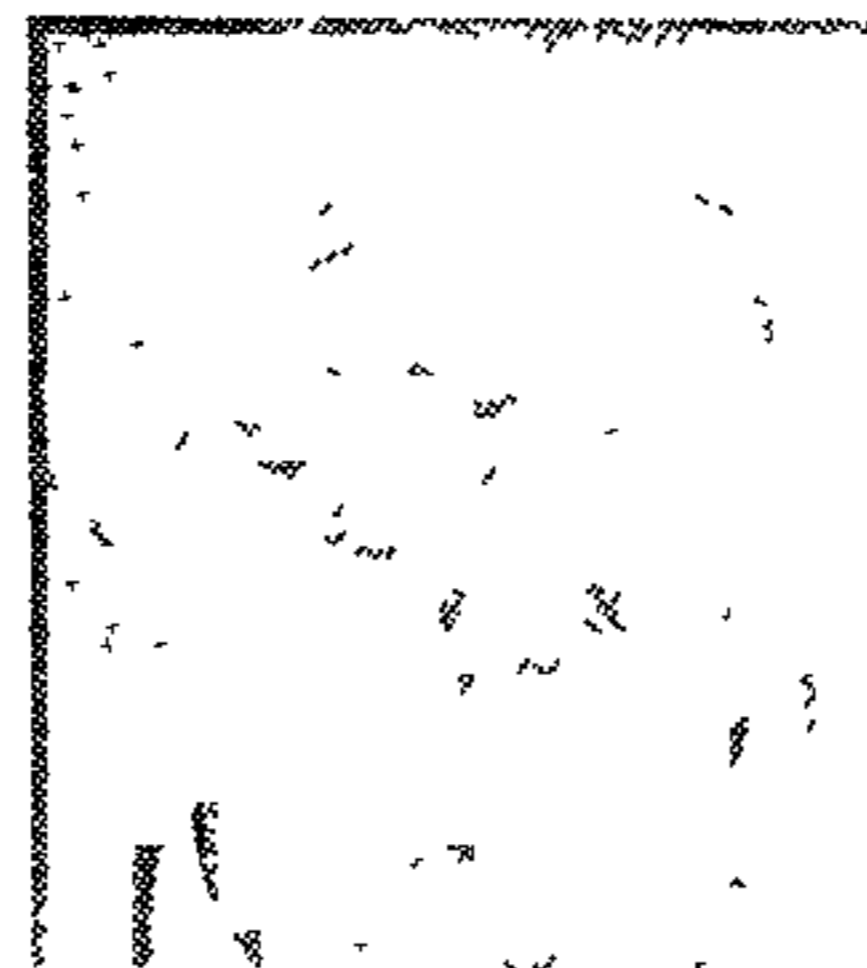


LEN ABRAHAMSE
Growing distress

ered that three or four of them were already thinking on similar lines

"We are mostly men who keep out of politics and the public spotlight, but we all felt it was time to make a stand"

Mr David Susman, chairman of the Woolworths and



DAVID SUSMAN
Conscience troubled

Truworths group of companies, normally keeps a low public profile

But, he said, his conscience was troubled by the Government's treatment of the hapless squatters

"Everyone who signed the statement has been involved in



RENIER VAN ROOYEN
Terrible shame

trying to alleviate the suffering we have seen around us in these past weeks

"On a personal level we have tried to assist these unfortunate people

"Some have sent food, some have provided transport, and many of the wives have been involved

"I have done more soul-searching since I signed the statement than before, as I am afraid it might be a sop to my conscience

"My prime motive in signing the statement was one of compassion

"None of us liked the idea of going into print, and this was not intended as a political

statement but the business community had to be seen to be standing up and being counted

"I personally feel that the blacks no longer want amelioration of individual problems

"They are going to throw more and more issues at us and we had better learn to handle them

"As a South African, I would like to be proud of my country but sometimes it is made very difficult," he said

Mr Renier van Rooyen, chairman of the Pep group, who has recently taken control of the giant I L Back clothing empire, said

"Anyone with compassion would be distressed, especially as these removals always seem to take place in wintertime when it is bitterly cold

Humane

"Although the Government has made laws which cannot be broken — and I don't necessarily feel these laws are right — they could be implemented in a humane manner

"I feel a terrible shame for what we are doing to these people

"As a South African I find it upsetting, quite apart from the morality of the actions, to learn that they are executed in

front of visiting American Congressmen

"We can have no defence against criticism when we act like this"

Mr van Rooyen said that he was "despondent" at the lack of change in South Africa

"I am very disillusioned. We all left the Carlton conference with high hopes and were expecting changes to take place

"But the little bits and pieces of change have not come anywhere near our expectations

"I think there is a grave danger that the politicians are becoming remote from the true feelings of the electorate

"There are laws on the book which should not be there — particularly the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act — but nothing seems to be done to get rid of them"

Mr Abrahamse said "Leaving aside the lack of morality of what is going, we are unwisely intensifying the bitterness and consolidating an anti-white attitude

"It is quite clear that there is no way in which rural blacks, whether they live in supposedly separate states or not, can be provided with an adequate living in the homelands

"Trying, Canute-like, to stem the flow to the cities just will not work"

Mr Abrahamse said he was particularly concerned over the way in which private enterprise is being increasingly associated by blacks "with selfish white domination"

He said "One of the plar-forms that the Prime Minister really pushed after he came into power was the system for private enterprise

"But this is not the way for our fellow black South Africans to be introduced to the system

"All of the businessmen expressed grave concern over the involvement of the police in the destruction of shelters and the harassment of women and children

"I think it is a very bad thing for a young policeman to be ordered to remove a pathetic flimsy shelter from a destitute woman," said Mr Susman

Mr Abrahamse said "I think William Shakespeare said it all when he wrote 'For pity is the virtue of the law, and none but tyrants use it cruelly'"

QUOTE

As a South African, I would like to be proud of my country, but sometimes it is made very difficult — David Susman

attempt to push the black workers to violence, ...
vities of their propagandists in the countryside sta-
fruit when it was announced that an organisation led
Coloured people' in the locality of Prince Albert ha-
imbued with the Bolshevik dangerous principles".³⁰
that Solomon Buirski, a traveller-agitator of the Le-
largely responsible for the propaganda of the organi-
the rural black workers.³¹ Further evidence that f-
tion had a considerable following in the countryside
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beginning, the League had established fraternal rela-
Cape Town branch of the Industrial Workers of Africa
active black organisation with a very strong syndica-

Words of grave distress

Sunday Times Reporter

THIS is the statement issued by 13 Cape-based business leaders on the Nyanga squatters:

"We, the undersigned Cape Town businessmen, wish to express, in our personal capacities, our grave distress at the timing of and manner in which the regulations relating to the squatters in the Nyanga area have been implemented.

"This is not a comment on the regulations as such, which is a separate serious issue. Our concern is with the apparent lack of compassion, humility and sensitivity on the part of the authorities.

"While we are disturbed at the repercussions abroad, our chief worries are the inevitable further deterioration in the relations between the different racial groups, the seeming indifference to individual suffering, and the effect on our own moral standards.

Authority

"We debase ourselves when, in the name of the law, we exercise authority in this way."

The statement was signed by

L G Abrahamse, (director, inter alia, Nedbank Group, SA Mutual, Union Acceptances, Syfrets, Gold Fields of SA); R Ackerman (chairman, Pick 'n Pay); N Chapman (group managing director, Board of Executors and Fidelity Bank); J Garlick (chairman, Garlick Limited); H W Middelmann, (director, inter alia, Standard Bank Investment Corporation, Tongaat Group); A D P Ovenstone (executive chairman, Ovenstone Group); B Porter (chairman, Porter-Sigma Group); F C Robb (director, inter alia, Southern Life Association and Board of Executors); A Searl (chairman, Searl Investment Corporation); D R Susman (chairman, Woolworths and Truworths); R van Roooyen (chairman, Pep Group and I L Back); C B van Ryneveld (director, Mercantile & General, and manager, Hill Samuel SA); A G Williamson (managing director, Truworths).

Nyanga anger

powers a (NEARLY, NEARLY)

diplomat demo

S. Times
23/8/81
~~210~~ 206
~~103~~

DIPLOMATIC feelings about the Government's handling of the Nyanga squatter situation ran so high that there was a concerted effort to organise a collective protest by foreign representatives.

The moves to organise a joint demarche — a diplomatic manoeuvre undertaken only in circumstances of serious concern — were eventually abandoned when cohesion in the diplomatic corps broke down on the issue.

According to well-informed sources, the Nyanga situation was discussed at a recent routine meeting of the diplomatic corps and serious concern about the Government's han-

**By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent**

dling of the matter was expressed by a number of representatives

Diplomatic sources have confirmed that the question of a collective demarche was actively canvassed

According to the sources, the French representative strongly promoted the idea and received widespread support

At the meeting, all the foreign representatives apart from four — Argentina, Paraguay, Portugal and the US — were in favour of a demarche, according to the sources

Some of the representatives felt however that they would have to clear their participation with their governments

According to well-placed

sources, they were given 48 hours in which to secure answers and report back

During this period, misgivings began to creep in to the effort

Support

According to diplomatic sources, Germany withdrew its support

It is understood that Britain took the view that unless there was cohesion in the European group, it could not participate

Eventually, the attempt was abandoned

However senior diplomatic sources have explained that the fact that a collective demarche so nearly came off was an indication of the seriousness with

which the diplomatic community views the events at Nyanga. In a wide and flexible array of diplomatic options, the step is an unusual one taken only in times of deep concern

The more customary demarche is bilateral where the representative of a foreign state will make representations singly to the Government, either seeking assurances or to express concern or protest

"This was a very delicate matter on which opinions in the diplomatic group varied," said a senior envoy

"The problem is that it is very difficult to achieve a unanimous approach to anything when there is such a wide difference of perceptions

"Also, some representatives felt that the events at Nyanga were an internal matter"

- See also Page 10
- See also Page 12

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HOW TO

S. T. M. B. 1
23/8/81

KN

WALKOUT

Walkout botches
live programme on
squatter camp row

Sign

Millions of "Midweek"
viewers heard Christopher
Lang say seconds before
he walked out of the
studio. The transmission
of the programme was
interrupted for an in-
definite period. Mr Dingle
said that he had been
talking to the "Midweek"
source when he left the
studio. The source said
that he had been talking
to the source after a
standby period. The
programme began at
8.30 p.m. and the
programme had failed
to be transmitted.

Official view

The official SABC view-
point was that audio-visual
problems had made it
difficult for the broadcast.
In a statement issued in
Cape Town on Friday, Mr
Hein Jordan, the SABC's
real head of public relations,
said "an amicable arrange-
ment" had been reached
with Dr Koorhof for him to
appear on a later
programme.

Mr Dingle said last night
he never submitted a pre-
pared list of questions be-
fore an interview.

Normally when someone
asks me, I give them the
first question and maybe
the second, and let the
whichever flows from those," he
said.

Dr Koorhof's walkout
came in a week in which
in an angry outburst in
Parliament he claimed he
was "humane" in his deal-
ings with the squatters.
Police arrested 1 283
squatters in Nyanga this
week and deported them to
homelands.

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Dr Koorhof and Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, were both in the Cape Town studios of SATV — opposite Parliament — for a live transmission of the "Midweek" programme, broadcast on Wednesday.

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By PETER MALHERBE and NORMAN CHANDLER

DR PIET KOORHOF stalked out of a television programme on the Nyanga squatter-camp row this week 90 seconds before the programme went on the air.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development's amazing walkout on an issue which has brought the Government under fire even from its own ranks, came when he demanded to be quizzed from a prepared list of questions and refused to start unless these were forthcoming.

Dr Koorhof and Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, were both in the Cape Town studios of SATV — opposite Parliament — for a live transmission of the "Midweek" programme, broadcast on Wednesday.

Cameras

Dr van Zyl Slabbert, who was waiting his turn to appear, was immediately asked to go before the cameras.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said in Cape Town yesterday he would not comment.

Late yesterday Dr Koorhof told the "Midweek" programme "I am another thirty years from some source and is devoid of truth. There were technical problems and an amicable arrangement was made that I would appear at a later stage. There is nothing more to it than that."

Later on Wednesday Dr Koorhof appeared on the spin newscast in a pre-recorded interview with the "Midweek" programme.

Nats question Pwv's leadership

By WILKINS
Political Correspondent

MR P W BOTHA'S leadership is being questioned in National Party circles.

The Prime Minister's performance when he introduced his vote in Parliament tomorrow in an atmosphere of deepening political strife, will therefore be keenly watched by supporters and antagonists in his own party, informed sources said this week.

Verligtes who admit that Mr Botha "hurt himself" by his remark during the Central Debate that the policy of the National Party for South Africa was "white",

denunciation are hoping that he will use the occasion to "criticise himself" and the party.

"The main hope is that Mr Botha will extricate himself from his white domination remark," said one. "But that cannot be guaranteed."

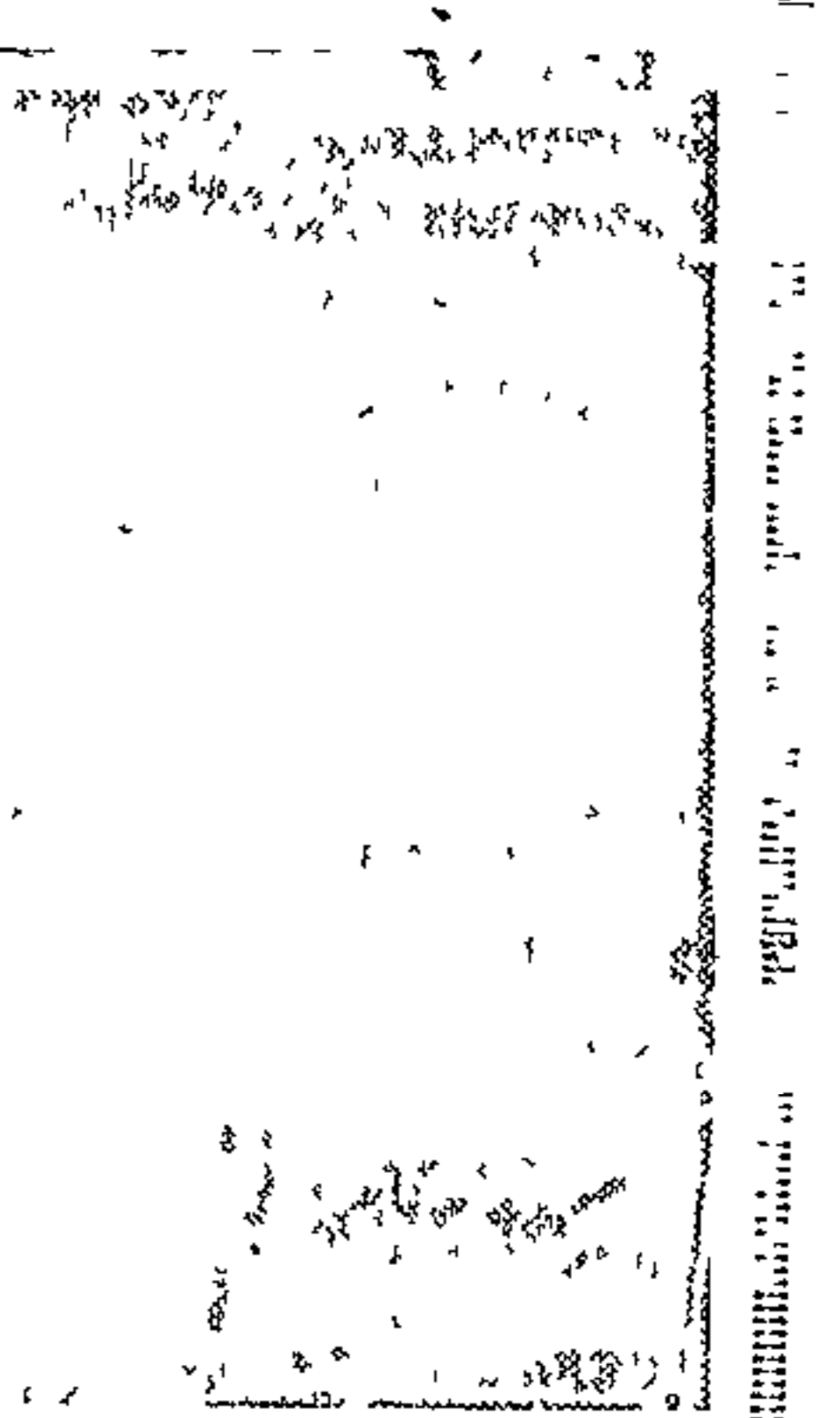
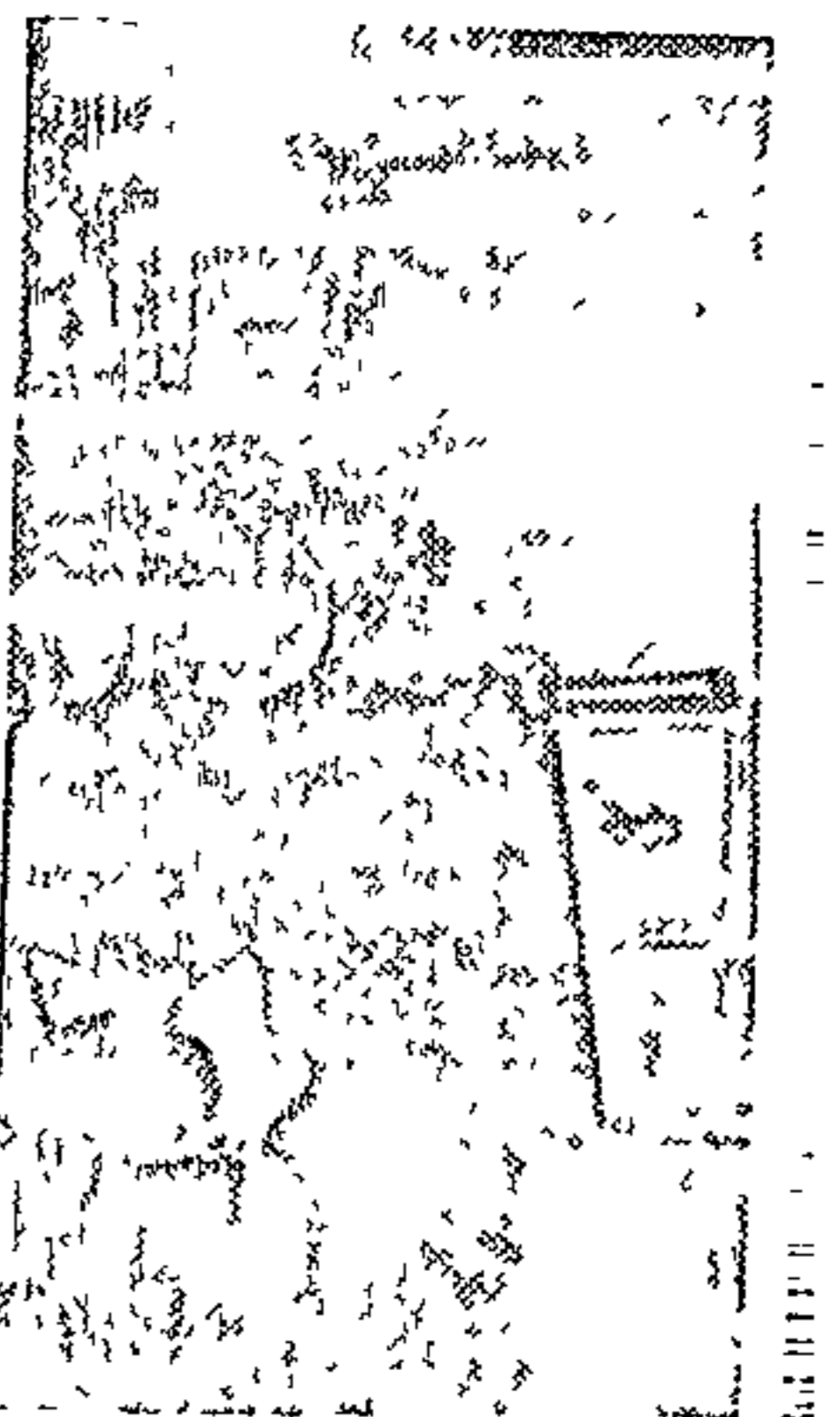
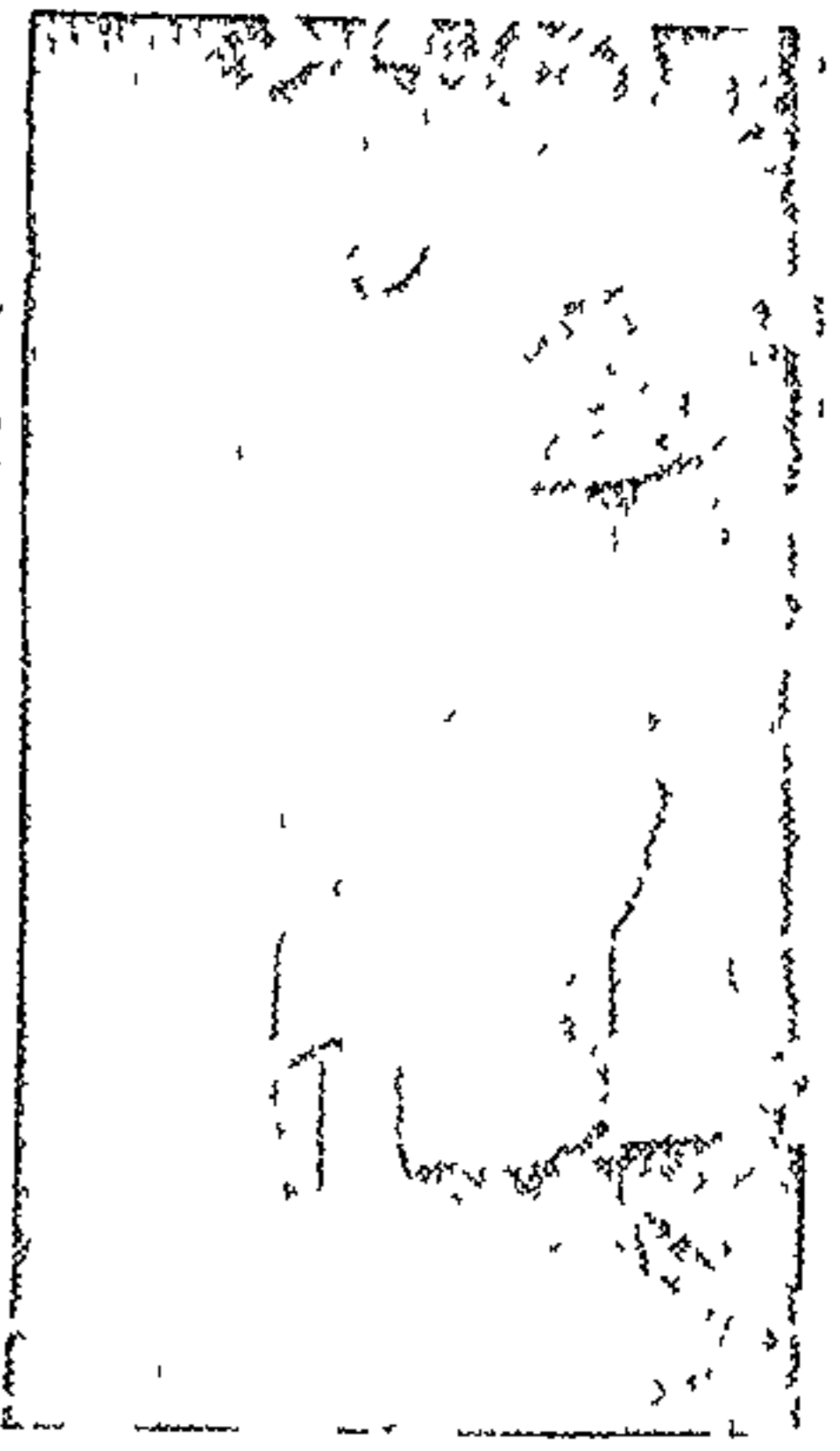


PRIME MINISTER BOTHA Limited reform

Mr Wynand Malan (Rensburg) told a student gathering at Stellenbosch on Tuesday:

"I have high respect for the Prime Minister, and I love the man, but he did say something which hurt even me and, I am sure, himself as well."

The general Nationalist view is that Mr Botha made the remark in an unguarded moment of temper during the bitter closing stages of the centenary debate and the Minister had had opportunity to do so in Press interviews and had chosen not to deal with the matter.

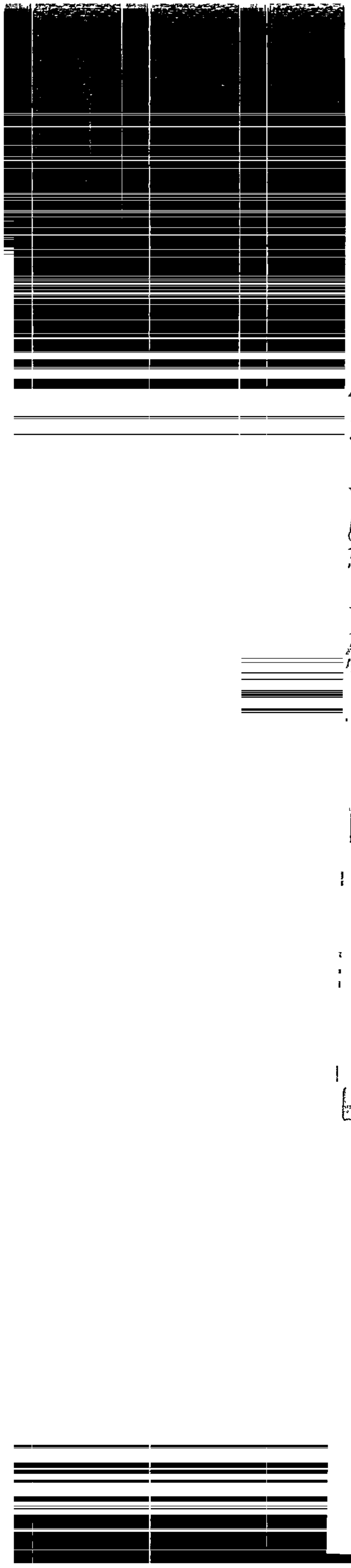


Square face brick, Machine and Porico section - are these a form of Greater than field and Coporation

Left these people

S. Tubane 23/8/81

~~SECRET~~ (S)



DR. HILL RECOMMENDS DEPARTMENT TAKE ACTION
SQUATTER CAMPS, DEPORTED AND ARRESTED
PEOPLE, CAUSING MISERY AND PAIN — BUT THE
AUTHORITIES MUST SOMETIMES CLOSE THEIR EYES

A MAN lives in a homeland (independent or not). He has an allotment of land which he shares with a few brothers and their families. There is less than one hectare of cultivated land per family and no irrigation or any other source of water for agriculture.

The land could not be ploughed properly because the few oxen he has were weak after the winter. His harvest of mealies in April was as good as could be expected and yielded about 200 to 250 kilograms of ground mealies. His family of six had consumed the mealies by the end of July.

Late June and July were months of hunger. The only meat available was one or two thin, stunted chickens, and a goat or two which had to be shared with dozens of people.

He cannot kill oxen as he needs them for ploughing and as his only sign of status. The goats have been reduced to breeding stock only and you cannot eat your old horse.

He decides he must try to find work in the nearest town or city. He knows that if he does not, his children will go hungry on and off for six months, his wife may run away, and he may lose all his stock.

For generations, his people have gone to find work in the city (Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Pretoria) It is the only way to earn money. He goes without a permit, because the local labour bureau can offer no work.

He has no option.

His wife decides that she will join him, because she knows he will not send money quickly. There is nothing to keep her on the land, and she is afraid that city women will take his money off him.

This man, believe it or not, is privileged, because a growing proportion of people in the homelands have no land at all. They

By Lawrence
Schlemmer, Social
and Political Scientist
at University of Natal

have either been resettled in villages, or live in denser rural areas where allotments have been sub-divided so much, that younger sons have no land of their own to plough.

These people in large measure are the source of the squatter settlements around Durban, to the northwest of Pretoria, around East London and in the Western Cape, where over 1000 of them have just been arrested as illegals. All these areas have a shortage of jobs for people already there, so what is the point of migrating to the cities?

The reasons are the following.

o In the large urban areas, a man or woman can occasionally find an odd job — a spell of gardening, a temporary loading job, as a casual worker on a demolition site, a temporary domestic, etc.

o In the city you can acquire work through contacts.

o One can sometimes do informal work like hawking tomatoes or oranges, acting as a messenger for a shebeen-owner, collecting old clothes, etc.

o If the person looks young enough he can pretend to be a school-boy collecting for school fees.

o If the situation is really desperate for a young woman there is always the possibility of prostitution.

o A person can even help others erect shacks in order to earn a meal.

o There are also well-stocked dustbins in the city which may contain something of paltry value.

These reasons reflect the desperation and bitterness of the struggle for survival among the very poor in the process squatter camps pop up, with shacks made of empty beer-containers, old tins, packing cases and sacking. These

camps often have no facilities — no toilet water, schools or clinics. But they spell survival.

What can or should the authorities do?

They are faced with choices that would test the wisdom of Job. No action means that the squatter camps would mushroom overnight. Normal arrests of pass-law offenders is part of the risk of coming to the city and does not and cannot curb the inflow of desperate people.

Even a few weeks stay in the city before being arrested, can be more rewarding than remaining hungry in the homeland.

Mass arrests and raids quite correctly arouse the interest of a concerned Press, and cause bitterness and hate among the victims. The people may even start to challenge the police and the authorities, as they have done in the Cape.

The authorities become determined to stem the tide of humanity because their allotted task is to keep our society orderly. The poor refugees from hungry homelands become equally determined to go on surviving in the only way possible — in or around the cities.

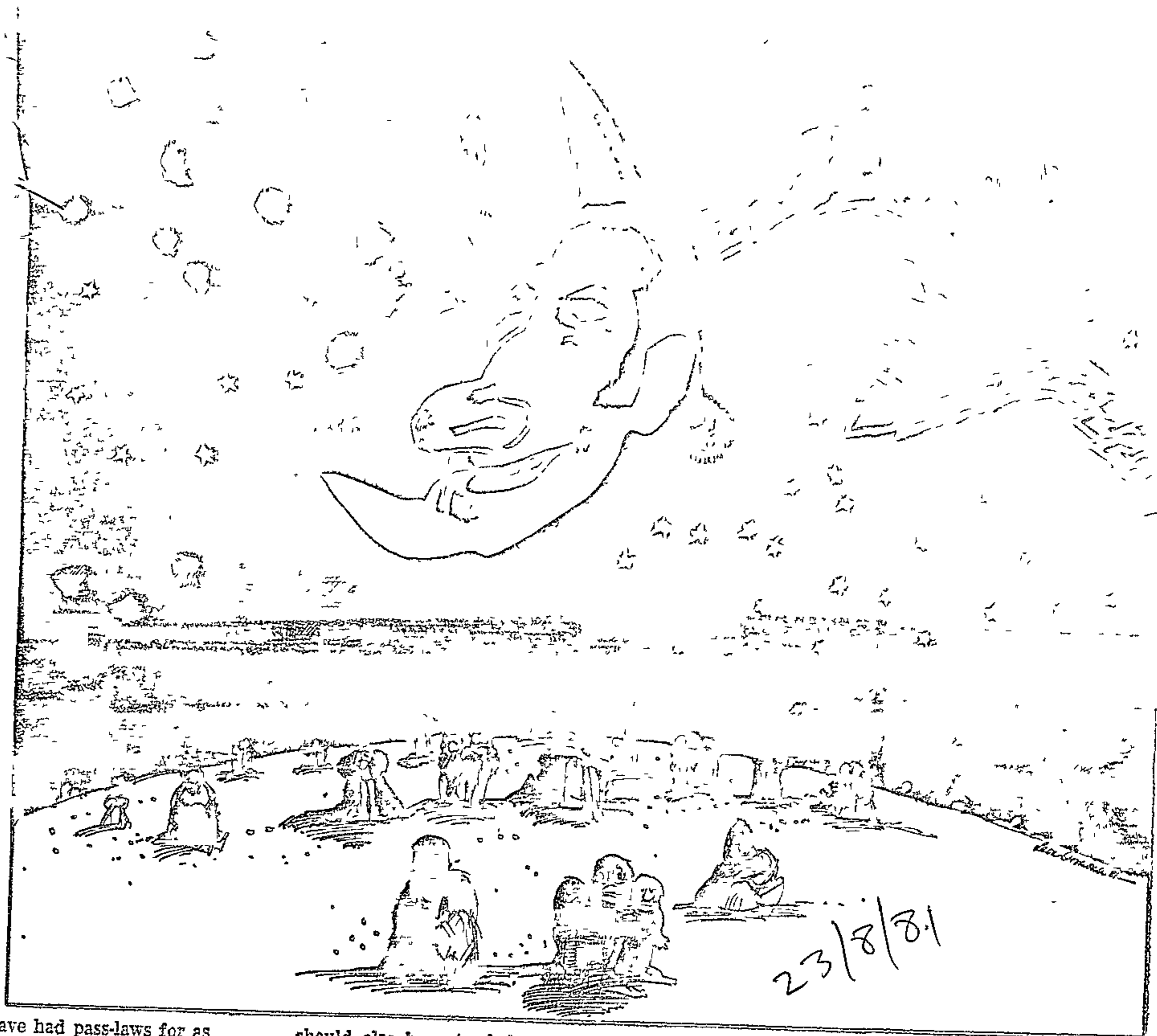
Perhaps we should be grateful that younger men in particular keep on coming back to the cities. If they can make it to Cape Town or Durban they can also make it to some border where recruitment is available — for military training as saboteurs and terrorists. Crime is another option, whether it be cattle rustling from white farms on the borders of homelands or theft in the cities. Since they are "illegal" anyway there may not be much to lose.

Is there a solution?

Under present circumstances probably not. There are, however, ways of looking at the problem which are better than present official attitudes.

Firstly it is necessary to accept that there are no short term solutions. The problem is here to stay, whether homelands are independent or not and whether pass-laws are reformed or not. We

18/8/52



have had pass-laws for as long as South Africa has existed and they have not solved the problems of the authorities.

The second reality to accept is that controls, raids, arrests and other action, if they have to exist, should not be too efficient or enthusiastic. Our survival as a nation with honour and Christian principles depends on our not actually forcing people to starve to death in Ciskei, Transkei or KwaZulu. Our survival as a society depends on us not forcing people to the point of total despair and hate.

The authorities must close their eyes at least some of the time.

Another urgent requirement is for rural recruiting bureaux to start making judicious selections. In cases of need and demonstrable need, permits should be issued to a person to go to the cities whether a job is available or not. Every person will at least have the opportunity to look for a job or to get in some way.

The period for which a person can be in the urban area without work

should also be extended.

We must also consider whether public projects and services, like road building, street cleaning, public site clearing, etc are as labour-intensive as they should be. Must we inevitably replace labour with large yellow bulldozers and front-end loaders?

Decentralisation of industry is also necessary.

However, decentralisation is not a practical short-term solution if the intention is to encourage industry to invest within the homelands. The costs of job creation are too high and the disadvantages to most investors outweigh the advantages. It has been tried with only limited success.

There is a set of proposals which Government has considered, arguing the case for so-called co-operative areas. The idea is to define growth regions which straddle parts of "white" areas and homeland regions and to mount joint white/black development ventures which can benefit from the infrastructure and expertise in the "white"

areas and link them to the development needs in the black part of the defined region.

This makes good sense and the Government should pursue it with vigour. Call these "international development regions" if you like, but they do offer the real hope of taking development and jobs towards black people.

We should consider carefully the oft-expressed view that work-seekers from the rural areas create unemployment among urban people. Settled urban people have to an extent moved up into semi-skilled work and they are not threatened by rural migrants.

Coloured people and settled urban black people often will not take jobs as loaders, sweepers etc. A free availability of willing unskilled workers could in any event stimulate job-creation and encourage the use of labour instead of machines.

In any event the official attitude on this issue contradicts itself.

At the same time as arguing that strict influx

control is necessary because no jobs are available, the authorities fine employers for employing rural work-seekers without permits.

Finally, and perhaps above all, we must seriously rethink our notion that our country is and should be a uniformly developed, tidy, orderly and well-planned place.

I am not arguing for slums in Sea Point or Sunnyside Ali. I am saying is that we are not a developed society by world standards and it is natural that there will be parts of our urban concentrations, or parts of some urban areas, well hidden away from middle-class sensitivities, that are sprawling, untidy, ramshackle areas of the very poor.

Are such areas a greater threat to South Africa's well-being than raids, deportations and the defining of desperate work-seekers as criminals?

I am firmly convinced that the future of people in nice, pretty suburbs is more secure if we simply let these people be. There are already too many saboteurs. We must not add to that problem.

Transkei

slams

SA

bullies

S. Tribune
23/8/81

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UMTATA: The South African Government has been called a "big-bully" by Transkeian Prime Minister George Matanzima over the handling of the Nyanga squatters.

Chief Matanzima said yesterday he was shocked when he learnt that these people had been bundled into buses and sent to Transkei without consulting the Transkeian authorities, and he accused South Africa of not recognising Transkei as an independent state.

"To me this forced removal of people, some of them have never been Transkeian citizens, is nothing other than evidence that South Africa has no regard for the black man and more than anything, it shows that the South African Government does not recognise Transkei as an independent state.

"That being so I could not but feel that the South African Government has taken it upon itself the role of the big bully boy.

"When the Status of Transkei Act was passed, Transkei made it abundantly clear that it would not allow South Africa to use it as a dumping ground for people which South Africa did not want.

"A few of the people interviewed on their arrival have stated categorically that they are not Transkeian citizens, have never been Transkeian citizens and do not wish to be Transkeian citizens.

"The spectre of forced removals is a heartless and cold phenomenon reminiscent in more ways than one of the manner in which the voteless majority of South Africa is ruled by those who have the power and believe that might is right." — Sapa.

Published by the Computing

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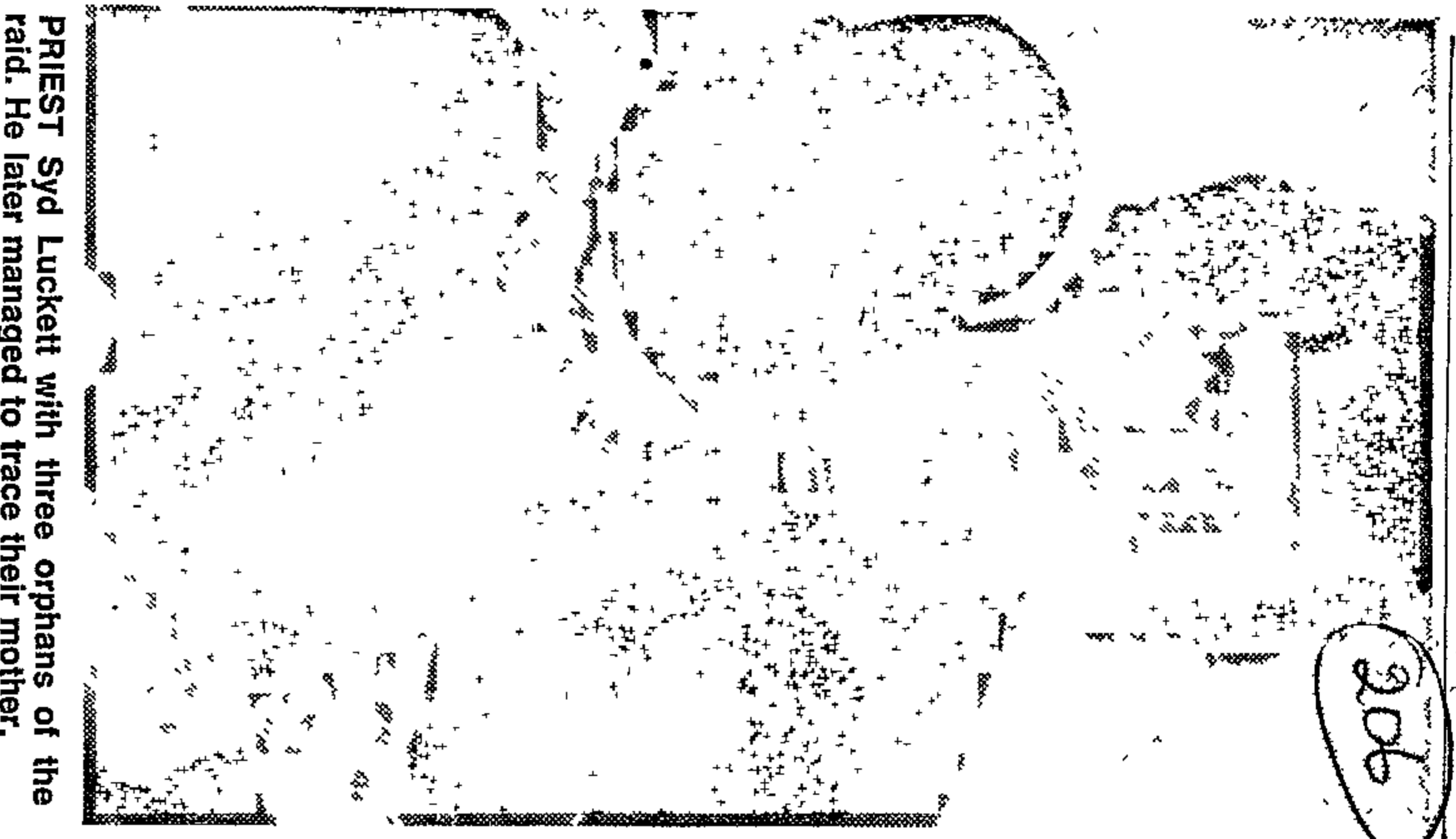
RAID SPLITS MOTHERS

AND CHILDREN

By Tony Spencer-Smith
23/8/87
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QUOTE

'The most depressing thing is the callous way people have been treated'



PRIEST Syd Lockett with three orphans of the raid. He later managed to trace their mother.

At least 10 children — including a baby only a few months old — have been "orphanned" by this week's massive police raid on Nyanga squatter camp.

Well over a 1 000 squatters were arrested in the dawn raid, which utilised a kilometre-long convoy of 80 police lorries, scores of policemen and dogs. The majority were summarily deported to the Transkei.

Anglican priest the Rev Syd Lockett — who has played a big role in the five-week drama of the Nyanga homeless, sleeping many nights in the camp — said he was taking steps to trace the parents of the "orphans".

"The raid was extremely swift and at one stage there was chaos and confusion.

"Anyone who had witnessed the raid would have realised how parents could have been separated from their children in this way. The baby was in hospital at the time.

"People left their passes and other possessions behind. They were given no opportunity to get them."

Most of the "orphans" are being sheltered with a large group of squatters who escaped arrest at a township church near the camp.

with them"

In a speech delivered at the Thursday lunch-time protest meeting in St George's Cathedral about the mass removal and deportation of the squatters — which culminated in a 1 000-strong attempted march on Parliament — the Very Rev Edward King, Dean of Cape Town, said the Peninsula was faced with a situation of human distress which was being met "inadequately, blindly and ineffectively."

"Human nature and history combine to teach us that people want to eat, they want basic security and they need each other.

"People — especially women and small children — don't come to Cape Town to see the bright lights.

"They come to be together, to find their man. I was black and lived in the Transkei. I would be here, in Cape Town.

"Men and women want each other, they want to build a home, they want to establish something other than a solitary and hungry loneliness.

"This is not sickly sentimentality, this is just what human beings are, how they feel."

He said that if laws and policies brought pain and the delimiting of people, "should we be chasing, hounding and hunting the people or looking at the laws?"

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Mr Lockett said the parents of the children — who range in age from the baby to about seven years — could be among those deported to the Transkei in Polismoor Prison awaiting trial.

He said "The most depressing thing about all this is the callous and brutal way defenceless people have been treated."

"The request of the squatters is very simple. They were starving where they came from and all they want us to work here and have their families

The memorandum which the protest marchers wanted to deliver to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at Parliament — and a copy of which was eventually handed to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who promised to give it to Dr Koornhof — was signed by representatives of a number of organisations, from the NG Senjankenk to the SA Institute of Race Relations and the UCT SHC.



LOST — Little Madotha Lingani, 4, and her sister Notyuhla, 3, were separated from their parents in the raid.

Koornhof walks out on TV

23/8/81

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Interviewer

DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development, this week walked out of the SABC-TV Parliamentary studio in Cape Town two minutes before he was due to face off the-cuff questions on the Nyanga squatters from Christopher Dingle, chairman of the background-to-the-news programme *Midweek*.

An informed source told the Sunday Express that Dr Koornhof refused to appear on the programme because he claimed he had not been given enough preparation for it.

"The impression was created that Dr Koornhof would have liked to have been given a list of questions, or at any rate a detailed briefing on what Christopher Dingle intended asking him," said the source.

Christopher Dingle said at the end of the programme that Dr Koornhof had volunteered to appear on the next edition.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, took part as scheduled on the live programme. *Midweek* was told, the source said, that Dr Koornhof had accepted an invitation to

appear on the programme shortly before it was due to start at 6.58pm the source went on.

By 6.30pm he was already in the Parliamentary studio giving a pre-recorded interview for the news.

"As soon as the news interview was over *Midweek* tried to talk to him from Johannesburg but there was a technical hitch and they didn't succeed in getting through to him until a few minutes before air time.

"They had scheduled Dr Koornhof to appear on the first half of the programme and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert on the second.

"But, due to the hold-up, the producer of the show, Peter Vaughan, arranged to run a seven minute standby programme. While this was running *Midweek* spoke to Dr Koornhof.

"Two minutes before he was due to go on the air he walked out, saying he had not been given enough preparation."

Dr Koornhof said "Are you trying to imply there was a bust-up? There was no bust-up at all. There were technical problems and in the circum-

stances it was awkwardly arranged that it would be better if I were to appear next week."

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert went on eight minutes before schedule and had only about 45 seconds to get into his seat, the source told the Sunday Express.

TV viewers heard Dingle — looking unusually flustered — say with a laugh at the end of the programme that Dr Koornhof was to have been on the show but had apparently not had sufficient warning.

Dr Koornhof had offered to appear on the next edition of *Midweek*, in which a team would report on an investigation into Nyanga, Dingle said.

Asked to comment on Dr Koornhof's walk-out, Dingle said he did not normally tell participants on *Midweek* what he was going to ask.

He referred further questions to the SABC's public relations section.

Mr Henr Jordan, head of SABC public relations, commented "There was trouble with the sound channel to Cape Town and that meant there was not time for the lead-in discussion which normally takes place before recording or transmitting any discussion programme."

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert refused to comment.

AT LEAST 11 young children and babies have been abandoned in Cape Town after the deportation of more than 1 000 squatters from the Nyanga camp to the Transkei.

The deportees were among about 2 000 arrested in the latest raid, which took place early on Wednesday morning.

Those who escaped arrest or were at work at the time of the raid have since sought refuge at the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

These 1 000 homeless people are being temporarily accommodated in tents provided by the Red Cross.

A pitiful request to trace 11 children has come from seven mothers in Transkei, who were separated from their children in the raid.

Officials at the camp are now attempting to trace these young children.

Some have been accounted for and are being cared for at the church, but the whereabouts of others are unknown.

Two children who were abandoned on the day of the raid are

Deported mothers seek their children

BY GERALDINE FARLEY

Not only parents and children have been separated. Husbands and wives have also suffered.

A bewildered and ailing Mr Dlayiya arrived at the church with the hope of finding his wife who had been missing since Wednesday.

But no one at the church knew anything about her and he could only assume that she had been sent back to Transkei.

Mr Dlayiya, who has a pass and has been working in the Peninsula for 28 years, was at work at the time of the raid and so escaped arrest.

"I want my wife to return to Cape Town where she has a job," he said. "There is no work for her in Transkei and we need the money as one of my children is paralysed."

Most of the squatters at the church harbour lingering hopes that the authorities will ultimately resolve their desperate plight.

At night they gather to sing and pray around a large wooden cross standing in the grounds of the Holy Cross church.

Fast to poverty

Another side to Lesotho abortions Page 10
Free State schools' sex questionnaire..... Page 11
Asbestos shipments — death in a packet... Page 17
Everybody out at St Wendolin's..... Page 19

FOCUS ON THREE TERRORISTS
 — Pages 6, 7

JO'BURG — city of suicides — Page 4

A Distinctive Don't

Business

Business

and Jan had gone to the disco in Bellville and he had a car

W Cape not in CT 24/8/81 Koornhof plan

Political Staff

THE government has launched a plan to develop site-and-service schemes for squatters in certain parts of the country

This was announced last night by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, during a television interview dealing with the squatting problem

The announcement was immediately welcomed as a "significant advance" by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert

"If the government is seriously considering this possibility it could herald a breakthrough in solving the country's housing crisis," he said

In the past the government has rejected Dr Slabbert's repeated calls for site-and-service schemes. Such schemes enable people to

build their own homes according to minimum standards in defined areas where the authorities provide the necessary infrastructure such as road access, sewerage, water, etc

However, in last night's television interview, Dr Koornhof stood firm on his hardline position regarding the Western Cape, where the government is refusing to allow the erection of any squatter shelters

There has been an uproar over government action in sending squatters back to Transkei

Dr Koornhof made it clear last night that the site-and-service plan would not be extended to the Western Cape, a coloured labour

◆◆◆◆
To page 2

From page 1
CT 24/8/81
preference area in terms of government policy

Dr Koornhof mentioned only Inanda near Durban in connection with the site-and-service plan

No further migration to the Western Cape would be allowed because of high unemployment and a large housing backlog.

Criticizing the government's position on the Western Cape, Dr Slabbert said the approach would do nothing to solve the squatting problem on the Peninsula

No advance could be made till the coloured labour-preference policy was scrapped and realistic plans made to deal with urban black migration

Dr Slabbert dismissed the government's argument that blacks could not be allowed into cities because of urban unemployment as "ridiculous"

"There are no jobs in the rural areas either so the unemployed will obviously go to the urban centres where it is far easier to survive without a job. In urban centres it is far easier to develop an informal economy," he said

Unless the government accepted this there could be no progress towards a solution of the problem.

OF the many passes-
sions the squatters left
behind when they were
deported to the Trans-
kei, this was the most
poignant. The bundle
lying in the sun was
small enough to con-
tain a pair of cast off
shoes.

But after the massive
dawn swoop on the Nyanga
camp on Wednesday, the
bundle stirred and a seven
week old baby began

A CHILD CRIES WITH NYANGA

displaying hunger pangs.
His mother was not there
to feed him. She was one of
more than 1 000 squatters
arrested and put on railway
buses bound for Transkei.

BABY

Alfred was not the only
child separated from his
mother after the raid.
He is warmly clad and
being fed and cradled by
the squatters who have now
taken refuge outside the

to leave the Nyanga site,
baby Alfred went with
them.

Alfred was not the only
child separated from his
mother after the raid.
He is warmly clad and
being fed and cradled by
the squatters who have now
taken refuge outside the

"If there is such a child at
the Holy Cross squatter
site, and the case is
reported to the chief
commissioner by social
workers at the site, the
department will accept
responsibility for the baby
and reunite him with his
mother in Transkei. But it
must be ascertained that

It is the child of a mother
who was deported."
Yesterday the sun
shone on the new squatter
camp. But these women
who have been so long in the
rain and wind, don't play to
budge. They sit outside the
church.
The Red Cross was at the
site, so was a cross which
the squatters say the
Administration Board
removed from the "no
name" camp at Nyanga
because "no structures
could be left behind."

American blocks French squatter protest move

WASHINGTON - The
United States blocked a
French move to organ-
ise a joint Western
protest to South Africa
over the treatment of
African squatters in
Nyanga township,
outside Cape Town, the
Washington Post re-
ported yesterday.

The protest incorporated
an appeal to the South
African Government to
give humanitarian con-
siderations high priority in
the handling of the
situation.
According to the Post the
US, British, West German
and Canadian ambas-
sadors insisted on con-
sulting their governments
before approving the text of
the note, and four days

later the US representative
let it be known that
Washington had refused to
join the protest.
South African Secretary
of Foreign Affairs Mr Brand
Faurie informed the
Portuguese Ambassador
(who had taken over as
deputy of the corps) that any
move by ambassadors
without the approval of
their governments could
lead to complications.

THE South African Go-
vernment has been
called a 'big bully' by

George Matanzima
the voteless majority of
South Africa is ruled by
those who have the power
and believe that might is
right.
The Transkei opposition
Democratic Progressive
Party (DPP) has called on
the government to state
whether the "shocking"
treatment of Transkeians
in the Nyanga squatter
issue was part of an agree-
ment with the South Afri-
can Government over a
week ago.

Great News!

WESTVIAAL KITCHENS

A statement released by
a DPP executive at the
weekend, after a planned
political rally had failed to
take place, said the opposi-
tion had warned in 1976 of
the consequences of
the

CITIZENS

"That being so I could not but feel that the South African Government has taken upon itself the role of the big bully boy."

"When the Status of Transkei Act was passed, Transkei made it clear it would not allow South Africa to use it as a dumping ground for people that South Africa did not want."

"A few of the people interviewed on their arrival have stated categorically they are not Transkeian citizens, have never been Transkeian citizens and do not wish to be Transkeian citizens."

"The spectre of forced removals is a heartless and cold phenomenon, reminiscent in more ways than one of the manner in which

RELIEF

"These are the results of the kind of independence South Africa has been offering to the so-called black states."

"We warned the Transkei Government when the question of Transkeian citizenship was outlined in the Transkei Status Act that South Africa would not be obliged to care for Transkeians, who would be citizens of an independent country," the statement said.

It was also shocking, the statement said, that the government of Transkei had not provided any form of relief to the returned squatters by way of accommodation and food. This had been left to Roman Catholic and Anglican churches and other sympathetic bodies — Sapa

Umtata

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Opens arms to deported squatters

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN — In one of the most spontaneous gestures seen in Transkei for many years, the people of Umtata rushed round buying food for the deported Nyanga squatters and pupils ran to share out sandwiches they had taken to school.

The Anglican Bishop of Port St Johns, the Rt Rev Dr Godfrey Ashby, said today that more than 1 000 people arrived at Umtata station over the weekend and made for the nearest church hall belonging to the Anglican Church.

The Transkei Council of Churches hurriedly organised aid and the majority of people went to the Catholic hall which happens to be bigger, he said.

'BUSLOADS'
None of the church organisations involved in caring for the returned squatters knows anything about busloads of them being returned to Cape Town.

All squatters had been returned to their places of origin in Transkei except 40 or 50 who were still in the Catholic hall in Umtata, because they had nowhere to go in Transkei.

250 km walk to find child in city

AN exhausted Nyanga woman was reunited with her child in Cape Town last night after walking more than 250 km in a five-day hitch-hiking ordeal from Transkei.

The constant worry of the whereabouts of her child drove Mrs Gloria Mgaba to walk from Umtata to Queenstown — more than 200 km — before getting her first lift.

She walked for two days stopping only briefly to sleep in the bushes near the Transkei town of Ngqobo.

She arrived at Nyanga Holy Cross Church at 10 30

last night, 'on an empty stomach.'

Relieved to find her two-year old daughter, Letisha, but with aching feet, Mrs Mgaba told of her amazing journey today.

She was deported to Transkei last week following the mass raid on Nyanga 'no name' camp.

Her daughter disappeared into the bushes during the raid. Her husband was also arrested but throughout her ordeal, has been in Pollsmoor Prison.

Mrs Mgaba's first lift took her from Queenstown to Tarkastad. A second lift took her to Mossel Bay from where she hitched a ride in a van to Cape Town.

The full journey took her five days. She decided to leave Umtata, 'the moment we were dumped there.'

'Mrs Mgaba has lived in Cape Town since 1969 and her parents are no longer alive.'

'I have no accommodation in Transkei. It was pointless me staying there.'

Mrs Mgaba said that from the time she left Cape Town she had survived on one loaf of bread given to her by prison authorities.

Throughout her harrowing experience, Mrs Mgaba's child was looked after by friends in Cape Town. The child was found in the bushes after

last week's raid and cared for at the church in Nyanga.
Meanwhile, other people deported to Transkei last week have begun filtering back to Cape Town.
The emergency camp in Nyanga has swollen to about 600 people.
About 100 people were released from Pollsmoor yesterday and entered the camp, according to a Red Cross organiser Mrs Mary Taylor. Mrs Taylor said that up to now the accommodation provided in tents had been adequate. She said the Red Cross would make a Press statement on the situation later today.
One baby was admitted to the Red Cross Hospital at the weekend. Mrs Taylor said the child's illness had not been diagnosed but it was progressing 'nicely'.

A complete list of those returned from Nyanga was, he believed, taken by the Transkei Government but he did not see it.
'In some cases people were saying, 'I left' when I was a tiny child,' but in many other cases they had only been in Cape Town a few years.'

RESPONSE

Father O'Riorden said a number of Catholic halls throughout Transkei were being used to accommodate the people as a temporary measure.

'There has been a tremendous response from the people of Transkei and all the churches. Besides giving a lot of food, people and pupils helped to look after the people, serving them, singing for them, and helping to look after them.'

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'SA pledges to Transkei broken'

Argus 25/8/81

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Witho

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, today accused the South African Government, of 'broken obligations' regarding the status of Transkeians in South Africa

Chief Matanzima told The Argus in a telephone interview that the South African Government had broken an agreement that Transkeians who were employed in the Western Cape would be 'regularised'

There was also, he said, an undertaking that each case would be treated on merit

'We discovered much to our surprise that many of the Nyanga squatters who were sent back to Transkei last week, had been sent back in spite of the fact that they had jobs'

ASSISTING

He confirmed that his Government was assisting many of the 1 000 squatters to return to Nyanga where many had left their children and belongings

Asked what form this assistance was taking, Chief Matanzima said 'Whatever they want'

He said the South African Government had 'blatantly violated' an

agreement, concluded between the two governments recently, on the treatment of Transkeians in the Western Cape

'Whereas the South African Government has sought to depict squatting as a world-wide problem, it should be remembered that in the South African political context only one race group — the black people — are put in the position of having to be squatters.'

DISTURBING

Chief Matanzima said what was most disturbing was that the whole exercise had come very soon after President Kaiser Matanzima had returned from a State visit in Cape Town

This appeared to be a 'thinly veiled attempt to suggest collusion' between the Transkeian and South African Governments on the eviction of blacks from the Western Cape

The Transkei Prime Minister accused the South African Government of sidestepping his country's border posts when deporting squatters

He believed this was a deliberate ploy on the part of South Africa

'The squatters' were transferred near the border from buses to trains which are not controlled by customs,' he said.

Chief Matanzima said some of those brought into his country in this way were not Transkeian citizens.

'In future people who are not Transkeians will be stopped at the border.'

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said today more squatters seemed to be coming to the Peninsula than had recently been sent back to Transkei.

A false impression was being created that people were being removed from the Peninsula in a heartless way, without being allowed to take their possessions or even their children with them.

REACTING

He was reacting to remarks made yesterday by the Prime Minister of Transkei in which Chief Matanzima said that many squatters, evicted from the Peninsula, had been forced to leave without their possessions or children

Mr le Grange said the fact that more people

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

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At Graaff-Reinet last night, four buses were stopped but only one passenger was found to have incomplete travel documents

It is reported from Port Elizabeth that police have set up roadblocks throughout the Southern and Eastern Cape in an attempt to stem the tide of Transkeians returning to the Peninsula

ROADBLOCKS

The Nyanga squatter situation was raised again in Parliament yesterday during the debate on the Prime Minister's vote and is expected to crop up again today when Mr P W Botha replies.

The Border Council of Churches, he said, was a body involved in helping squatters to return and pointed out that a return bus ticket from Transkei to Cape Town cost R41

This, he said, would be exposed at some stage. The Minister attacked what he called the 'scandalous role' being played by churches, ministers of religion and certain politicians.

'SCANDALOUS'

He did not have exact figures for the number of people returning from Transkei who were being intercepted by the police, but he had called for a report from the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys.

At the same checkpoint, 40 buses heading both to and from Transkei were stopped at the weekend and several people were arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

Transkei

25/8/81

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This was confirmed by a spokesman in the office of the Attorney-General for the Eastern Cape.

BUTHELEZI

From Johannesburg, our correspondent reports that the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, today reacted to the removal of the Nyanga squatters and Transkei's action in sending them back to South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi was 'distressed' to learn that 'our people are being shunted around so mercifully'.

In reaction to reports from Umtata that the squatters were being returned to South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said the action illustrated once and for all the fallacy of the policy of separate develop-

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IV

Transkeians by the busload

Mr Raw 25/8/91
 Parliamentary Staff

(103) (206)

THERE were strong rumours that busloads of Transkeians were returning to the Peninsula, from where they were deported last week. Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the budget, Mr Raw said there seemed to be more to the matter now than 'simply a question of hunger and joblessness'.

Three things had happened in Cape Town yesterday, and one wondered whether there was a connection between them.

First, there were the rumours about busloads of squatters returning ('the figure I was given was seven busloads').

Then, Mr Raw said, he believed that an organisation called Women for Peaceful Change Now had approached various church ministers asking them to accumulate food and other requirements for an expected new influx of squatters into the Peninsula.

The third item was a front-page report in The Argus speculating that 'black jobless may flood Cape'.

Mr Raw said these three incidents seemed unconnected, but he invited members to reflect on this.

84. MOH 46 f668. Prof. Simpson's report, 22.5.1901.

85. G42-1897, Public Health Report for 1897, p.159; G.66-1902, Public Health Report for 1901, pp.139-140.

86. The position of Dr Abdurahman, whose daughter married an Indian, is an example. For a history of the Indians at the Cape, and an account of their position by 1901 see E. Bradlow: 'The Cape Community during the Period of Responsible Government', B. Pachai (ed): South Africa's Indians: the Evolution of a Minority (Washington D.C., 1979). pp.123-178.

87. G.61-1901, pp.64, 232; MOH 24 f131. District Surgeon's report, 17.5.1901; E. B. van Heyningen: Refugees and Relief, p.81.

88. The 1904 census recorded 177 Chinese in Cape Town, and another 137 in the suburbs; Cape Times, 24.2.1900.

89. Cape Times, 4.4.1901, 29.3.1901.

90. MOH 32 f282, Report of the Chief of Police, 11.2.1901; G.61-1901, pp.49, 51.

91. Cape Times, 13.2.1901, 15.2.1901, 19.2.1901, 20.2.1901; South African News, 16.2.1901.

92. Cape Times, 15.3.1901.

93. Cape Times, 13.3.1901, 14.3.1901, 15.3.1901.

94. Cape Times, 24.4.1901; CO 7267. Report of Remover Greyson, 28.5.1901; Foster to Witham, 30.4.1901.

95. Cape Times, 29.3.1901. Imam Mogamat Tatiep was the first Imam at the Quawatu Islam Mosque, built to serve the needs of the Indian Muslims. A. Davids: The Mosques of Bo-Kaap. (Athlone, 1980), pp.185-188.

96. Cape Times, 27.3.1901, 22.4.1901.

97. MOH 64 f668. Prof. Simpson's report, 22.5.1901.

98. E. B. van Heyningen: 'The Mysteries of the Scarlet Phial: Spies and Plague in Cape Town in 1907'. Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library, 34, 2, Dec. 1979, pp.53-58.



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

Eglin: Govt squatter action illegal

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The squatters from Nyanga had been dumped illegally in Transkei, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday

The South African Government had acted contrary to the Status of Transkei Act of 1976, he said. "It was done in direct defiance of the Status of Transkei Act"

This law had laid down that no one would lose their rights because of the independence of Transkei but the deportation of the squatters who had been resident in Cape Town at the time had contravened the law

Domination

"These people had been dumped illegally in Transkei," Mr Eglin added

This action showed just how powerful white domination was in South Africa, even though Transkei had gained its independence

"It can evict its citizens illegally from South Africa and dump them in Transkei. It shows the power of this government in relation to an independent state"

5.2.3.1. GO TO Assignment Statement
5.2.3. Assigned GO TO Statement
5.2.2. Computed GO TO Statement
5.2.1. Unconditional GO TO Statement

The government's confederation plan, stripped of its verbal sophistries and technical niceties, was really a system for whites to keep all real and effective power

Chaos

Mr Eglin, who was speaking during the Prime Minister's Vote, said that if decisions were taken in the confederation envisaged by the government on the basis of white self-determination rather than power-sharing, chaos would result

If with its integrated economy and transport system, South Africa entered agreements to allow states to withdraw from it, chaos would develop

Mr Eglin said he did not suspect decentralization was the government's intention but its real intention was to keep its hands on all the real levers of power

The independent black states were required to renounce South African citizenship, relinquish claims, moral and legal, on shares in wealth, resources and opportunities in South Africa

They had to accept independence on conditions approved by the white parliament in terms of the National Party's policy of separate development

At mercy

"Having renounced their claim to these precious things, they could only be regained or reinstated by a white South African government."

They were at the mercy of those in the white government who wield power, he said

He did not believe anyone on the government side would argue with him when he said the majority of black people were going to live their lives under white political control

They would exercise local government of their own but within the area and scope of jurisdiction laid down by a white government, Mr Eglin said

- 5.2. GO TO STATEMENT
- 5.1. GENERAL
- 5. CONTROL STATEMENT
- 4.3. LOGICAL AND ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS
- 4.2. ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS
- 4.1. GENERAL
- 4. ASSIGNMENT STATEMENT
- 3.4.4. Application of Logical Operations
- 3.4.3. Evaluation of Logical Operations
- 3.4.2. Formation of Logical Operations
- 3.4.1. Logical Operations
- 3.4. LOGICAL EXPRESSIONS
- 3.3.3. Applications of Logical Expressions
- 3.3.2. Type Rules for Logical Expressions
- 3.3.1. Relational Operators
- 3.3. RELATIONAL OPERATORS
- 3.2.4. Evaluation of Relational Operators
- 3.2.3. Type Rules for Relational Operators
- 3.2.2. Formation of Relational Operators
- 3.2.1. Arithmetic Operators
- 3.2. ARITHMETIC OPERATORS
- 3.1. GENERAL
- 3. FORTRAN EXPRESS
- 2.7.4.3. Location of Elements
- 2.7.4.2. Array Elements
- 2.7.4.1. Array Declaration
- 2.7.4. Arrays
- 2.7.3. Variables
- 2.7.2.3. Hollerith Variables
- 2.7.2.2. Implied Type
- 2.7.2.1. Explicit Type
- 2.7.2. Typing of Symbols
- 2.7.1. Uniqueness of Symbols
- 2.7. SYMBOLIC NAMES
- 2.6.6. Hollerith Constants
- 2.6.5. Logical Constants
- 2.6.4. Complex Constants
- 2.6.3. Double Precision Constants
- 2.6.2. Real Constants
- 2.6.1. Integer Constants
- 2.6. CONSTANTS

Transkei

CT 25/8/81

returns

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squatters

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government is assisting hundreds of squatters to return to Nyanga in the Western Cape in protest against South Africa's decision to "dump" them in Transkei, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief Matanzima's statement came shortly after reports that nearly 1 000 squatters from Transkei were already on their way back to the Western Cape.

Reports yesterday afternoon said busloads of squatters were passing through Graaff-Reinet on their way to Cape Town.

The Transkei Government's calculated act of brinkmanship was taken in defiance of reported pleas by Pretoria to Chief Matanzima to prevent the squatters from returning to Nyanga.

Following their eviction from Nyanga about 1 000 squatters were put on Transkei-bound buses and trains. They arrived in Umtata on Friday.

Chief Matanzima said people who were not Transkeian citizens and those Transkeians who wanted to return to fetch their children and belongings were being assisted to go back to Cape Town.

Both Roman Catholic and Anglican spokesmen in Umtata said yesterday that all

the State President of Transkei to Cape Town, appears to be a thinly-veiled attempt to suggest collusion between South Africa and Transkei on the eviction of blacks from the Western Cape.

After expressing gratitude to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches for providing food and accommodation to the squatters on their arrival at Umtata, he said "My government is assisting the people who are not Transkeians to go back to Cape Town as well as those Transkeians who left their children and belongings to go back and fetch them."

As most squatters left Nyanga in a hurry nearly all of them left — or say they left — children and posses-

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Squatters arrested

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Three busloads of Nyanga squatters, deported to Transkei by the South African Government last week, were arrested at a road block in Cradock on Sunday. Police last night confirmed that the 22 men and 26 women have been detained and charged with illegally entering the Republic. They will appear in court in Cradock today. The squatters are believed to have caught the buses soon after arriving in Umtata in a bid to return to the Republic. A spokesman for the police said the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, had been notified of the situation.

the people they had sheltered in their church halls on Friday and Saturday had said they wished to go back to Cape Town where they had left their families and belongings.

In a strongly-worded statement Chief Matanzima yesterday described the eviction of the squatters from the Western Cape as a "classical illustration of the insensitivity of the powers that be in affluent South Africa".

"The whole exercise, coming so soon after the visit of

sions in the Western Cape, which means the Transkei Government is assisting most of the squatters to return.

The Transkei Foreign Minister, Rev. G. T. Vika, was reported to have reached an agreement on the squatters with the South African Government last week.

According to Mr. Vika, South Africa agreed to legalize the position of all Transkeians who were employed in the Western Cape, whether lawfully or not, and to consider the position of remaining Transkeians there "on merit" to see whether they should be returned to Transkei or not.

Asked yesterday about the agreement, Chief Matanzima alleged that South Africa had violated it by "dumping" blacks who were not Transkeians in Transkei, and by forcing many Transkeians to leave without giving them a chance to collect their families and possessions let alone considering their position "on merit".

The Transkei President, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, has long expressed sharp opposition to the relocation of blacks from South Africa to Transkei on the grounds that they are Transkei citizens.

Blacks living in South Africa are "Pretoria's indaba", he has said.

In his statement Chief George Matanzima said "The government of Trans-

To page 2

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CT 25/8/81

Sebe says SA 'refuses to think'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ciskei's Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday criticized the South African Government for its handling of the Nyanga squatter problem saying "They refuse to think when dealing with the Nyanga affair"

The chief minister further warned that Ciskei citizens at Nyanga believed to number about 30 could not be sent back to the Ciskei if the "formula negotiated with the South African Government was not adhered to"

Before they are sent back to Ciskei our urban representative in Cape Town must be consulted. Then the officials must go with the urban representative to the area to establish where these people come from and what chiefs they owe allegiance to

The chiefs will then be notified and they will see whether there are any more sites available for these people

"These people will not be thrown like stones into the organized tribal villages without prior arrangement. Our tribal system won't be destroyed," Chief Sebe declared

In the event of chiefs not having additional sites, other chiefs would be consulted and the squatters

would be asked whether they were prepared to give allegiance to another chief. Chief Sebe said there would be no problem with the squatters as long as the "formula" was adhered to and Ciskei was given enough time to prepare to receive them

Speaking earlier, the chief minister said he had warned the South African Government in 1978 of Nyanga-type squatter problems. I said the lack of rural development would lead to a situation where men will prefer to go to jail where they will get food rather than live in starvation in the rural areas

"We are family-orientated people, but people will make the sacrifice of leaving their families and their rural areas where they have status, and will take the humiliation of migratory labour rather than be rural workers"

Referring to South Africa's security situation, the chief minister said he had been shocked to discover while on a trip to Bloemfontein last week that "people in high places do not know what is happening"

The future is terrifying and yet moderates, like we in the Ciskei, do not have the backing that the extreme left and right wing groups enjoy"

No signs of return at Nyanga site

LAST night there was no sign that any of the Nyanga squatters, deported last week to Transkei, had returned. This is in the face of reports of busloads of squatters seen returning to the City

In an attempt to locate the returning squatters, the Cape Times visited the Nyanga East squatter site, where the homeless hundreds had stayed for about five weeks, and the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, where those who escaped police raids are staying

At the Nyanga East site several policemen wearing overcoats, were standing around a small fire. Three police vans were parked nearby. There were no signs of squatters

At the Holy Cross Church

about 18 tents, housing several hundred people, were pitched and a Red Cross relief caravan stood near the entrance

People interviewed said that as far they knew, none of the deported people had arrived in Cape Town

Contacted last night for comment on the returning squatters, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said "We met some of the returning busloads of squatters on the road and tried to discourage those who have no permits and whose documents are not in order"

"My information is very scanty but we have officials on the road to watch the situation"

30⁺ escape at court

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 30 men who appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Friday broke away from police and escaped while being put into a prison van.

According to witnesses, more than 100 men were in the cells behind the court at the time. They had all appeared in court earlier in the day and had either been sentenced or had their cases postponed.

The witnesses said the men were being taken from their cells and put into a prison van destined for Pollsmoor Prison when some of them "broke loose and

stampeded"

"Some were already in the van and others still in the cells. About 30 of them managed to get away and ran into the location. The police managed to stop more of them escaping, but made no attempt to re-capture those who got away," a witness said.

He said there were six policemen stationed at the court. None was armed.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said last night. "This is the first word I hear I'll go into the matter."

Govt offer on squatter children

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has offered to take children separated from their mothers in the recent police raid in Nyanga back to their mothers in Transkei provided they could be contacted.

In a statement the director-general of the department, Mr J H T Mills, said

that during the raids, special care had been taken to avoid separating mothers and children.

However, he accepted that children who were not at the camp during the raid could have become separated.

He offered to help mothers, who claimed that their children were still in the Cape, find their children at the expense of the department.

No children left behind in camp

Aug 25/8/81

153 208

THE Department of Co-operation and Development says it will pay for any children separated from their mothers during last week's deportation of Nyanga squatters to the Transkei to be reunited with their mothers.

The department's Director-General, Mr J H T Mills, said in a statement released yesterday that no children had been left behind on the Nyanga squatter area when the camp was 'rounded up'. But cases had occurred where women had claimed that children with them were not their own but those of women working elsewhere, or that their children did not live with them in the camp and had thus been left behind.

RELEASED

In all such cases the mothers and children concerned were summarily released and transported to places pointed out by them, Mr Mills said. He was therefore upset to see a picture in an afternoon newspaper on August 19 of a minister of

the church with three children who had purportedly been separated from their mothers.

The chief Commissioner had tried to trace the children through the Minister to reunite them with their mother(s) in the Transkei, but had not yet succeeded.

I do, however, accept that it could have been possible that in spite of our precautionary measures children who had not overnighted with their mothers could have been separated from them, Mr Mills continued.

The department had 'great sympathy and understanding' for such cases and would pay for the children to be transported with the necessary care to their mothers in the Transkei if the latter could be contacted.

Alternatively, the department would pay the costs of women in the Transkei who claimed that their children had remained behind to come and fetch them.

57. If the total cost of producing 6 units is R40, and the marginal cost of the seventh unit is R9 :
- (1) The average total cost of seven units is R7
 - (2) The average variable cost of seven units must be R7
 - (3) The fixed cost of seven units is R7
 - (4) The fixed cost is R40 irrespective of further increases in production
 - (5) Nothing can be deduced from these figures
58. Marginal cost curve intersects the average cost curve:
- (a) At the maximum level of marginal cost
 - (b) Where the slope of the average cost curve is parallel to the quantity axis
 - (c) Where the slope of the average cost curve is zero
 - (d) Half way between the origin and the intersection of the demand curve with the horizontal axis
 - (e) At the minimum level of marginal cost
1. (a) (b)
 2. (b) (c)
 3. (c) (d)
 4. (d) (e)
 5. none of the above

59. A firm with monopoly power can choose:

- (1) The price at which it manufactures
- (2) The quantity
- (3) Any price
- (4) Any price
- (5) None of

60. Marginal product

- (1) The additional more unit
- (2) The additional that good
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61. Marginal cost ma

- (a) The change unit
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- (c) one more unit
- (d) The change in
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Appeal on right to stay in Cape

JUDGMENT was reserved in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday in the appeal of Mrs Virginia Yapi, 37, who is appealing against her conviction for being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without the necessary permission.

Mrs Yapi was found guilty on February 9 this year in the Langa Commissioner's Court

She is appealing on the grounds of the magistrate's interpretation of the effects of the Komani Appeal Court judgment.

REQUIREMENTS

Mr D Scott, for Mrs Yapi, submitted she was entitled to stay in the Cape in terms of S10 (1) (c) of the Black Urban Areas Act since she met all the requirements of the section

They are, that she is a black woman, married to a man who has been in continuous employment in the Cape for more than 10 years, and an ordinary resident staying at Nyanga.

The contention was whether she was a lawfully ordinary resident

Mr Scott submitted that in the light of the Komani judgment, the lawfulness of residency determined by the housing regulation — a man had to have a house before his wife could stay with him — had since been set aside by the Komani appeal

Mr P van Zyl, for the State, submitted the effect of the Komani appeal allowed anyone to stay in prescribed areas if they had a husband/wife resident in the area for more than 10 years. He added if the man was legally entitled to be on the property, then his wife qualified to stay with him. Also if children were born in this area they were also entitled to remain

Mrs Yapi came to the Cape in 1963 to live with her husband. Her husband, Gilbert, has been employed as a chef at the Constantia Nek Restaurant for 25 years

Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Burger were on the Bench. Mr D Scott instructed by Syfret Godlonton, Fuller, Moore Inc appeared for Mrs Yapi

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"These people are well-formed, well-looking men in their appearance; the ears and noses are well formed, they are stout, some of them above six feet high, and others are less than six feet; they are sagacious, and their language is one of the best language in the world. The principal tribes are the Gaika; their chief Missionary is C. Brownlie (Brownlee), who knows the Kafir language thoroughly, and can speak it as Kafir man: I think he is a Scotch Missionary. The English have a part of it, which we call the English colony: it is bounded on the north by the Orange, on the east by the British Kaffraria, on the south by the South Ocean, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; the chief town is Cape Town, where the governor lived; and Graham's Town is another large place, where the general lives. In the summer the rain is of great abundance; the lightning is fearful, and so is the thunder. Sometimes the lightning and the thunder takes away cattle, sometimes they destroy the houses; and the crocodile,

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Squatter crisis *sevela* *25/8/81* *206* *3/10* *1/13* 'tip of iceberg'

AS THE Transkei economy steadily declines, thousands of work-seekers are expected to flood the Cape unless immediate remedial action is taken.

The Nyanga squatter crisis was just the tip of an iceberg of jobless families moving out of the Transkei

Bottlenecks in South African development aid have resulted in investors pulling out of Transkei as project after project comes to a standstill

In addition South Africa has cut back by more than 100 000 the number of migrant workers recruited from Transkei during the past three years. This represents the support of well over 500 000 people

In the past six months a school and clinic building programme which employed more than 3 000 workers and a number of local builders came to a complete standstill as a direct result of the development aid holdups according to one Transkei official

JOBLESS

Besides these jobless another 25 000 people who were employed on a rotational basis for a drought relief programme have also been left without work as the aid dried up

There are no accurate figures for unemployment in Transkei but the government is examining a study by Canadian economist Robert Swidinsky of Guelph University, which shows that only half the 27 000 workers who came on the labour market each year between 1975 and 1979 found paid employment

Even more disconcerting is that the percentage of the work force in paid employment dropped from 56 percent (387 000) in 1970 to 53 percent (480 000) in 1979, according to the study

Economists in Transkei have painted a stark picture of the situation there

• Nearly all private architectural, quantity surveying and

engineering firms have cut back by half on their professional staff during the past 18 months

• Several construction firms have closed down and others have given notice they will quit the territory "within months" unless the economy picks up

• Only two of the larger construction firms remain in Umtata and the manager of one says many of his skilled workers are leaving for Ciskei so he would have difficulty in getting the right type of workers even if there was a significant resurgence of building activity

• Two major industrialists in the key Butterworth industrial area in southern Transkei have made enquiries about moving over the border to Queenstown where the South African Government is putting in a major effort to develop industry

The Nyanga squatter crisis was just the tip of an iceberg of jobless families moving out of Transkei to try to find the necessities of survival in South Africa, according to a Transkei official

Several warnings about the seriousness of the situation have been relayed to Pretoria amid growing concern in high government circles in Umtata that the unemployment crisis could result in serious political instability

The post-independence general elections in Transkei take place in October and already the government of Prime Minister George Matanzima has faced unexpected opposition in the nomination of candidates in several rural constituencies

Tribal leaders have spoken out at political meetings about the lack of development in the territory and the grip which Pretoria has on the Transkei economy

Squatters:

DD 25/8/81

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Chief Minister Lefinoy Sebe yesterday strongly criticised the South African Government for its handling of the Nyanga squatter problem saying "they refused to think when dealing with the Nyanga affair".

He also lashed out at a television programme dealing with the squatters broadcast on Sunday night.

It angers me to see this cheap brainwashing type of programme which is actually dealing with serious problems.

Only the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, should have been interviewed Chief Sebe said.

Other participants interviewed included Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs the Reverend G T Vika and a Rand Afrikaans University professor Mr Ben Piek.

The Chief Minister warned that Ciskei citizens at Nyanga, believed to number about 30 could not be sent back to the Ciskei if the "formula" negotiated with the South African Government was adhered to.

Before they are sent back to the Ciskei our urban representative in Cape Town must be consulted. Then the officials must go with the urban representative to the area to establish where these people come from and

Sebe lashes SA

humiliation of migrant labour rather than be rural workers."

Referring to South Africa's security situation the Chief Minister said he had been shocked to discover while on a trip to Bloemfontein last week that people in high places do not know what is happening.

The future is terrifying and yet moderates like us in the Ciskei do not have the backing that the extreme left and rightwing groups enjoy.

On the extreme right you have whites who say so far stop, and on the extreme left there are organisations and blacks. When these forces move together we moderates in the middle will be pushed into the ocean by this flood. Our children will suffer.

Despite this, moderates were not given support to be able to provide an alternative.

People tell us to wait. Even the government with its eloquency tells us to wait. That is rubbish. Chief Sebe said.

The time had come for people to tell others that the moderates in the middle needed support. People had to be told of the challenges of the present time.

Either they accept or are pushed into the ocean by this flood, the Chief Minister said — DDR

what they are responsible to. The chiefs will then be notified and they will see whether there are any more sites available for these people.

These people will not be thrown like stones into the organised tribal villages without prior arrangement. Our tribal system won't be destroyed, Chief Sebe said.

In the event of chiefs not having additional sites other chiefs would be consulted and the squatters would be asked whether or not they were prepared to give allegiance to another chief.

Chief Sebe said there would be no problem with the squatters as long as the "formula" was adhered to and the Ciskei was given enough time to make preparations to receive them.

Speaking at an earlier function, the Chief Minister said he had warned the South African Government in 1978 of Nyanga-type squatter problems.

I said the lack of rural development would lead to a situation wherein men would prefer to go to jail where they would get food rather than live in starvation in the rural areas.

We are family-orientated people but people will make the sacrifice of leaving their families and their rural areas where they have status and will take the

We'll go back say displaced

DP 25/8/79 705 206
UMTATA — A group of about 50 displaced squatters still being cared for at the Catholic centre here yesterday said they were determined to return to Cape Town

The group had refused to be moved over the weekend

Despite their only clothing being the garments they were wearing, and having slept on the floor over the weekend, the group was in good spirits. Both men and women were helping to clean the hall and all of them were determined to return to Cape Town

Mr Exion Mova, 32, said he had been living in the Western Cape since 1969, where he had worked periodically as a labourer. He had left behind his wife and three children

Mrs Patricia Jege had worked in the Western Cape since 1966. She had three children, the youngest of whom was eight years old, and whom she hoped were being looked after by friends

She spoke of having temporary jobs only, but also spoke of the hope of finding such temporary work

"There is always the

chance," she said

She was quite certain that if she were to be offered a job in any South African city, and accommodation there for her family, she would be happy to take the work

As the people were being interviewed, almost the entire group gathered around and the questions were translated for all to hear

When answers were given with which most agreed, there was a general nodding of heads and murmurs of assent

All agreed with Mrs Jege that if work and accommodation were offered to them in cities other than Cape Town, they would take it on

Two points on which there was unanimity were that work on farms in the Free State or Transvaal, and work on the mines involving residence in mine compounds, would never be acceptable to them

Mrs Constance Matshobana, who had been in the Western Cape since 1974, said the police had tricked the squatters onto the buses which returned them to Transkei — DDC

Squatters

DD 25/8/81

206 108 875

SO BACK

Children Will Be Sent to Mothers

CAPE TOWN — Children separated from their mothers at Nyanga will be returned to their mothers at government expense and mothers whose children were left behind when they were sent to Transkei will be assisted to return here to fetch them

The Director General of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, said in a statement here yesterday that he accepted that in spite of preventative measures taken, children could possibly have been separated from their mothers when the Nyanga squatters were returned to Transkei, if they had not spent the previous night with them

"There is great compassion and understanding for these cases and therefore the offer is made, without reservation, to care for such children and take them to their mothers in Transkei if the mothers can be contacted there, the cost will be borne by the department, and assist all mothers in Transkei who say their children were left behind, to come to fetch them at the cost of the department"

Mr Mills said press reports that children were separated from their mothers when the squatter camp at Nyanga was

cleared last Wednesday inevitably aroused feelings of deep sympathy and compassion

"The assurance can be given that everyone involved in the Nyanga action was concerned to prevent such an eventuality and to prevent young children from being exposed to hardship"

Arrangements were made to have sufficient milk and baby food available at the place of detention while officials, including welfare workers, saw to the needs of mothers and children. Sufficient food was also provided for the journey to the Transkei

"The assurance can also be given that no children were left behind on the Nyanga squatter site when the camp was cleared"

"There were, however, women who intimated that the children they had with them were not theirs, but the children of mothers employed elsewhere. There were also mothers who said their children had not been living with them at the time and were consequently left behind"

"In all these cases the mothers and children concerned were released forthwith and taken back to the places indicated by them," Mr Mills said — SAPA

UMTATA — Hundreds of people who were returned here from South Africa on Friday are being assisted to return to the Western Cape by the Transkei Government.

From PETER WILSON

Bustloads of the squatters were reported yesterday afternoon to be passing through Graaff-Reinet on their way back to Cape Town

Police confirmed last night that three bus loads of squatters were arrested in a road block in Cradock on Sunday night

Police said 22 men and 26 women had been detained and charged with illegal entry into the Republic. They would appear in court in Cradock today

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said people who were not Transkeian citizens and those Transkeians who wanted to return to fetch their children and belongings, were being assisted to go back to Cape Town

Catholic and Anglican spokesmen said yesterday that all the people they had sheltered in their church halls on Friday and Saturday had said they wished to go back to Cape Town where they had left their families and belongings

Chief George said he wished again to register his government's indignation at the dumping of the squatters on the pretext that they were all Transkeian citizens

He said the South African Government had blatantly violated the agreement between the two governments recently concluded, on the treatment of Transkeians in the Western Cape

"Whereas the South African Government has sought to depict squatting as a world-wide problem, it should be remembered that in the South African political context, only one race group, the black people, are put in the position of having to be squatters"

The whole exercise, coming so soon after the visit of the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief K Matanzima, to

Cape Town appeared to be a thinly veiled attempt to suggest collusion between the Transkeians and South African Governments on the eviction of blacks from the Western Cape

"This is not the first time that South Africa has tried to besmirch the name and integrity of Paramount Chief Matanzima"

The Transkeian Government had previously registered strong objections to the broad definition of citizenship contained in the Status of Transkei Act of 1976

"As long as South Africa regards every Xhosa speaking person as a citizen of Transkei relations between the two countries will continue to be severely strained"

The Prime Minister, added that his government thanked the churches, particularly the Catholic and Anglican churches, for having offered food accommodation and clothing to the displaced people

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior said officials of his ministry had tried throughout yesterday, without success, to get in touch with the squatters who had been taken by bus and military vehicles to mission stations in the country for shelter over the weekend

The spokesman said he had been told by several missions that most of the people had already returned to Cape Town

Three people were admitted to hospital over the weekend when, in rainy and misty weather, one of the army lorries taking the squatters to Engcobo and Cofimvaba overturned near Engcobo

A squatter mother, Mrs Cynthia Tutu, who was in the final stages of labour when she arrived here by train in the early hours of Friday, was rushed to hospital, where she gave birth

People stopped at road block appear in court

(TV Post 28/8/87) (206)

Post Reporter

A GROUP of people who were arrested at a road block in Cradock when they were making their way back to Cape Town on Sunday night appeared in the Cradock Magistrate's Court today under the Immigrants and Aliens Act.

They are believed to be among about 1 000 people who were evicted from Nyanga and sent to the Transkei in trains and buses last week.

The 28 people — 22 men and six women — were remanded to September 3. No charge was laid and they were not asked to plead.

The District Commandant of the Eastern Cape, Major P J Calitz, confirmed that 10 children were among the people being held.

He said they were "with their mothers" and could not comment on what would be done with them after September 3.

her 3

Meanwhile, 42 people were ordered to return to Transkei last Friday after being found guilty in the Queenstown Commissioner's Court of entering South Africa illegally.

They were charged under the Immigrants and Aliens Act after buses in which they were travelling were stopped at roadblocks manned by the South African Police between Queenstown and the Kei River border.

All were found guilty, warned and released. The 42 were then put on buses back to Transkei.

It is not known if any of those warned and repatriated were among the 1 059 squatters returned to Transkei from the Western Cape by the South African authorities last week for being in the area illegally.

Mr M de Klerk was on the Bench. Mr P J Malan appeared for the State.

T'kei PM

accuses

SA over

squatters

By KETH ROSS

EAST LONDON — The Prime Minister of Transkei Chief George Matanzima today accused the South African Government of side stepping his country's border posts when deporting squatters

In an interview Chief Matanzima said he believed the repatriation of Transkeians by train was a deliberate ploy on the part of the South African authorities

"Near the border the squatters were transferred from buses to trains and these are not controlled by customs" he said

Chief Matanzima also said that some of those brought into his country were not Transkeian citizens

He warned that in the future people who are not Transkeians will be stopped at the border

His Government was assisting those who had left children and belongings behind to return to Cape Town. If the South African Government sent the Transkeians back again his country could not refuse to accept them

"But I do not know how the South African Government decides on who is a Transkeian" he said

"Some of the people who were sent here had no papers. They said they were arrested on their way to work"

Chief Matanzima said he had very strong feelings about the way the South African Government had sent the squatters to Transkei

His Government earlier had an assurance from South Africa that each case would be treated on its merits

He said the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised the position of those

squatters who had employment would be legalised

This had not been done

South Africa had blatantly violated the agreement between the two countries on the treatment of Transkeians in the Western Cape

The Evening Post's political correspondent reports from Cape Town that the return flood of Ntanga squatters to the Western Cape — assisted by the Transkei Government — is likely to be raised during the Prime Minister's vote this afternoon

Cabinet Ministers and senior departmental officials dealing with the issue were reluctant to comment today on the developments and some said it was likely the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would refer to it in his speech today

The decision of the Transkei Government to send a number of the squatters back and criticism from Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei on the handling of the issue has meanwhile seriously embarrassed the Government

General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police has confirmed that his men set up roadblocks on the main routes leading from Transkei to Cape Town yesterday

He confirmed that a number of people had been detained at various points along the route for not being in possession of valid travel documents. Others who possessed the documents had been allowed to continue

Dr Koornhof and other Ministers involved with the squatter issue were at a Cabinet meeting and senior P.F.P. spokesmen on the squatter issue were also unavailable for comment because of a caucus meeting

○ See Page 2

Cops arrest Transkeians for illegal entry

Sawyer

25/8/81

206
103
240

ALTOGETHER 42 Transkeians have been convicted by the Commissioner's Court in Queenstown for illegally entering South Africa and were deported.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Queenstown. He said 42 people were

convicted on Friday under the Immigration Act for entering South Africa without the means to ensure they would not be a burden to the country

This law requires that they have either work here or a certain amount of money

ARREST

He said they were warned and discharged before being deported

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the border, Brig J H du Plessis, confirmed in an interview these people had been arrested at a road block between Queenstown and Cofimbaba in Transkei on Thursday.

He was approached after reports that police had clamped down on movements across the border and that arrested people had been transported to Queenstown by the lorry load.

BLOCKS

He said those were the only people arrested so far at border road blocks since last week.

He said the road blocks — one was also seen at Kei Bridge on the national road between East London and Umtata — were for "general crime prevention" and not especially to prevent illegal movement across the border

He would not say whether there were still such road blocks, but according to reports they were manned at least until Sunday

Mother,
 baby
 find
 home
 gone

Staff Reporter

WHEN Mrs Beauty Mgweba arrived home five days after giving birth to a baby girl by caesarian section she found it wasn't there any more

During her absence in hospital the squatter camp near Crossroads in which she had lived for the past few weeks had been cleared and its residents taken by bus to Transkei

An expanse of bare field greeted Mrs Mgweba, 32, one of the many evicted from the Langa Zones a few weeks ago

With not one familiar face to greet her, she asked the ambulance driver to take her to the local clinic

She was dropped there but found the clinic deserted, and headed for the Roman Catholic church 4km away. Arriving there in a state of near-collapse, she was met by a voluntary worker in the area, Mrs Janet Sandell, and a local community worker

'Sat trembling'

"She started crying on her arrival," Mrs Sandell said yesterday, "and we took her into the caravah where she sat trembling. She was obviously very weak and exhausted. With her was her tiny five-day-old baby weighing little more than two kilograms"

Mrs Sandell took the mother and baby to her home in Marina Da Gama where they will remain for a few days till they are strong enough to return to Crossroads

Mrs Mgweba came to Cape Town from Transkei in January this year to be near her husband who works at Malmesbury. She and her four sons lived in the Langa Zones till they were evicted

They were then forced to live on the vacant field on the border of Crossroads

Mrs Mgweba said yesterday that it was impossible for her to survive in Transkei

"We had cattle, chickens, pigs, goats and a garden once. But I had to sell the animals to get food for my children. Today we have nothing"

She has temporary permission till next month to remain in the urban area of Cape Town

Before she went into hospital to have her baby, she left her four sons, aged 3, 5, 9 and 11 years, with a friend in Crossroads

© Diplomats' protest 'blocked' by US, page 2
 © Picture, page 2

the subprogram because it contains an or subroutine call that must precede execution time.

IN (4) XQRT

the variable XQRT as integer type. (This is redundant dimensions of array)

IN (4) XQRT

if that name appears in the FUNCTION declaration of explicit type declaration of

operator may contain integer constants

to each of its array elements. In a contain only integer constants in the

decision, complex, or logical must be implied typing.

applies to all appearances of that

This statement contains adjustable dimensions such a statement

INTEGE

(2)

This statement by (This is redundant dimensions of array)

INTEGE

(1)

Examples

the function name statement The F

(4) Type-statements of a function name and/or integer va

subscript. In a su

(3) Explicit type dec

(2) Any symbolic name typed explicitly,

(1) Explicit type dec

Rules



Mrs Cynthia Tutu who gave birth to a baby daughter in the Umtata Hospital shortly after being returned to Transkei in the squatters' train. She has called her daughter Nonkululeko which means Freedom.

5-day hike to find child

CAPE TOWN — A Nyanga woman was reunited with her child here after walking more than 250 km in a five-day hitch-hiking ordeal from Transkei.

The constant worry of the whereabouts of her child drove Mrs Gloria Mgaba to walk from Umtata to Queenstown — more than 200 km — before getting her first lift.

She walked for two days and stopped only briefly to sleep in the bushes near Engcobo.

She arrived at Nyanga Holy Cross Church late on Tuesday night relieved to find her two-year old daughter Letisha but with aching feet.

Mrs Mgaba was deported to Transkei last week after the mass raid on the Nvanga "no name" camp.

Her daughter disappeared into the bushes during the raid. Her husband was also arrested but has been in Pollsmoor Prison throughout her ordeal.

Mrs Mgaba's first lift took her from Queenstown to Tarkastad. A second lift took her to Mossel Bay from where she hitched a ride to Cape Town.

Mrs Mgaba has lived here since 1969 and her parents are no longer alive.

"I have no accommodation in Transkei. It was pointless me staying there" — SAPA.

PM: agreement dishonoured

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima accused South Africa of not honouring an agreement that those Nvanga squatters who had jobs would have their position regularised.

He said the South African authorities had "not even bothered to check if some of these people had jobs and that was why the Transkei Government was assisting them to go back to the Western Cape."

Chief Matanzima said some of the squatters had not been given the chance to collect their belongings or wait for their children who were still at school.

He could not say how many squatters had been assisted to return to the Western Cape but referred to figures given in certain newspaper reports this week as "rather exaggerated" as some of the squatters were still in

their respective districts in Transkei.

In Cape Town the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said last night only squatters from Nvanga who had indicated they were from Transkei had been sent back.

In doing so he contacted Chief George Matanzima who said earlier that a number of those who had been dumped in Transkei had not been Transkeians.

In a statement last night Mr Botha also admitted that a number of children had been left behind in Cape Town when the squatters had been repatriated.

Mr Botha said all squatters detained were interviewed to establish their identity and places of origin.

Only those who themselves indicated that they were citizens of Transkei were sent back to

Transkei.

He said a statement this week by the director general of Co-Operation and Development Mr Johan Mills had made a reasonable offer in regard to the children allegedly left behind in the Cape Town area.

We have requested the Transkeian authorities to supply details urgently of the identities and whereabouts of these children.

As soon as this information is received we will take the necessary steps to ensure their safe return to their parents in Transkei.

According to their information the number of children who could be involved is very small.

In a pointed reference to Chief Matanzima's statement that the Transkeian Government was assisting hundreds of squatters to return to Nvanga in protest against South Africa's

decision to dump them in Transkei which was splashed across newspapers throughout South Africa yesterday Mr Botha said that it should be pointed out that it serves no purpose to deal with such a delicate and difficult problem through the medium of the press.

It remains a matter to be dealt with between the two governments.

"This in fact is what we have been doing and are continuing to do so."

● A busload of 48 people believed to be Nvanga squatters who were stopped at a roadblock near Cradock on Sunday night appeared in the Cradock magistrate's court yesterday on charges of entering South Africa illegally.

No evidence was led and the 22 men and 26 women were remanded in custody until September 3 — DDR.

No mercy says minister. page 2

DD 26/8/81

- 92. Dav Commissioners' courts' qualifications staff
- 93. Wet 6 Mr D J DALLING asked Minister of Co-operation and Development (Langa Commissioner's Court: remarks Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development Town, 1946)
- 94. Hill amor (1) Whether (a) presiding officers and prosecutors in commissioners' courts are required to have (i) academic and/or (ii) legal qualifications, if not if so, (a) by whom were such remarks made and (b) who is conducting the investigation, identity 1980, p.187.
- 95. Weth what (aa) academic and/or (bb) qualifications are required,
- 96. ibid (2) whether any (a) presiding officers (b) prosecutors employed in commissioners' courts are not in possession of the requisite qualifications, if not how many in each category?
- 97. Hill
- 98. Van The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT n' p.9.
- 99. ibid
- 100. Hill (1) (a) Yes In terms of section 2(3) of the Black Administration Act, 1927, presiding officers in Commissioner's courts must have passed the civil service lower law examination or an examination determined by the Commission for Administration to be equivalent thereto These qualifications are the same as is required for presiding officers in magistrates courts
- 101. Dic
- 102. ibid
- 103. ibid
- 104. Van African People's Organisation' p.18.
- 105. ibid (b) No prescribed qualification is required by law
- 106. Dic (2) (a) Yes In terms of section 6 of the aforementioned Act the Minister may, when circumstances require, appoint any person to a temporary as a presiding officer even though the person appointed is not qualified for permanent appointment to the post
- 107. Dav - A Modern History, p.196.
- 108. ibid
- 109. Wal African People's Organisation' p.602.
- 110. Dav As such people are not appointed permanently to such posts the number differs from day to day
- 111. ibid (b) Falls away
- 112. Oral founding of the Cape Malay Association was originally started by Dattie Jacobs, vice-President of the Association in 1925. It was so often repeated that I still remember the details clearly despite it happening in 1961. Noor Hassen, President in 1945, gave me a similar version in an interview in 1969 - part of which I used in a paper to the Department of Prisons. (See Services rendered by Muslims to Muslims in the Western Cape - A report on the request of the Prison's Department by A. Davids. (Muslim Assembly, 1970)
- 113. Davenport, South Africa.
- 114. Oral Traditions - Noor Hassen and Dattie Jacobs.
- 115. Debates in the House of Assembly, Vol.5, 1925.
- 116. Cape Argus, 20th June 1925, p.10, col.10.
- 117. Cape Times, 18th June 1925, p.10, cols.4 & 5.

75 illegals sent back to Transkei

From ENRICO KEPP

TOLWS RIVER — About 75 people arrested at a police roadblock here were put on board SAR buses bound for Transkei at the police station last night.

There were protests from the men and women with babies as officials of the Western Cape Administration Board, made last-minute checks to determine whether they were in the Cape 'legally' before they were put on the two buses.

The people claimed to be residents of Paarl and Guguletu on their way back from Transkei after attending a church service.

They were held at the police cells in Tolws River and De Doorns while Administration Board officials "processed" their cases one

by one

About ten people, most of them women, were able to show identity documents and were allowed to go free. They were given warrants by the police. Paarl officials confirmed that the next Cape Town-bound train would only reach Tolws River at 6:30 this morning.

The officer in charge of the operation, Colonel J L Gnebenauw, the police liaison officer stationed in Paarl, said a further 75 to 80 people were declared illegal immigrants and were to be bussed back to their places of origin.

Colonel Gnebenauw said "thorough investigations into each case had been completed and those found to be in the Western Cape 'legally' were allowed to go free. Many of the

people who were detained within the grounds of the local police station, claimed they had not been fed since their arrest at 6am yesterday.

Colonel Gnebenauw said the police had served meals to all the detainees at 7:35am and at 1pm yesterday.

The police yesterday referred all inquiries about the squatter situation in the Southern and Eastern Cape to the Department of Co-operation and Development, following a meeting between officials of both departments at the H F Verwoerd building yesterday afternoon.

After the meeting a police spokesman said the Commissioner of Police General Mike Geldenhuys, and the Director-General for the Department of Co-operation and Development

ment Mr J H T Mills had agreed that Mr Mills would make a joint statement to the press.

Last night Mr Mills told the Cape Times that he had no statement to make.

According to a police spokesman the police have manned several roadblocks in an attempt to curb the inflow of squatters trying to return to the Cape after being deported following pre-dawn raids in the Nyanga squatter camp last week.

At a Graaff-Reinet routine roadblock four buses were searched on Monday night and one passenger was arrested for not having proper documentation, the spokesman said. At the weekend two people were arrested at the same roadblock.

It has been assumed that no more than five characters in an integer, real, or logical data type item. The number of stored in a single storage unit varies with processor implementation capacity.

prior must not be used in a format specification if a statement references the format specification by array name. descriptor, let g be the maximum number of characters that in a single storage unit (see 2.5.1). If w is greater than g , the rightmost g characters will be accepted and any characters will be lost. If w is less than g on input, the accepted left-justified internally with remaining storage blank characters. If w is greater than g on output, the contain the g characters right-justified with the remainder with blank characters. If w is less than or equal to g , the contain only the leftmost w characters from the internal

processor reads or writes w Hollerith characters into or from O list.

ds Hollerith data into the n characters following the nH ne format specification. On output, it writes the last characters of the format specification following the nH processor reads or writes w Hollerith characters into or from O list.

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Botha: Children were left behind

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr R F Botha, has acknowledged that some children of squatters sent back to Transkei from Cape Town may have been left behind.

In a statement released last night Mr Botha says that the number of children involved "is very small".

The Transkeian authorities had been urgently requested to supply details of the identities and whereabouts of lost children.

Newspapers late last week reported cases in which children left behind at Nyanga were being looked after there, a claim which came under initial attack from Nationalist quarters.

In his statement Mr Botha also directly contradicts the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, over the nationality of some of the squatters returned to Transkei last week.

On Monday Chief Matanzima said among those "dumped" in Transkei, were non-Transkeians. They would be sent back to South Africa.

But Mr Botha said in his statement that all squatters detained in Cape Town were interviewed to establish their identity and origins.

Mr Botha said as soon as clarifying information was received from the Transkei Government, steps would be taken to ensure the safe return of children left behind.

He also issued a stern warning to others intent on migrating from Transkei to the Cape.

"It is generally known that there are simply no job opportunities for additional workers in the vicinity of Cape Town.

"Persons continuing to enter the Cape Town area despite this are acting against the interests of Transkeians legally employed and housed in the Peninsula."

He said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had offered to find them jobs in other areas so that the problem could be solved "in an orderly manner".

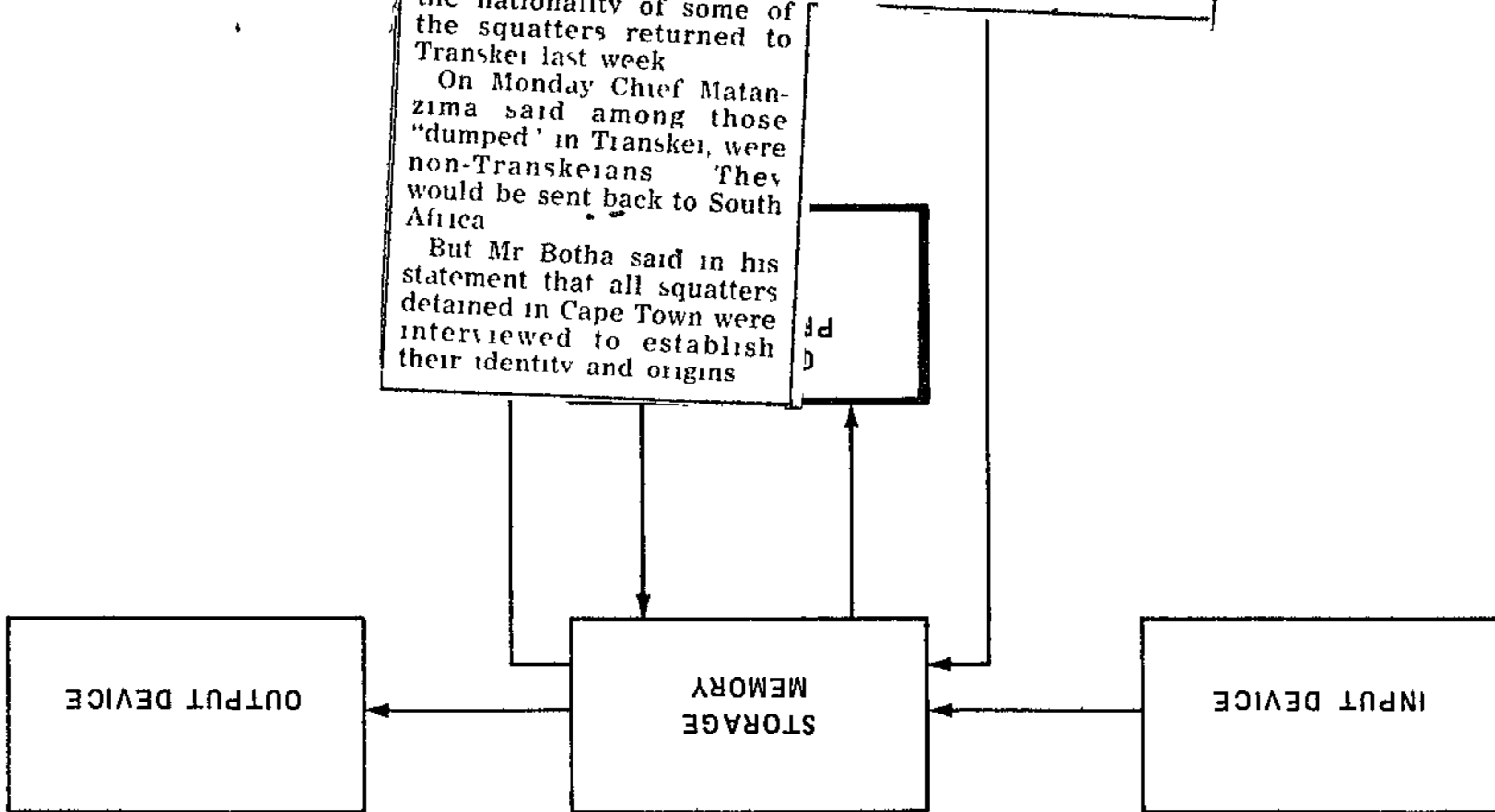


Figure 1-5.

A digital computer is a data processing system that processes data in accordance with a set of instructions (program) and produces useful results. The programmer may regard the computer as a complex of devices with the functions shown in

1.5.1. Computer Hardware

A computer system is made up of hardware components (equipment) and software (operating system). The operating system is a program usually furnished by the computer manufacturer made up of routines that coordinate hardware activity and furnish various services to the user.

1.5. THE COMPUTER SYSTEM

Pik Botha's plea on squatters

Aug 26/8/81

206 403 240

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has requested the Transkeian authorities urgently to supply details of the identities and whereabouts of the squatter children left behind when the squatter camp near Langa was cleared.

Mr Botha said: "As soon as this information is received we will take the necessary steps to ensure their safe return to their parents in Transkei."

Reacting to a statement by the Transkei Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, that some evicted squatters had had to leave behind children and possessions, Mr Botha said: "According to our information the number of children who could be involved is very small."

Mr Botha described the offer regarding the children made by the Director-General of Co-operation and Development yesterday as "reasonable".

All squatters detained were interviewed to establish their identity and place of origin. Only those who themselves indicated that they were citizens of Transkei were sent back to Transkei, Mr Botha said.

It is generally known that there simply are no employment opportunities for additional workers in the vicinity of Cape Town.

Persons continuing to enter the Cape Town area despite this knowledge are acting against the interests of Transkeian workers who are legally employed and housed in the Peninsula.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development offered to find them employment opportunities in other areas so that the problem could be resolved in an orderly manner.

"It should be pointed out that it serves no purpose to deal with such a delicate and difficult problem through the medium of the Press. It remains a matter to be dealt with between the two Governments" — Sapa

long time we had say that the Cape. er thought learning to he would en think of I came here e learned wrong of

placed under ton in Warwick- Governor to their doings - works - their time, they enting at home. ds at Zonnebloem- fms by comment-

As I h I thou a lette the boy I felt that t God's w tell me not thi home my I - for a great their p

"Dear S ing on their n and, in a lett They had conti still took a l studies and tl visits to a c report on the shire. Nearl the tutelage In England, G The English E

The Governor, with characteristic impetuosity, was keen to send another batch at once, but he was prevailed upon by the Warden to wait until the boys' education should be more advanced so that they could gain greater benefit from the experience. When the College was moved to Zonnebloem at the beginning of 1860, the curriculum was expanded to include Geography, English, History and the elements of Euclid. Greek and Latin followed a few years later. Lovedale had the same system of education, it being based on the time-honoured theory that Classics and Mathematics were the best instruments for training the mind.

be glad Sir if he hear I go England to learning he shall very glad because you promise my father you said to him you shall bring me England please Sir I like very much Sir to go England Sir. I am Samuel Moroka".

On the long road back to Cape Town

(206) Argus 26/8/81



MR ROBERT MTYALA and Mrs Alma Nompusa, both of Guguletu, trudge wearily out of Touws River. They spent a night and day in detention while their travel documents were 'processed'.

● Pictures by Willie de Klerk



MRS CECELIA BOLAND of Worcester and her seven-year-old daughter Olga on the road at Touws River after police finally let them go on their way.

THE troubles of the homeless of Nyanga have spread to hundreds of 'legal' Cape Town people for whom an Umtata to Guguletu bus trip has become a three-day drama with officialdom.

As the bus nears the Peninsula the checks become increasingly tight — at Graaff-Reinet only one person was removed from a bus but at Touws River a day later

every passenger had to spend a day in police cells while their papers were checked.

Once the 'legals' were allowed to go on their way they were issued with rail warrants from Touws River to Cape Town for a train which left at 6 am today.

Food was provided by members of the Cape Council sent to the area for that purpose.



THE POLICE checkpoint outside Touws River is manned 24 hours a day to block the passage of 'illegal' Transkeians to Cape Town.



RAILWAY BUSES outside the prison at Worcester ready to take deported Transkeians home.

800 held in raid

Argus 20/8/81

ABOUT 800 people were arrested in a predawn swoop on the emergency camp under Red Cross supervision at the Holy Cross Church, Nvanga today.

Pandemonium broke out in the camp as police scaled a two-metre fence surrounding the church and surprised the sleeping refugees at 4 am.

Witnesses claimed 'one or two people were hit with batons'.

The church's rector, the Rev M M Mfenyana, said he was awakened by a noise in the grounds.

'I went outside and found police putting people into vans,' he said.

A police officer told him the people were being taken to Pollsmoor for screening, he said.

The people's possessions were also taken to Pollsmoor 'for sorting out'.

About 15 cars and vans of the people in the camp, were taken to the Guguletu Police Station 'for safekeeping,' Mr Mfenyana said he was told.

The police ordered that the 13 tents and three marquees also be taken down, he said.

An official of the SA Red Cross Society which set up a 24-hour mobile clinic at the camp said the raid was very swift.

PANDEMONIUM

'The police came in quietly over the fence. There was pandemonium at first and the people were very frightened.'

'Some cases were reported of people being hit with batons,' she said.

The raid was over by 5:20 am.

All that remained in the camp, which teemed with playing children yesterday

day were a few odds and ends.

It was tragic walking around I could not avoid noticing a baby's shoe lying on the grass,' another Red Cross Official said.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, and his wife, Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, arrived at the church shortly after the raid.

Police at the gate refused them entry at first. They were later admitted, where they joined six clergymen in the grounds. Five minutes later they were ordered to leave.

The saddest thing of a raid is the terror of the children,' said Mr Bishop.

Many of those who had come from Transkei or Ciskei had lost one or more children through malnutrition,' he said.

Police also refused entry to an Argus reporter who arrived at the church after the raid. The reporter's personal particulars were taken by a policeman.

Cape Town's police chief, Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel, said the police played a support role to the Administration Board and there were no incidents.

NO RESISTANCE

He said no one resisted arrest.

He was unable to give details on how many people were arrested or where they were taken to.

Such inquiries should be directed to the Department of Co-operation and Development, he said.

The Director General of Co-operation and Development Mr J H T Mills, was not available for comment.

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critical district because of its proximity to Cape Town, Woodstock and Utvlingt, and because of the presence of the military there, had a village management board. The outlying areas on the Cape Flats where living conditions were becoming increasingly bad, fell under the Divisional Council of the Cape District, which had very restricted jurisdiction. Then the docks, a crucial area where the disease had originated, was under the independent control of the Table Bay Harbour Board, while yet another presence, completely beyond the influence of the colonial government, was the Imperial army which had almost certainly brought the disease to Cape Town. To complete the catalogue, there were also such peripheral organisations as the Cape Government Railways and City Tramways, whose interests were involved.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the government felt the need for a co-ordinating body, and on 14th February 1901 the Cape Peninsula Plague Advisory Board met for the first time. The Board sat until 10th July 1901, its function being purely advisory. Its discussion ranged widely. For this reason its report is a valuable document, reflecting the jealousies and prejudices of the different administrations. It is an account, less of action taken, than of action which responsible men believed ought to be taken.

28

Like their counterparts in other parts of the world, Cape Town authorities, especially the medical officers of health, saw the problem of eliminating the

Squatters: Influx control futile

GT 27/8/81 (BWA) 206 (1105) (103)

Chief Reporter

THE PLIGHT of thousands of rootless, illegal and officially unwanted blacks in the Western Cape has highlighted a situation in which the facts and figures show influx control is fast becoming a futile exercise

A study of government and other statistics indicates that a continuing and increasing flow of black work-seekers to the cities — many of them followed by their families — is going to be unavoidable

None of the black homelands is able to support itself economically and in fact, each is heavily dependent, in a neo-colonial way, on Pretoria and the South African taxpayer for subsistence

South Africa spent a massive R125 222 923 in grants and services to Transkei in 1979/80 and, in addition, South Africa's payments to Transkei in terms of customs and excise agreements totalled another R88,4 million

Drift to cities

The Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, has said the government is trying to create job opportunities for blacks in the black states to eliminate the drift to the cities and the consequent squatting problem. But in fact the government has come nowhere near achieving this objective

Investigations have shown there are insufficient job opportunities in the homelands, all of them with high birth rates, and for years to come blacks will have to seek a living in the urban areas

Apart from anything else, spiralling fuel prices and fuel-conservation measures are said to be having a negative effect on the desired rate of industrial growth in

the homelands

The Corporation for Economic Development — the public body responsible for co-ordinating development in the homelands — disclosed last year that R322 million had so far been invested in homeland development projects

Nowhere near

There were a total of 208 industrial enterprises operating in the homelands and these had created a potential of about 30 000 jobs for homeland residents. But this comes nowhere near providing sufficient employment opportunities in these areas

Not only are the homeland governments heavily dependent on the Pretoria government, they also find themselves with little room for manoeuvre

Research done by the SA Institute of Race Relations shows that the states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are able to generate, in round figures, only 23 percent, 33 percent and 23 percent respectively of their national revenues

The percentage of their nationals who live permanently in South Africa and who are dependent on this country for a livelihood are 40, 44 and 24 percent respectively

Unable to provide sufficient work for their growing labour forces, these states are dependent on South Africa to absorb their citizens as migrant labourers

According to research done by Mr Scamus Cleary of the SAIRR for every job created in Transkei there are 120 potential work-seekers

The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha speaking at an Asocom conference in Johannesburg last year admitted it was impossible to consolidate the geographical area

of each homeland in such a way that it would become economically viable on its own

The harsh reality in South Africa he said was that economic activity was still concentrated in the four large metropolitan growth-poles — the Pretoria Witwatersand-Vereeniging area, Durban-Pinetown, the Cape Peninsula and the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area

'Rural slum'

The Ciskei which has also opted for independence in spite of the Quill Commission's advice not to do so on present terms, has been described in an Eastern Cape newspaper investigation as "a vast and teeming rural slum", with women and children forced to live in hopeless conditions

A report on this probe said "No other conclusion is possible after visits to several settlements where tens of thousands of redundant people eke out an erratic existence on land as stony and barren as desolate and forbidding as a Martian landscape"

A Progressive Federal Party study group that visited resettlement areas in the Ciskei this month returned to Cape Town with much the same impression

The situation in which Nyanga has now become a point of focus is aggravated by large-scale unemployment among blacks in South Africa — said to be as high as 25 percent by some economists

In an article in the Journal Outlook, Dr Jos Gerson, a University of Cape Town academic, says influx control has contributed to exceptionally high unemployment among black women who are virtually locked into "the homelands" and then migrate illegally

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Jobs on offer says SA envoy

DD 27/8/81

UMTATA — Squatters being returned to Transkei from the Western Cape would be offered employment in the Transvaal and the Free State when they arrived in Transkei the South African Ambassador to Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, said yesterday.

He said that representatives from labour organisations would be flown to Transkei to enable them to sign on squatters who were interested in taking up job offers.

South African officials would make every effort to identify parents who had been separated from their children and to ensure that only Transkeians were returned to their homeland.

Dr Du Plooy made these remarks after he had confirmed reports that a bus-

load of "illegal black immigrants" to South Africa had been intercepted at Touws River and forced to return to Transkei.

In Cape Town at least 16 people living legally in the Peninsula have been reported missing by relatives after Tuesday's deportation of people arrested at the roadblock near Touws River. They had all been visiting Mount Ferie for a church service.

The head of the economics department of the University of Transkei, Professor W. Thomas, said the offer of employment to squatters came at a time when the decline in the number of recruits from Transkei had reached 80 000 from a figure of 425 000 in 1978 to 345 000 in 1980.

Transport arrangements for the squatters remaining at the Catholic Centre in Umtata fell through yesterday but the group is expected to be moved today.

A member of the committee formed to give assistance to the Nvanga squatters, Mrs P. Cusack, said she understood that a bus would be available to move the people who now numbered 61 back to the Western Cape today.

She said the Transkei Council of Churches would be giving each adult R20 as they got on the bus in case they run into any trouble along the way. The people were also being provided with food and blankets for the journey.

The hire of the bus was being paid for by the Transkei Government, said Mrs Cusack.

The Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, Mr M. Titus, whose department has been dealing with the squatters since their return on Friday, was not available for comment.

Meanwhile Black Sash records have contradicted government claims that there are no jobs in Cape Town for the 1 000 Nvanga squatters dumped in Transkei. The organisation's records indicate that the vast majority of the squatters had lived and worked in the area for two to 10 years or more.

Analysis of a massive sample of 540 Nvanga site cases dealt with by the Athlone Advice Office has shown that 37 per cent of the people interviewed entered the Cape Town area more than 10 years ago.

Those who entered the area between five and 10 years ago accounted for 29.3 per cent of the total. 24.7 per cent came to Cape Town two to five years ago and nine per cent about two years ago.

The vast majority of the Nvanga site people had found work to support large families — between them the 540 people supported 2 310 children.

The analysis also revealed that the vast majority of the Nvanga site people originally came from Transkei — 468 of the sample of 540 — DDR

Koornhof blames Border churches

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last night accused the Border Council of Churches (BCC) of being part of a "concocted effort to challenge law and order" over the Nvanga squatter issue.

Proof of this, Dr Koornhof said during a television programme, was a letter written by the Border Council of Churches and found in the possession of a group of people travelling to Cape Town.

The letter stated the people were going to the Holy Cross Church in the city, Dr Koornhof said.

The chairman of the BCC, Father James Gawe, said the council was helping those squatters who wished to return to Cape Town to do so as exporting them to the homelands was "as good as exporting poverty". He denied any letters had been written by the BCC.

Dr Koornhof defended government action against the squatters and warned the government would not tolerate situations similar to Nyanga anywhere else.

He repeated previous government allegations that squatting at Nyanga was a "clearcut case of an

organised and concerted effort to challenge law and order and to incite people to practise civil disobedience and make things difficult for the authorities.

His proof for this was that the original 250 squatters had grown quickly to 2 000. They arrived by the busload giving black power salutes and singing freedom songs and then challengingly offered themselves up for arrest.

The squatter problem was being exploited for other ends in the same way that the sports issue had been.

Father Gawe said the BCC would continue to support those people who wished to return to the Western Cape.

Likening the homelands to concentration camps created by the government, Father Gawe said blacks were not foreigners to be moved out of their land.

"Dr Koornhof is mistaken to think South Africa can be compared to America and the Mexicans. South Africa is a country for South Africans and blacks here have a right to live in South Africa and not in homelands created by the government to support their system," Father Gawe said. — DDR

DD 27/8/81 (204) 103

Nyanga: rabbis plea

EAST LONDON — The central ecclesiastical board of the South African Union for Progressive Judaism has expressed concern at "the recent tragic event in the Nyanga Crossroads area

In a statement released here by Rabbi Bobby Braak of Temple Hillel the board said

"We appeal to the government to follow the reli-

gious principles of brotherly love as set down in the scriptures and particularly the injunction ye shall love the stranger which supplements the injunction to love thy neighbour

"We urge the government to give humanitarian considerations the very highest priority in dealing with this complex problem — DDR

CT 27/8/8

Squatters:

Govt claims contradicted

(206) (340)

Staff Reporter

RECORDS kept by the Black Sash have contradicted government claims that there are no jobs in Cape Town for the 1000 Nyanga squatters dumped in Transkei

The organization's records indicate that the vast majority of the squatters had lived and worked in the area from two to 10 years or more

Analysis of a large sample of 540 cases dealt with by the Athlone Advice Office has shown that 37 percent of the people interviewed entered the Cape Town area more than 10 years ago

Those who entered the area between five and 10 years ago accounted for 29.3 percent of the total, 24.7 percent came to Cape Town two to five years ago and nine percent about two years ago

The analysis shows that most of the people netted in police raids, tried for pass offences, imprisoned and bussed back to the Transkei could not be described as "newcomers" flooding into the Cape Town area

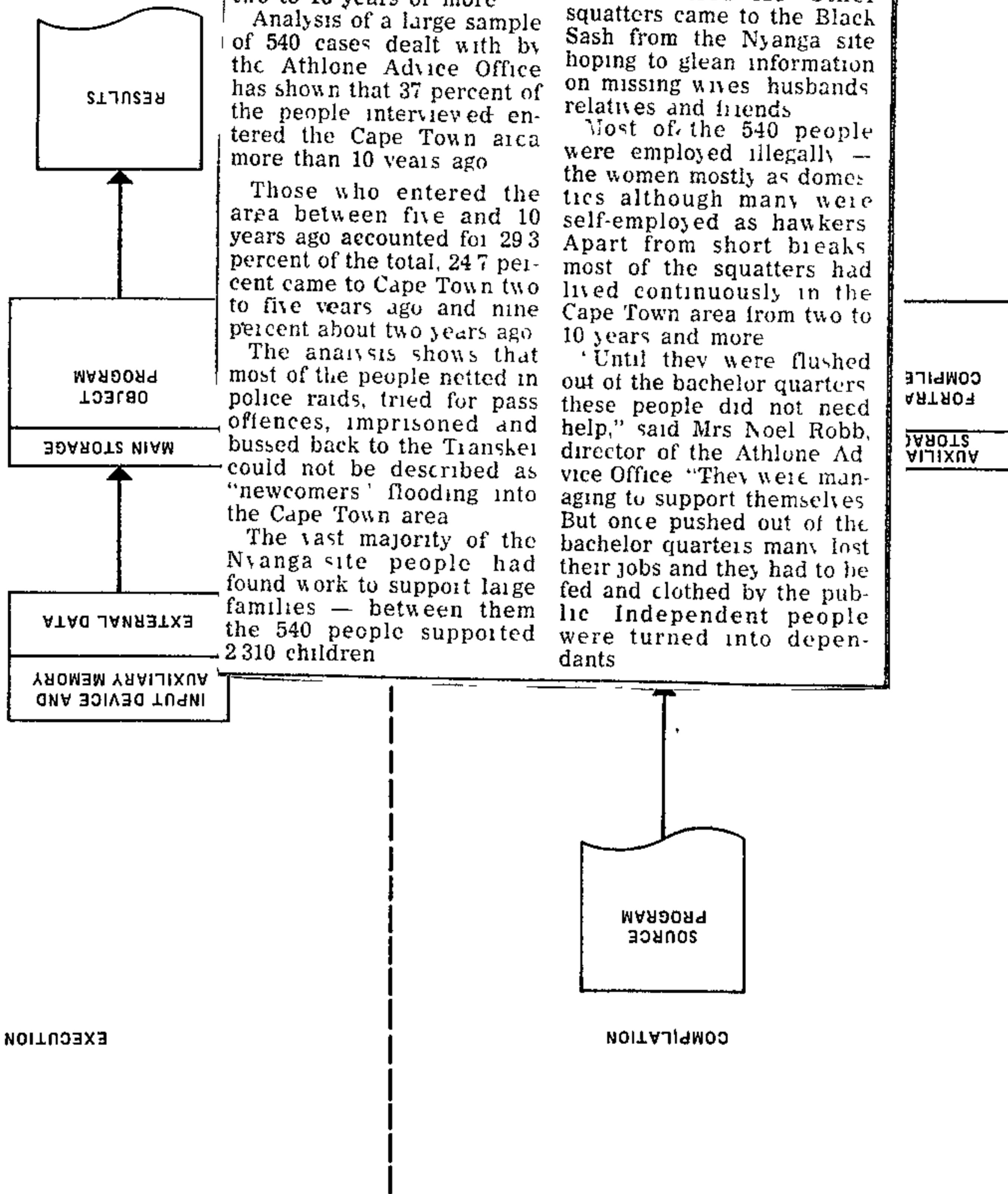
The vast majority of the Nyanga site people had found work to support large families — between them the 540 people supported 2310 children

The analysis also showed that the vast majority of these people originally came from Transkei — 468 of the sample of 540. The rest came from other parts of South Africa (48) and the Ciskei (24)

Of the 540 cases 116 were men and 424 women. Those arrested in the July police raids totalled 415. Other squatters came to the Black Sash from the Nyanga site hoping to glean information on missing wives, husbands, relatives and friends

Most of the 540 people were employed illegally — the women mostly as domestics although many were self-employed as hawkers. Apart from short breaks, most of the squatters had lived continuously in the Cape Town area from two to 10 years and more

Until they were flushed out of the bachelor quarters these people did not need help," said Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office. "They were managing to support themselves. But once pushed out of the bachelor quarters many lost their jobs and they had to be fed and clothed by the public. Independent people were turned into dependants



Steps 1 through 4 can be performed in a fairly rapid sequence referred to as "the compile and execute process" shown in Figure 1-4. The object program is placed in main storage as it is created by the compiler (rather than being transmitted in the form of punched cards as described in step 3) and immediately executed.

Page	Section	Reference	Page	Section	Reference
8-7	EXTERNAL Statement	8.7	8-30	Function Subprogram(s)	2.2.1, 8.5.2
8 1 2	machine coding of	8 1 2	8-3	FUNCTION Statement	8 5 2.1
subprograms, out-of-line					
name as an argument					
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Arrests:
16 people
missing

Staff Reporter

AT least 16 Cape Town people have been reported missing by relatives after Tuesday's deportation of people arrested at a road block near Touws River.

The chairman of the Athlone Advice Office, Mrs R N Robb, said yesterday the AAO had been supplied with the names of a man and 15 women believed to have been arrested at Touws River and put aboard Railways buses headed for the Transkei.

According to relatives the missing people were part of a group who travelled by bus to Mount Lere at the weekend to attend a church service. Most of the group are believed to have left their identity documents behind because they were not normally required for travel to Transkei.

The director general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Those still missing are:
Nothamba Daphne, 1641 Nwara Thandi Lee, 2519 Mchese Ave, 4412 Ruyter Ave, 4412 Ruyter Ave, Rubusana Avenue, Nyala Milcott Ronhlidila, of NY1 No 1 Guguletu, Maseket Mfantsha of NY1 No 15 Guguletu, Sheila Seposang, of NY1 No 29 Guguletu, Nosaleli Khona, of NY1 No 15 Guguletu, S. Luta Malahle, of NY1 No 1 Guguletu, Monica Tabata, of 44 Long Street, Constantia, Rosalme Squat, of 42 Kloof Street, Cape Town, Florence Magu, of NY1 No 129 Guguletu, May Mabikwe, of NY1 No 4 Guguletu, Lillian Williams, of NY1 No 1 Guguletu, Madlani Nyoni, of NY1 No 1 Guguletu, Bhe Zere, of 44 Long Street, Constantia, and Raymond, of NY1 No 1 Guguletu.

'Ulterior motives' at work

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, claimed yesterday that the Nyanga squatting was a campaign organized, orchestrated and financed by people with ulterior motives.

Mr Botha said in reply to the debate on his portfolio that the government would not tolerate squatting around its cities such as happened in some South African and African States.

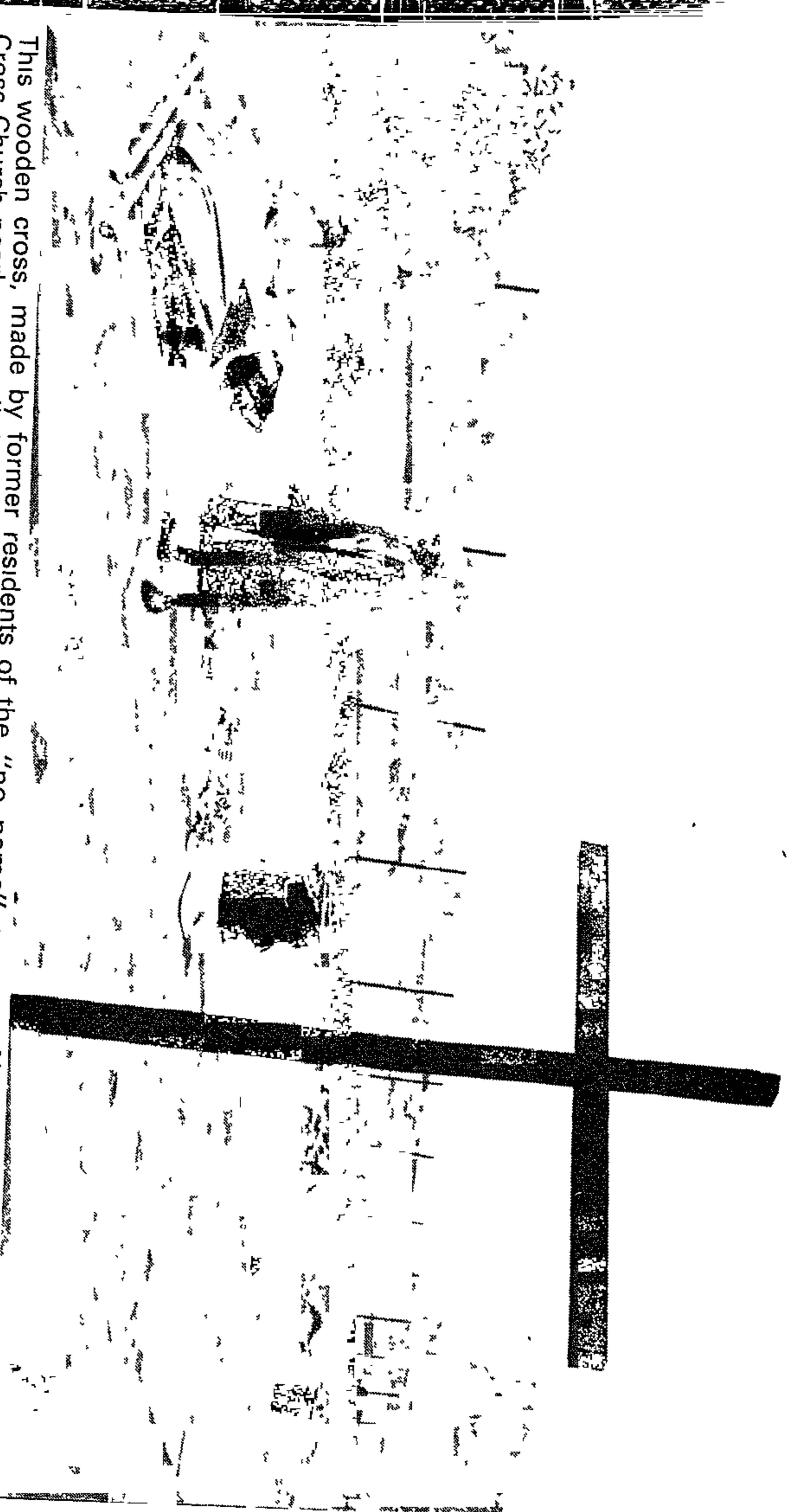
"This squatting, and the extent to which it developed, would not have been possible unless it was organized and orchestrated by elements using the squatters' plight to achieve other objectives," he said.

"We have evidence in our possession that certain sums were paid out by certain bodies, and substantial sums at that.

"We cannot tolerate squatting round our cities, because it is not in the interests of white South Africa, of black South Africa, or of the coloured people."

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said there were tremendously strong forces promoting a move to the cities, and the authorities would have to plan for urbanization with measures such as unconventional and cheaper methods of providing housing.

● The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koonhof, last night told students at a meeting organized by the National Party Youth Branch in Stellenbosch that teams of agitators worked shifts among the Nyanga squatters in an attempt to force the government to allow a new squatter camp to arise on lands between Crossroads and Nyanga



This wooden cross, made by former residents of the Cross Church nearby, was all that remained yesterday

Red Cross ordered from site

Staff Reporter

RED CROSS workers who were given the job of co-ordinating welfare services to the Nyanga squatters by the government were yesterday told by police to leave a campsite at a Nyanga church where nearly 1 000 squatters were staying.

This followed a dawn raid in which police assisted Administration Board officials in rounding up the squatters.

Mr R Bashew, the chairman of the Cape Region of the Red Cross, said the organization had not been warned of the raid and had in fact been caught "totally unawares."

I received a telephone call in what I thought was a friendly manner, but it went down to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga to find the raid in progress."

CT 27/8/81

Mr Bashew said that on the previous afternoon, the Red Cross had been actively planning for a long-term involvement with the squatters. "We were told by police at the site to remove ourselves entirely from the site."

The campsite is now deserted. Mr Bashew said all the perishable goods had already been distributed and other stores and equipment, some of which had been hired or borrowed, had been returned.

Red Cross possessions had been put into storage and could be used again in the near future.

"We expect to become involved with the squatter problem again very soon," Mr Bashew said.

He said that from early on Tuesday the total number of people in the squatter camp had begun to increase rapidly from the originally estimated

500 to almost 1 000 by the time the raid took place.

Mr Bashew said the Red Cross was a non-political organization and therefore could not give a political comment on the matter. "But what I can say is that we don't think this is solving the problem."

● John van der Landen reports that nearly 800 men, women and children were arrested in the raid at the church. The operation began at 4.30am and was completed by 5.10am.

Several tents, which had housed families following a joint Department of Co-operation and Police raid on a Nyanga squatter camp last week, were taken down by department officials after Red Cross workers had refused to do so.

The Rev M M Mfenyana, of the Holy Cross Church, said he was woken up shortly before 5am yesterday when he

heard a commotion in the church grounds. Outside he found several vans parked along the fence and saw men in uniforms leading people to large trucks nearby.

Mr Mfenyana said he had offered the church grounds to the squatters, who had escaped being rounded-up in last week's raid, when they had been told to move from the site to which they had returned.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Province, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said the police had assisted Administration Board officials in an operation at the Holy Cross Church at 4.30am and had not "met any resistance."

The director-general of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Mills, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

His constitutional approach and his effort to seek a solution through negotiation, without having to concede any of his community's rights, was to no avail. The Government could not see it his way. When the cemeteries were eventually closed on 15th January 1886, the Cape Muslims were without a burial ground within walking distance of their residences in central Cape Town. 80b Abdol Burns now had no option and on Sunday, 17th January 1886, with the first Muslim funeral after the closure of cemeteries, he led his community in a protest burial at the Tana Baru cemetery at the top of Longmarket Street. Rioting broke out immediately after the funeral was performed and continued for three days thereafter. Abdol Burns was arrested and charged with causing a riot and contravening the Public Health Act of 1883.

His arrest and pending trial did not hamper his spirit of protest. He, out on bail, was still at this stage seeking a constitutional solution. He ... of Her Majesty's ... for direct British ... injustice inflicted ... that the British ... ly had to pay the ... guilty and fined £ ...

In the final analysis ... Through his ce ... community the importance of political organisation; the strength in unity; and the futility of ... on the deci ... negotiators ... tually song ... was given n ... 'Malay' sha ... At this time ... Bond was a tr ... members were ... the North. (... had been so vigorously opposed in the 1853 constitution, began

Nyanga magistrates' prosecutors.
 249 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any (a) magistrates and (b) prosecutors have been seconded to Cape Town from other magisterial districts to assist in the hearing of cases brought against squatters from Nyanga if so, (i) how many, (ii) from which magisterial districts have they been seconded, (iii) for how long will they be required to remain in Cape Town and (iv)(aa) where and (bb) at whose expense are they being accommodated.

(2) whether such (a) magistrates and (b) prosecutors will receive (i) extra remuneration and (ii) allowances, if so, (aa) how much in each case and (bb) what will be the total cost to the State of seconding such officials to Cape Town?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1)(a) and (b) Not by the Department of Justice

(2) Falls away

Abdol Burns ultimately ... as politely told ... what he conceived as an ... General D'Ogley Torres, ... a commanding officer ... His arrest and pending trial did not hamper his spirit of protest. He, out on bail, was still at this stage seeking a constitutional solution. He ... of Her Majesty's ... for direct British ... injustice inflicted ... that the British ... ly had to pay the ... guilty and fined £ ...

349 arrested and deported to Transkei

CP 25/8/79 (203) (349)

Staff Reporter

A TOTAL of 349 people arrested during Wednesday's raid at the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga have been sent back to Transkei by bus while 69 others, all from Ciskei, will soon face charges of being in the Cape Peninsula illegally.

The figures quoted in a radio news broadcast yesterday morning were later confirmed by the chief liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Eysen. He said a further 108 people had been released from Pollsmoor Prison. Some were in the area legally while others had given acceptable reasons for being in Cape Town.

Meanwhile 44 people arrested at the church spent Wednesday night at the Nyanga offices of the Peninsula Administration Board after being released from Pollsmoor Prison. The men, women and children slept in a foyer within the office complex.

The board's chief superintendent at Nyanga, Mr P H Schelhase, said his staff were looking at each case individually to see where they can help them.

Valid reasons

Most of these people have submitted valid reasons for being in Cape Town such as medical certificates and contracts. A couple even qualify in terms of the Act to be here, he said. Mr Schelhase

confirmed that the Red Cross Society was serving meals of hot soup, bread and coffee and providing blankets.

Mr Hutchinson Maliwa said he was arrested with his wife, Nokava, and daughter Zola, on Wednesday. He was later brought to the Nyanga offices while his wife and daughter remained at Pollsmoor Prison.

Arrests

Mrs Gloria Saul, who was arrested with her three-month-old daughter, Obediene, said her reference book was valid for Worcester. She had been in Cape Town since 1975. Her husband, Elias, who works for a local construction company, was not arrested during the raid.

Miss Gladys Gwabeni, who was born in Cape Town and has a valid reference book, said she had squatted at Crossroads and at the church because she had no place to live.

○ A Cape Times team and a Johannesburg-based foreign correspondent were stopped by police in the grounds of the Holy Cross church yesterday and asked to show their permit allowing them to be in a black township. The police examined the permits and took down the names of the three journalists. Two senior police officers drove up and also asked for the permit. The journalists were later permitted to remain in the area.

With teaching causes problems

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(1)

References:

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5.6. @APL

LISP 1.5 Programmers reference (UPLI 800022)

Reference

@EOF

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(LISP expressions)

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are rejected. When n is 0 the skip count is reset from its previous value. The command is used with break procedures to avoid a lot of printing on the terminal (see 3.9) The result is that the next n lines are not printed on the screen.

4.39. @START Or @START1

Initiate a run whose element F.E the format

@STAR

or

@STAR

The userid and acc-no of that of the of the run in the runstream of the

4.40. @SUSPND

This diverts normal later examination or print of the @RESUME command

4.41. @SYM Or @SYM

Print the contents of format of the command is

@SYM

or

@SYM

the file F will be delete

4.42. @TERM

This command has exactly entered after the acc statement has been printed on the keyboard or <CONTROL>

Mayor 28/8/81 squatter debate

Municipal Reporter

THE government's action in evicting squatters from the Nyanga area was described in yesterday's monthly meeting of the Cape Town City Council as a dastardly deed.

The meeting was told that the Mayor, Mr Louis Kriener had received a deputation of the Concerned Citizens Action Committee of Cape Town.

They requested him to issue a statement dissociating Cape Town from events in Nyanga and to establish a mayor's committee to study the squatter problem.

In a statement he said Nyanga did not form part of the Cape Town municipal area but that ways and means should be found to avoid recurrence of the squatter situation that the City Council had not been involved in any way in the events nor in action which had been taken and that the people of Cape Town were deeply concerned.

As regards the setting up of a committee to study the problem the City Council had decided to wait for a report being prepared by the University of Cape Town's Centre for Inter-Group Studies to have more details on how this committee would be constituted and function.

These facts were yesterday presented to the council's monthly meeting for information and the Mayor indicated that he was not in favour of a discussion.

A debate was insisted on by councillors and the government action was described by Mr Gordon Oliver as 'a dastardly deed'.

He viewed the eviction in wet weather with deep disgust, shame and anger.

Mr Frank van der Volde said the squatters had been treated inhumanly.

Mrs Maudie Stott joined the debate and was cut short by the Mayor who pointed out that he did not want the council to be used for political speeches.

pressing the <EOT> key on following an @FIN

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Sacked workers get world backing

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

A SUPREME Court case with important implications for migrant worker rights is attracting international trade union attention.

In an unprecedented move, the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations, which represents 175 unions in 62 countries, has sent a telegram to the Natal Supreme Court in Maritzburg which is hearing the case.

The telegram comments on the case and supports the sacked workers in the labour dispute from which it flows.

Vital

One of the issues raised in the case is the right of an employer to remove a dismissed contract worker from compound housing without first obtaining a court order.

Lawyers say this has a vital bearing on migrant worker bargaining rights.

It flows out of a work stoppage at the Union Co-Operative Sugar Mill in Dalton, Natal, by members of the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food, and Allied Workers' Union.

The workers were dismissed after the stoppage and 180 of them have now asked the court to order the reinstatement of their compound housing and to declare the stoppage a "lock-out" rather than a strike.

● In terms of the sub-judice rule, which makes it an offence to influence a court's decision, the Rand Daily Mail cannot publish the contents of the IUF telegram.

Govt 'inaccurate' on squatters

CT 28/8/81 (206)

Staff Reporter

GOVERNMENT claims of large-scale unemployment among Nyanga and Crossroads squatters are not only inaccurate, but ignore a considerable amount of self employment which goes on in these areas.

This is the opinion of two senior University of Cape Town academics, Mr Johann Maree, a lecturer in industrial sociology and Professor Dave Dewar, director of the university's Urban Problems Research Unit.

Mr Maree said yesterday that when the government stated there was not enough employment for the squatters, it meant no formal employment such as that provided by industrialists.

He referred to a study conducted by the Urban Problems Research Unit in 1978 which showed that about 15 000 Crossroads' people, representing half the households there lived off the earnings of informal commercial activity.

This fell into three main categories:

- The home production of items for sale such as tin trunks, clothes from factory rejects, ginger beer and sweets. According to the study this type of self-employment brought in average weekly incomes of R20.

- Retail shops selling fruit, vegetables and chickens, among other things, which earned an average of R60 a week.

- The provision of services like haircutting and odd household jobs such as plugging leaking roofs. People

doing this kind of work earned average weekly incomes of R40.

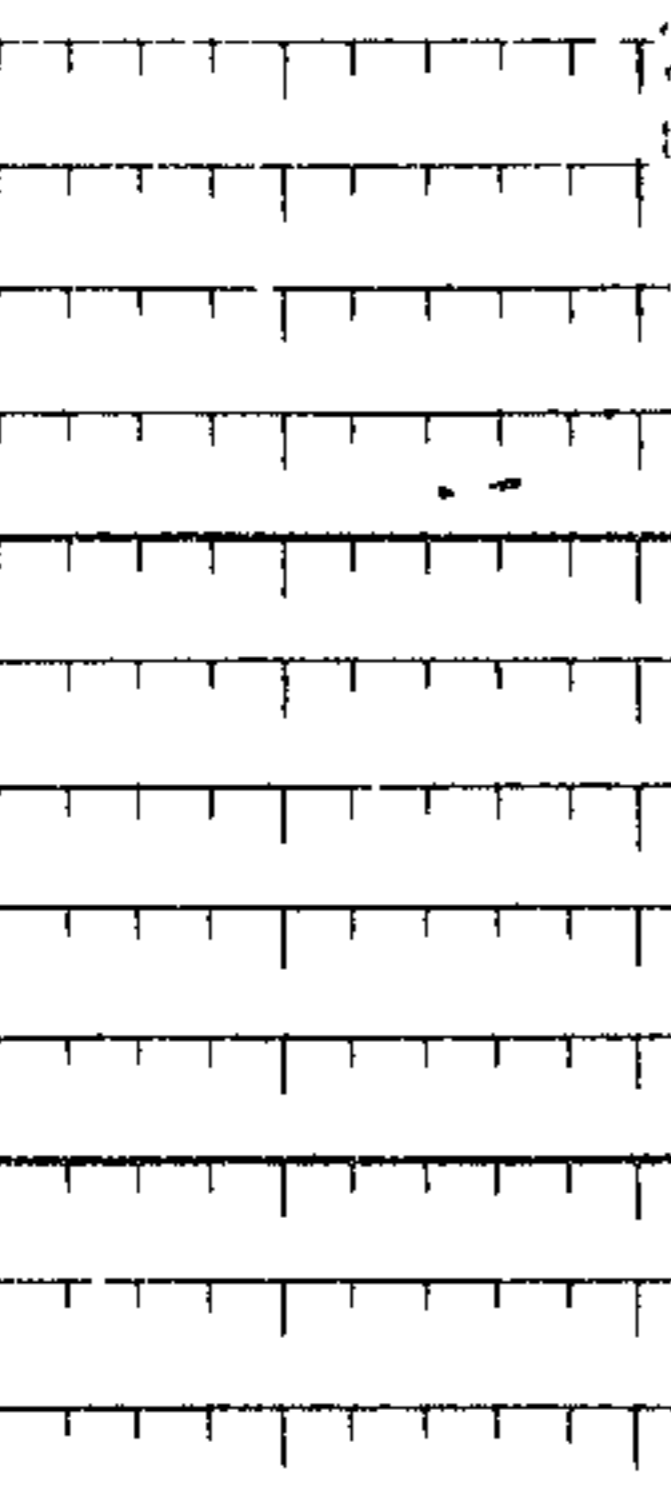
But, Mr Maree stressed self-employment could only take place in an urban context where the necessary resources were available and where a sufficient number of regular wage-earners ensured a circulation of money.

Basing his comments on a survey conducted by his unit last year, according to which informal commercial activities were pursued by almost 10 percent of households in Crossroads, a figure he said was 'conservative', Professor Dewar thought it would be 'fallacious' to suggest that such informal activity was the main generator of employment among the squatters.

He agreed that it played a significant role in providing livelihoods but referred to a just-completed South African Institute of Race Relations survey which showed that a majority of the squatters did, in fact, have formal employment.

He pointed out that those who were self-employed were often harassed by officials. In spite of this their chances of survival were better here than in the homelands.

The director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Roos, said he had no doubt that government figures concerning the level of unemployment among unskilled people were correct but wondered to what extent they included the unemployed



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(4) There is no restriction on other uses for the integer variable i .

(3) The parentheses around the list of statement labels and the comma before the integer variable are required as shown in the format.

(2) The value of i must be defined before execution of the statement.

(1) If the value of i is 1, the statement with $s1$ will be executed, if the value is 2, the statement with $s2$ will be executed, and so on.

Rules:

EEC move

to condemn

Argus 28/3/81

Squatter

Removals

Argus Correspondent

THE HAGUE—Following unsuccessful attempts by France to co-ordinate Western diplomatic protests against the Nyanga deportations, the Dutch Government has approached its Common Market partners with plans for EEC action

Moves by the French Ambassador in Cape Town last week to orchestrate Western Embassy protests were thwarted by the United States and West Germany

The Dutch suggestions, made through a special EEC network, have now been adopted by Britain, which currently holds the EEC chairmanship. Britain's willingness to support the Dutch moves suggests they may have more chance of success than the French, because British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington was opposed to the French plans

The Dutch have called on the other EEC member states to formulate a protest which makes clear their condemnation of South Africa's actions against the population of Nyanga

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whatever the motive, the education tended to transform the

Roadblocks stem tide of squatters

Apr 28/8/81

3Ms 206

POLICE have set up roadblocks outside six towns on the national road between Cape Town and Transkei to stem the return of deported squatters

The 60 people who set out from Umtata yesterday to search for their children in Cape Town had a covering letter from the Transkei Government

They were stopped at the Cradock roadblock early today and taken to the police station

The roadblocks are at Queenstown, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Beaufort West, Touws River and Worcester

TENT TOWN

It was reported from Touws River that a small 'tent town' of officials had been set up alongside the highway

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that former squatters arrested at roadblocks near the Transkei border were due to be deported to Transkei today for the second time

A large number were deported to Transkei yesterday and the day before, arriving at Kei Bridge border post in police-escorted buses, and transferred there to trains

DECISION

A spokesman in the office of the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, said today that 48 former Nvanga squatters arrested near Cradock on Sunday will not be prosecuted

It has been learnt from an authoritative source that they are being returned to Transkei today, with another large group arrested near Cradock yesterday

They are believed to be deported squatters sent back by Transkei authorities

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IN FOYER

A small group of squatters last night slept in the Administration Board foyers at Nyanga while their cases for accommodation were considered

A board spokesman said most of a group of 45 who had 'stayed' at the offices following their release from Pollsmoer prison had been housed

The men agreed to return to the single quarters where they had stayed with their families before eviction

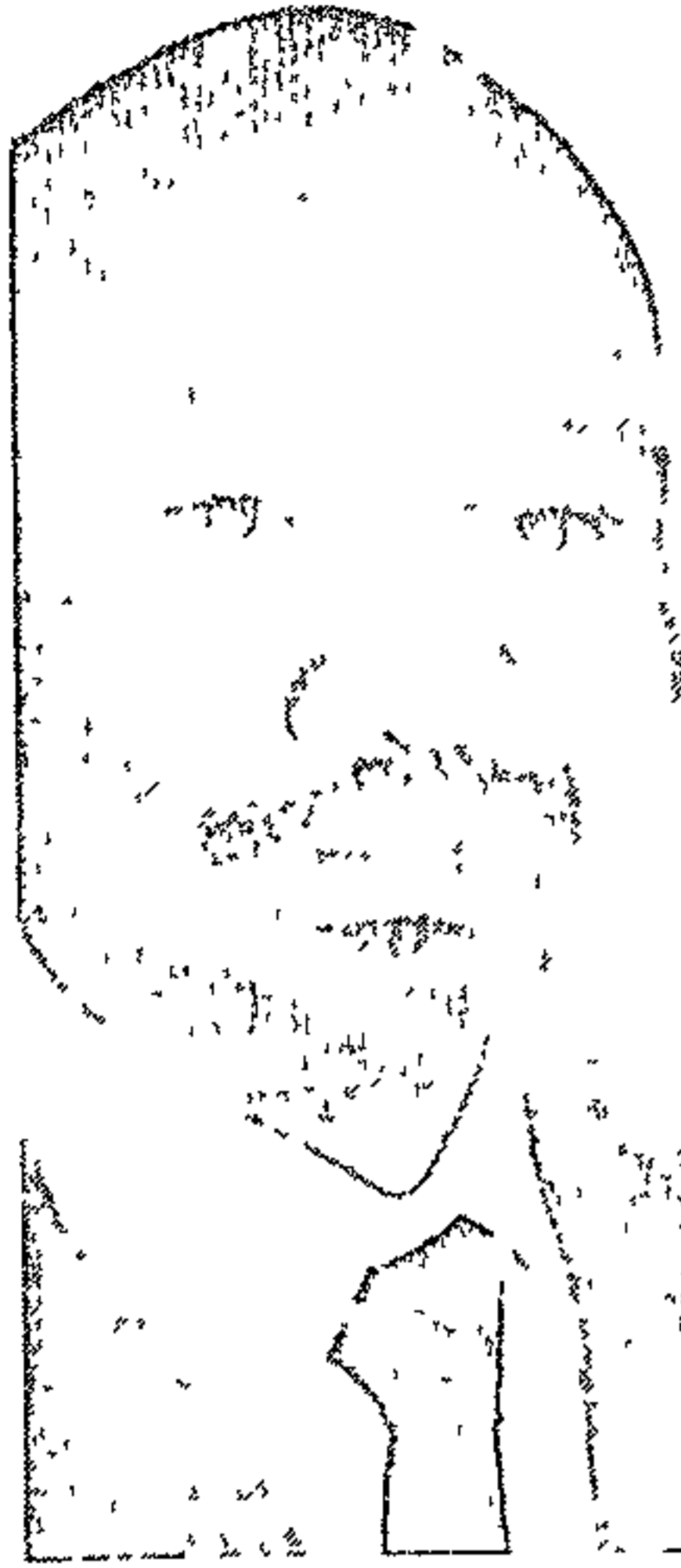
Their wives and children have been deported

"We started from Zonnebloem on Saturday the first of July about ten o'clock in the train when it was about 10.30. The train was in the train, and about eleven and we had a jolly ride in Stellenbosch about one

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Mr WILLIAMS
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Hitch-hiking squatter goes in search of his wife

20/6
G. Post
20/6/61

By HIRSH MATYU

A NYANGA squatter, who was arrested and taken to the (C) (C) was on his way back to Cape Town last night to search for his wife.

Mr Martin Mannie Williams, 45, first hitch-hiked to Port Elizabeth to collect money.

Mr Williams, who arrived in Port Elizabeth on Wednesday, was separated from his wife, Lorna, in July when he and other squatters were arrested and jailed for being in the Western Cape illegally.

"In court I pleaded not guilty but I was convicted and sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment, which I served. My wife and others who pleaded guilty were sentenced earlier," he said yesterday.

Mr Williams said he was released on August 18 and taken to the Langa Administration Board offices, where officials told him they had traced his place of birth to King William's Town.

"I tried to explain that I was born in Uptington and that my father, who was born in Moltens, was a Methodist church minister and

had been transferred to King William's Town. I also pleaded that I be allowed to look for my wife and belongings in Buanza before I was deported but nobody listened.

Mr Williams said after the Department of Co-operation and Development officials and the police had supplied each squatter with fish and a loaf of bread, he and 53 other people got on a bus and rode to Swellsho.

"I know no one in Swellsho. I did not know the area and felt like a marooned ship. I was also hungry and broke," he said.

On Wednesday he hitch-hiked to Port Elizabeth and approached a branch of the SA Council of Churches for help.

"The few people I met here have been very sympathetic and Mr S Zondani, of the council, even gave me a clean shirt. All I have now are the clothes I am wearing," he said.

Mr Williams said if he found his wife had been deported to her home town, De Aar, where their only child was living with his in-laws, he would look for her there.

Pass law man's need to find job 'irrelevant'

Argus 28/8/81

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EVIDENCE about unemployment in the homelands was rejected today as irrelevant to a pass law case in the Langa Commissioner's Court.

A Cape Town senior research fellow at the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru), Mr Charles Simkins, had told the court at a previous hearing that the accused in a pass law case had no option but to come to the city to look for work.

After Mr Simkins produced statistical evidence of widespread unemployment in the homelands, the case had been postponed to enable the prosecutor to consult and call expert State witnesses.

The prosecutor, Mr D Mngomeni, said yesterday that he had consulted experts from Pretoria and it had been decided not to call them as it was felt that because the accused was from Queenstown, which was in a white area and administered by the Eastern Cape Administration Board, the evidence of

Mr Simkins was 'wholly irrelevant'

Defence lawyer Mr Andrew Dalling argued that the reasons the State said the evidence was irrelevant and did not cross-examine Mr Simkins was because they had no answers.

'I think that Mr Simkins's evidence has been absolutely devastating and symptomatic of an appalling situation,' he said.

He said he was intrigued by the artificial distinction between homelands and Queenstown.

DOUBT

The magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, replied that the distinction did exist Mr Dalling said it didn't make any difference.

Mr Dalling said he had been told ex parte that the Queenstown location was in a white area, but he doubted it.

He said economic necessity was a good defence even for the most heinous crimes such as murder.

'I don't think we should put the accused to the test of how many children he loses before economic necessity is proved,' he said.

ACCEPTED

Mr van Wyk accepted that the accused, a Mr Mzilikazi, had come to Cape Town because there was a degree of necessity.

Finding the accused guilty, Mr van Wyk said that if the court acquitted him it would 'seem it was condoning the illegal entrance of blacks into an area'.

Mr Mzilikazi was cautioned and discharged. Mr van Wyk said the law had been changed recently and it would be relatively easy for him to get an endorsement to move from one white area to another.

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But this was a real need. With their credentials established, the unemployed could feel happier about approaching the middle-class for relief, not just by waiting for help from private charities, which was at any rate insufficient, but by asking the government, in which the middle-classes were represented, to redistribute some of the resources of the community, if tempora- rily, in their direction.

"Laziness, extravagance, waste, dirt and independence have characterised the bulk of the lower order of the working class". 72

In a similar vein, J. Smith-Spencer had written a month earlier saying that the distress was genuine, and that the churches and citizens should unite to help. In the past:

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Nyanga:

Agitators or empty stomachs?

Agus 28/8/81

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Political Staff

FOR WEEKS the Nyanga saga has hit the headlines, got politicians fuming and made even ordinary folk reflect on the right and wrong of what happened.

In Parliament and elsewhere Nationalist spokesmen have put the tragic spectacle of black people pouring into the uninhabitable outskirts of Cape Town's legitimate black townships down to the work of agitators

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, described it as 'a serious case of civil disobedience'. He and other Government members in Parliament ascribed it largely to the work of instigators, hinting even that certain Progressive Federal Party members were not above suspicion

This was in reaction to the strong exception certain PFP members took to the arrest of many of the people, the deprivation even children and women suffered and the fact that they were summarily returned to the places they came from

Heated debate

In the heat of those debates the thought hardly seemed to cross the minds of Government speakers that it was not agitators but empty stomachs which were behind this 'serious case of civil disobedience'

Since then a relative calm has returned to the political debate. And, as with past cases of human tragedy, it seems as if Nyanga has also served to drive home a point which otherwise might have been left ignored for a few more years

This week, for instance, in an addendum to a speech at Worcester, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, admitted that while the average annual growth rate of South Africa's domestic product was 10,2 percent from 1970 to 1977, only 13 percent of the total income of black people was generated in the non-independent homelands and only 18 percent in the independent homelands

Also, only 28 percent of new work seekers could be accommodated in these states.

Housing shortage

The question, in the light of the Nyanga situation is: Where have the other 72 percent gone?

Dr Koornhof did not exactly provide the answer, but his explanation of the Government action at Nyanga served merely to underline the problem.

He pointed out the serious housing shortage in the metropolitan areas and the absence of jobs for new job seekers, surmising that an inflow of people from the homelands created a serious socio-economic problem.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, sketched the background to the problem. He said

If a black man from Bophuthatswana went to Pretoria and worked for three months and then spent nine months in jail for contravening the influx control regulations, he would still be 28,5 percent better off financially than had he stayed in Bophuthatswana

A black man from the Ciskei working for six months in Maritzburg and spending six months in jail under similar circumstances would be 468,5 percent better off than his counterpart who chose to remain in the Ciskei

Strong forces

Dr Slabbert said he cited these examples to show what strong forces were at work in bringing people to the urban areas. The powers, he pointed out, were much stronger than any 'organiser' could hope to orchestrate.

Dr Slabbert's scenario indicated that it was a case of people weighing up where they had the best chance of not starving

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In the debate in Parliament it was recognised that
the situation presented a short and long-term problem
it was fairly generally admitted that it was a problem
of finding jobs for a fast-growing population.

Yet the Government still seems to be trying to fit the
solution into its separate development ideology. This
emerged when Mr Heunis listed the strategies for meeting
the socio-economic problems created by metropolitan
concentration

For the past year the Government has been philo-
sophising about the concept of regional development, and
development co-operation, as a possible solution, and Mr
Heunis made it one of the conditions that whatever such
development entailed, it should not encroach upon the
political or fiscal autonomy of the black states.

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wife ^{Ngus} 28/8/81

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MRS CATHY LUCKETT, who with her husband, the Rev Sydney Lockett, has been closely involved with the Nyanga squatters, was questioned by security police early today when the bus in which she was travelling with 30 people was stopped at Cradock

She left Umtata yesterday with a number of women and children who had spent a week in a church hall in the town

She was issued with a certificate by the Transkei Government stating that the women had children in



Mrs Cathy Lockett

Cape Town and most of the people had no home in Transkei

Mr Lockett said in Cape Town that his wife had managed to get a message through to him this morning to say the group was being held in Cradock, although she was not under detention

After they left Umtata yesterday they were stopped outside Queenstown by police for four hours before being allowed

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

* * *

Squatters 206 18/8/81

(Continued from Page 1)

to go on their way,' he said

Mr Lockett said he had contacted a lawyer in Cradock to act on his wife's behalf

Asked about Dr Koornhof's allegations that agitators were behind the resistance of the homeless people to their deportation, he said he wished the Minister would name them

'I have been working with these people for the past seven weeks and the only outsiders involved have been either clergy or community workers trying to alleviate their suffering,' he said

Mr Lockett said the bus was stopped outside Cradock shortly after midnight. The passengers sat in the bus until 3 am, when the security police arrived, and the bus was then driven into the town

He said the security police interrogated his wife for about an hour before letting her go

Negotiations between the passengers, clergy, Administration Board officials and police on the fate of the people continued throughout the morning

See Page 21.

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Introductory Note

Chapter

C O N T E N T S

(11)

NYANGA ARRESTS

"Aliens" out

FM 28/8/81

Most of the confusion about Cape Town's deported squatters has been dispelled — but only after Wednesday's pre-dawn arrest of 800 "residual refugees" who somehow slipped through the net in last week's big round-up

The 800 were arrested in a 4 am raid after police scaled a 2 m high fence at the Holy Cross church, Nyanga. According to police, people arrested in the dawn raid were to be taken to Pollsmoor Prison for screening. Lawyers take this to mean that people with work will probably be allowed to stay.

"Illegals" will doubtless be treated as "aliens" and summarily deported to join their 1 100 hapless compatriots shipped back to Transkei last week. Invocation of the rarely used Admission of Aliens to the Republic Act, as well as the imposition of stringent controls on the transportation of people from Transkei to SA, introduces another disturbing dimension to separate development as an element of multilateral relations between Pretoria and the inde-

pendencies it sponsored.

The use of pass laws as a means of controlling the supply of workers required by employers in the common area is bad enough. Work-seekers accept that arrest and the payment of a fine are part of the price that has to be paid to secure employment. It operates as a severe kind of job tax but is better than starving. The Aliens Act with powers of summary deportation by-passes protracted court proceedings and confers very definite "undesirable" status on people who fall foul of it.

There is no appeal and no escape. It provides a chilling dimension to Pretoria's understanding of "independent national states" that was not there before. Leaders of the bantustans which have not yet opted for independence cannot have failed to detect this. It provides the starkest confirmation to date that the cynics are probably right in their belief that Pretoria's policies are designed to reinforce the migrant labour system.

The basis of the system is to draw on the homelands' labour pool when it is required, but the status of such labour should not be allowed to develop beyond that of "temporary sojourner". Events in Cape Town in the past fortnight illustrate just how far Pretoria is prepared to go to emphasise this fundamental principle of policy. They may also serve to deter other homeland leaders from picking the bitter fruits of independence.

Bus ride ends in 'despair'

Augus - 29/8/81
206

AFTER an almost 12-hour delay in Cradock while police and Administration Board officials 'processed' them 61 blacks were allowed to go to Cape Town yesterday — but 50 were turned back at Worcester last night.

A dejected Mrs Cathy Lockett of Cape Town was on the bus which arrived in Cape Town at 4 am today after a two-day trip from Uitenhage in which most of her fellow passen-

gers were sent back.

Mrs Lockett, wife of an Anglican priest, was questioned for more than an hour by security police in Cradock when she was found to be aboard a bus bringing women to Cape Town with the blessing of the Transkeian Government.

Some were contract workers, while others were women returning to collect their children.

'At Cradock the commanding officer at the police station gave me a form stating that all the names listed on it were

people who had been considered to be legal Peninsula residents, said Mrs Lockett.

With this document we passed through three roadblocks without any trouble and the people's hopes soared. They were singing hymns and praising God. They were the lucky few to get through.

At Worcester all 61 blacks and Mr Lockett were turned back.

'They were totally confused and despairing. I asked the officials why the people had not been turned back at Cradock

rather than build up their hopes in this way. The reply was that the officials were very busy,' said Mrs Lockett.

All the 11-day passes issued by the Transkeian authorities had been cancelled.

If they want to be ruthless, they must be well be efficient. Ruthless. But this inefficient ruthlessness is a cruel

These two days on the bus have taught me something of what it is like to be hunted and harassed the way so many blacks are,' said Mrs Lockett.

Council saving

a leader, the

'Citizen' went on to note that both the Police and the Town Council knew of these things, yet nothing was done. He said that Malays were allowed to carry on trade in "cellars and caverns" and that many of them lived there too. These places were "nurseries of disease". In the same edition, the Cape Times spoke on the same theme, and stressed the need for action by the Municipal Authorities, adding that disease was "no

"The lower classes are the chief victims of this epidemic, owing greatly to the wretched state in which they are allowed to pig together. In several of the back stums of the town, where a policeman is never seen, and a Town Councillor only when he is collecting rents, are tumbled down old houses and new jerry buildings, leased to fellows who live by letting out rooms. The 'room' is, in fact, just as much space on the floor as a man can cover when lying down; the price for such a nightly lodging (he finds his own bed, usually a sack) is one shilling or less, paid down, and in this way scores of squatted wretches sleep night after night packed together like slaves in a ship's hold".

On the second day of that month, 'Citizen' wrote to the Cape Times, and in the process gave a lengthy description of conditions of poverty in the town. Cholera struck, not in December or January, but in October.

Such a belief would help to absolve the majority of the middle-classes from guilt for the suffering of the lower classes, even if the Town Council was also blamed for allowing insanitary conditions to help spread disease.

Court told of economic need

Staff Reporter

A Langa commissioner yesterday convicted a Queenstown man on two pass law charges, then cautioned and discharged him after hearing expert evidence on unemployment conditions in the homelands.

Mr L van Wyk cautioned and discharged Phillip Mzilikazi, 35 of Zwelitsha after saying the evidence given by an economist Mr Charles Simkins, was not disputed by experts consulted by the State.

Mzilikazi pleaded not guilty to charges of remaining in the Cape Peninsula longer than 72 hours without permission and failing to produce an identity document.

At an earlier hearing, Mr Simkins, a senior research fellow of the South African Labour Development Research Unit (Saldru) at the University of Cape Town, told the court the chances of finding employment in the homelands were about 46 percent compared to 85 percent in the cities.

A recent study had found that homelands throughout

South Africa provided a total of only 280 000 jobs — 160 000 in the public sector and 120 000 in the private sector.

When the case resumed yesterday, the prosecutor, Mr D M Mngomeni, said he had consulted experts in Pretoria, but felt it was not necessary to call them to court.

'White' area

Mr Mngomeni said Mr Simkins' evidence was 'irrelevant' because it related to conditions in homelands while Mr Mzilikazi lived in a 'white' area, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Administration Board.

Mr Simkins was called back to the witness stand and asked by Mr A D Dalling, for Mzilikazi whether circumstances in the homelands differed from those in Queenstown. Mr Simkins replied 'The position is the same as regards prospects of employment'.

Mr Mngomeni told the court it was not 'absolutely necessary' for Mzilikazi to seek work in Cape Town. He said Mzilikazi had preferred

to work in Cape Town for a higher wage and said he could have legalized his status in the Peninsula.

Mr Dalling said there was no difference between employment prospects in the homelands and in the township outside Queenstown where Mzilikazi's family lived.

'I think the evidence of Mr Simkins is absolutely devastating and symptomatic of an appalling situation. It points to an absolute economic need to get out of a starvation situation and come to where work opportunities are.'

'The reason for the Pretoria experts finding this evidence irrelevant is because they have no answer. If they had dared to bring an economist here, he would have said the same thing,' Mr Dalling said.

The commissioner said Mzilikazi had initially come to Cape Town out of necessity, but it 'would seem as if the court is condoning the illegal entry of blacks in the Peninsula' if Mzilikazi were acquitted.

Mr Van Wyk convicted Mzilikazi on both charges, but said he was 'not a loiterer' and had tried to support his family. In terms of amended legislation, Mzilikazi could legalize his stay in Cape Town by obtaining endorsement from the local labour bureau, Mr Van Wyk said.

Mzilikazi was cautioned and discharged.

15. The user did not require the full accounting printout and thus the @SKIP command was used. Note that all messages submitted within a run are summarised in the accounting summary.

Pass laws: 17 arrests an hour
 Political Correspondent
 CT 29/8/81

AN AVERAGE of 17 black people were arrested every hour for pass-law offences during the first six months of this year. This emerges from figures given to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) in the past two weeks by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

Dr Koornhof said last week that 38 468 people had been arrested by Administration Board officials for reference-book and pass-law offences between January and June. Yesterday Mr Le Grange said police had arrested a further 35 892 people for these offences in the first six months of the year.

The total of 74 360 people works out of an average of 413 arrests a day or 17 black people held every hour by either police or administration board officials.

In the Cape Peninsula, arrests have been made almost exclusively by Administration Board officials. Of the 6 991 people arrested, only 87 have been held by police.

Johannesburg, where 18 125 people were arrested in this period, accounted for more than half of the police arrests nationwide.

10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

- Examples:
- (1) If the value of i is 1, the statement with s₁ will be executed, if the value is 2, the statement with s₂ will be executed; and so on.
 - (2) The value of i must be defined before execution of the statement.
 - (3) The parentheses around the list of statement labels and the comma before the integer variable are required as shown in the format.
 - (4) There is no restriction on other uses for the integer variable i.
 - (5) There is no standard FORTRAN restriction on the maximum value of i or n, but it is possible that a particular processor may specify a maximum value.
- (1) After execution of this sequence, control is transferred to the statement with statement label 35.

Rules:

5.2.1. Checkout Mode

Checkout mode essentially eliminates the necessity for collecting (MAP) the program and loading it before execution. Executable code is generated directly in core and the program is initiated by simply jumping to the starting address. This saves the overheads associated with input and output of the relocatable and absolute programs. As a result there is a substantial improvement in throughput for student and development type programs.

In order to use the interactive debugging aids associated with checkout mode, it is necessary to compile (@FTN) using the C and Z options.

Interactive debug mode is entered

- 1) Before the first executable FORTRAN statement.
- 2) When a contingency occurs. (Maths error, illegal operation, guard mode, I/O error, etc.)
- 3) If the user enters a break and an @X C at any point in the program.
- 4) When the program executes a CALL PAUSE statement.
- 5) Just before execution reaches the END statement of the main program.

- 6) When a STOP break has been set at the current statement using the debugging command STEP.
- 7) When a break has been set at the current statement using the debugging command BREAK. This may specify statement number or statement label.

Once debug mode has been entered, the following commands may be used:

- 1) BREAK - to set a label or statement number break point.
- 2) CLEAR - to clear previously set breakpoints.

- 3) DUMP
- 4) EXIT
- 5) GO
- 6) LINE
- 7) LIST
- 8) PROG

point in the
nt number in
For variables

Squatter Conference

CT 20/3/77

THE Anglican Assistant Bishop of Cape Town Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, will speak on the recent squatter crisis in the Western Cape at a special day-long conference tomorrow

The conference which will start at 9.45am, has been organized by the Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace to launch the extension of its activities to parish level. Previously the commission only operated at national and diocesan levels

A film on migrant labour will be shown by Dr Martin West and groups will review the church's role in social justice

A member of the diocesan commission Mr Brian Bishop said the Group Areas Act had "broken up the family life of the church into parishes whose geography creates racial segregation"

"The new commissions will serve to bring Catholics together in the service of justice and peace," he added

Catholics wishing to attend the conference are asked to telephone 45 5007 or 77 2200 after hours

Charges
CT 29/8/81
against 50
~~20~~ (206)
dropped 1978

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr F C Heller, has declined to prosecute 50 Transkei citizens who were stopped and arrested at a roadblock near Cradock last Sunday.

They appeared in the Magistrates Court in Cradock on Monday.

The docket was sent to the Attorney-General for a decision. In an interview yesterday Mr Heller said he had instructed that charges against the 50 Transkei citizens be withdrawn.

A spokesman for the office of the regional commissioner of Co-operation and Development in Port Elizabeth said the chief magistrate in Cradock, who was a passport control officer, was responsible for seeing that the people were sent back to the nearest Transkei border post.

They left by bus from Cradock for the Transkei early yesterday.

17 blacks arrested^{29/8/84}_{com} each hour

Political Staff

AN average of 17 black people were arrested every hour for pass law offences during the first six months of this year.

The figures were given to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) in the past two weeks by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

Dr Koornhof said last week that 38 468 people had been arrested by Administration Board officials for reference book and pass law offences between January and June. Yesterday Mr Le Grange said police had arrested a further 35 892 people for the same offences in the first six months of the year.

The total of 74 360 people works out to an average of 413 arrests a day.

Johannesburg, where 18 125 people were arrested in this period, accounted for more than half of the police arrests nationwide.

The majority of people arrested in nearly all areas were men.

Nyanga raid: 50 children missing

c. Herald 29/8/81

(210) (206) (102)

MORE than 50 children separated from their parents in raids on the Nyanga East squatter camp are being cared for by concerned citizens while efforts are made to trace their families.

The figures could be higher according to a spokesman for the Transkei Council of Churches who said at least 20 mothers had reported their children as missing at the Anglican Centre. The figure at the Catholic Centre was not known.

The churches aided about 700 people at the railway station in Umtata after they arrive — late Thursday night.

Mr E Sigwela of TCC said 'There were many

people who reported children missing and mothers were weeping with concern.

The most pressing problem facing the churches was housing.

There are still about 30 to 40 people at the Catholic Centre in Umtata who lived in the Cape for most of their lives and don't know where they 'originated'.

Mr Sigwela said many people questioned the Government's decision to

transport them to remote villages claiming they had work in Cape Town but lacked the necessary documentation.

Unemployment even among educated people was rife in Transkei and would be aggravated by the return of the Cape squatters, Mr Sigwela explained.

● About 950 squatters, sheltered at Holy Cross church in Nyanga after a raid last Wednesday, are believed to be there still.

Troops kicked out

27/5/51

Parliament has an effective blow to its reputation through squatters' presence in the Cape Province. The Cape Province has a population of 1,000,000 people. The Department of Development has a population of 1,000,000 people. The Department of Development has a population of 1,000,000 people.

Police yesterday moved into the squatter camp early that morning and arrested almost 1,000 people.

Shelters were destroyed and materials confiscated. All were taken to Pollsmoor prison. Transvaal and Ciskeians were separated. The former were deported to the border and transported by buses and trucks to a police camp. The latter were given train tickets to their home village.

Altogether 1,059 people were sent back. They included 414 men, 470 women and 175 children.

The Department of Co-operation and Development was at pains to point out that people were provided with food for their journey.

But the Government still has a problem with Ciskeians who cannot be transported back to the home lands, as illegal immigrants. Ciskei is not an independent country.

A spokesman for the Department, Mr. J. Eysen, said these people would be sent to Aid Centres. Those who had work would have their positions 'legalised' while others would be charged under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act and sent back.

Meanwhile some squatters are being housed at a nearby church while others are believed to be at Pollsmoor still, although this could not be verified.

Mr. Bryan Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, said something irregular seemed to be happening in the case of Ciskeian squatters.

Those taken from Pollsmoor were moved to unknown police cells, and many, who appeared in Langa courts on Thursday, were remanded in custody.

A number of squatters told him they were dropped off at the camp by police and told to disappear until their court case came up.

Mr. Bishop expressed the view that many of the government depatriates were playing games with one another because no one was aware of what action was being taken against the squatters or where they were supposed to live until they were committed for trial.

Only six men had their positions in the Cape 'legalised' and 15 of those arrested on Wednesday were released for being 'legals'.

The Department is still hoping to persuade squatters to accept jobs offered in Transvaal and Orange Free State although men would not be able to live with their families — one of the conditions of the jobs.

It could not allow the uncontrolled influx of Africans into the Western Cape when those here locally were experiencing unemployment.

The Western Cape is a 'coloured' labour preference area and those people had to be protected in the light of the fact that more than 3,000 had already registered as unemployed, the Department said.



MORE than 1,000 people, who attended a large meeting at St. George's Cathedral last night, have marched on Parliament to hand over a memorandum to Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, demanding recognition of the rights of squatters.

Police with dogs prevented the crowd entering Parliament Avenue and asked them to disperse.

The crowd refused

MEMORANDUM

A copy of the memorandum was handed to a policeman at the entrance to Parliament, and one to the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis Le Grange, who promised to give it to Dr. Koornhof.

Police tried to grab posters from the crowd and rifles broke out. A man was bitten by a dog.

After appeals from two opposition MPs, the crowd eventually dispersed.

Value analysis can be defined as a technique which sets up in contrast with work study which aims at reduction and control of the product.

Value analysis can be defined as:

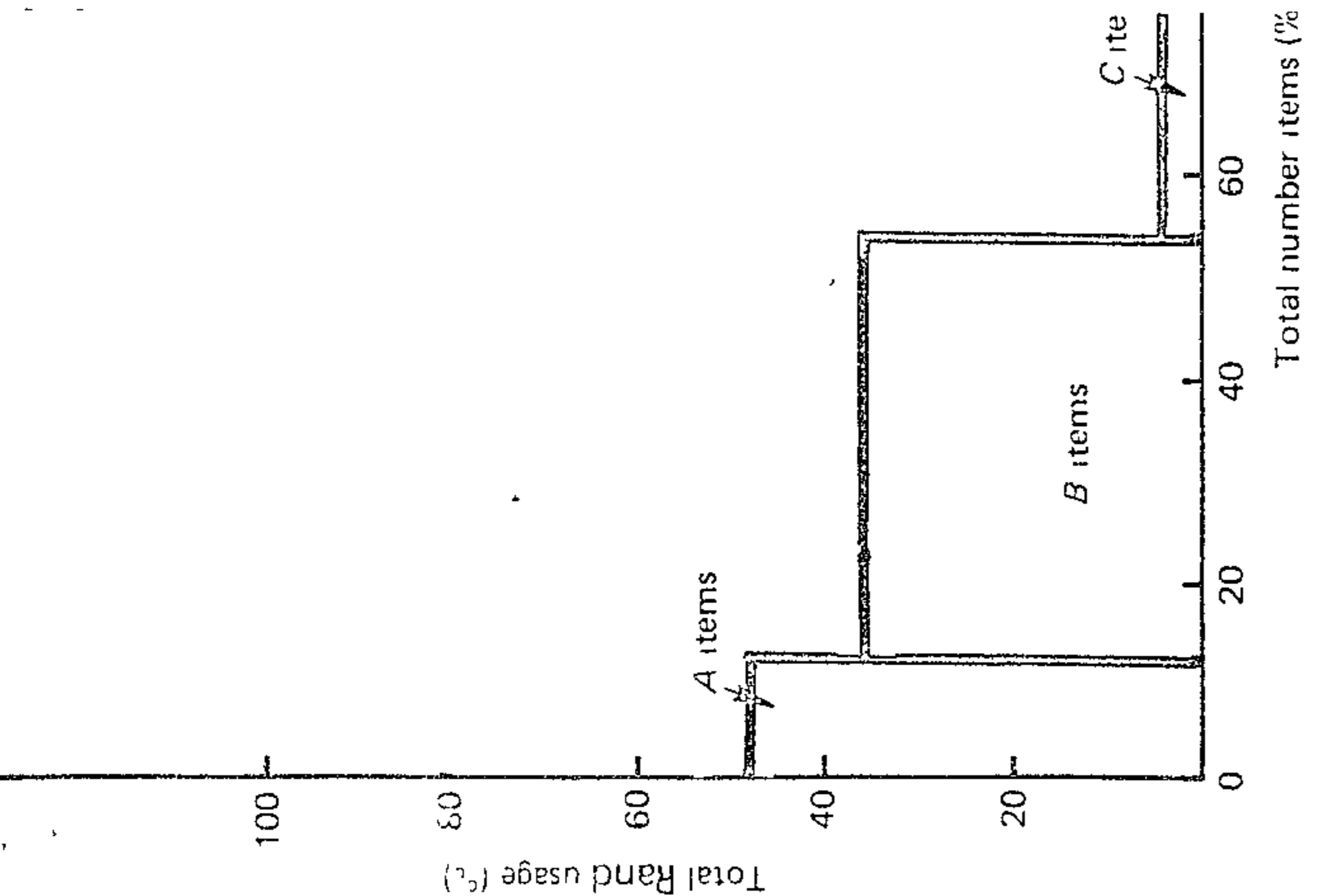
is manufactured.

Value analysis is a technique which sets up in contrast with work study which aims at reduction and control of the product.

VALUE ANALYSIS

7.7

CLASSIFICATION: ABC INVENTORY



In later policy statements, it was made clear that the organisation deprecated violence, although knowing that capitalists were using the most repressive powers of all in order to suppress the workers' struggles. But, "the reputation of violence, does not carry with it a repudiation of the use of force which is necessary for the overthrow of the present system".¹⁴⁹ By force or pressure was meant the organisation of the workers in the industries and the general strike, another 'ideological weapon' directly 'borrowed' from anarcho-syndicalism.¹⁵⁰ Stressing the usefulness of Leninism, on the other hand, the organisation made it clear that it would always be ready to re-evaluate its methods in accordance with a change in circumstances and the requirements of the struggle, although they maintained that direct action and industrial organisation were the most effective methods to be used by the workers.¹⁵¹ Seeing once again that the methods of struggle advocated by the group were based on an 'anti-parliamentarism' leading to a negative position towards the other labour and socialist organisations of the period, let us examine its validity and relevance.

Hitting at the (which had 21 m parliamentarism this was the cisation. At Johannesburg I examples inapt its points. ant alliance, ant pushed it to but petty ret system".¹⁵⁴ ably led to the other or strikes or

Anti-parliamentarism and Labour parties which saw participation by the ISL-CT and the only means of political action, was seen by the ISL-CT and the only true policy.

FRIDAY 28 A

For written reply

Reference books/influx control
 16 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

(1) How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas of the Republic in the first six months of 1981,

(2) What was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	4 951	335
Johannesburg	14 614	3 511
Soweto	21	—
Durban	158	109
Pietermaritzburg	—	—
East London	247	107
Port Elizabeth	—	—
Bloemfontein	507	80
Cape Peninsula	49	38
West Rand	1 027	399
East Rand	2 680	362
	29 119	6 773

These figures only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police

House who would be willing to have a Malay or Coloured man seated beside them" in Parliament and added further that Providence did not mean that the races who occupy an inferior position should enjoy the same privileges as the whites.

Achmat Effendi was not deterred by the promulgation of the Constitutional Ordinance Amendment Act or the 'Ticket of Four', four white candidates who pooled their resources to stand against him. His chances were greatly diminished, but he went ahead, suffering heavy defeat. Had the cumulative vote not been abolished, he would have won a seat. This is clearly indicated by the election results.⁸⁵ In that case, South African history might have taken a different course.

It was only in 1903 that the first political organisation of the Muslims of Cape Town emerged. Abdol Burns, in 1875, was instrumental in the establishment of the Malay Cemetery Committee; and though it was through this organisation that he maintained his sustained protest against the closure of Cape Town cemeteries, this body could not be regarded as a political organisation. Much of its motivation was religious and it was concerned with just one issue; the closure of urban cemeteries. The first political organisation was the South African Muslims' Association, whose aim was to promote the social, religious and political interest of Muslims.

The South African Muslims' Association came into existence as a result of pending legislation "to establish locations for Asiatics and other coloured people".⁸⁶ The first secretary was Hadjie Neamatollah Effendi and at a meeting held in the St Paul's Hall, Butengracht; he spelled out the policy which would be politically independent. It would support the policy towards the Muslims.

The South African Muslims' Association would be politically independent. It would support the policy towards the Muslims. It would support the policy towards the Muslims. It would support the policy towards the Muslims.

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act
 159 Mr G B D McIntosh asked the Minister of Police
 How many Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) arrested and (ii) prosecuted in the Pietermaritzburg municipal area during 1980 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act?
 The MINISTER OF POLICE
 (a) (i) 7

March 1903, affiliation, the, their, firstly, re-

YES-WE

GAVE CASH

TO SQUATTERS'

S. Express 30/8/81 ~~355~~ 206 ~~403~~

Church leaders who helped squatters return to Nyanga say it was a Christian act

By JEAN LE MAY Political Reporter

PEOPLE arrested and deported from the Nyanga, Cape, squatter camp, to Transkei in mid-August were given cash for expenses and had their busfares back to Nyanga paid for by the South African and the Transkei Council of Churches.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, and the Rev Patrick Cotta, organising secretary of the Transkei council, confirmed this to the Sunday Express

g Service

Bag
DEBOSCH

Squatting was instigated, Botha claims

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, claimed yesterday that the Nyanga squatters were

● Bishop Desmond Tutu denied the PM's claim that the SACC had "ulterior motives"

Both said the churches did what they did for compassionate reasons. They denied the churches were seeking confrontation with the South African Government.

They were referring to a statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament this week in which he said that the Nyanga squatting was a campaign organised and financed by "people with ulterior motives".

"There is evidence that large sums of money are being paid by certain parties," said Mr Botha.

Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof said in a TV interview that the squatting was "a clearcut and concerted effort to challenge law and order and to encourage people in civil disobedience".

Dr Koornhof said he had "proof" of this and quoted from a letter written by the





From Page 1

Council of Churches to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga

The Sunday Express has established that R1 000 was paid by the Border Council of Churches for the hire of two buses to take squatters back to Nyanga, and that spending money — amounting to about R20 a head — was given to returning squatters by clergy in Queenstown and Umtata

"Some of them had nothing — not even shoes on their feet — because they were summarily arrested and deported," said the Rev Mr Cotta

Bishop Tutu commented "The Church is trying to defuse the situation, and not all Dr Koornhof's fulminating is going to stop it from carrying out its mandate from the Lord

"It appears that law and order are to be set up against the greater good of man. But the law is not an end in itself. Its real aim should be for the good of human beings instead of allowing them to be treated like 'things'

"There was nothing underhand in the letter Dr Koornhof referred to in his TV interview. It was the Church expressing the compassion of Christ

"If the laws of God are in conflict with the law of man then for Christians there can be no debate

"An unjust law does not allow obedience from a Christian conscience"

The Rev Cotta, speaking from Umtata, said that the Transkei CC had decided to assist people to get back to Cape Town because there was no work at all in Transkei

"Sending them back is worse than setting them down in a desert to starve," he said

Meanwhile, the District Commandant of Cradock, Major P J Kalitz, told the Sunday Express that a further 27 Transkei buses carrying about 1 600 people were stopped overnight at a police roadblock outside Cradock, in the Cape Midlands, on Friday

About 294 were stopped from travelling to Cape Town and would be sent back to Transkei,

said Major Kalitz, but the remainder — about 1 300 people — had been allowed to continue

The bus passengers were "processed" by the magistrate of Cradock, Mr P Groenewald, who was also the local passport control officer

People who had been sent back to Transkei had been told to get permission to return to Cape Town to settle their affairs there from the South African representatives in Umtata

Temporary permits would be granted, he said

The Rev Michael Hall, of the Anglican Church in Queenstown, told the Sunday Express that the letter referred to by Dr Koornhof was probably the letter he had written to the Holy Cross Church. He had given it to the drivers of two buses hired last Sunday to take another group of squatters back to Cape Town

One of the buses was stopped by police at Cradock and 56 people later appeared in the magistrates' courts in Cradock and Mortimer charged with en-

tering South Africa illegally

However the charges were later withdrawn and the people were sent back to Transkei on Thursday, the Sunday Express was informed

The Transkei Government had given travel warrants to squatters who wished to return to Cape Town, said the Rev Patrick Cotta, organising secretary of the Transkei CC

He confirmed that the Transkei CC had given the squatters R20 each for spending money

The Rev James Gawe, secretary of the Border branch of the Council of Churches, told the Sunday Express that he had authorised his associates in Queenstown to hire the two buses to take squatters back to Cape Town

About R1 000 was involved in the bus hire and food and spending money for the squatters, he said

Asked whether any investigation had been made as to the returning squatters' rights to be in Cape Town, he said:

"I believe that technically quite a few of them have the

right to be there under the so-called pass laws, but it does not concern us whether they have the right to be there or not

"Blacks have never been consulted about the pass laws which are discriminatory and apply only to them

"You cannot force a Black man to observe a law he does not believe in"

The Rev Mr Hall told the Sunday Express how he had, with the Border CC's help, organised buses to take the squatters back to Cape Town last weekend

"Early last Saturday some people came to the Rev Jack Seery, the Catholic priest, and myself and said they wanted to get back to Cape Town because they had left families and possessions there

"There were about 25 people — men, women, children — who had been deported last week and had found their own way to Queenstown because they didn't have anywhere to go in Transkei. By lunchtime there were 45 people, by that evening 85, by Sunday morning

116

"Our people looked after them overnight, giving them food and blankets

"It was not an easy decision for us to make, we consulted the Border Council of Churches in East London who said they would pay for getting them back to Cape Town

"The squatters had very little money so we hired two buses. I gave the two bus drivers letters saying the people were coming from us to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

"They set off at about 4,30pm on Sunday, thinking they would soon be re-united with their families

"At 9 pm we were telephoned by the bus owner who said the buses had been stopped at a police roadblock outside Cradock

"The police looked through the people's papers and allowed one bus to go on its way

"But the others were taken to the magistrate's courts in Cradock and Mortimer first thing on Monday morning. Later the cases were dropped."

Govt 'too lax' on pass laws

Granny cares for baby whose mother vanished

FOR 10 days, a 50-year-old squatter, Mrs Cecilia Mncedani has been playing the role of foster mother to her six-week-old grandson, who was separated from his mother during the Nyanga camp raids

Little Alfred Batyi was being treated for severe dehydration at the Red Cross Hospital when the raid took place in the early hours of that chilly Wednesday morning

His mother, Nomswandile Batyi, was among the 2 000 squatters arrested and taken off in police vehicles to Pollsmoor Prison and she has not been seen or heard of since.

On Thursday morning, Mrs Mncedani who had stayed at the hospital overnight, returned to the desolate "No-name" camp with Alfred, to find no trace of her daughter or her possessions

She then moved to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga where she has been caring for the baby, feeding him every four hours, with milk provided by the Red Cross

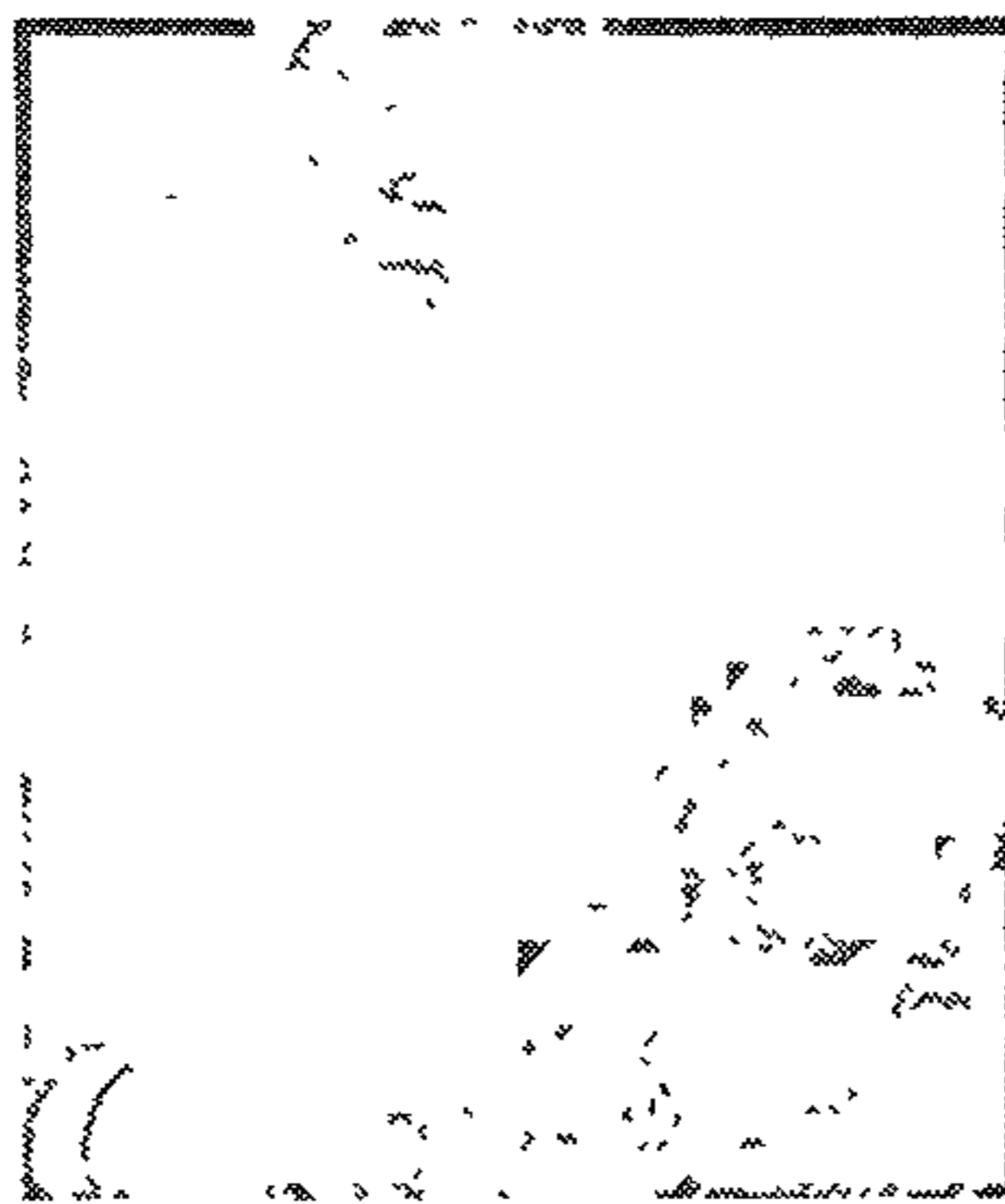
After moving to Holy Cross Church, Mrs Mncedani was arrested in last week's raid on the emergency camp, when 550 people were taken to Pollsmoor Prison for screening

Most of those were deported to Transkei for being in the Peninsula illegally, whilst the rest were either released or face charges under the Urban Areas Act

Mrs Mncedani and her grandson were released because she was able to produce a doctor's certificate.

With other squatters, she moved back to Holy Cross Church

Two days later, the squatters at Holy Cross were moved to another church in



● Mrs Cecilia Mncedani with her six-week-old grandson

Nyanga because of agitation from administration board officials and the police

Mrs Mncedani lives in "constant fear of being caught by the board officials for not having legal documents

"But I cannot go back to Transkei. There is no work and I have to earn money to pay for my children's education

"All I ask for is a house, a pass and Nomswandile's return," pleaded Mrs Mncedani

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

IN A startling attack on Government "laxness" in enforcing pass laws, a former chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development has called for more *kragdadigheid* to end "illegal influx"

In an interview with the Sunday Express Mr F H "Frikkie" Botha — until two years ago the top man in Black administration in the Western Cape — called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to 'make his postbag inaccessible' to representations in favour of the presence and employment of illegal Blacks in the Western Cape

Mr Botha also took a side-swipe at the Urban Foundation by suggesting that it should be doing work in the homelands rather than in the cities

He said it was unthinkable that the Peninsula should provide employment for the illegal Black male population

"One who understood the situation would in any case know that the offer would not succeed because work is not the real issue

"If the offer had, in fact, been taken up, a bigger dam would have burst — namely a total dismantling of the migrant labour system

Mr Botha called for the following steps to be taken to rectify the "unruly situation"

● Continue returning illegal squatter families (men, women and children) who come from Transkei and the Ciskei to Umtata and King William's Town in manageable numbers, there to become the responsibility of those two governments

● Combat illegal influx powerfully (*kragdadig*) instead of making all sorts of excuses which create the impression that influx control is an evil



- Mr F H "Frikkie" Botha wants the Government to tighten up on pass laws
- Apply anti-squatter laws to all those who allow squatting on their property
- Investigate the possible enforcement of laws relating to complicity and incitement
- The Minister of Co-operation and Development should close his doors at administrative level to representations on behalf of those illegally present in the urban area and to those who want to employ such people
- The recruitment of migrant labour for the Western Cape should be limited to unmarried men and job opportunities in Transkei and the Ciskei reserved for people with families

18/8/81 (12) (206)

Action on squatters 'unchristian'

THE Nyanga homeless were the victims of the most unchristian action seen in recent times in South Africa, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He was addressing about 400 people at an interdenominational compassion service at Holy Cross Church in Nyanga East.

Throughout the week-end police and Administration Board officials maintained a tight control on people entering Cape

Town's black suburbs. There were check points at all entrances.

Police were still guarding the barren stretch of land from which the Nyanga squatters were deported about 10 days ago.

Bishop Tutu said some extraordinary things had happened in and around Cape Town in the past few weeks.

People had been pushed out of hostels and shacks and forced to huddle like animals with no protection from wind or rain.

Mothers and children have been treated in this

fashion in a country that claims to be Christian.

'Criminals get better treatment in the jails. It was as if Jesus Christ was being crucified afresh,' he said.

Bishop Tutu paid tribute to the 'amazing courage and determination' of the squatters.

'Their crime was to want to lead normal family lives, instead they were treated like animals.'

Bishop Tutu said that if it was a crime to help these people by paying their bail he was prepared to go to jail. 'I am not

ashamed that we helped to get mothers out of prison,' he said.

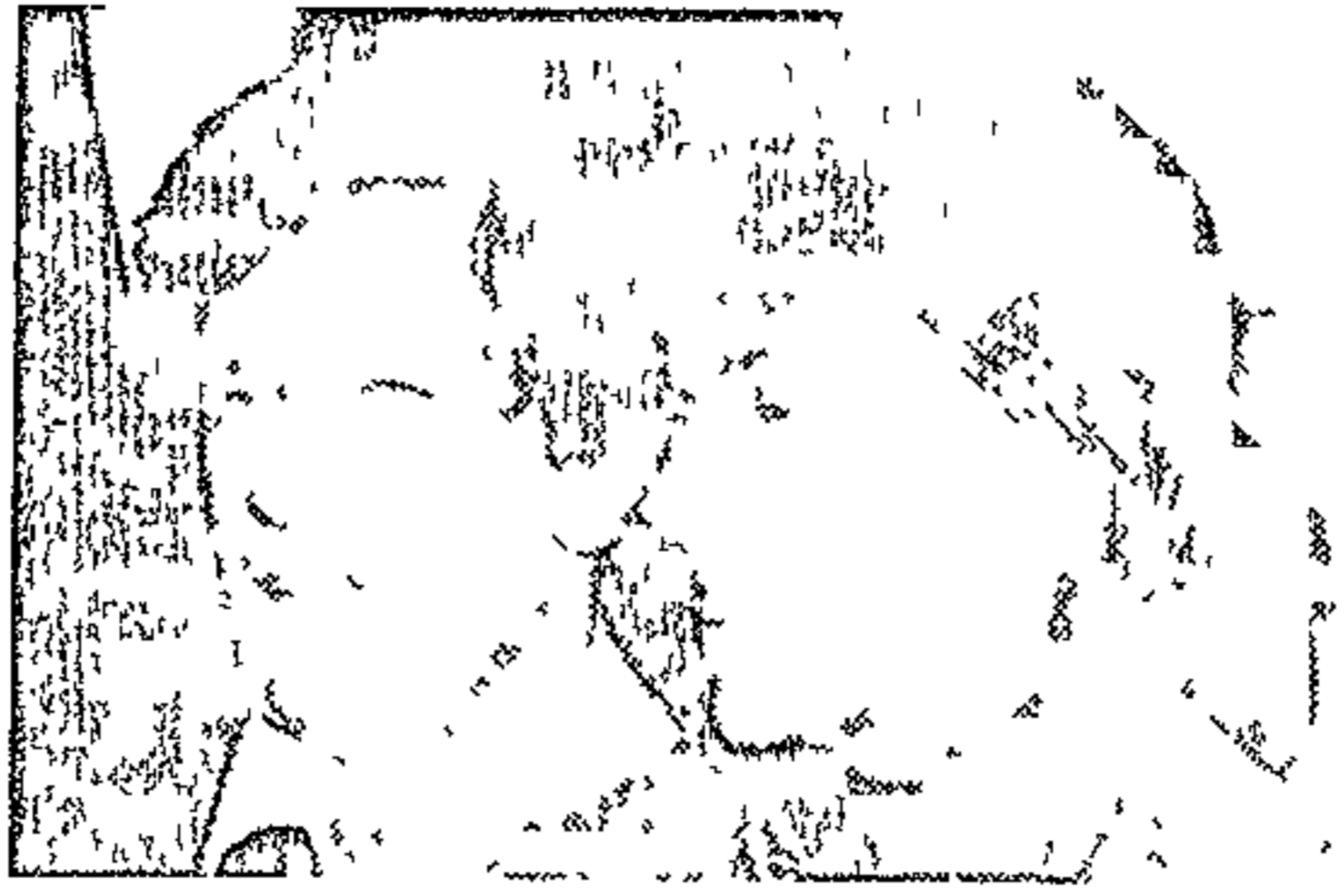
Bishop Tutu said there was something seriously wrong somewhere when a search was mounted for people to punish who were helping people who wanted a good family life.

'Can the Government continue to be Christian when they send mothers to starvation,' he asked.

Bishop Tutu warned that judgment would surely come to everyone unless they were prepared to share the good things of life more equitably. © See page 6.

and high rank. There was no appreciation of the fact that they came under far greater pressures than the converts of common stock. As future tribal leaders the continuance of their chiefs depended on their maintaining traditional political and religious roles with their concomitant responsibilities and obligations.

None of the early students contributed anything significant to black writing after leaving school. The only one to make his mark in the literary field was Nathaniel Mhala who was the first editor of Izwi Labantu (The Voice of the People), a weekly Xhosa-English newspaper published in East London from November 1897. ³⁷ Nevertheless, their education stood this African elite in good stead in that they continued to make use of their letter-writing skills to serve various causes, whether it be personal applications for land which they had been promised by the Governor, petitions to the authorities on behalf of their people, or memorials to government and Church officials. We also find records in missionary periodicals of letters written by some of the catechist teachers reporting on their early work in the mission field which make fascinating reading. A number of the Zonnebloem graduates appeared before various government commissions and their testimonials show them as having a tremendous interest and pride in their Xhosa culture and tradition. Because they had become highly articulate in English, and because of respect for their rank, they were able to elicit the empathy of white officials on their people's behalf.



THE Rev Syd Lockett and his wife Cathy

An ex-Matie suffers with squatters

THE REV SYD LUCKETT and his wife Cathy who have been constantly ministering to the squatters say the situation has saddened them so much that they have seriously thought about leaving South Africa

'If it wasn't for my belief that God has sent me here, we would have left,' says Mr Lockett who is attached to the Anglican parish of St John's in Wynberg

He was ordained late last year with a special brief to minister to the Crossroads community, and since the start of the trouble at Nyanga, he and his wife have worked non stop to bring relief to the homeless

During a recent interview at their home in Bishops-court, the couple spoke about their work and their battle with the authorities

'In the beginning we spent nights there, as a gesture of solidarity and it gave us the opportunity of sharing just a little bit of their suffering

'At first they were quite understandably suspicious of white people, but I was overwhelmed by the welcome we received on the first night we slept there

'It's important for them to know that there are whites on their side,' says Mr Lockett

Asked how she viewed the action of the authorities towards women and children, Mrs Lockett said she thought they were acting out of fear

The Locketts say the Government is 'perpetrating an evil which could only lead to violence and bloodshed'

PRAYERS FOR CHANGE

But in spite of their fears, Syd Lockett still prays for peaceful change

'I am working towards it but I'm becoming less optimistic that it's possible,' he says, and adds after hesitating 'I suppose one must then help people to come to terms with the fact that there's going to be a lot of violence'

Mr Lockett is a clergyman who believes the ministry is much more than preaching and praying, attitudes shaped by his varied and interesting background

Born of an English father and an Afrikaner mother, in Bloemfontein, he was baptised in the Dutch Reformed Church but confirmed a Methodist

'Then when I started my university career, I stopped going to church altogether,' he says

He completed his first degree — in mathematics — at Stellenbosch University

'It was there that I was put off by churchgoers — Dutch Reformers who dress up in fine suits on Sunday and practise blatant racism during the week

'I decided there was nothing in Christianity,' he said

But later his attitude changed when he went to Oxford University, where he did an economics degree and lectured

Influenced by Canon Gonville French Beytagh, the controversial former Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, he was 'converted'

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Nyanga squatters — Koornhof charges denied

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Staff Reporters

ORGANISATIONS and individuals associated with the Nyanga squatters have denied allegations by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that they were part of an organised campaign to encourage squatting and to embarrass the Government.

They said they were reacting with compassion to a situation created by the Government. They had acted within the law and were not ashamed of anything they had done.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said today that he was not ashamed of anything the council had done. He said money had been given to feed the homeless in Umtata and to find transport for them to return to Cape Town.

BAIL

Money was also used to provide bail at the time that more than 2 000 people were arrested in Cape Town.

'If that is a crime, I plead guilty and am ready to go to jail,' he said.

One clergyman named by Dr Koornhof, the Rev Syd Lockett of Wynberg, said he rejected the allegation that he and a number of organisations took a decision in July to help to bus back deported Transkeians.

'Now they are saying the squatting confrontation was orchestrated at the time of the sitting of Parliament. A few weeks ago they were accusing us of stirring up things while the US congressional delegation was visiting Cape Town,' he said.

EVICTED

'The people came to the camp near the Administration Board offices after they were evicted from the Langa barracks in mid-July. That was when we became involved with them.'

Mr Lockett said his wife, Cathy, had travelled to Umtata 10 days ago to help to bring separated mothers and children together. The only money she had spent on bus fares for them was to help them to reach their Transkei homes.

The Transkei Government paid the fares of all

the passengers with whom she travelled back to Cape Town.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, said in reaction to Dr Koornhof's allegation that black power salutes had been given at a meeting, that: 'The league opposes black extremists who advocate driving whites into the sea as much as it opposes Dr Koornhof's policy of driving black people into Transkei where starvation awaits their children.'

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, said the office had played no part in the alleged return of deported squatters to Cape Town, other than notifying the authorities of people illegally deported.

'RUBBISH'

Mrs Robb described as 'absolute rubbish' a reported allegation by Dr Koornhof that the Advice Office had been party to a decision to provide buses to return squatters deported to Transkei.

Mr Andrew Dalling, a spokesman for the lawyers acting on behalf of the Athlone Advice Office, said today that Dr Koornhof's statement as it related to legal practitioners was 'incorrect and ill informed'.

He was responding to the Minister's allegation that the lawyers had deliberately slowed the proceedings at the pass law courts to force the end to pass-raids on squatters.

'The role of legal practice has been and is to ensure due process in the courts and to see to it that accused people have had proper defence.'

APOLOGY WANTED

Archdeacon Michael Hall, rector of St Michael's Anglican Church in Queenstown, took exception to being linked by Dr Koornhof with an organised confrontation with the Government.

'He is barking up the wrong tree. I was not part of any organised campaign, and would like an apology on that,' he said today.

Dr Koornhof said in Parliament that Archdeacon Hall had arranged transport for squatters returning to Cape Town and that the driver of a bus had a letter signed by him.

Archdeacon Hall, who is chairman of the local Ministers' Fraternal, confirmed that he had paid R1 000 to a bus company on behalf of the Border Council of Churches.

DENIAL

Mrs Sue Williamson, chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, said today that the movement had not arranged for buses to come back from Transkei.

'When people such as the Nyanga squatters who have no rights and no voice at all are evicted in their hundreds in freezing weather it is necessary for organisations such as the Women's Movement for Peace to help them in any way possible.'

Mrs Williamson said that one of the ironies of this particular situation was that before the Government reversed its decision to demolish Crossroads, similar accusations of orchestrated efforts to discredit the Government were made. Afterwards, when Crossroads was saved, organisations like Women's Movement for Peace were thanked by Dr Koornhof for helping to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

'Dr Koornhof asked if we were fair — we asked Dr Koornhof how fair is legislation that breaks up families and condemns them to starvation.'

● See Pages 14 and 15.

Thousands ferried to SA in 'campaign'

Aug 1/2/81

~~103~~ 340 206

Mrs Helen Suzman

Parliamentary Staff

THOUSANDS of blacks were being ferried from Transkei in buses as part of an organised campaign to embarrass the Government, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Assembly yesterday

Speaking in the debate on his department's budget vote, he said that in the past five days 229 buses and eight other vehicles had been stopped and 8984 people were questioned

Many had made their way to Queenstown without going through border posts. In some cases police found that the people concerned had given addresses where they were unknown.

Of those stopped in the last five days nearly 1000 were sent back to Transkei under police escort

Dr Koornhof said the moving of the people from Transkei was part of an 'organised and orchestrated' campaign to encourage civil disobedience

Not only were the people's bus fares paid,

but they were given R20 each for pocket money

Reading from typed documents, Dr Koornhof said organisations involved in the campaign included the Women's Movement for Peace, the Border Council of Churches and others.

Other organisations mentioned were The Civil Rights League, the Western Province Council of Churches, the Black Sash, the Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and a member of individual churchmen

Dr Koornhof said uncontrolled squatting had to be 'nipped in the bud immediately'.

As long as the present Government was in power and he was the Minister of Co-operation and Development, this would be the Government's policy.

If uncontrolled squatting was not 'nipped in the bud' it would cost thousands of rands to clear up the mess created overnight

Dr Koornhof said the Government and Transkei had agreed on August 14 that uncontrolled squat-

ting could not be allowed 'in the interests of squatters themselves' and that no squatting would be allowed, particularly at Nyanga.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, said the Government was trying to solve the squatter problem as humanely as possible

Earlier in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said the Department of Co-operation and Development was in a state of chaos and confusion

The Minister was sadly mistaken if he thought he could solve the squatter problem by 'bussing' people back to Transkei or the Ciskei.

It had been estimated that the number of unemployed in Transkei increased by 10000 each year, which meant that these people had to seek work elsewhere

'We have poverty-stricken neighbours that cannot provide employment. People will continue to leave the rural areas to

seek work in urban areas,' Mrs Suzman said

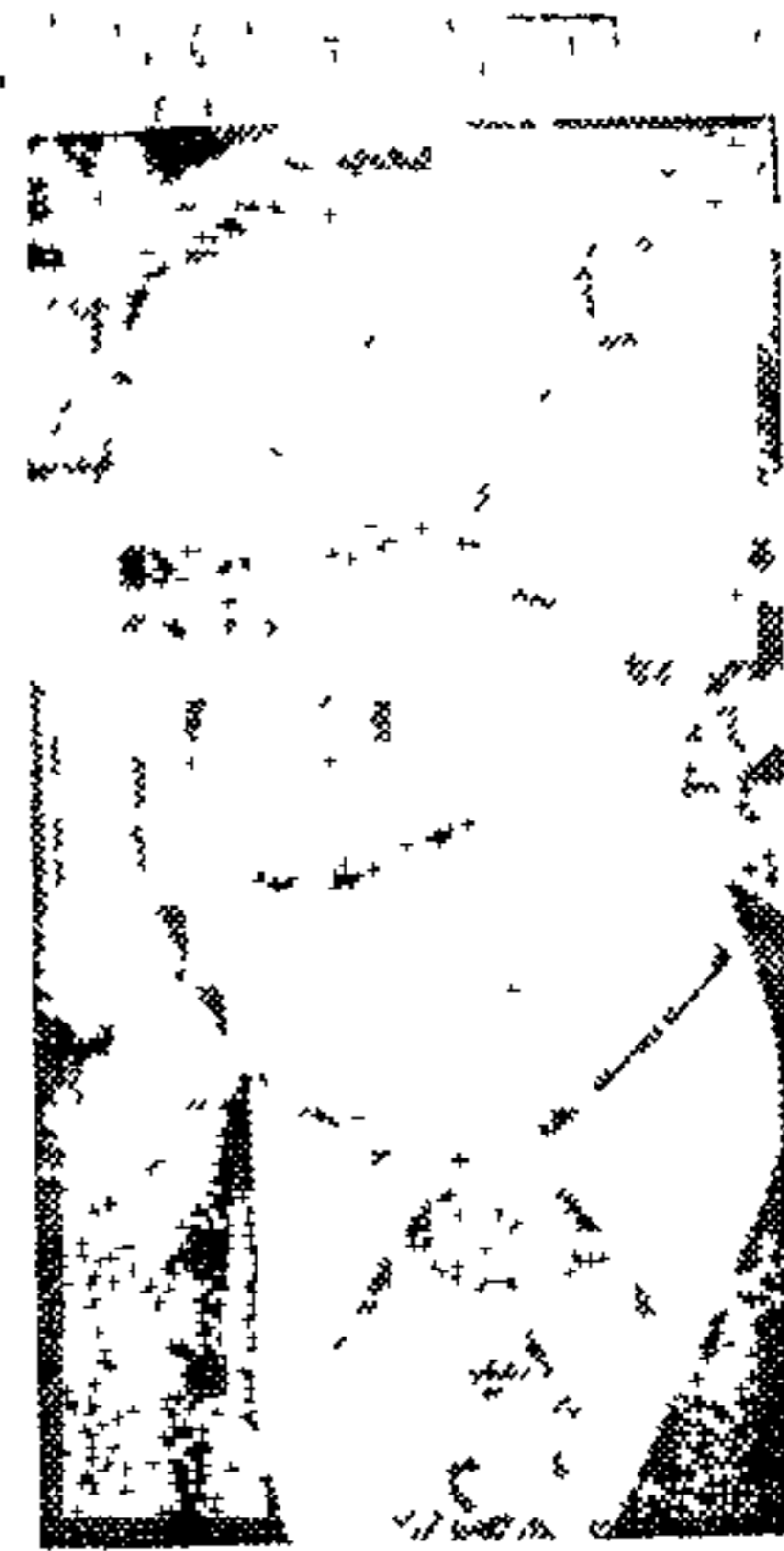
The Minister had earned the respect of the civilised world and of all concerned South Africans by the manner in which he resolved the Crossroads situation

But the manner in which he had tried to resolve the Nyanga squatter situation caused 'a shudder of revulsion here and throughout the civilised world'

Mr P R C Rogers (NRP King William's Town) said it was ridiculous that refugees and prisoners from the other side of South Africa's border were given a better controlled reception than people inside the country

If there had been incitement and an orchestrated campaign, as claimed by the Minister, then it was up to the Government to ensure that it did not happen again

The Government should take full responsibility for allowing the situation to develop as it had



Dr Piet Koornhof

OF ASSEMBLY, —
Department of Co-
ordination and Development
in a state of chaos and
confusion. Mrs Helen Suz-
man (Houghton) said

nothing to be sorry for and
plenty to be angry about.”
To motivate these reduc-
tions, she and her colleagues
would discuss a number of
critical issues during the de-
bate. These included the
squatter problem, housing
for urban blacks, pass laws,
commissioners courts
administration boards, con-
solidation, resettlement and
pensions.

Referring to the squatter
problem, Mrs Suzman said
the Prime Minister, Mr P W
Botha, was reported as hav-
ing said on TV on Sunday
night that people abroad
had not been as stunned by

slow to move and obdurate if
prodded.
“The minister has to take
responsibility for the omis-
sions and commissions of his
department.”
Mrs Suzman said the min-
ister and his deputy had
mishandled their depart-
ment, and moved that Dr
Koornhof's salary be re-
duced by R56 564 and Dr
Morrison's by R37 876

“This would leave them
with a salary of R500 each
enough to keep them going
for a year on a diet of R20 a
month.
“I do so more in anger
than in sorrow. We have

unfilled promises
by the minister (Dr
Koornhof) and the total-
ly unsympathetic attitude
displayed by the deputy min-
ister, Dr George Morrison)
has served to exacerbate the
problem.
The minister had blamed
his servants in his de-
bate, he said, were
the tortoises —

Suzman: Cut minister's pay

CT 1/9/81 206

Western Province in the
moratorium of two years ago,
a great many of the squat-
ters would have been able to
legalize their positions.
“The minister would have
avoided a very thorny prob-
lem.”

“Now he is landed with it
and all he can offer is blus-
ter. No-one who looked at
the problem objectively was
taken in by the nonsense Dr
Koornhof talked on the TV
programme ‘Midweek’.”
“All that stuff about or-
chestrated incitement
“There is only one way to
deal with the problem. To
face up to the realities of
the situation

“The minister is sadly mis-
taken if he thinks he has
solved the squatter problem
by bussing people back to
the Transkei or Ciskei.
“These people will be
back in no time because de-
spite the ever present dan-
ger of being picked up by
the police, there is also the
chance of their picking up
some form of livelihood in
the formal or informal sec-
tor.”

Dr Morrison “What do you
mean by the informal sec-
tor?”
Mrs Suzman “I mean in
the sense that they are self-
employed. That they sell
things like food.”

Dr Morrison “Where did
they get licences to sell
food?”
Mrs Suzman “If you are
starving you don't worry
about licences.” — Sapa

'Squatter campaign' organizers named

CT 1/9/81

246 206

By MICHAEL ACOTT
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
 — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, named a variety of religious and human rights organizations yesterday as he repeated his accusation that the Nyanga squatting was an orchestrated campaign



Dr Piet Koornhof

● 'Nightmare trip' recounted — report, pictures, page 11

His main charge related to efforts to return evicted black people to the Peninsula, receive and feed them here

Dr Koornhof named the Women's Movement for Peace, the Civil Rights League, the Western Province Council of Churches, the Black Sash, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and a number of individual churchmen as having been involved at various stages

In a often heated and emotional debate on his portfolio, he said the objective was to promote civil disobedience and frustrate government policy

"This was an orchestrated and organized campaign in which the Progressive Federal Party were directly involved," he said

He said 922 people had

ment of women and children in mid-winter for "the scandal of Nyanga"

The government would not tolerate challenges to the maintenance of law and order, and future cases of squatting would be dealt with in the same way as those at Nyanga

"As long as this government is in power, and as long as I am minister of this department, there will be no other policy to deal with squatting other than to nip it in the bud as soon as it rears its head," he said

The chief opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) led a concerted opposition attack as the Nyanga issue dominated the opening stages of the two-day debate

Mrs Suzman moved the deletion from the budget of the salaries of Dr Koornhof and Dr Morrison, with the exception of R500 on which she said they could feed themselves on Dr Lapa Munnik's R20-a-month diet

Dr Koornhof had earned the respect of civilized people for his handling of the initial Crossroads squatters

"But the manner in which he has attempted to resolve the Nyanga squatter situation has caused a shudder of revulsion here and throughout the civilized world"

She urged the government to treat the Peninsula as a growth point and, instead of "ridiculously high" housing standards, to plan for core housing and site-and-service schemes

The scandal had not gone away, because people being "shuttled back and forth" like Cambodian boat-people would be back, seeking work and a family life

The leader of the New Re-

public Party, Mr Vause Raw, accused the government of ham-handed actions in trying to implement a "dead philosophy" which maintained homelands could accommodate their own growing populations

Black urbanization

The government had no plan to deal with inevitable black urbanization. It based influx control on jobs instead of allowing the development of informal and cottage industries where people could sell their products and not just their labour

Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) rejected accusations by the government and the NRP that the PFP believed in uncontrolled squatting. He said there were other ways of dealing with the problem, and together with Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), he called for the repeal of the policy declaring the Western Cape a coloured labour preference area

Govt action defended

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The government was trying to solve the squatter problem as humanely as possible the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr George Morrison said yesterday.

Speaking during his department's vote in committee he said the problem was a socio-economic one and could not be solved immediately. On the other hand it could not be left unsolved.

His department was intensely aware of its duty towards the black people and was doing its utmost to provide them with the best dispensation possible — Sapa

Nats want tougher influx controls, fines

206
240
Argus 19/8/71

Parliamentary Staff
GOVERNMENT speakers in the Assembly yesterday called for tougher influx control measures for the Western Cape, while fresh opposition pleas were made for the scrapping of the coloured labour preference policy for the region.
Mr Alex van Breda (NP Tygervallei) called for a substantial increase in fines for illegal employment of blacks.
He suggested also that employers found guilty of employing blacks illegally should be held responsible for repatriating the illegal employees.

Speaking on the operation and development Vote, Mr Van Breda asked the Minister to consider whether present legislation was adequate to prevent the influx of black people now being experienced in the Western Cape.
While most industrialists abided by the law, there were some who were exploiting the illegal worker.

Mr A T van der Walt (NP Bellville) called for a programme of 'social construction' that would be accompanied by stricter influx control.
The programme should include decentralisation

and dynamic development to create job opportunities and stimulate housing development.

Earlier Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) called for the scrapping of the Government's coloured labour preference policy, which he described as 'an abysmal failure'.

Mr Andrew said all the unhappiness caused by the eviction of hundreds of people stemmed from the presence of large numbers of black people who the Government did not want to be in the Cape Peninsula.

He asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development 'Do you honestly

believe that the Government can prevent a large increase in the number of blacks in the Western Cape over the next decade?'

The Minister snapped back angrily 'I'm not so stupid I am also not so stupid as not to know that civil disobedience, whether in Russia or here, is wrong'.

Continuing his address, Mr Andrew said he believed the urbanisation of tens of thousands of blacks from Ciskei and Transkei was inevitable. Large numbers of these people would settle in the Western Cape.
After listing organisa-

tions and individuals who had rejected the coloured labour preference policy, Mr Andrew said his second critical question to the Minister was 'Who is still in favour of the policy?'

Mr Andrew said there was no evidence to suggest that this policy was needed, was working or ever would work.

'It is an abysmal failure and I find it repugnant that this Government persecutes and punishes thousands of people because its policies have failed and because it refused to build houses for black people for nearly a decade,' Mr Andrew said.

MP: Refugees
CT/19/81 (348206)
treated better

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

It was quite ridiculous that at a time when refugees were entering SWA/Namibia from across the border there were better control and reception centres there than existed for squatters in South Africa, Mr P R Rogers (NRP King William's Town), said yesterday

Speaking in committee on the Co-operation and Development Vote, he said no-one could be pleased with what had happened at Nyanga in the past few weeks and what it had done to South Africa's good name

This problem should be approached in a compassionate and planned manner

"There is a great deal of research and thinking that has to be done to make progress and to defuse the situation"

Illegal squatting was a problem South Africa was going to have to contend with on an increasing scale in future

"We must look at this matter anew and achieve a sort of compassionate fairness so that we can cope with the problem to the credit of our country"

The NRP felt that much still had to be done in dealing with the squatter problem

Somehow, however, the government seemed to have a blind spot when it came to urban blacks

The government should take full responsibility for allowing the situation to develop as it had

Sapa

We showed squatters compassion—Rev Hall

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EAST LONDON —The Reverend Michael Hall of St Michaels Anglican Church in Queenstown, accused in Parliament of having organised transport for the return of squatters from Transkei and Ciskei to Cape Town, said yesterday he believed he had acted out of compassion.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday "Rev Hall gave them transport"

He said that the driver of a bus stopped by police and carrying a load of squatters returning to Cape Town said that he was paid R1 000 in advance as a down payment on the fare of R17 a person

Dr Koornhof said the driver had said the remainder of the money would be paid when the trip was completed

The minister also said that the people on the bus had been given R20 pocket money by the South African Council of Churches, and accused the SACC of giving money to the people to break the law as an orchestrated and organised campaign

During the past five days, up to 8am yesterday, police had stopped 229 buses carrying 8 984 people from Transkei, Dr Koornhof said

If these people had been allowed to continue with their journey more than 9 000 people would have come to the Cape Peninsula to squat and this could not be tolerated, he said

Last night, Mr Hall said he felt the church had acted with integrity and compassion and that he was being used as a "pawn"

"The last thing I want to do is upset anyone," he said. "There is no question on our part in Queenstown of trying to provoke government displeasure"

Mr Hall said that after officiating at a funeral in Queenstown on Saturday morning he was approached by some men who said they wanted to go back to Cape Town

"Some said they had family still down there, or had left children behind or had possessions they wanted to collect"

He said other people had also approached a local Catholic Church for the same reasons, and that at that time there were about 25 men, women and children in the group.

"The next morning there were about 116 people at the local Catholic Church," he said

"We couldn't help them so I contacted the Border Council of Churches who said if they wanted to go back to Cape Town they would help pay for transport"

"A number of clergy in Queenstown went down to establish their motives and the facts"

"We believed their stories, such as a child in hospital in Cape Town or a wife still there, and we believed the best and easiest solution was to send them back"

"Someone in Cape Town

told us there were people at the Holy Cross Church and that there was loads of room and told us to send the people back to them

"I spoke to the bus company and they wanted R17 a head so I said we couldn't pay all that, but if given R1000 on account and balance settled later could they provide transport?"

"I made out the cheque to the Gabys Transport Company, and on Sunday afternoon at about 4 30 pm they went off in two buses"

The driver carried a message from Mr Hall indicating the passengers were travelling to the Holy Cross Church

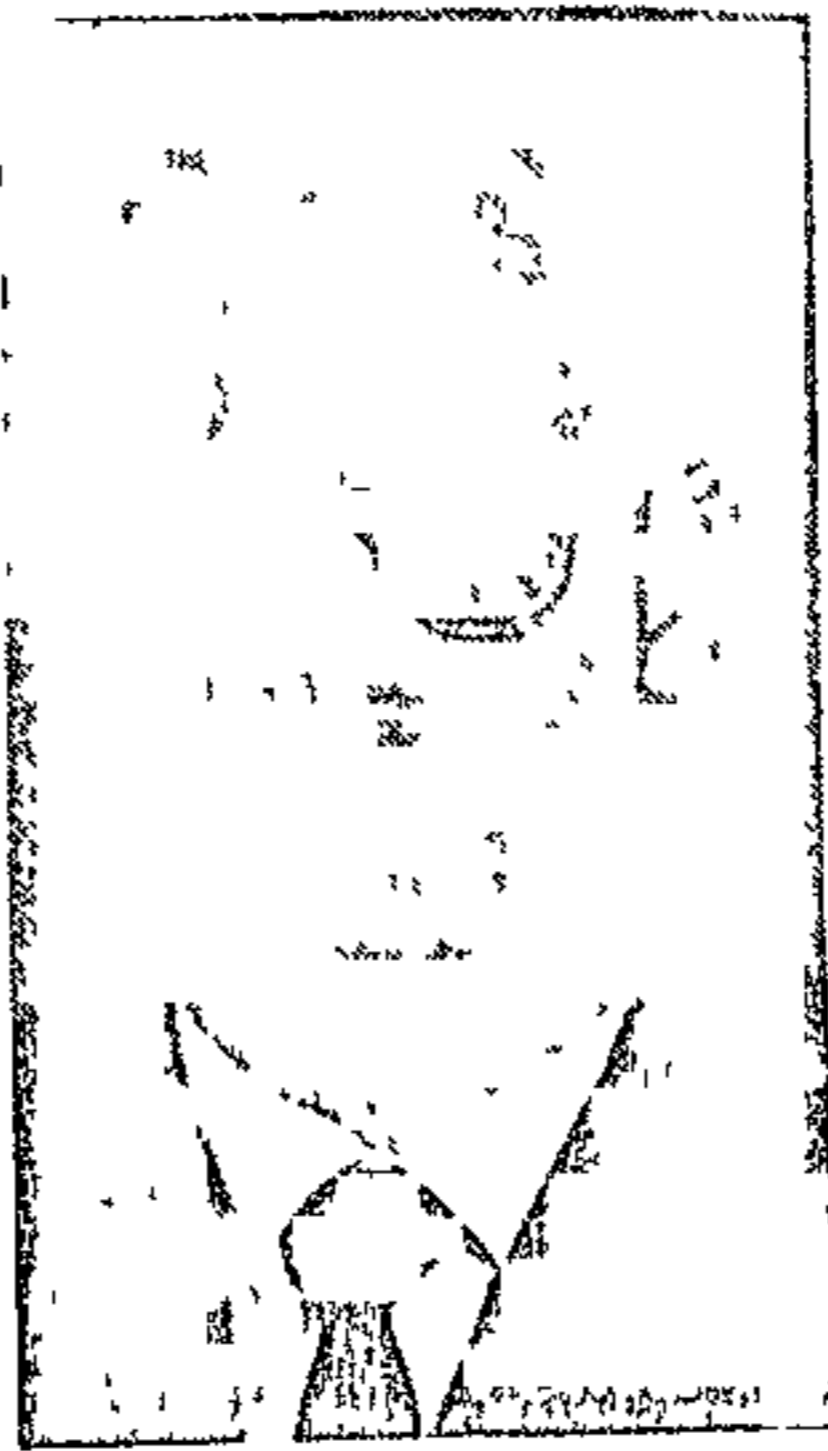
"At 9 pm that evening someone from the bus company told me the buses had been stopped at Craddock and that one bus had been allowed through but that 56 people from the other bus had been detained"

"The reason why I wrote the note was because the people wanted to know what to do if the bus was stopped I was not afraid to give my name or phone number because I had nothing to hide"

"I feel we acted with integrity and if we had left these people alone we would not have acted with integrity"

"I am caught in the middle Dr Koornhof should accept my motive and I want an apology What he has linked me with is unfortunate I was acting out of compassion and for no other reason" — DDR

construction. It could happen that after construction, the completed asset is not yet put into use, or the asset is put into use but is still undergoing minor finishing touches e.g. paintwork and other non-productive activities of a marketing nature. These lead to problems. One idea is that the capitalisation period should begin when the first interest change appears in the ledger, and end the date the asset is



Mr Alex van Breda

NP whip:
7/1/81
Increase
fines for
206
employers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The chief whip of the National Party, Mr Alex van Breda, yesterday called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof to increase substantially the fines for illegal employment of blacks.

"When the food is being taken from the mouths of legal blacks simply because their cause is not as spectacular as that of squatters, I must ask the minister whether the present legislation is adequate to deal with the problem."

Mr Van Breda was speaking in committee on the Co-operation and Development Vote and said there was a growing body of industrialists who were exploiting the illegal worker. For little wages they obtained loyal workers and it was often in their interest to fire legal workers and replace them with illegals.

"These men are mostly the main complainants against government action taken on squatters," Mr Van Breda said. The Progressive Federal Party took up the plea of these exploiters and they often got away with it, as they had done at Crossroads, he said.

The government should consider increasing the fines substantially to make them prohibitive and to make the employer responsible for returning the illegal worker to the black homeland, Mr Van Breda said.

Fines had been adjusted in 1979 to a maximum of R500 on the first conviction, but the courts had mostly imposed a minimal fine of R100. The minister would have to see to it that the maximum allowed by the Act be raised substantially, he said — Sapa

Koornhof: I will always treat illegals this way

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — As long as the government was in power and for as long as he was Minister of Co-operation and Development, he would treat illegal squatters the way he had treated those at Nyanga, Dr Piet Koornhof said yesterday.

No government could tolerate the flaunting of the law he said during his department's vote in the budget committee stage.

He said his department had processed 922 squatters out of the Cape Peninsula "after assessing each case on its merits."

In the past five days 229 buses and eight other vehicles had been stopped and a total of 8984 people questioned.

These people were being ferried in from Transkei in buses as part of an orchestrated and organized campaign to seek embarrassing confrontations with the government, Dr Koornhof said.

One bus driver had been paid R1 000 as an initial payment towards a R17,50 a head fare to deliver his passengers to the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

"Not only were these people's busfares paid but each was given R20 pocket money in order that they could come and take a stand here against the law and participate in a campaign of civil disobedience," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof said that blacks had left Transkei since August 25 by various routes without going through border posts and had made their way to Queenstown from where a Rev Jim Hall arranged their transport to Cape Town.

They were forwarded to the Athlone Advice Office

and a busload was accompanied by Mrs Luckett wife of the Rev Sydney Luckett of St Josephine's Church in Wynberg.

The same Mr Luckett's intervention on August 11 had made it impossible for the Transkei and South African governments to come to an agreement with the squatters, Dr Koornhof said.

"There is only one cure for uncontrolled squatting. Nip it in the bud immediately," Dr Koornhof said.

"While this government is in power and for as long as I am minister I will not treat squatters any differently. As soon as squatting rears its head, I will smother it instantly," he said.

Dr Koornhof said that in May a black journalist had reported to a leader in the United States that there would be an "outburst" in the Peninsula to coincide with the start of the parliamentary session.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches had circulated the council's members on May 18 saying that a SACC priority concern was "the uprooting and dumping of God's children." August was declared "a month of compassion for the city of resettled communities."

On July 16, when the police and officials of his department carried out arrests at Nyanga, the names of the arrested were taken by the Womens' Movement

for Peace. They had been involved in orchestrated campaigns to assist squatting and arranged for buses to return deported squatters from Transkei during May.

"They also arranged reception committees and arranged for food when the squatters arrived back here," Dr Koornhof said.

"Is that fair? Is that fair when the government is trying to maintain law and order, to encourage the flaunting of the law like this?"

On July 23 Mr Luckett arranged that there would be a return bus for every one used to process squatters out of the Peninsula.

On July 30, the Civil Rights League, Black Sash, the Progressive Federal Party and others held a gathering in St George's Cathedral in sympathy with squatters.

A Cape Town attorney had advised squatters to keep their children with them at all times to make the task of the police and officials as difficult as possible.

Of those questioned only 129 had previously squatted in the Peninsula. Dr Koornhof said Ten men claimed to be coming back to fetch property left behind but with the exception of one or two, they were unknown at the addresses they gave.

"With all this evidence, can anyone doubt that we are dealing with an organized and highly orchestrated campaign?" — Sapa

4.2.2 End

DD 19/8
Transkei
seeks
talks
squatters

The idea that the capital should end once the constructed asset is fully operational even though the asset is not yet fully operational by over 70% of the respondents. 23% are in favour of the asset being substantially completed before the asset is put into use. The reason for this is the duplication by management of the asset just to have the capital "substantially completed". Both of these seem to be a waste of cost - it is an acquisition cost which should be added to the asset. Payments for the asset interest cost does not stop when construction continues as long as the asset is not yet ready for use.

UMTATA — The new Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, said yesterday he was hoping to meet senior South African officials in Cape Town either tomorrow or Thursday for urgent new talks on the squatter issue.

Mr Dunjwa said he was hoping to finalise the meetings today.

The South African ambassador to Transkei, Dr Robert du Plooy, said yesterday the South African Government was arranging for representatives of mining houses, the Transkei mines recruiting agency, Temba, and the South African sugar industry to visit the squatters who arrived here over the weekend, with lists of jobs that were on offer in various parts of the Republic.

Dr Du Plooy said determined efforts had been made in Cape Town to inform the squatters, before they were returned, of job opportunities in South Africa outside of the Western Cape, but no attempt had been made by the Transkeians to avail themselves of the information.

Meanwhile, the Transkei Army continued to provide a meals service for about 700 people camping in the city's church halls and the army barracks — DDR

and should end once the asset is fully operational by over 70% of the respondents. 23% are in favour of the asset being substantially completed before the asset is put into use. The reason for this is the duplication by management of the asset just to have the capital "substantially completed". Both of these seem to be a waste of cost - it is an acquisition cost which should be added to the asset. Payments for the asset interest cost does not stop when construction continues as long as the asset is not yet ready for use.

"interest during construction would be no different than interest during the operating period." 13

Arthur Young & Co concur:

"Interest is both an acquisition cost and a holding cost - as an element of asset cost it neither stops nor changes its character when an asset begins or ceases to be under active development. It is continuous and unchanging as long as the asset is owned." 14

Influx control regulations: prisoners

Hans 7 Q C 435
*20 Mr S A PITMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(206)

Whether the Director-General Justice has omitted the table indicating the number of prisoners admitted under influx control regulations from Section B of his report for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, if so, for what reason was this table omitted?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes These statistics were published in the 1978-'79 report for the first time, but because this meant that only one offence was singled out for publication in the annual report, and the publication thereof is not relevant to functional statistical needs it was decided to omit it in future

Probe on new system for influx control

ANUS 7/9/57

255
206

Political Staff

THE Government is to investigate the feasibility of separating its highly controversial influx control system from the employment services which will in future be provided by the administration boards.

This was indicated today by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, when he addressed administration board officials in Cape Town.

The meeting was held to explain the transfer of his department's labour bureau services on an agency basis to the administration boards — a move which has elicited criticism because of the public image of the boards.

Mr Botha said influx control should be seen as a totally separate function from the provision of employment, and the ideal would be if the influx control personnel and offices were completely separated from the labour bureaux.

This matter would, therefore, be thoroughly investigated over the next few months especially in view of possible new legislation by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Admitting that the

public image of labour bureaux was not what it should be, Mr Botha said some of the reasons for this included that the bureaux were associated with influx control, the attitude, conduct and qualifications of officials, the appearance and location of the bureaux and the belief that only the weaker kind of work-seekers made use of their services.

He urged that these doubts and criticisms be objectively considered with a view to improving the quality of bureaux' services. There was no doubt that the labour bureau system should continue. But it had to be emphasised that vocational guidance to workseekers was a task of utter responsibility which had to be exercised with the greatest care and circumspection.

Port Elizabeth: illegal Blacks
*6 Mr A. SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

- 2/9/81
- (1) What is the estimated number of illegal Blacks living around Port Elizabeth within the area of the old Divisional Council boundary,

SEPTEMBER 1981

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- (2) whether his Department has any plans regarding such Blacks, if so, what are they?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) Approximately 8 000
- (2) The normal administrative procedures are being followed.

Squatters: Official Replies to critics

Chief Reporter

THE Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, said in an interview yesterday he could not say whether charges of incitement would be laid against religious and other organizations, alleged by his department to be behind an orchestrated campaign to re-turn evicted squatters to the Cape Peninsula.

This was a matter between the police and the Attorney-General he added.

It is not for us to lay charges in such a matter."

In parliament on Monday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, named the Women's Movement for Peace, the Civil Rights League, the Western Province Council of Churches and other organizations as having been involved at various stages in a campaign to promote civil disobedience and to frustrate government policy.

that the abnormally high number of blacks, many of whom had apparently not lived or worked in Cape Town before, who had been heading for the Cape Peninsula in buses in the past week indicated an organized campaign aimed at confrontation.

These people — a total of nearly 9 000 travelling in 229 buses and other vehicles — had been stopped on their way to Cape Town and all but those who had legal entitlement to be in the Peninsula had been turned back.

Mr Mills was asked to comment on the statement of the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, that many non-Transkeians were being "dumped" in his country by the South African authorities and that these people would be returned to South Africa.

"It would obviously be wrong for us to dump people in the Transkei," he replied, "and through our Ambassador in Transkei Dr Robert du Plooy, we asked the Transkei Government to supply us with the names and particu-

lars of all these people sent back to Transkei but who are not in fact Transkeians.

"As yet we have had no response to this request."

Mr Mills also said that.

None of the unemployed black squatters in the Cape Peninsula had accepted any of the jobs offered them in the Transvaal and Free State, although these carried a monthly wage of at least R106 for an unskilled worker, with food and quarters provided.

Although the department had offered to reunite children allegedly separated from their mothers in the repatriation move, no such children had been brought forward so that they could be taken to their mothers.

And although three busloads of repatriated women had come forward when the department offered to bring mothers to the Peninsula to fetch children they may have left behind here, not one of these women had been able to supply names and particulars of children from whom they claimed they had been separated.

Only two people had come forward in response to the department's offer to bring back to the Peninsula those who had allegedly left belongings behind here.

One said he had left a stove behind and the other a 'konka (container) for making beer in."

Asked for his reaction to widespread criticism of the timing of and the manner in which the squatters had been turned out in mid-winter, in particular cold and wet conditions, Mr Mills said there was "a lot of hypocrisy in this thing."

"We have a better employment situation in South Africa than any of our neighbouring countries have, and we are doing our best to provide housing for our people and to uplift their living standards."

"But while you are doing these things on the one hand you cannot on the other allow people to drift into the cities without jobs and without homes."

"And the thing is that these people are not drifting

to places such as East London and Port Elizabeth, they all come here, to the Cape Peninsula, fully knowing that this is a coloured labour-preference area.

"It was not we who chose that people should come and squat here in the rain — it was the people themselves."

"Hell-and-murder is being shouted about the action we have had to take — but the critics have lost sight of the fact that this all started with only 250 squatters who were put out of single quarters at Langa after being given ample notice that they would have to vacate as these places were needed for conversion into family units."

"Then all of a sudden the numbers grew, to the 1 172 who were arrested — and even then squatting continued to the point where we had no option but to act as we did and to serve repatriation orders on all those in the Peninsula illegally and without work here."

Asked for his reaction to the comment in Johannesburg by Mr Edward Heath, former Conservative Prime

Minister of Britain, that moves towards reform being made by the South African Government were being offset and overshadowed by widely publicized events such as the eviction of the squatters in Cape Town, Mr Mills replied.

"If Mr Heath really thinks that everything we are doing in the way of housing, education and in other fields can be negated or offset by the removal of people who have been squatting in this area illegally, then all I can say is that he has got things badly out of balance."

"I don't see how he can make such a comment if he has not looked into the situation properly, and if he does not have the full facts at his disposal."

Brigadier D B Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said he could not comment on whether any charges involving incitement were being investigated and referred the Cape Times to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Mills said yesterday

Koornhof: I was misquoted

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that he had been incorrectly reported as having said on Monday that he would "nip all squatting in the bud"

Speaking on his vote in committee he said he had been reported as saying that he would always act against squatters as he had done recently and that wherever squatting raised its head "I would nip it in the bud".

"This is not what I said," he said

"I said this would be done to uncontrolled squatting. There is a vast difference," Dr Koornhof said

In the same way, he had been misquoted on another issue when he was reported as having said once that he would never move people about

"What I said was that as far as humanly possible, and where practical, we would not move people," Dr Koornhof said

The cabinet had decided in March that there had never been any decision to stop resettling people

"It was decided that the selective programme of resettlement would be continued"

Resettlement was basically directed at nation-building, the creation of national states and improving the socio-economic position of those affected, he said. These guidelines had been established were the criteria upon which the department acted

Dr Koornhof referred to Opposition criticism which implied that resettlement was impoverishing people, and asked whether it was known that between December 24 and 27 last year 24 000 people moved voluntarily to KwaNdebele

"We didn't tell anyone to do it or even ask anyone to move," he said — Sapa

Koornhof's accusations rejected

CT 2/9/81 (206) (105)

Staff Reporter

ORGANIZATIONS and individuals have denied accusations by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that they were part of an "orchestrated and organized campaign to seek embarrassing confrontations with the government"

"The fact that Dr Koornhof says the return of the Nyanga squatters was orchestrated means he gives them no credit for being able to think for themselves," said the Rev Syd Lockett, a priest at Crossroads

Mr Lockett was blamed by Dr Koornhof for "making it impossible for the Transkei and South African governments to come to an agreement with the squatters"

Mr Lockett said the accusations were "totally laughable, plainly ridiculous. My mind boggles that the minister can make such a statement"

He said the department was refusing to face the truth and would use anybody or organization as a scapegoat to ignore the truth

His wife, Kathy, said by Dr Koornhof to have accompanied a bus with returning squatters from Queenstown, said she had served as an escort on the bus at the request of the Transkei Government

The bus was paid for by the Transkei Department of Interior

"It was a busload of people with special cases that the Department of Interior felt merited authorization to return to Cape Town. About 20 of the people were non-Transkeians and the remaining 30 were either mothers coming to collect children, contract workers with valid contracts or people returning to collect their personal belongings," she said

Passes

The 30 were given 14-day passes by the Department of Interior

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, to which it was said the squatters were "forwarded" on their return from Transkei, denied that the office even knew the squatters were returning from Transkei

They only knew that the squatters were returning when they received information that they had been held

that several people, who were in the Cape Peninsula legally, had been wrongly deported, and contacted the authorities to arrange for their return

"We had absolutely nothing to do with buses coming back from Umtata or Queenstown," she said, adding that 37 percent of the people arrested at Nyanga had been in the Cape for at least 10 years

Her statement was backed by Mrs Joan Grover, Western Cape chairman of the Black Sash, which runs the Advice Office. The Black Sash was one of the groups present at a sympathy meeting in St George's Cathedral on July 30 and mentioned in Dr Koornhof's statement

Mrs Sue Williamson, chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, accused of having been involved in orchestrated campaigns to assist squatting and arranging for buses to return deported squatters from the Transkei during May, said "If it had not been for the concerned organizations and citizens of Cape Town, Dr Koornhof and his department could well have been answerable for a number of deaths through exposure and starvation"

Employment

"In fact, we did not arrange for the buses to come back from Transkei, but would prefer the people to return and get some employment through casual labour, as they did, than for them to be abandoned in refugee camps outside Umtata, as they now are

"We deplore in the strongest terms the police roadblocks which have been put up everywhere to stop every single busload from Transkei and harass every passenger. How long must this continue?"

"One of the ironies of this particular situation is that before the government reversed its decision to demolish Crossroads, similar accusations of orchestrated efforts to discredit the government were made

"Afterwards, when Crossroads was saved, all organizations like the WMFP were thanked by Dr Koornhof for helping to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion

"Dr Koornhof asks if we were fair — we ask Dr Koornhof. How fair is the legislation that breaks up families and condemns them to starvation?"

Squatters: Church 'acted with integrity'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Rev Michael Hall of St Michael's Anglican Church in Queenstown, accused in Parliament of having organized transport for the return of squatters from Transkei and Ciskei to Cape Town, said yesterday that he believed the church had acted with integrity and compassion.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday that Mr Hall "gave them transport".

He said the driver of a bus stopped by police and carrying a load of squatters returning to Cape Town had said he had been paid R1 000 in advance as a down payment on the fare of R17 a person.

The driver had said the rest of the money would be paid when the trip was completed.

The people on the bus had been given R20 pocket money by the South African Council of Churches. The SACC was accused of giving money to the people to break the law as an orchestrated and organized campaign.

Last night Mr Hall said he

felt the church had acted with integrity and compassion and that he was being used as a "pawn".

"The last thing I want to do is upset anyone. There is no question on our part in Queenstown of trying to provoke government displeasure."

● The Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) said yesterday that it was "not ashamed to admit to our deep involvement in a ministry" to the families evicted from the Langa barracks and to other homeless families who later joined them at Nyanga-East.

In a statement issued on behalf of the WPCC's executive in reply to allegations by Dr Koornhof, the chairman of the WPCC, the Rev John Ulster, said it was not the WPCC that had encouraged people such as the squatters to come to the Western Cape to find employment. Their movement was caused by government policies.

● The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, flew to Cape Town yesterday to confer with South African officials on the squatter issue.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras 11(f), 11(g), 11(h) 8(4), 8(5)		<p>UMTATA — The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, flew to Cape Town yesterday for talks with South African officials on the squatter issue today</p> <p>Mr Dunjwa is expected to meet his South African counterpart, Dr Brand Fourie, as well as other senior officials</p> <p>Meanwhile, sorry tales of squatters' plights continued to emerge</p> <p>One of the men being housed at the Catholic Centre in Umtata, Mr Goodwin Ncekana, had not been able to trace his wife, Temperance Ramncwana, and their month-old baby when the family arrived here from Nyanga last week</p> <p>He said because his baby was only a month old, his wife had been admitted to one of the hospitals in Umtata and he had not been able to trace her since. He appealed to the health authorities to help him find her</p>	
14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER		<p>At a roadblock near Worcester, an eight-month-old baby died aboard a crowded bus</p> <p>Baby Silele Ngcaba was travelling back to Cape Town from Transkei with his mother, Mrs Eunice Ngcaba, after being deported from Nyanga East recently. Her husband, Mr Ntolovan Ngcaba, works in Cape Town under contract and lives in the single quarters at Langa</p> <p>Mr Ezra Sigwela, of the Transkei Council of Churches, said in Umtata yesterday he had been informed of the baby's death by people who had been turned back to Transkei by police at Worcester</p> <p>Mr Sigwela said the baby was believed to have been ill on the trip to Cape Town</p> <p>In Johannesburg Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday confirmed that the Border and Transkei Councils of Churches had helped to</p>	
21 September					<p>return Nyanga squatters deported to Transkei to the Cape Peninsula</p> <p>He was addressing a press conference after Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, named the SACC as one of several organisations involved in efforts to return evicted people to the Peninsula</p> <p>He said the people were determined to return to the Cape as remaining in Transkei would have meant "certain starvation" for many of them</p> <p>"We believe these people have a higher law on their side — the law of God, relating to the sanctity of family life</p> <p>"Any law which undermines this is an unjust law which encourages disobedience"</p> <p>The SACC did not want a confrontation with the state — but in situations like these the church could not "stand on the sidelines" — DDC</p> <p>See also pages 11 and 13</p>	

DD 2/9/81
240 206 103

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE REPRODUCED ON THE BACK OF THEM. THE SOLUTIONS ARE REPRODUCED ON THE BACK OF THEM.

'Receiving attention'

Crime Reporter
FOLLOWING allegations by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of an orchestrated attempt to disturb law and order and to provoke civil disobedience, the police today would neither confirm nor

deny they were investigating any charges.

Dr Koornhof named several organisations and individuals in Parliament on Monday as being part of an orchestrated attempt to aid illegal squatters in their attempts to reach Cape Town

These organisations included The Black Sash and the Women's Movement for Peace.

A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations said in Pretoria today that all aspects of this matter are receiving the necessary attention'

IF the charges levelled at it by the Minister of Co-operation and Development about its involvement with squatters were true, it would plead guilty to them, the Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) said in a statement today.

The WPCC is one of the organisations Dr Koornhof accused of taking part in an organised campaign to return black people to the Peninsula and to seek embarrassing confrontation with the Government

The statement said 'We wish to state emphatically that as Christians we are not ashamed to admit to our deep involvement in a ministry to the families evicted from the Langa barracks and other homeless families which joined them at the so-called 'no name' camp at Nyanga

SUPPORTED

'We supported these people in their efforts to draw the attention of the authorities to their plight,' the statement said

Their plight was not the creation of the WPCC but of the policies of the Government

It was false to accuse the WPCC of encouraging people to come to the Western Cape in search of employment

'No shame'
Ayo 2/9/81
in aiding
squatters

On the contrary, the Government's policies were the cause of the move of the people from the homelands to the urban areas in search of a better life for them and their families

INFLUX CONTROL

It was the Government's policy of influx control which forced men to leave their wives and families for most of their married lives while they worked as contract labourers in white areas to the benefit of a white-dominated economy

The WPCC 'confessed' to the following:

- ⊗ Having provided bail for those arrested during the raids on the no name camp
- ⊗ Seeking to provide shelter for the homeless
- ⊗ Arranging for the provision of food and clothing

for those forced to live in the cold and rain in mid-winter by the 'ruthless action' of officials of the Administration Board supported by the police.

⊗ Seeking to negotiate with Dr Koornhof for a humane solution to the situation in which these men, women and children found themselves

ITS DUTY

The WPCC said it would continue to help women who had lost their children and children who had lost their parents to be reunited

'Any confrontation which might result from these actions would be caused by the authorities seeking to prevent the church from exercising what it considers to be its Christian duty and calling,' the statement concluded

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIAL
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1 T.1 T.1
		- leasehold improvements				
		- lease or buy				

Evicted squatters seek refuge

Argus 2/9/87

349 206

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — About 200 evicted squatters from Cape Town arrived in Umtata last night, bringing the total homeless now seeking refuge in the Transkei capital to more than 800.

The Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, flew today to Cape Town to discuss the refugee situation with senior African Affairs officials there.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr G Vika, who was expected to fly to Cape Town with him, was today believed to be attending a Transkei cabinet meeting.

A spokesman for the Anglican Bishop of Umtata, the Rt Rev Dr Gordon Ashby said today it was impossible to 'count heads'.

ARMY AID

As far as could be ascertained about 200 were staying in the Methodist Church hall, 200 in the Anglican hall and 400 in the Catholic hall.

All were being fed by the Transkei army under Major-General Ron Reid-Daly.

'People are coming all the time,' spokesmen for all the churches said.

'We are trying to supply them with winter clothing. They are arriving just with the things they stand up in. Children are suffering badly from the cold and have diarrhoea. The babies have no change of nappies and many are very sick,' an Anglican church worker said.

'It is very hard for people this winter because it is so cold. We are doing the best we can with first aid and doctors come round to visit the people.'

Father Tom O'Riordan of the Catholic Church in Umtata said that most of the 200 who arrived in Umtata last night had come to the Catholic Church hall.

PRAYER

Complaining that people had been returned in the bitter cold without warm clothing, he said, 'Pray that your flight be not in winter. Woe to the woman who is with child in those days.'

- hiring assets and liabilities
- hiring shares
- rest payable on disposition

REVISION

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

'We can't speak in terms of numbers because people are coming here all the time. The original 60 we had here who were sent back to Cape Town because they have no homes here, have all been returned to Transkei by the South African authorities.

'Some of those who have been sent here have jobs in Cape Town. We simply do not understand the position at all.'

BASIS THAT THE QUESTION

T.1424
T.1431
T.1525
16.7.16

2/9/81
206
Koorhof's

Political Correspondent

HOLSE OF ASSEMBLY - The Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koorhof was challenged yesterday to produce proof of his "bizarre" allegations against organizations he said had encouraged the Nyanga squatting.

In yet another parliamentary row on the issue Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Kaughthon) said the organizations and people Dr Koorhof had named in Parliament on Monday denied the allegations he had made against them.

Amid loud Nationalist interjections she said Dr Koorhof appeared to have no evidence to substantiate claims for which he could have been sued had he spoken outside the privilege of Parliament.

Allegations of an orchestrated attempt to disturb law and order and provoke civil disobedience were "the most bizarre" part of Dr Koorhof's speech on Monday.

Squatter claim 'bizarre'

Dr Koorhof later repeated the claim and said he could prove it. "You can shout as much as you like but there was and still is a concerted organized effort to bring black people here from Transkei in their thousands."

"If you don't believe me you will get sufficient proof he told Mrs Suzman when he replied to the debate. Mrs Suzman said Dr Koorhof had mentioned the Women's Movement for Peace, whose members were among the most respected women in Cape Town, the Council of Churches and the Black Sash. He had not mentioned well-known businessmen who had expressed their disgust at the way the Nyanga squatters had been treated.

The Women's Movement for Peace denied the allegation that they had organized buses to bring people to the Peninsula. "What they did was to pay some of the bus fares after the

people came back here and found they were strapped for money. They did not organize buses back from the homelands." She also denied that the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office had decided that for every bus used to deport people to the homelands another would be arranged to bring them back again.

"What is the evidence? It is completely untrue," Mrs Suzman said. "It is on statements like this from the police, and on so-called evidence, that people get detained and banned without any proof or evidence to justify the action." The Rev M Hall of Queenstown had paid, as Dr Koorhof claimed, R1 000 to a bus driver to bring people to Cape Town

2/9/81
From page 173
But this was not to sow civil disobedience. The people had jobs, belongings or relatives here.
Mrs Suzman said South Africa must be the only country outside the iron curtain where squatting was a conspiracy instead of a natural consequence of urbanization where people providing legal defence to those accused were condemned instead of praised and where people providing food and shelter to the homeless were attacked.
It must also be the only country outside the iron curtain where lawful protest against government action was not accepted as a democratic right.
The Progressive Federal Party had nothing but unconditional condemnation of the way the Nyanga squatters problem had been handled by Dr Koorhof and his deputy Dr George Morrison.
They have done no credit to South Africa and I believe they should be thoroughly ashamed of themselves."
In his reply, Dr Koorhof said there were 180 000 black people officially in the Western Cape. The government would keep to its agreement with Transkei and where jobs existed, people who applied through the right channels would be allowed into the area.
"But we have no intention of allowing people to move into the Western Cape when they feel like it and in their thousands to create chaos and disorder here."
The government was aware of urbanization, but it had to take place in a fair and orderly way.
"We are a State of order and not of disorder. The opposition can shout until they are blue in the face but they won't get us to depart from that."
Dr Koorhof agreed with a suggestion from the Nationalist chief whip Mr Alex van Breda (NP, Tygervallei) that minimum fines should be considered for those employing blacks people illegally.
These employers were exploiting black workers and causing all kinds of problems in the Western Cape. If the practice continued, the government would also consider making employers pay for repatriation of illegal workers.
Dr Koorhof said he had been incorrectly quoted yesterday as saying squatting should be nipped in the bud. He had referred at that stage to uncontrolled squatting, he stated.
(News by Michael Acott Press Gallery, House of Assembly)

To page 2

Working Example (1) : Suggest

320 340 206
 Test case on
 Star 3/9/81
 WORKERS FROM
 the homelands

Use of Borrowed Funds

- (i) Net profit before tax a
- (ii) Net profit before tax t
Net profit after tax to

Note: Although the return on funds on which the rate the return on sharehold shows the net return on

Other Profitability Ratios Rel

- (i) Gross Profit Margin
This indicates that alt sales have increased ev manufacture or a reduct
- (ii) Net Profit Margin
This indicates an incre (Rand amount), with sat

(iii) Expenses to sales

(iv) Net Profit before interest to sales

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or ea,

(ii) Stock turnover

The business appears to be making less use of func

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.

	1901	1902
	10%	25%
	10%	35%
	5%	20%

lising loan
rest charged,
ter taxation

5% 21%

cost of
osts of

,1% 2,3%

,4% 17,1%

6% 4,8%

,6% 10%

10 8,5

er on assets

A test case which may have vital implications for the urban rights of migrant workers continues today in the Rand, Supreme Court

Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, of Ritavi district in the Gazankulu homeland, has applied for two orders from Mr Justice O'Donovan

He has asked for an order declaring that in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act he is entitled to remain in Germiston

The court was also asked to direct the East Rand Administration Board and its municipal labour office to endorse his referende book accordingly

Mr Rikhoto said he had

worked for more than 10 years on a contract in Germiston and that he was now legally entitled to live and work in Germiston

His application was opposed by the board and the labour office. When proceedings began yesterday they asked for a postponement which was not granted

Mr E du Toit SC, for the board and labour office, submitted that extra time was needed to prepare for a case which "affects thousands whatever the court might decide"

He did not want the court to rule on incorrect or misleading evidence. Counsel on both sides consider the matter a test case

The board and the labour office submitted that the court did not have jurisdiction on the matter.

It was also submitted that homeland citizens were not entitled to qualify for rights under section 10 (1) (b) of the Act and that law had been introduced barring such citizens from these rights

Squatter blitz hits bus firms

DD 3/9/8
EAST LONDON — Bus companies running passengers between Transkei and Cape Town had found that the blitz on squatters in the Western Cape had had a negative effect on their businesses, a spokesman for Motale's bus company, of Cape Town, said yesterday

The spokesman was one of several bus owners who were asked about the more than 8 000 people turned back on their way to the Western Cape between last Thursday and last Monday

The figure of 8 984 was given in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Di P Koornhof, when he accused the Border Council of Churches of having encouraged squatters to break the law and return to the Western Cape from Transkei

The spokesman for Motale's said "If anything this thing on squatters has led to a drop in business

"Many people would rather postpone their journey to the Western Cape until the dust has cleared on the matter and this has led to a drop in the number of passengers our buses carry"

She said there was always a good traffic between Ciskei and Transkei and the Western Cape and this included many people who went to the Western Cape legally, to visit relatives or for business

Many soft goods sellers are known to get their stocks from Cape Town

Mr Gaby Naidoo, of Queenstown, owner of Gaby's Bus Services, said he had had two buses stopped at Cradock and Worcester and turned back within three days last week

On Sunday, August 23 we had two buses conveying 115 passengers to Cape Town stopped at Cradock," Mr Naidoo said

Of those passengers 48 had been left at Cradock after travel documents and other papers had been checked He said he had to take one bus back and the rest of the passengers left for the Western Cape

Two days later another bus carrying 91 passengers had been stopped at Worcester where the authorities seemed to be stopping any bus going towards Cape Town

He said all the passengers on that bus were taken off and the bus had to return to Queenstown

Mr Naidoo said the Border Council of Churches

had paid for the first two buses only

He said the third bus, carrying 91 people, had been ordered by the Catholic Welfare Bureau, of Cape Town

"We were ordered to invoice the bureau and we have done so," he said

He did not know where all the 91 passengers ended up

Mr Naidoo said his passengers to the Western Cape were normally migrant workers at factories and farms He had not noticed any increase in traffic as a result of the squatters

Mr M Malusi, of Blue Line Bus Service, of Idutywa — a company running a regular service between Transkei and Cape Town — said he would know today whether the squatters' issue had led to an increase in business —DDR

Police silent on squatter 'orchestration'

Crime Reporter

THE Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, yesterday declined to comment on a statement in Parliament this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that certain religious and human rights organizations were behind a campaign to promote civil disobedience.

Dr Koornhof also said that the Nyanga squatting was an orchestrated campaign and the groups' objective was to frustrate government policy. He named the Women's Movement for Peace, the Civil Rights League, the Western Province Council of Churches, the Black Sash, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and a number of individual churchmen.

Asked yesterday whether any charges were being investigated or any dockets had been opened in connection with Dr Koornhof's statement, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, referred the Cape Times to the Commissioner of Police.

General Geldenhuys declined to comment on any investigations and referred the Cape Times to a report in a Sunday newspaper. In the report it was said that people arrested and deport-

ed from Nyanga in mid-August were given cash for expenses and had their bus fares back to Nyanga paid for by the South African and Transkei Council of Churches.

The Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J "Niel" Rossouw, said he was unaware of any police dockets regarding the statement made by Dr Koornhof.

Meanwhile Brigadier Nothnagel gave details concerning the death of an eight-month-old child on board a crowded bus bringing squatters back from Transkei to the Cape.

The boy, Silele Ngcaba, was coming back with his mother, Mrs Eunice Ngcaba, when he died from double pneumonia. Brigadier Nothnagel said Mrs Ngcaba had been deported from the Cape recently. Mr Ngcaba lives in Cape Town.

The brigadier said that the young boy had been treated in the Conradie Hospital earlier this year after he was found to be suffering from lung and stomach complaints.

Because of this, his mother was given a three-month permit to stay in the Cape with her child.

She was one of those deported after recent raids on Nyanga squatters and had tried to return to the Cape with her child who was apparently still ill.

SQUATTERS DO

Aug 3/9/81

Transkei misgivings

Political Correspondent

TRANSKEI has expressed its misgivings about the way the squatter problem is being handled by the South African Government

The Transkeian secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr A Dunjwa, met the Director-General for foreign affairs, Dr Bland Fomle for discussions in Cape Town yesterday. Today neither side would comment

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the discussions had been 'cordial' while Mr Dunjwa said he could not say anything until he had reported to the Transkei Cabinet.

UNHAPPY

It is known, however, that the Transkei Government is extremely unhappy about the way in which blacks, some with work and others trying to find work, have been bundled back to the Transkei by the South African authorities

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, sharply criticised this recently

He accused South Africa of not respecting the independence of Transkei and of using the territory as a 'dumping ground' for some squatters who were being forced back from the cities.

Transkei gave financial aid to some of the squatters who were forced to return to enable them to come back to Cape Town to look for children and belongings they had to leave behind.

The Transkei Government is also likely to have complained to South Africa about the financial burden that may be placed on it by refugee squatters.

Answers given in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, seemed to give a different version of relations between South Africa and Transkei on the squatter problem to that given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last month

UNDERSTANDING

On August 14, Dr Koornhof said a 'constructive agreement' had been reached between the two governments. Yesterday Mr Botha said no agreement had been reached

He added that there was a regular exchange of views on various levels with the Transkei authorities in an effort to facilitate the resolution of the squatter problem

He said an understanding has been reached on aspects referred to by Dr Koornhof last month

News by I Wentzel 122 St George's Street, Cape Town

Urban rights test case postponed

206
submission
4/9/81

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

JUDGMENT in a test case that may be a breakthrough for the urban rights of thousands of migrant workers to live in the cities was yesterday reserved for an unspecified date in the Rand Supreme Court. The case is that of Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, who is originally from the Ritavi district in the Gazankulu homeland and who presently stays in Kaitshong, Germiston. He has applied for two orders from Mr Justice O'Donovan declaring that in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 he is entitled to remain in Germiston.

He also asked the court to direct the East Rand Administration Board and its municipal labour officer to endorse his reference book appropriately.

Mr Rikhoto told the court that he has worked for an engineering company in Germiston for more than 10 years and in terms of Section 10(1)(B) of the Consolidation Act he is entitled to remain, and work as well as live in Germiston.

The court heard that Mr Rikhoto started to work for the company in 1970 and had been with it continuously, except for a brief period between April 9 and 28 this year, when he went home to renew his contract.

The court was also told that although the law required Mr Rikhoto to renew his contract with the company, this he did as a formality which did not break his continuous work record with the company.

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INSPECTION

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and special fixtures may be required.

of inspection is used which makes use of the advantages of both inspection. Inspection should, in any event, aim at helping production quality products, rather than hindering the production process. should be guarded against and where possible inspection rejects should on for rectification.

THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM

There is a *real* need for timely feedback of information to production processes. The need for 'feedback' of information to production cannot be overemphasised. Far too often communication between is a one-way affair. This may be illustrated as follows:

Mr E du Toit, SC for the board, said the law of the Government had to be taken into consideration, because if they were not applied people would flock to urban areas.

He further said Mr Rikhoto's period of absence from his employment meant that there had been a termination of service. He said Mr Rikhoto's re-engagement did not mean continuation of his contract.

INSPECTION



ACCEPT / REJECT

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quality legislation. The operators it. Even worse, they often lack r, in judicial capacity, passes ing attitude has been widely rejected

upon as a co-ordinating function. Its purpose is to co-ordinate the and inspection, and, to constantly measure and compare the effectiveness ying out this function, quality control will collect all the facts re- being used. Once these facts have been collected they may be analysed uses.

DD 4/9/81
Suzman
expired
permit
no excuse

CAPE TOWN — Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on black affairs, has condemned the bureaucratic technicality which apparently led to the death of an eight-month-old baby on a bus bringing squatters back to the Cape from Transkei

Brigadier D. B. Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, has confirmed that the child's mother, Mrs Eunice Ngcaba, had been issued with a three-month permit earlier this year to remain in the Cape while the baby, Silele, received medical treatment for lung and stomach complaints

Mrs Ngcaba was one of the Nyanga squatters who were sent back to Transkei last month when their shelters were destroyed

She attempted to return to Cape Town but on the way Silele died

It is understood that Mrs Ngcaba's three-month permit was issued in April which means it would have expired at the time she was sent back to Transkei

Mrs Suzman said this technicality was no excuse for the inhuman way Mrs Ngcaba and her sick child had been treated

"Even assuming the permit was no longer valid, one would have thought it possible that humanitarian considerations would over-ride bureaucratic regulations and ideology," she said — DDC

Blacks: illegal employment

265 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Justice

Handwritten: HANS SAC 299 (206)

Whether any persons were (a) prosecuted for and (b) convicted of illegally employing Blacks in the area of the Administration Board Western Cape during each year from 1977 to 1980, if so, (a) how many in each category in each such year and (b) what was the total number of Black employees involved in each such year?

Handwritten: 4/96 1

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required statistics are unfortunately not available

Urban black test case awaits ruling

STW 4/9/81 (MMA) 206

Mr Justice O'Donovan yesterday reserved judgment in a test case which may have a vital bearing on the rights of migrant workers in urban areas.

Mr Mehlole Rikhoto of Ritavi district in the Gazankulu homeland asked for an order declaring he was entitled under the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act to remain in Germiston.

He claimed he had worked and lived in the area for the prescribed period. He started work during 1970 and left the area on "paid leave" only to renew his contract.

The East Rand Administration Board opposed his application.

Mr E du Toit, SC, argued that the court did not have jurisdiction in the matter as Mr Rikhoto had failed to appeal first to the local commissioner.

It was submitted that Mr Rikhoto did not work continuously for 10 years as required by law.

HOMELANDS

At the expiry of each annual contract Mr Rikhoto was signed off and sent back to the homeland, returning only after the contract had been renewed. This did not constitute continuous employment, Mr du Toit argued.

Mr A Chaskalson SC (for Mr Rikhoto) said that the "issue at stake was a declaration of rights for workers." He dismissed argument that Mr Rikhoto's period of employment was not continuous.

He said that under legislation only inhabitants of the three independent homelands were no longer residents of South Africa and he dismissed argument that Mr Rikhoto could not reside in Germiston because of his homeland citizenship.

Squatters: BBC rejects accusations

DD 4/9/81
206
KDB

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The executive of the Border Council of Churches yesterday unanimously passed a resolution refuting an allegation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that it was part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order

The resolution further condemned the "inhuman treatment" of forcibly removing squatters from Nyanga

Dr Koornhof last week accused the BCC of being a part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order by assisting Nyanga squat-

ters deported from Cape Town to return to the city

The resolution read "The annual general meeting of the Border Council of Churches, which is the representative body of churches in this area, refutes categorically the accusation of Dr Piet Koornhof that the BCC is part of a 'concerted effort to challenge law and order'

"It further expresses grave concern at the inhuman treatment of people forcibly abducted from Nyanga to the Border where there is widespread unemployment and no hope of immediate em-

ployment

"This has created misery, stress and uncertainty for the future of these families

"We associate ourselves in expressing solidarity with church organisations, individuals and other organisations which have acted in the present situation with integrity and Christian compassion, following the example and command of our Lord"

The meeting resolved that the resolution should be sent to Dr Koornhof and the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu — DDR

Squatter CT 4/9/87 mum had 3.10.206 permit for ill child

Political Staff

THE EIGHT-MONTH-OLD baby who died on board a crowded bus bringing squatters back to Cape Town from Transkei had originally been brought to the City by his mother for medical treatment of lung and stomach complaints.

This was confirmed this week by Brigadier D B Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, who said the boy's mother, Mrs Eunice Ngcaba, had been issued a three-month permit earlier this year to remain in the Cape while her baby was treated.

Mrs Ngcaba was one of more than 800 Nyanga squatters sent back to Transkei last month when their shelters were destroyed at the no-name squatter camp.

She attempted to return to Cape Town, but on the way her baby, Silele, died. It is understood that her three-month permit was issued in April, which means it would have expired at the time she was sent back to Transkei.

'No excuse'

But Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on black affairs, said this technicality was no excuse for the inhuman way Mrs Ngcaba and her sick child had been treated.

"Even assuming the permit was no longer valid, one would have thought it possible that humanitarian considerations would override bureaucratic regulations and ideology," Mrs Suzman said.

"One could anticipate that this sort of human tragedy would occur in the circumstances under which these refugees were treated."

Mrs Suzman said there had also been a number of cases in which people with jobs had been sent back to Transkei — contrary to the assurance given by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that the position of people with jobs would be "legalized".

Such incidents proved that the removal of the squatters had been a "panic" action, done without any screening in terms of the government's own promises, and that people who should have been allowed to remain were sent back.

(Report by H Zille, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

CT 4/9/81
Labour figures (206) disputed

Political Correspondent

THE government was accused yesterday of basing its Western Cape labour policy on ideology, not facts.

The opposition labour spokesman, Dr. Alex Boraine, (PFP Pinelands) said figures released by the Department of Manpower refuted the claim that there was no work for blacks in the Western Cape.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, told Dr Boraine on Wednesday that 858 potential black workers had been refused permission to work in the area in a total of 224 applications by employers refused during the first six months of this year.

Dr Boraine said yesterday the government had turned down 2 308 employer applications, affecting 11 253 potential black workers, in the past five years.

"So much for the repeated claims by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that black people must be kept out of the Western Cape because there are no jobs available."

"The government's stubborn refusal to accept the reality of urbanization and the need to encourage the creation of jobs is not based on the facts, but on ideology," Dr Boraine said. (Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

The demand for money stimulates people's possession rather than interest in

In the Fisher

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Keynes argues that an increase in the money supply will cause small changes in the interest rate. This will therefore cause a small increase in the interest rate and in the overall effect on the economy will be small.

Keynes also argues that there is a liquidity trap where an increase in the money supply will leave the interest rate unchanged. Due to its low level it cannot decrease any more. People will wait until the interest rate is going to increase as they know interest rate cannot fall lower than this.

Agreement 'an understanding'

Political Correspondent

THE MINISTER of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was accused yesterday of trying to restore his political credibility by announcing an agreement with Transkei over the Nvanga squatters.

The accusation was made by the opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, after Parliament had been told on Wednesday that there was in fact no agreement with Transkei on the issue.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at question time that after a regular exchange of views between the two governments "an understanding was reached on certain aspects", which Dr Koornhof had referred to in a press statement on August 14.

It was in that statement that Dr Koornhof said a "constructive agreement" had been reached with the Transkei Government.

'Understanding'

Mrs Suzman said yesterday that Dr Koornhof's statement had given the clear impression of a firm agreement between the two governments on resolving the squatter problem.

"It now appears from what Mr Pik Botha says that all there was was 'an understanding', with disastrous consequences for people who were working here and have been bussed back to Transkei.

"It would appear that the

'agreement' was an effort by Dr Koornhof to restore his shattered political credibility. Not sticking to the agreement can surely only destroy it entirely."

Dr Koornhof gave a firm undertaking in the 'agreement' that people who had jobs in the Western Cape would have their positions legalized.

Black Sash survey

"Both a Black Sash survey done before the squatters were repatriated and a subsequent survey in Umtata, revealed that a considerable number of the Nvanga squatters had jobs or were earning money in Cape Town by various means."

The fact that a considerable number of these people had been bussed back to Transkei not only contradicted Dr Koornhof's 'agreement', but did not meet assurances given by the former minister, Mr M C Botha, when Transkeian independence was debated in 1976.

Mr Botha had said then that Transkeian citizens would be given preferential treatment as far as jobs and housing in South Africa were concerned.

Mrs Suzman also said her understanding of the law was that Transkeians could be in South Africa for 14 days without a permit and that the 72-hour period black people could be in an urban area therefore did not apply to them.

(Report by M P Acott 77 Bung Street, Cape Town)

Accord over squatters

CT 5/9/8

Political Correspondent

206

THE accord reached between the South African and Transkeiah governments over the Nyanga squatters was an agreement in everything but the formal diplomatic sense, a Foreign Affairs source said yesterday.

There has been strong opposition criticism of the apparent contradiction between ministerial statements on the issue. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last month a "constructive agreement" had been reached between the two governments. The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament this week there was no agreement, only an understanding.

The Foreign Affairs source said yesterday that in foreign relations the word "agreement" had particular connotations, signifying a formal document signed by the governments and ratified by parliaments.

An "understanding" was less strong in diplomatic terms.

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2000
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Weekend Argus Reporter

TWO church conferences began in Guguletu and Nyanga today without 2000 up-country delegates who were to have arrived during the night

Conference organisers feared their guests might have been stopped at roadblocks set up along national roads to intercept squatters trying to return to Nyanga.

They were travelling in about 20 buses, and were due in Cape Town during the night. But by midday they had not arrived

GUILD

The Guild of Bernard Mizeki conference at St Mary Magdalene Church in Guguletu went ahead with about 150 Cape Town delegates

The Rev Stanley Qabizi, the conference organiser, said he had received no notification that buses had been held up, but he feared they had been intercepted at roadblocks

Mr Qabizi said that as the delegates would have been in Cape Town for less than 72 hours, they would not have had 'papers' and might have been mistaken for squatters wishing to return to Nyanga.

About 200 guests did not arrive at the church where the other conference was held.

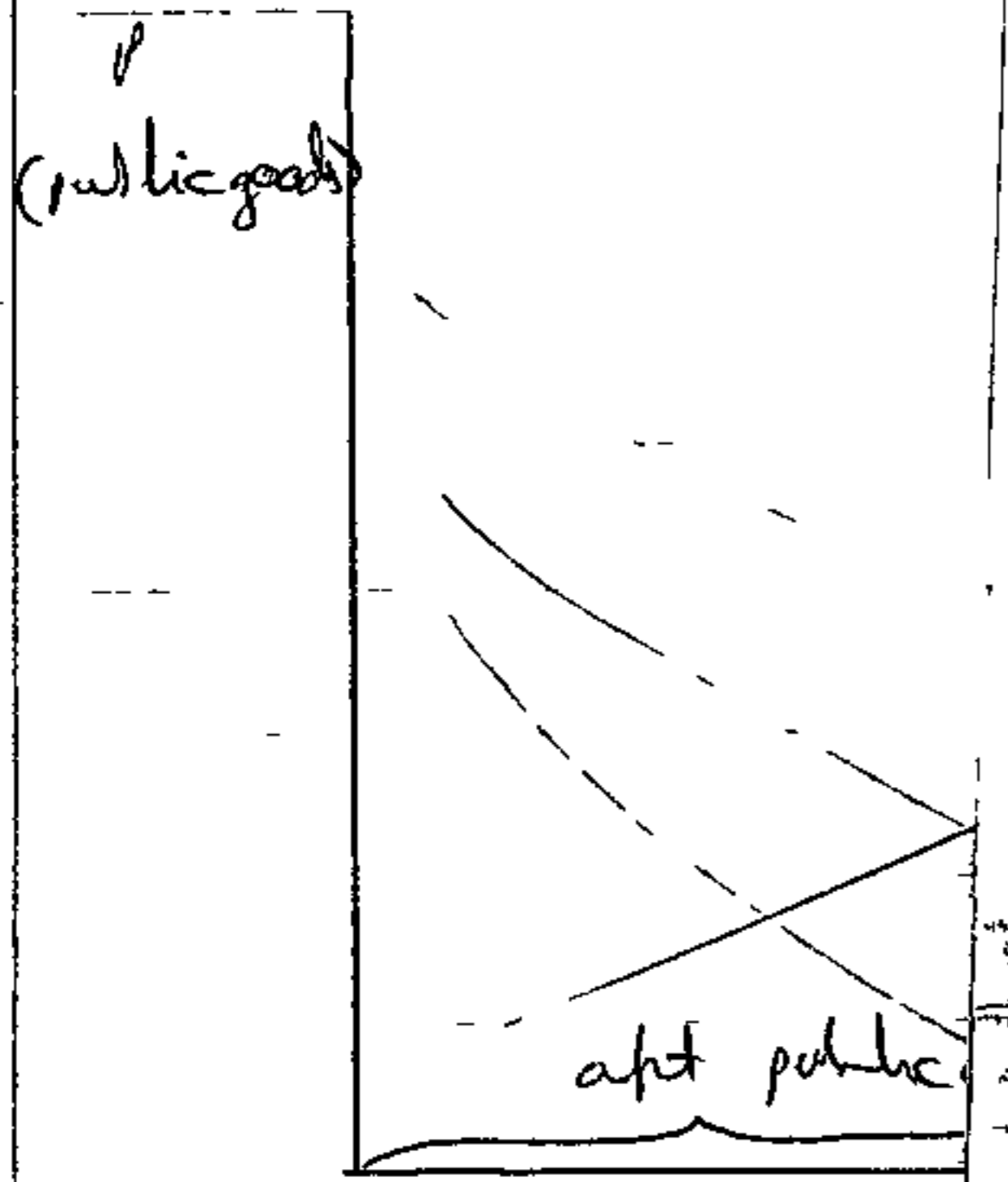
POLICE

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said police were aware that a large number of people were expected to attend a bona fide church meeting

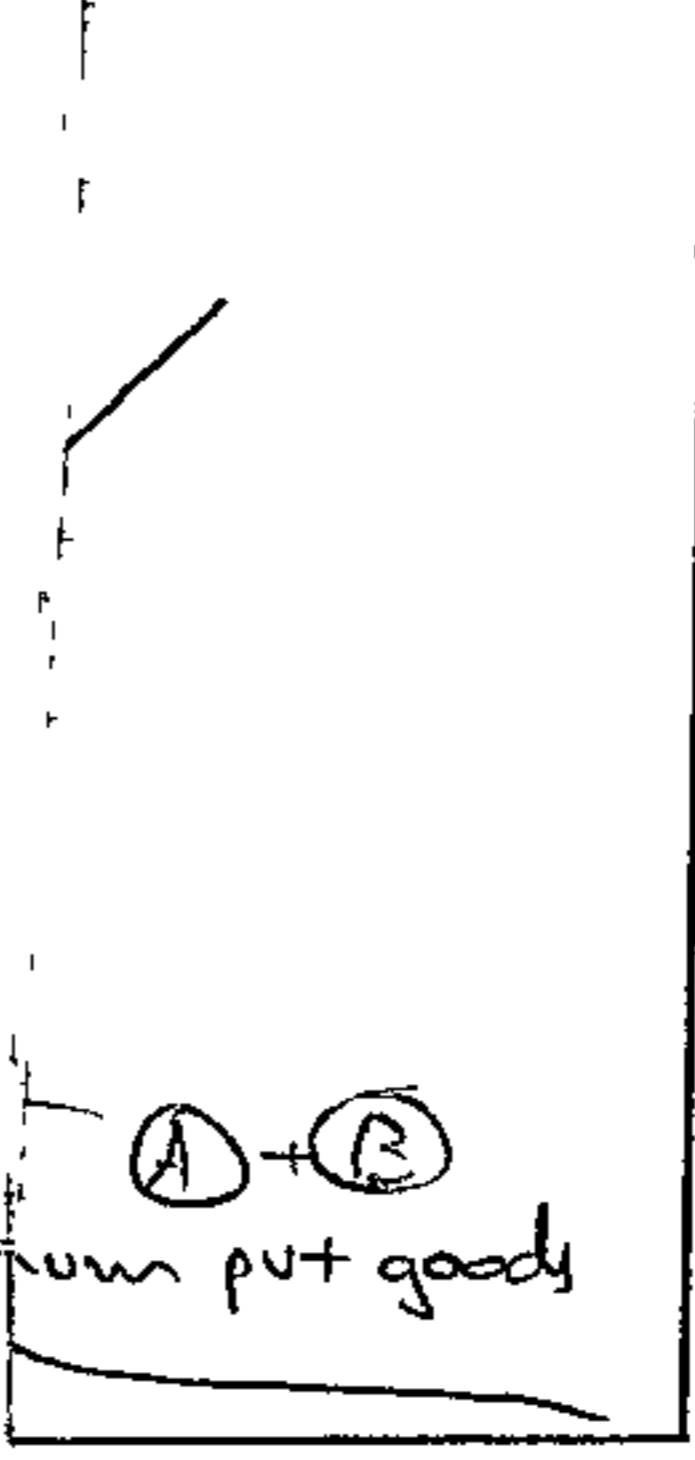
The organisers had been told that if people had the necessary documents they would not be held up at roadblocks.

Brigadier Nothnagel said he was not aware that any buses had been turned back at roadblocks

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My nightmare drive with the squatters

Express 24/8
6/9/81
206
1978

By KATHY LUCKETT

KATHY LUCKETT, part-time history teacher and church worker, was invited by the Department of Education and Development's Piet Koopman in Parliament to write a book on the controversy, was part of an anti-apartheid campaign, and was seen by the Government. Her husband the Rev Sybil Lockett, prominent in keeping the Nyls, is also named.

But Mrs Lockett is the only White South African to have endured a 48-hour bus journey with 52 people returning from evicted homes to a night of sleep in a tent in the bush near Cape Town. This is her personal story...

MY INVOLVEMENT with the people of Esigangeni — Xhosa for "in the hollow" — squatter camp adjoining Crossroads began with my husband's and my desire to learn Xhosa.

He is a priest and works part-time in the Anglican Church at Crossroads. At the time of the evictions from the Langa zones in mid-July, as well as attempting to do Xhosa, I was doing some history research among the women who had been deported to Komga and had subsequently returned.

A recurring theme in the case studies that I did of both the Komga and the Esigangeni women was their desire to be in Cape Town with their husbands.

Firstly, they wanted to live with their men because otherwise they might find other women and stop sending money back to their wives and children in the Transkei.

Secondly, there was the prob-

lem of the hardships they had to endure in the Transkei. They told me of the high prices, the cost of paraffin, school uniforms, the shortage of water and firewood, high taxes and the lack of medical facilities.

After the mass deportations of August 19, I decided to follow the people to Transkei for a variety of reasons.

For one thing, I was caring for seven children who had been left behind after the raid.

I wanted to assure their mothers that the churches in Cape Town were taking care of them. (However, these children were subsequently arrested in the raid on Holy Cross Church on August 26).

For another, I hoped to provide a useful link between the churches here and those in Umtata.

Thirdly, I was determined to see for myself the conditions in the Transkei over which the women had grieved.

I spent a week in and around Umtata and, on my return there from an outlying village, I discovered that the Trans-

kei Government had arranged for a bus to go to Cape Town the following morning.

There were only about 50 people remaining in the Umtata Church hall at that time — most had been forcibly dispersed to their home villages — but these were the ones who genuinely wanted to go or who had deliberately chosen not to return, knowing that there was nothing for them in their villages.

The Department of Social Services had drawn up case studies of these people and the magistrate had issued "14-day travel documents" to those he considered ought to return to Cape Town for that period — the majority were mothers who wanted to look after their children.

That evening I went to the hall to say goodbye to the women I had just received news of the Holy Cross raid and of the road blocks en route. I warned them of likely trouble in Cape Town.

They said they would rather be arrested trying to reach their children than sit in Um-

tata any longer. They asked me to travel with them, saying they would feel safer with an "umlungu".

The bus took off with a roar and many parcels fell off the roof. The driver made as if to turn around, but the passengers urged him on — they were so eager to get on their way.

These are some of my impressions of the journey.

Q The deep sense of unity and caring among the people. Food on the bus was scarce, but whoever had it would break it into small pieces and circulate it without any guarantee that any would return. Food was often sent up to me first, perhaps as a sign of fellowship.

Q Later the road blocks began — seven in all I remember. Queses of 50-60 huddled together in the hail at a roadblock outside Queenstown (awaiting buses to take them to a police station for subsequent re-deportation).

Q At the army camp in Cradock, in the pouring rain, I recall imploring hands stretched out, confused faces

and endless last-minute messages. As I was escorted away I thought of them as "sheep without a shepherd". I was then told by police to accompany a second busload.

Q I remember the squeals of delight of the children when we stopped to examine the snow. I admired the dignity of those people — the men lined up on one side of the bus and the women shielding themselves with their blankets, on the other.

Q The prayer services after the first successful "crossing" of a road block — the women's deep powerful hymns, thanking God at the tops of their voices, but always in perfect harmony; and then the long rumblings of prayer, groaning to "uThixo" for these arrested earlier that morning.

Q Finally, the bright lights and harsh commands of the police again. The same ripple of fear and anxiety, the wailing, the babies crying. Then an impudent young policeman strutting about making a head count.

Q Then the final upheaval. All "unpabla" off the bus a scene of urgency and panic. The neon lights, Special Branch detectives, and prison bars for the people I was released, but they weren't. (Instructions had changed I was told.) I'm White but they're Black, I thought.

We were a bedraggled and exhausted group of 15 who straggled into Cape Town in the early hours of Saturday morning. Even one of the bus workers had not returned.

One poor woman had a very sick daughter who had been dragged through all the "processing" and had been vomiting

on the bus and obviously needed immediate medical attention. The bus driver and I took them to Groote Schuur in his dilapidated car which actually broke down at the foot of the driveway. The mother and I had to carry her daughter the last 200m.

It was a pathetic end to a nightmare journey.

But there was one glimmer of hope. At Farm in Cradock, I was ordered off the bus and told to await the colonel for further questioning. It was raining and bitterly cold. A young policeman had to wait outside with me.

We commiserated about the weather. I asked him how he found his job. He complained that this sort of thing was considered part of their regular duty, no overtime, he said.

Did he mind the way Blacks reacted to his uniform? I asked. No, not really, he felt OK, in fact pretty tough in his uniform. The trouble these days was when he took it off, when he was back home with his wife.

It was then that he realised he was really quite weak. He wasn't sleeping well lately, it was the same back in '76 when they had had to club the Black kids in the schools.

I'm a Christian like you, he said. That's right, I replied. Of course, you are able to understand that it is God, not your uniform, who has the real authority.

CT
7/9/81

Moslem fast for squatters

Staff Reporter

THE Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) says it views "with serious concern" the inhumane manner in which the Nyanga squatters were "mis-handled" and has called on all Moslems in the Western Cape, as an act of sympathy, to fast today.

In a statement the, MJC said the disruption of family life was completely contrary to basic divine belief.

"We therefore direct the

attention of our people to the fact that personal sacrifice on our part is imperative in finding solutions to these very grave problems.

"It is an Islamic concept that the prayer of the one who fasts is accepted by the Almighty. We call on all our people to do so in a positive manner by observing a day of fasting on Monday, September 7, 1981, and to offer prayers on that day for all the calamities and sufferings to which we are subjected."

The MJC also said it was extremely perturbed at the continued detentions without trial. This was directly in conflict with upholding the dignity of man and was unjust because it contradicted the concept of man being innocent till proven guilty through a proper and fair trial.

Because detentions of this nature were diametrically opposed to the principle of upholding human rights and justice, the MJC called on the authorities to bring those in detention before courts of law to be properly tried, or otherwise to release them immediately.

● An inter-denominational prayer service will be held at St George's Cathedral at 1pm today. The service will be for all those still in detention and it is expected that friends and relatives of detainees will attend.

Squatters caused by Government'

The Government creates squatters — how can people be squatters in the country of their birth?

This question was posed by Miss Z Kote for the Nyanga homeless at a rally in Wynberg yesterday

The rally, attended by about 800 people, was organised by the Cape Town Wilson-Rowntree committee in support of a boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products and to protest against recent detentions and squatter removals

She said she too was a product of the squatter system

A united work force would be able to break the system, she said

The homelands were starvation camps and hunger forced the people to seek jobs elsewhere

"The migrant labour system is breaking up families. If they don't want people from the homelands, why do they employ their husbands?"

The coloured labour preference policy in the

Western Cape was used by the Government to divide the workers.

Mr Sisa Nyikalana — vice-president of the East London-based South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), said the Wilson-Rowntree statement that 500 workers had sacked themselves by striking was 'nonsense.'

The boycott was effective and gaining strength and there was information that production had dropped since the company employed 'scab' labour, he said

Cape Muslims fast for Nyanga squatters

ANY 7/9/81
A CALL to fast as a mark of sympathy with Nyanga squatters was observed by many Peninsula Muslims today

The Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) urged its members to fast today as an act of sympathy with the squatters

A MJC statement said the council viewed 'with serious concern' the disruption of family life which was contrary to basic divine belief.

ATTENTION

It went on to say 'We, therefore, direct the attention of our people to the fact that personal sacrifice on our part is imperative in finding solutions to these grave problems

'It is an Islamic concept that prayers of one who fasts are accepted by the Almighty

POSITIVE

'We call on all our people to do so in a positive manner by observing a day of fasting and to offer prayers today for all calamities and sufferings to which we are subjected.'

The MJC also said it was perturbed at detention without trial as this was directly in conflict with upholding the dignity of man. It contradicted the concept of man being innocent until proven guilty after a fair trial.

Cape Province road blocks

312 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Police

(1) (a) How many road blocks have been set up in the Cape Province as a result of the deportation of Black people from the Western Cape to Transkei in August 1981, (b) for how long will they be in operation and (c) how many policemen have been involved in manning the road blocks.

(2) whether any policemen have been moved from other districts to man road blocks, if so, (a) how many and (b) from which districts?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1) and (2) Publication of the required information can only prejudice the Police in the execution of their functions, and for the sake of combating and the prevention of crime I am not prepared to furnish these particulars

Le Grange CT 7/9/81 silent on roadblocks

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday refused to say how many roadblocks had been set up in the Cape to prevent the return of black people deported from the Western Cape to Transkei last month.

He would also not say how long the roadblocks would be in operation, how many policemen had been involved, or whether the policemen had been moved from other districts to man the roadblocks.

"Publication of the required information can only prejudice the police in the execution of their functions and, for the sake of combatting and the prevention of crime, I am not prepared to furnish these particulars," Mr Le Grange said.

He was replying to a question tabled by Mr Ken Andrew (P.P. Gardens) after the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof had said nearly 9 000 people, travelling in 229 buses and eight other vehicles, had been stopped on their way back to Cape Town.

In a subsequent statement, Mr Andrew accused Mr Le Grange of withholding relevant information to cover the cost of Nationalist policies.

"The suggestion that the information would prejudice the combatting of crime is ludicrous. On the contrary, the mobilization of large numbers of police at enormous cost is a direct result of the unworkability of the discredited Western Cape coloured labour preference policy."

My nightmare journey with deported Nyanga squatters

"MY involvement with the people of Esigangeni — Xhosa for "in the hollow" — squatter camp adjoining Crossroads began with my husband's and my desire to learn Xhosa

He is a priest and works part-time in the Anglican Church at Crossroads. At the time of the evictions from the Langa zones in mid-July, as well as attempting to speak Xhosa, I was doing some history research among the women who had been deported to Komga and had subsequently returned.

A recurring theme in the case studies that I did of both the Komga and the Esigangeni women was their desire to be in Cape Town with their husbands.

Firstly, they wanted to live with their men because otherwise they might find other women and stop sending money back to their wives and children in the Transkei.

Secondly, there was the problem of the hardships they had to endure in the Transkei. They told me of the high prices, the cost of paraffin, school uniforms, the shortage of water and firewood, high taxes and the lack of medical facilities.

After the mass deportations of August 19, I decided to follow the people to Transkei for a variety of reasons.

For one thing, I was caring for seven children who had been left behind after the raid.

I wanted to assure their mothers that the churches in Cape Town were taking care of them (However, these children were subsequently arrested in the raid on Holy Cross Church on August 26).

For another, I hoped to provide a useful link between the churches here and those in Umtata.

Thirdly, I was determined to see for myself the conditions in the Transkei over which the women had grieved.

I spent a week in and around Umtata and, on my return there from an outlying

Ev Post 10/9/81 *(348) (206) (103)*

KATHY LUCKETT (right), part-time history teacher and church worker, was named by Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof in Parliament when he tried to show the Nyanga squatter controversy was part of "an orchestrated campaign to seek embarrassing confrontation with the Government". Her husband, the Rev Sydney Lockett, prominent in helping the Nyanga homeless, was also named.

But Mrs Lockett is the only white South African to have endured a 52-hour bus journey with 54 people returning from enforced deportation to a nightmare of starvation to find their children, husbands and a better life near Cape Town. This is her personal story...

village, I discovered that the Transkeian Government had arranged for a bus to go to Cape Town the following morning.

There were only about 50 people remaining in the Umtata church hall at that time — most had been forcibly dispersed to their home villages — but these were the ones who genuinely had nowhere to go or who had deliberately chosen not to return, knowing that there was nothing for them in their villages.

The Department of Social Services had drawn up case studies of these people and the magistrate had issued "14-day travel documents" to those he considered ought to return to Cape Town for that period — the majority were mothers who wanted to fetch their children.

That evening I went to the hall to say goodbye to the women I had just received news of the Holy Cross raid and of the roadblocks en route. I warned them of likely trouble in Cape Town.

They said they would rather be arrested trying to reach their children than sit in Umtata any longer. They asked me to travel with them, saying they would feel safer with an "unlungu".

The bus took off with a roar and many parcels fell off the roof. The driver made as if to turn around, but the passengers urged him on — they

were so excited to be on their way.

These are some of my impressions of the journey.

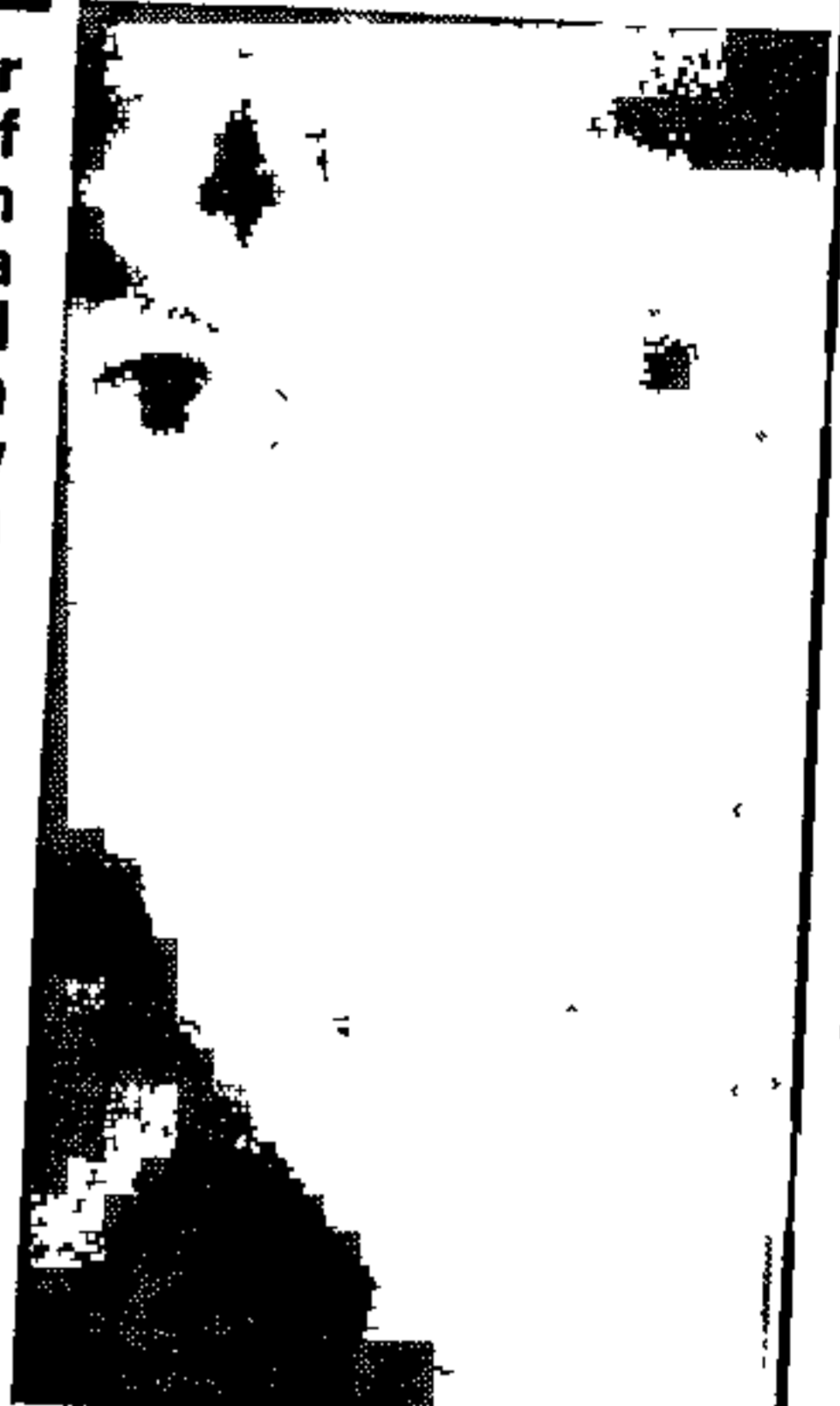
- The deep sense of unity and caring among the people. Food on the bus was scarce, but whoever had it would break it into small pieces and circulate it without any guarantee that any would return. Food was often sent up to me first, perhaps as a sign of fellowship.

- Later the roadblocks began — seven in all I remember long queues of blanketed figures huddled together in the hail at a roadblock outside Queenstown (awaiting buses to take them to a police station for subsequent re-deportation).

- At the army camp in Cradock, in the pouring rain, I recall imploring hands stretched out, confused faces and endless last-minute messages. As I was escorted away I thought of them as "sheep without a shepherd". I was then told by police to accompany a second busload.

- I remember the squeals of delight of the children when we stopped to examine the snow. I admired the dignity of those people — the men lined up on one side of the bus and the women, shielding themselves with their blankets, on the other.

- The prayer services after



the first successful "crossing" of a roadblock — the women's deep powerful hymns, thanking God at the top of their voices, but always in perfect harmony, and then the long rumblings of prayer, groaning to "uThixo" for those arrested earlier that morning.

- Finally, the bright lights and harsh commands of the police again. The same ripple of fear and anxiety, the waiting, the babies crying. Then an impudent young policeman strutting about making a head count.

- Then the final upheaval. All "impahla" off the bus, a sense of urgency and panic, the neon lights, Special Branch detectives, and prison bars for the people I was released, but they weren't (Instructions had changed, I was told). I'm white but they're black, I thought.

We were a bedraggled and exhausted group of 15 who straggled into Cape Town in the early hours of Saturday morning. Even one of the bus workers had not returned.

One poor woman had a very sick daughter who had been dragged through all the "processing" and had been vomiting on the bus and obviously needed immediate medical attention. The bus driver and I took them to Groote Schuur in his dilapidated car which actually broke down at the foot of the driveway. The mother and I had to carry her daughter the last 200m.

It was a pathetic end to a nightmare journey.

Arrests *Anglo* at 10/9/81 township road ~~316~~ barriers *206*

ROADBLOCKS manned by police and Administration Board inspectors were set up at the entrance to the Peninsula's African townships today.

Vehicles entering the townships, including buses, have been stopped and documents of passengers examined. Arrests have been made.

Today's roadblock follows the arrest of more than 300 for alleged pass law offences at township roadblocks over the past two weekends. Some of those arrested have been deported to Transkei.

DISRUPTION

A spokesman for the Athlone Advice Office said holding roadblocks on a Thursday, the traditional day off for domestic workers, looked like an attempt to corner the many illegal domestic workers in Cape Town.

She said it could cause tremendous social disruption if today's operation were done in conjunction with the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act, which allowed for summary deportation.

Brigadier Daniel Notnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, described the roadblocks as a normal crime prevention operation.

... 100 milkmen

It is impossib
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The number of
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to facilitate
frequency.

ABOUT 100 striking milkmen in East London have been given bus fares by the Model Dairy and told to return to their homes in Transkei. *Sowetan*
Workers who failed to leave were evicted from their hostel in Duncan Village by the East Cape Administration Board.

As contract workers they had to leave East London within 72 hours of being dismissed — in terms of the Urban Areas Act.

Chief executive of Model Dairy, Mr M Gatcke, said

workers who did not report for duty on Friday were told to collect their pay and leave the hostel.

"We first gave them the chance to re-apply for their jobs," he said.

"Meanwhile we have replaced about 70 of the men and are keeping some posts open for those who may wish to return.

"We have had phone calls from workers who returned to Transkei because of intimidation and now want to come back."

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MEASUREMENT	TALLY	FREQUENCY
9,4	11	2
9,5	11	2
9,6	11	2
9,7	11	2
9,8	111	3
9,9	111	3
10,0	1111	5
10,1	1111 11	7
10,2	1111	4
10,3	111	3
10,4	111	3
10,5	1	1
10,6	1	1
10,7	11	2
TOTAL		40

'TALLY CHART OF TEST VOLTAGES'

A simple frequency diagram is now drawn by creating bars whose height is proportional to the frequency opposite the relevant measurements. This is shown in the following 'Histogram'

State labour

C. Herald 12/9/81

plan slated

HA 240 206

DR ALLAN BOESAK, university chaplain at UWC, in a stinging attack on the Government's 'coloured' labour preference policy in the Western Cape, called on people not to be fooled by the so-called protection the Government was affording them.

Dr Boesak was a guest speaker at a meeting or-

ganised by the Lansdowne United Women's Organisation to protest against the eviction and deportation of Nyanga East squatters. The meeting was held in St Aidan's hall.

He said: "If what we have seen recently is necessary to give people protection, my inclination is to say 'No thank you' for that kind of protection."

"We must remember that people protected by injustice and inhumanity are the most vulnerable and the most unprotected in the world. In the time of reckoning these people will not even have the shelter of respectability."

Urging the audience of about 140 to see Government policies for what they were, Dr Boesak reminded them that the very Government who now said it was protecting 'coloured' rights was the same one that took away the 'pitiful' political rights they had.

The meeting resolved to publicly voice its support for the democratic struggle of the Nyanga squatters to seek employment in the areas of their choice.

ROADBLOCK BODY SNATCHERS

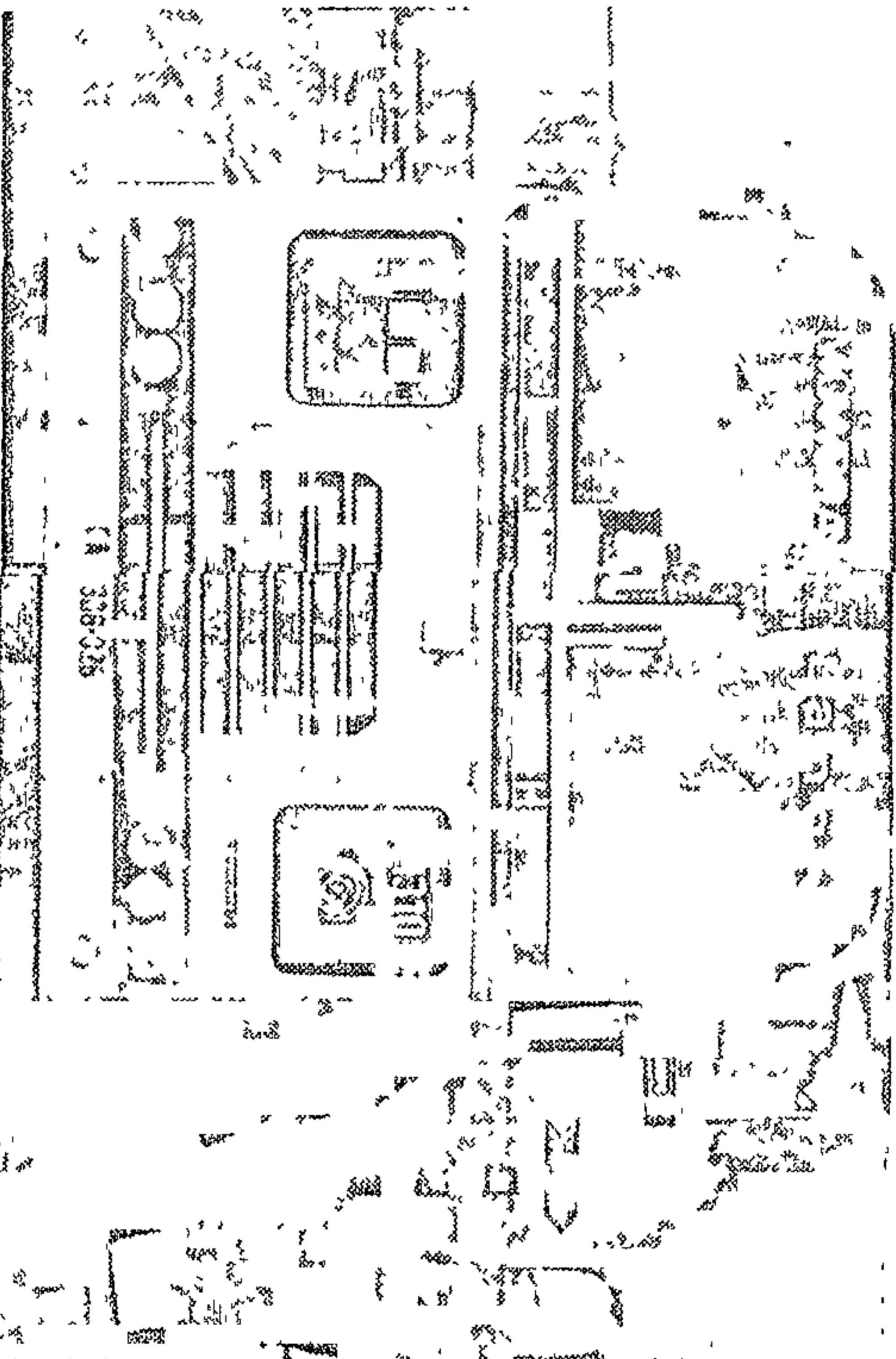
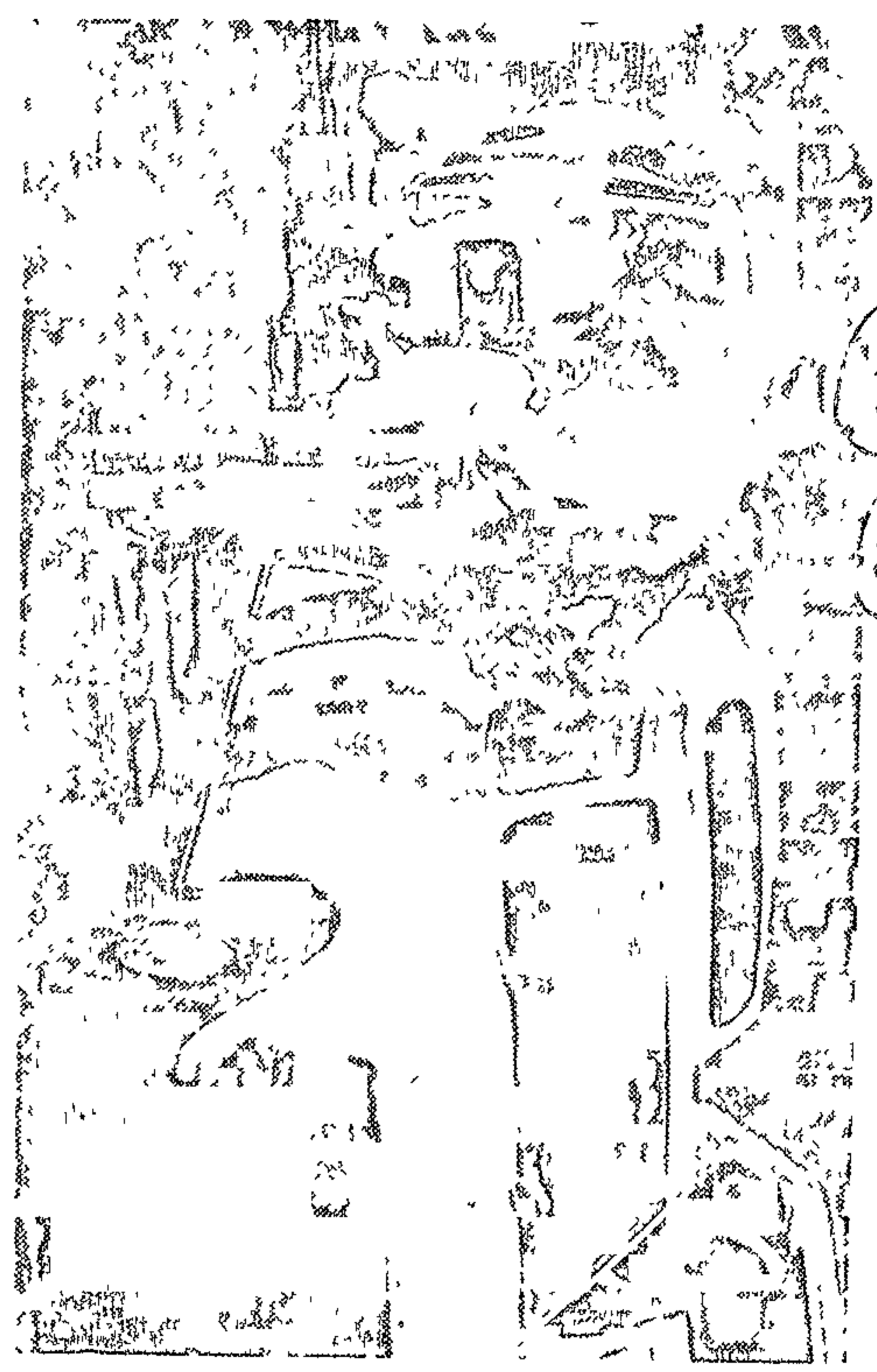
By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

PEOPLE have watched without trepidation a roadblock guard down in Cape Town's District 6.

And even the sausage machine justice meted out to the pass laws is being bypassed by the authorities who are for the first time using the great force of the law to arrest "defiant" pass laws.

While the force of law stems from the "squad" of the Cape Town police, it is the people who are working in the Peninsula and who have been deported.

In an interview Mrs. Val West of the South African Police advised Cape Town that she had seen the "defiant" pass laws and that she had seen the "defiant" pass laws.



RING OF FEAR: Scenes at a road block at a Cape Peninsula black township this week. All vehicles were checked.

Scores

'vanish' in Cape

squatter clampdown

secret punitive system

When Cape Town's police arrested a South African man for the first time, they found the pass courts empty, because they were able to use the "secret" system of the pass laws.

of or recourse to the courts. "No one has any access to the courts at all. They are being intimidated."

Ciskeans is the old system of pass court prosecutions under Section 10 being used and they are held at Polismoor pending court appearances.

immigration laws was probably brought about by the fact that the vast numbers arrested in recent weeks in Nwanaga were being properly defended by a battery of lawyers.

She said a number of employees of 11ve-in domestic servants had telephoned the advice office to say their employees had visited the townships and had just never come back.

move of "diabolical cunning" as this is the day most domestics are given time off.

he too, was presumably deported. "One man came in terribly upset looking for his brother. There have also been large scale arrests in the Claremont shopping area, and he was arrested there."

"The need to carry passes is hated by the African people."

"They are harassed enough by these laws as it is. Now they are being made late for work and must watch others being arrested. Must the whole community be made to suffer?"

3 Feb 1976

270 240

Police out in force on Biko anniversary

S. Tribune
13/9/81

206

Tribune Reporter

ARMED policemen and women in camouflage uniforms yesterday combed Johannesburg making numerous arrests for pass offences on the fourth anniversary of the death of black activist Steve Biko.

Eye-witnesses, including one man stopped by a group of about 10 policemen with R-1 rifles, said many arrests had been made. Pedestrians were stopped at random and asked for registration books.

The policemen arrived at John Vorster Square early yesterday to prepare for the massive operation.

One group was seen moving in a northerly direction in Rissik Street towards the civic centre. Eye-witnesses said they were armed with rifles and pistols and were stopping people on their way to work.

A police spokesman said the operation was part of a normal crime prevention exercise and refused to comment on the fact that it coincided with the fourth anniversary of the death of Biko, who died in police detention.

R1 750 for

Stev
unlawful

14/9/88 206
arrest

A 15-year-old pupil of Alexandra High School has been awarded compensation of R1 750 by the Minister of Police for unlawful arrest and detention in Rivonia last October

Esther Sibiya said that she was sent shopping in Rivonia by her mother who is a domestic in Bryanston.

On the way she was stopped by some policemen and asked for her reference book

"I told them I did not have one because I was then 14 years old. They did not listen but said I should get into the van," she said

Mrs Sibiya's employer, on discovering Esther had been arrested, immediately contacted the Legal Resources Centre

"Lawyers for the centre bargained with the Government and ended up with R1 750," the employer said.

Nyanga/Crossroads; persons arrested

182 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many Black (a) men and (b) women have been arrested by officials of his Department since the

206

14/9/81

14/1/81

SEPTEMBER 1981

380

raids on the Langa barracks during July this year to date, while camping on the Cape Flats in the area between Nyanga and Crossroads,

(2) how many such (a) men and (b) women have been (i) charged, (ii) acquitted, (iii) granted bail, (iv) remanded in custody and (v) sentenced?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 438.
- (b) 734
- (2) (a) (i) 438.
- (ii) 32
- (iii) 514 males and females
- (iv) 11
- (v) 313.
- (b) (i) 734
- (ii) 21
- (iii) see (a)(iii)
- (iv) nil
- (v) 533

Ans + C.C. 370
Black persons deported to Transkei
261 Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) (a) How many Black persons have been deported to Transkei and (b) how many such persons were on bail at the time of being deported,

(2) (a) what arrangements have been made for refunding such bail to (i) representatives of organizations in Cape Town, (ii) relatives living in Cape Town and (iii) individuals who paid their own bail and are in Transkei at present and (b) when will these arrangements become operative?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 3 666
(b) 112

(2) Arrangements were made to refund bail on the spot to the deportee if he or she was the depositer. Any other party who deposited bail should approach the Commissioner, Cape Peninsula, at the Observatory Offices for a refund.

Persons deported to Transkei
Hans 70395 1 (1978) 206
279 Prof N J OLIVIER asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development
1978

- (1) (a) How many (i) men, (ii) women and (iii) children were deported to Transkei during August 1981 and (b) how many such persons had been resident in the Western Cape (i) for less than two years, (ii) between two and five years, (iii) between five and ten years and (iv) for more than ten years,
- (2) whether any such persons qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act;
- (3) how many such persons were resident in the Republic at the time Transkei became independent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) (i) 754
(ii) 911
(iii) 352
(b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics have not been kept
- (2) Persons who qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act were released after each case had been investigated
- (3) The figure is unknown

206

THE BODDY SWATTINGERS

PEOPLE have vanished without trace in a roadblock clampdown on Cape Town's black townships.

And even the passenger-borne justice meted out by the pass courts is being bypassed by the authorites. For the first time since the 1st time last year the Immigration Department has to summarily deport pass offenders to Transkei.

While heretofore obviously fears from the Nyanga matter crisis, many people with passes and with the Department have been deported.

In a review this week, Mrs. V. M. West of the original Nyanga matter of the Attorney-Advice Office of Cape Town's Attorney-General, Mr. J. M. G. van der Merwe, said that the by-laws of the pass courts are the most worrying aspect of all.

FEAR Vehicles being checked at a Cape Peninsula township.

When Ciskei became independent in December 1980, the South African authorities might as well scrap the pass courts completely because they will then be able to use the Immigration Act for Ciskei as well.

For the past two weeks, the police and administrative board officials have frequently set up a ring of roadblocks on the access routes to the townships. Almost all vehicles going in and out — including City Council buses (grammed for passengers — are stopped and every document examined. Mrs. West said hundreds of people had been arrested and scores deported to Transkei. People left home in the townships and just did not return. Under the Immigration Laws, many of them have become party to an administrative matter without the involvement of the courts or recourse to the courts.

No one has any access to people arrested under this legislation at all. They are held incommunicado in some cases, people phone days later from Transkei to say they've been deported. In other cases, people have just vanished —

the lawyers the pass court system was quasi-judicial. It gave the appearance of due process, but in fact people were being pushed through at the rate of one a minute.

As soon as the lawyers became involved and began conducting proper defences, the rate dropped to a couple of cases a day and the courts could not cope.

She said a number of employees of live-in domestic servants had telephoned the advice office to say their employers had visited the townships and had just never come back.

Roadblocks were set up on Thursday last week in what Mrs. West termed a move of diabolical cunning, as this is the day most domestic are given time off.

A 15-year-old Guguletu girl called Patricia Mlangeni, who was born here and has lived here all her life, disappeared after being arrested at a roadblock on August 29.

Her parents are searching desperately for

her. A man on contract in the Peninsula was arrested at a Langa roadblock on Saturday, September 5 — he too, was presumably deported.

One man came in terribly upset looking for his brother. There have also been large-scale arrests in the Claremont shopping area and he was arrested there.

"He's an 'illegal' Transkeian and his wife, who is in Cape Town, is about to have a baby here. These are examples of the missing persons problem being created."

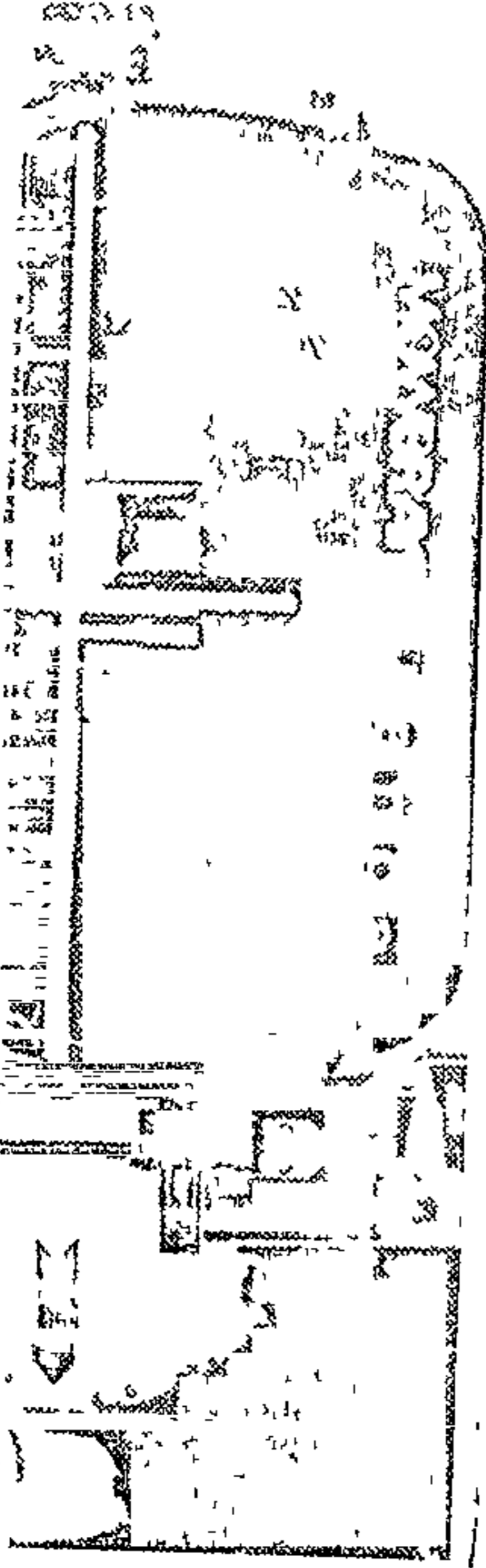
Mrs. West said the secret punitive system being used appeared to be part of a massive attempt to clear out the illegal population of Cape Town.

In a statement Mrs. Glen Moll, acting chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, said the organisation deplored the harassment of the Cape Town townships by police and board roadblocks.

"The need to carry passes is hated by the

presumably, deported as well. Relatives and friends are told nothing. Only in the case of Ciskei's old system of pass court prosecutions used and they are held at Pollsmoor pending court appearances.

Mrs. West said the arrest campaign — which has so far been carried out almost unnoticed by the white population, because of the isolation brought about by apartheid — was causing enormous ill-feeling and insecurity in the townships. She said the use of the



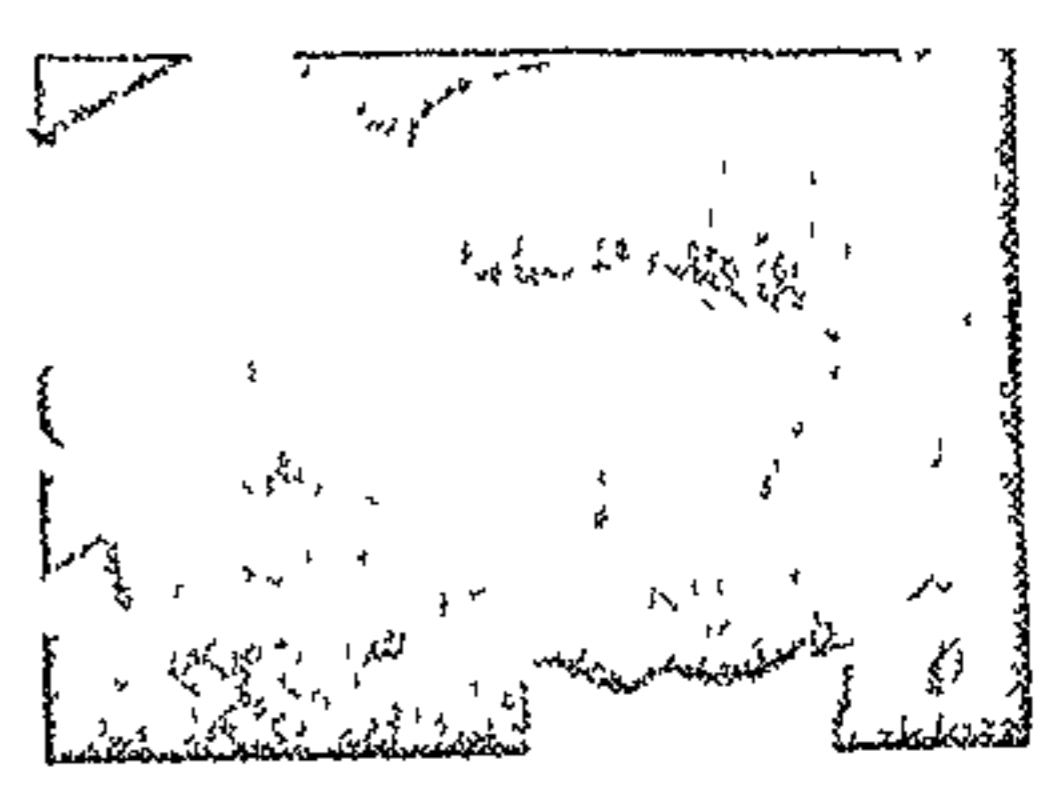
MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. PASS-LAWS

GENERAL

15 SEPT. 1981 — 29 ~~SEP~~ DEC. 1981

Squatters: Govt doesn't have a policy

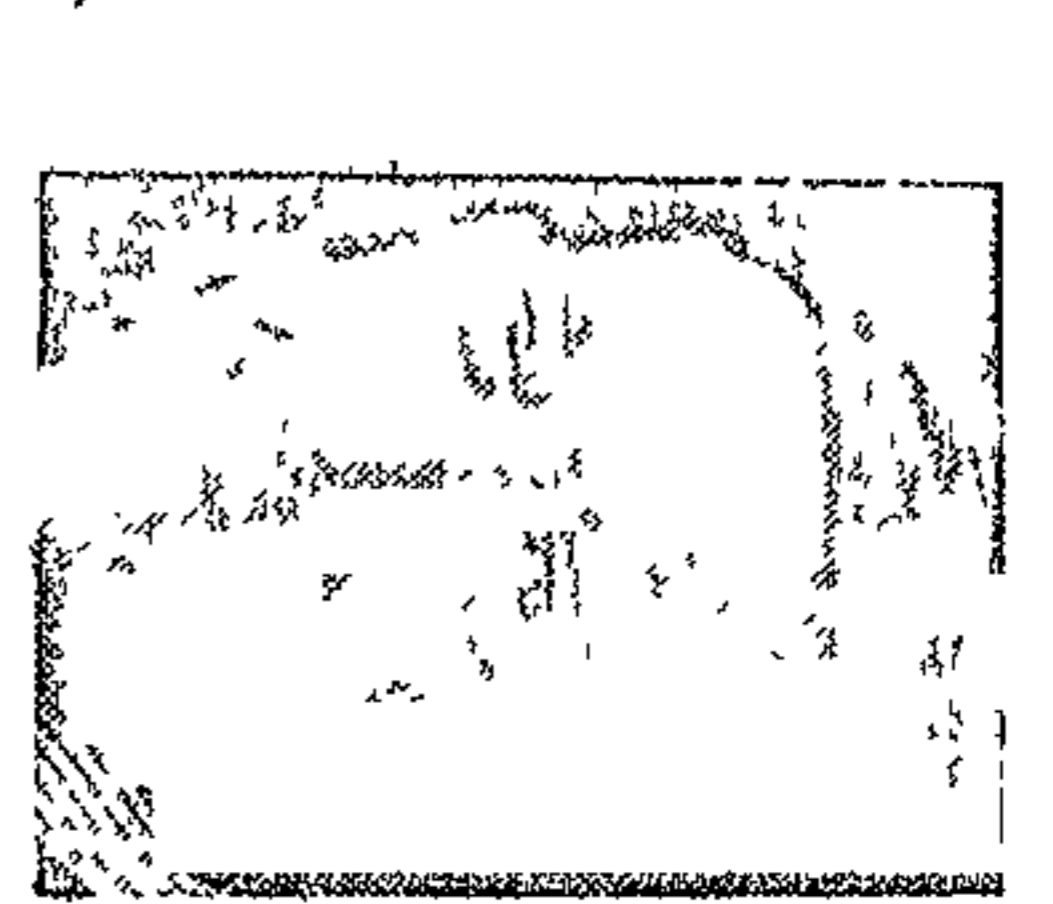
... made ... of four ... on the ... of 197 ... the ... intended ... Do ... and ... had ... that I ... an ... They ...



The movement of people from farms and the country to towns and cities was the theme chosen by the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, for the first post-election debate in Parliament this year. With only four weeks of this Parliamentary session left, he was asked by The Star's political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, whether any progress had been forthcoming from the Government.

Star 15/9/81

(Handwritten initials: ZSD, 200, ZSD)

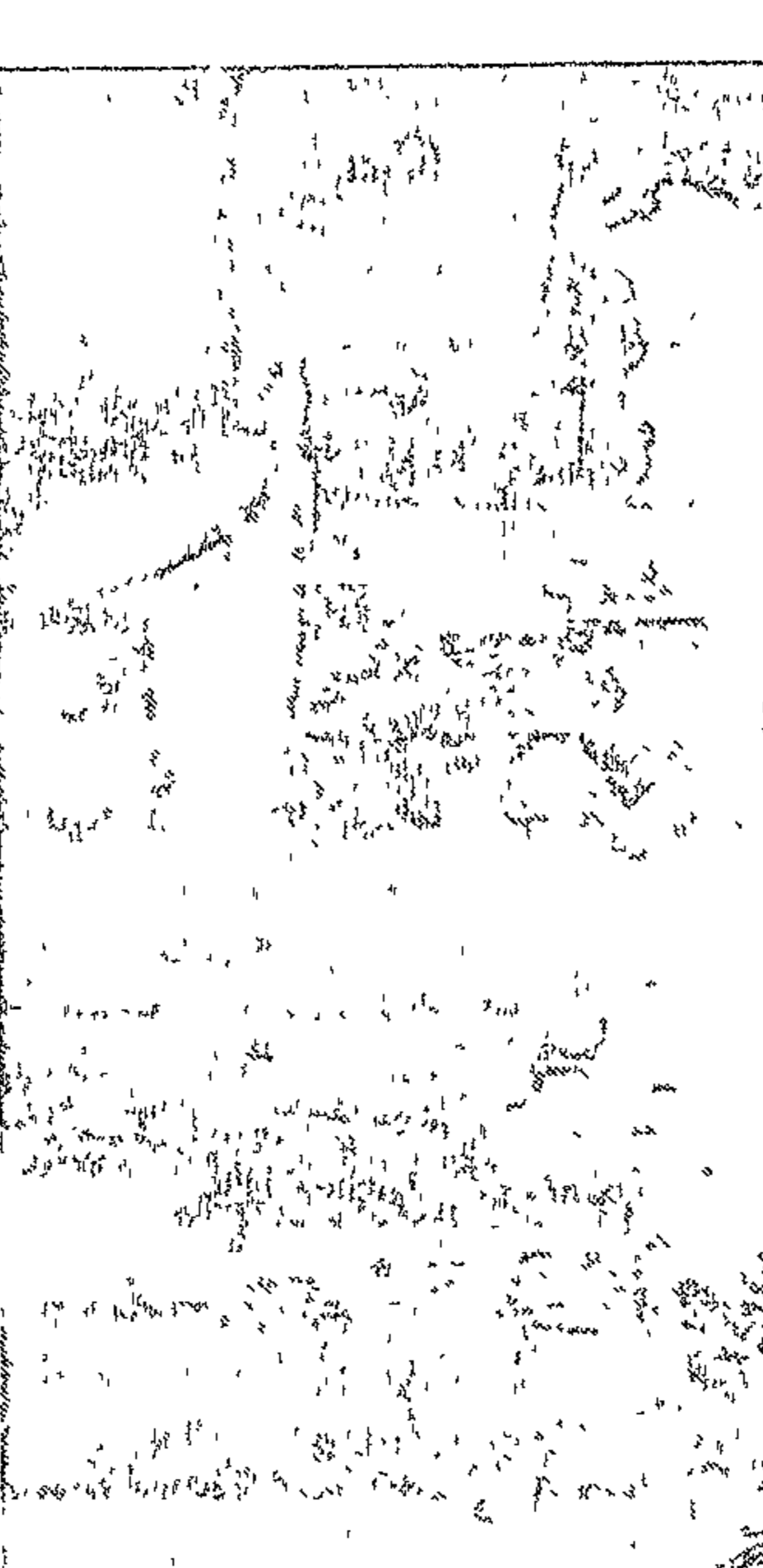


into urbanisation and will appoint an expert, maybe Dr Furple Smut, is that a concession?

Yes, very definitely. Professor Theron Hlekeni the squatters to the poor whites of decades ago, but points out the whites had political rights which helped solve their problems. Can you solve the present problem without giving some political power to blacks?

... policy because ... on ... that some ... of ...

... think they are ... as they were? ... more ...



Keorhrof ... still not coming to farms with urbanisation.

Nyanga squatters in the debate, Mr Botha said. "Do not single out for me a few thousand people who enter the city illegally," he said that just before?

Yes, he was just trying to polish a marble, to say that in South Africa we really look after family life — and he really believes that. But I wonder if the PM is aware to what extent blacks are not able to enjoy family life in South Africa?

No, it is not possible. Blacks will try to use whatever power they have, either through labour, or effective organisations in the community. To anticipate the political consequences of economic reform you already have to anticipate and plan political institutions which can cope. They mesh.

What if we waved a magic wand and you were allowed to solve the problem? What would you do?

To have an urbanisation policy means you have to attack the problems of urbanisation such as overcrowding, lack of adequate housing, employment, and so on. You must have to accept the raw fact of urbanisation today, then you can calculate the rate of urbanisation. You have to direct the stream of people to the urban areas in a rational fashion. Labour bureaux can be used to direct that flow. Legislation doesn't work. Trying to use legislation is being like King Canute. You are trying to force a flow to stop and it can't be done.

... as a major ... the ... of ... and ... areas it ... the ... the ... the ... to ... to ... to ... there ... a ... If you look at ... thing, they

Do you think they are still as bad as they were? Or are they any more flexible?

Not as far as the Western Cape is concerned. In fact the Minister hinted that he might make the measures even tougher. So there is no sign that the Government might reconsider in the Western Cape? No, no sign.

Squatters ... the (PM) was just trying to say that in South Africa ... family life ...

And the rest of the country? In the rest of the country there seems to be a new realism about the magnitude of the problem. But you don't know, you can only wait on hints. You said the Prime Minister could do one of three things he could be an ideologue and stick to a

line, be a pragmatist and appeal for support, or be could compromise. What is he doing? Obviously he is compromising. If you look at the question of Western Cape labour preference for coloured people, this is an ideological issue. In the debates there were Nats who were against it, but the Cape Nats were for it. So, with progress in mind, Mr Botha compromised and kept the status quo. How do you think he sees it personally? I think, if I look at his advisers, he realises it is inevitable that you have to cope with urbanisation when asked about the

Professor Erika Theron says the Government is hamstringing by its tering, hard-land (back in the land) policy. Do you think it is sticking to this?

I think force of circumstances is getting them to move away from this. Dr Keorhrof's announcement that the Commission will look

into urbanisation and will appoint an expert, maybe Dr Furple Smut, is that a concession?

Yes, very definitely. Professor Theron Hlekeni the squatters to the poor whites of decades ago, but points out the whites had political rights which helped solve their problems. Can you solve the present problem without giving some political power to blacks?



3666

August 15, 1961

deported

Political Correspondent
THE Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment, Dr P. G. J. Koorn-
hof, said yesterday
that 3 666 blacks from
the Transkei were
lately deported from
the Peninsula.

Answering questions
put to him by Mr N. J. J.
Olivier (PFP nomi-
nated) and Mr K. M.
Andrew (PFP Gar-
dens), Dr Koornhof
said 2 017 of these were
deported in August.

Those who qualified
to be in the Western
Cape were released
after each case had
been investigated.

In answer to other
questions from Mrs H.
Suzman (PFP
Houghton), Dr Koorn-
hof said 118 178
blacks were at present
being housed in family
dwellings in the Penin-
sula, 38 314 in single
quarters and 28 039 in
other forms of accom-
modation, including the
Crossroads scheme.

There was a shortage
of 7 135 family units
and 1 000 beds were
being supplied.

Nyanga: arrests
206
303 Mr K M ANDREW asked the
Minister of Police 15/9/81

- (1) How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were arrested during the raid in Nyanga on the morning of 26 August 1981,
- (2) in terms of what statutory provisions were the arrests made,
- (3) how many such (a) men, (b) women and (c) children had further action taken against them in terms of the statutory provisions under which they were arrested?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1), (2) and (3) In order to terminate their illegal sojourn in the Cape Peninsula, action in terms of Act 25 of 1945, Act 67 of 1952 and Act 59 of 1972 was taken against a number of persons at Nyanga

18 men, 37 women and 14 minors were charged in terms of section 10(4) of Act 25 of 1945 and section 15(1) of Act 67 of 1952, and 95 men, 151 women and 103 minors were deported in terms of section 40(4) of Act 59 of 1972

Nyanga: arrests

304 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Police

- (1) How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were arrested during the raid in Nyanga on the morning of 19 August 1981,
- (2) in terms of what statutory provisions were the arrests made,
- (3) how many such (a) men, (b) women and (c) children had further action taken against them in terms of the statutory provisions under which they are arrested?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1), (2) and (3) In order to terminate their illegal sojourn in the Cape Peninsula, action in terms of Act 25 of 1945, Act 67 of 1952 and Act 59 of 1972 was taken against a number of persons squatting at Nyanga

74 men, 57 women and 16 minors were charged in terms of section 10(4) of Act 25 of 1945 and section 15(1) of Act 67 of 1952, and 414 men, 470 women and 175 minors were deported in terms of section 40(4) of Act 59 of 1972

Nyanga squatters' ~~site~~ job opportunities

197 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- 1425 7 G C 412
- (1) (a) How many job opportunities have been found for unemployed Black males presently living at the Nyanga squatters' site and (b) in which magisterial district have these jobs been found,

16/9/61

206

16/9/61

413

WEDNESDAY, 16

(2) how many such jobs are in (a) agriculture, (b) mining, (c) industry, (d) commerce, (e) the Public Service and (f) other spheres of employment,

(3) whether such males will be allowed to keep their wives and children with them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) Between 1 000 and 1 100

(b) Magisterial districts in the Transvaal

(2) (a) At least 150 with a possibility of 500.

(b) Approximately 600

(c), (d), (e) and (f) Some other instances from these categories have indicated that they will make jobs available in the Transvaal, but the exact number is not known.

(3) In a few cases, yes

Stirring up tension (206)

TOUGHER Government action against illegal black residents in white areas could have a devastating effect on race relations, spokesmen believe.

They were reacting to the announcement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen 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 Act-stop, which aids families threatened with eviction, of helping "wilful" people to challenge the law

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, said a law, bypassing the courts would have a "devastating effect" on race relations

"Thousands of people will become homeless, creating bitterness which the country cannot afford," he said

Right-wing Nationalist MPs have demanded stronger Government action, which would coincide with the municipal elections early next year in which the Herstigte Nasionale Party stands a strong chance of capturing Johannesburg wards such as Mayfair

after a white backlash in the suburb

Mr Saloojee said people living illegally in white areas were otherwise homeless and were acting in sheer desperation in order to obtain shelter

He said Actstop showed respect for the courts in all its litigation and raised defences in the best traditions of Roman-Dutch law The Government, on the other hand, would show disrespect for the courts if it bypassed them

Mr Saloojee said the President's Council was re-examining the Group Areas Act Despite this, the Government was planning to make the law even more severe

He said there had not been a single incident of friction as a result of other races living in white areas, although Nationalist politicians tried to "stir things up"

Mr Sam Moss MPC, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council,

19/9/65
said the Government appeared to be worried that the HNP may capture wards such as Mayfair in next year's municipal elections

"I don't want any Nyangas in Johannesburg in which people are dispossessed of their homes," he said

Johannesburg had enjoyed racial peace because people had been left comparatively free, but this could change into bitterness and resentment, he warned

Mrs Molly Koppel, PFP councillor for parts 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

There had not been one racial incident in her area despite racial mixing, she said

Any new legislation to intensify the Act would make nonsense of attempts to find a negotiated solution to the problems of South Africa, said Mr E I Abramjee, chairman of the

Laudium management committee and Mr Willie Hoods, chairman of the Eersterus committee

"The Government must make up its mind whether it wants confrontation or negotiation," said Mr Abramjee, also a member of the South African Indian Council

The Group Areas Act was an "obnoxious" piece of legislation and making it more stringent would cause more misery and hardship, he said

The SAIC recently told the Minister that Indians and coloured people did not want to live illegally in white areas, but were forced to do so because of the housing shortage

17/9/81 206/102
Squatters: '1 100 jobs found'

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Minister of Co-operation
and Development, Dr Piet
Koornhof, said yesterday
that up to 1 100 jobs had
been found in the Transvaal
for men who had been squat-
ting at Nyanga

He was replying to a ques-
tion from Dr Alex Boraine
(PFP Pinelands) relating to
his offer of August 14 to find
jobs outside the Western
Cape for unemployed squat-
ters. The offer was made be-
fore the stalemate which re-
sulted in massive police

raids after which most of
those in the camp were de-
ported to Ciskei

Dr Koornhof said between
1 000 and 1 100 job opportu-
nities had been found in the
Transvaal. At least 150 and
possibly 500 were in agricul-
ture, and about 600 in the
mining industry

A number of other jobs
might be offered by industry,
commerce, the public ser-
vice and other spheres of
employment. Dr Koornhof
said that "in a few cases"
the men would be allowed to
keep their wives and chil-
dren with them

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The problem

THE Department of Co-operation was at present drafting the most comprehensive legislation so far affecting blacks in white urban areas, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

He told the Middelburg (Cape) Afrikaanse Sakekamer the draft legislation was based on the findings of the Riekert Commission which investigated the full range of problems facing blacks in South Africa.

And he warned that without the aid of the private sector, the attempt to provide adequate housing for urban blacks would not succeed

"One of the greatest problems at this time is the question of housing for blacks in South Africa. As far as I am concerned, it is the biggest single challenge confronting us today," Dr Morrison said.

"To give you an idea of the extent of the problem, I must point out that despite the housing development of the past, there exists today an estimated shortage of 160 000 homes in urban black residential areas

"Conservatively estimated, it will cost about R8 000 (inclusive of infra-structure) to house a family according to conventional methods and our present accepted policy and standards"

Wipe out

This meant it would cost at least R1 280-million to wipe out the present estimated housing shortage in urban black residential areas, without accounting for the normal population increase.

The improvement of infra-structure in existing black areas was also not considered in this estimate

Dr Morrison said "I wonder if it is an exaggeration to say that what is at stake is nothing less than the future welfare of our entire economic system"

"Without the active assistance and participation of the private business sector, the attempt to provide sufficient housing for the urban Black population will not be successful."

It was of the utmost importance that healthy race relations were not only maintained, but strengthened, he said

"Our country, with all its people, is getting more closely involved in the power struggle between East and West

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"In order for us to survive this struggle while retaining our Christian values and living norms, it is of the utmost importance that all of us . . . with consultation, dedication and practical deeds, throw everything into the fight to ensure the safety of our future"

Self-interest

He added "As a departure point, I again emphasise the importance of the maintenance and promotion of good relations.

"We would possibly have reached much greater heights in this country if each one of us of all race groups, had done more in the past to promote good relations and spent less time on the promotion of self-interest

"But let us rather look ahead in the knowledge that the promotion of healthy relations is a guarantee for our survival.

"It is a sound foundation on which we can build an energetic society in South Africa A prerequisite for the promotion of good relations is a positive approach," Dr Morrison said - Sapa

Langa single quarters: persons evicted

Lans 7 G C 437 (200)
46 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-
ment

15/7/81

- (1) (a) How many Black (i) men and (ii) women evicted from the Langa single quarters were (aa) arrested and (bb) charged during the week 13 to 17 July 1981, (b) with what offences were they charged and (c) how many paid admission of guilt fines,
- (2) in how many of the cases brought to court were the (a) men and (b) women (i) convicted, (ii) released and (iii) remanded in custody,
- (3) how many convicted (a) men and (b) women (i) paid fines and (ii) elected to serve prison sentences,
- (4) what was the average length of time of the sentences of those who were convicted,
- (5) (a) how many children were affected by these arrests and (b) what provision has been made for the care of children whose mothers are serving prison sentences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a)(i) and (ii) No separate records were held of the 250 cases advised to leave the Langa single quarters for purposes of converting the single quar-

ters into family residential units A reply to this question is therefore not possible

(aa), (bb), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2), (3), (4) and (5) Fall away

CT 21/19/81

Fears on 'Koornhof deal' at Crossroads

Political Staff

ABOUT 600 Crossroads residents held a mass meeting yesterday to voice their fears that key elements of the historic 1979 agreement reached with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, were collapsing.

The community leaders called on Dr Koornhof to take urgent steps to ensure that his officials carried out the letter and the spirit of the agreement to rehouse the shanty dwellers and their families at a nearby site, now known as New Crossroads.

Several speakers expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the way Administration Board officials were implementing the agreement reached with Dr Koornhof in 1979.

However, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, last night strongly denied that the "Koornhof deal" was breaking down. "The community leaders have not approached me with these complaints and I am surprised that such fears are now being expressed."

"We will continue to implement the Crossroads agreement in consultation with Crossroads leaders," Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

Grievances

The grievances of Crossroads residents centre on:

- Problems many face to get the necessary permit to be in Crossroads. Without these permits they cannot get a house in New Crossroads and face the constant danger of arrest under the pass laws.

- The uncertain position of contract workers who say they were told not to apply for permits and now find they are unable to move to New Crossroads — in spite of Dr Koornhof's pledge that they would be included in the deal.

- The fact that people are being issued with temporary permits although they be-

lieve they are entitled to blanket permission to remain.

- The inadequacy of a survey conducted to establish which Crossroads residents could take advantage of Dr Koornhof's deal. Community leaders say many people who were in the area before the December 31, 1978, deadline were omitted from the survey.

- Anger at the deportation of several Crossroads residents back to the Transkei during recent pass raids in the Peninsula.

- Extreme dissatisfaction over high water accounts received by many New Crossroads residents. Community leaders have objected to the water fees, as no other townships are subject to such fees and the matter was not discussed with community leaders, although they were assured of consultation on all important issues.

Suspicion

There is also a deep-rooted suspicion within the community that the Administration Board wishes to by-pass the elected leaders, under Crossroads "mayor" Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, and set up other leadership groups.

Mr Bezuidenhoud rejected these allegations, saying there was "no truth" in them.

Several speakers at the Crossroads meeting said they believed Administration Board officials rejected the "Koornhof deal" and were not prepared to abide by its letter or spirit. They called on Dr Koornhof to take steps to ensure that the agreement was carried out.

Community leaders have also decided to request a meeting with Dr Koornhof if matters do not improve.

Residents hope that progress can begin today towards solving the permit problem, as they have been promised that an administrative committee will be reconvened to consider cases of people who believe they have a right to a permit.

2000 21/9/81

SOME white South Africans were shocked recently when they saw on their TV screens a grim Dr Piet Koorhof defend state actions which seemed more akin to the relocation of displaced war victims than the application of policies by a peace-time government professing to belong to the civilised world

The Nyanga squatter removals afforded whites a rare glimpse of the realities of influx control — and also exposed the iron fist remaining within the velvet glove of promised reform.

Some may still pin hopes for change on the Koorhof Bills, based on the Riekert report of two years ago, which have been overhauled by the Grosskopf committee after the original drafts were, hot down last year

The committee was instructed to ensure that the Bills reflected the "content and spirit of the Riekert report" and many still hope that this will lead to a liberalisation of influx control

These hopes, however, seem misplaced

There are a number of related fallacies involved — that the Riekert blueprint was an enlightened one which would relax influx control, that the Koorhof Bills were had because they deviated from the report, and that the Grosskopf committee could liberalise them by returning to the blueprint

Barring a few small loopholes, the influx control system has not allowed any legal urbanisation since 1968. Since then, migrant workers' annual contracts have no longer counted as continuous employment, preventing them from qualifying for permanent residence in urban areas. In order to qualify, blacks have to work for one employer continuously for 10 years, or for a number of employers for 15 years

The Riekert report proposed real improvements for urban blacks. But far from relaxing influx control, the Riekert plan also allowed no urbanisation whatsoever. Moreover, by tightening up the system and closing all remaining loopholes, implementation of the plan is likely to make it even more difficult for blacks to move to the cities legally

While Dr Koorhof's original Bills failed to reflect some proposed Riekert concessions to urban blacks, they did reflect both

It's one of South Africa's greatest problems, but despite all the difficulties...

YES, ^(BHD) ⁽²⁰⁶⁾ _{em}

INFLUX CONTROL CAN GO

OUT THEY GO. make-shift shelters put up by squatters, being pulled down in Cape Town's Nyanga township

enforced migrancy, and restrictions on black mobility, is that they ensure the security and political supremacy of whites, not merely by limiting the number of blacks within 'white' South Africa but by converting blacks into foreigners, who must exercise their political rights in the Bantustans, thus leaving the

port on influx control. The subsequent revision of the bills by the Grosskopf committee, aimed at bringing them in line with the Rieker report, can hardly bring relief for the thousands of blacks who see the cities as their only escape from rural poverty. Thus, South Africans are likely to witness many more Nyangangs in future.

Complex

Influx control in SA has a complex history and its role stretches far beyond social and economic issues. Leaving these aside, it is widely believed that influx control is some form of another necessary

On the other hand, many argue that it can — and should — be scrapped.

The case for influx control can be found in the Rieker report itself. It argues that uncontrolled influx will lead to large-scale unemployment, lower wages and a threat to the interests of the established inhabitants in such fields as housing, services, and consumer goods.

"Control over the rate of urbanisation is, in the light of circumstances in SA, an absolutely essential social security measure. Even, as some witnesses contend, the abolition of such control would lead to faster economic growth, the price to be paid for it in terms of direct and indirect social costs would be too high."

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail recently, Dr Rieker — now retired — said the commission did not calculate how many blacks would come to the cities if influx control were lifted — but said this was unnecessary.

"I had a lot of evidence on unemployment. Also, the agricultural sector has a large surplus of unemployed and underemployed," he said.

"Obviously, the influx would be massive — not only from the homelands but also from the agricultural and mining sectors."

Another major social cost, he said, would be squatting which would not take place in white areas, but in black areas.

"At that stage, the idea in Government circles was to grant urban blacks freehold rights and I thought it would not be in their interests to have squatting on their doorsteps and so devalue their properties."

How many blacks will come to the cities if influx control is lifted? It seems nobody really knows.

Mr Charles Simpkins, senior research fellow at the SA Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town

may be the only person who has come up with a figure in recent times.

Simpkins has used a formula devised by two overseas academics, Chenery and Syrquin. After analysing all non-socialist countries, both developed and underdeveloped, they found a mean urbanisation path, expressed as a function of GNP per capita.

According to Mr Simpkins, the percentage of all people urbanised in SA was 46.7% in 1960, 47.8% in 1970 and 47.3% in 1980. According to the formula, had their been no influx control the percentage of people in the urban areas would have been 49.6%, 55.3% and 56.7% respectively for those years.

Thus, Mr Simpkins has found, SA, compared with other countries, was under-urbanised by about 9.4% of total population last year — or about 2.7 million people.

But despite this, Mr Simpkins believes influx control can be scrapped — and needs to be, as it is the only way to lower black poverty generally.

"The cities will be able to cope with a much greater black population in economic terms," he says. In this situation, volume of employment will increase and wages will drop.

THE Nyanga squatter controversy is over for the time being, but problems on a national scale as scores of blacks continue to flock to the cities to escape rural poverty. The Government's answer to the problem is the relentless application of influx control. RIAAN DE VILLIERS probes the alternatives.

The sectors he expects to expand are labour intensive services such as trade, domestic service, and construction — because of the demand for additional housing. The informal sector will also expand.

He shares the view that site and service-type schemes will be the only possible way to provide housing, which will in itself effectively offer employment to people who come to the cities.

Supporters of influx control often argue that the cities will be "swamped" if influx control is lifted, conjuring up a spectre of millions of people continuing to pour into the urban areas, regardless of conditions.

Many academics, however, point to important voluntary mechanisms which would control the flow of urbanisation.

Thus Mr Simpkins says "As urban unemployment starts to rise, so the incentives for coming to the cities will decrease. They will decrease further as the

wage differential starts to close."

This is echoed by Prof Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal, who says there are various mechanisms which will work against unbridled influx — even if it is lifted "tomorrow".

"Many people will still want to hold onto their rural ties as a form of social security — which will limit the influx."

Scrapped

She points out that Durban is surrounded by KwaZulu, which has no internal influx control.

"There is a degree of internal migration and people are building up near the urban area, but there is no migration on a massive, uncontrolled scale.

"I think we can probably relax influx control without massive deterioration in the urban areas."

She adds "Influx control should be scrapped — definitely. The black states cannot offer the

realistic alternative to urban migration.

"We must accept that these conditions are here to stay for the foreseeable future and plan on the basis of a growing black urban population."

Many issues surrounding influx control were examined by the social scientist Merle Lipton in her authoritative study on migrant labour for the Anglo-American Corporation, published last year.

She, too, points to various social mechanisms which will regulate migration if influx control is lifted.

Dealing with the issue of how many migrant workers would settle with their families in the urban-areas if they were allowed to do so, she notes "There is no more eloquent testimony to the desire of blacks to move permanently than the existence of influx controls which forcibly prevent them from doing so."

However, she argues that the reaction of migrant workers would be more varied than whites believe.

Eagerness or reluctance to move would be related to the value of assets — usually land and cattle — in the rural areas.

Even if influx controls were lifted, urbanisation would be staggered and therefore more manageable.

"However, to cope with the

backlog of people who would want to move to the urban areas quickly, there will need to be policies to facilitate house building and site and service schemes in the towns, and also policies to develop black agriculture so as to create alternatives for those without urban jobs."

Ironically, she argues that the proper development of rural agriculture will only become possible when migrant workers are allowed to settle in the towns.

Up to now, migrants have been clinging onto their land for security. If workers could move to the urban areas, migrants would polarise into full-time committed workers and others who would farm full-time.

This would be desirable at both ends, with a skilled, stable labour force for the development of both mining (or other industries) and black farming.

"The whole strategy hangs together the phasing out of mining and security for blacks in the urban areas are essential for the emergence of a committed industrial work force with greater skills and for the development of black agriculture."

But she warns "Neither of these problems can be solved by palliatives fundamental restructuring is required."

And that, she believes, is highly unlikely at this stage. "The ultimate political argument for

journalist

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official Opposition and a noted sociologist, also believes it is possible to get rid of influx control.

Urbanisation, he says, should be accepted as a reality, urban migration should be directed as rationally and efficiently as possible, and it should not provide that the State cannot provide low-cost housing for all, whether in the urban or rural areas.

"If for example site and service schemes and the provision of rudimentary facilities is seen as controlled squatting, then accept that controlled squatting is for the time being the only way to cope with housing problems.

All obstacles to the development of an informal urban economic system which can provide gainful employment for people should be removed.

In addition — but not as a substitute — attempts at decentralising industries away from the existing metropolitan areas should be encouraged.

At the same time, a vigorous programme of rural agricultural reform must be pursued.

"Moving away from influx control will not be easy, but it will be better than the present system.

"To send people back to the rural areas is futile — come what may, they will continue to come to the cities."

6.3. FORMAT STATEMENT

Meanwhile, back at the Commissioner's Courts...

206
RDM 21/9/88

TWO officials at the Langa Commissioners' Courts in Cape Town were recently under attack because of their reported remarks about blacks accused under influx control laws

Senior prosecutor Jasper Fourie, who had been acting as a magistrate, denied having told a woman charged with living illegally in the Cape that "only donkeys, cows and baboons don't need to carry passports". He said he had actually spoken of "cattle, goats and sheep", to make a comparison which rural people would understand

The commissioner in charge of the courts, Mr Lionel van Wyk, also said that insulting remarks attributed to him had been quoted out of context

The following is a list of reported magisterial remarks at the Langa courts recorded over a period of time by a member of the Black Sash

This record was submitted to the Chief Commissioner in Cape Town for comment. He asked for a fortnight in which to investigate. After more than two weeks had gone by he said he did not wish to comment, that the investigation was continuing and that comment should come from the

Director-General of the Department of Cooperation and Development

AUGUST 7, 1980: Commissioner L van Wyk.

To woman who said her boyfriend had left her. "You'll have to get yourself a new boyfriend to pay your fine."

AUGUST 7 1980: L van Wyk

To man who said he came to work in Cape Town as there was no work in Transkei and he had children to support. "Everyone has children to support except you people — you have millions"

OCTOBER 15 1980: L van Wyk

To woman who was found in single quarters but says she doesn't live there permanently. "Just goes there for enjoyment."

OCTOBER 16 1980: Commissioner W Fourie

To man who has no documents. "Jy's net soos die honde and bobbejane — jy dra nie dokumente"

JUNE 11 1981: L van Wyk

To man who says he cannot leave area as a friend still owes him

arrested in Sea Point, "You sleep in the zones (single quarters) at night and galavant in Sea Point during the day"

JANUARY 22 1981: L van Wyk

To young woman who says she came for a baby — wants to conceive. "When you've got the baby you won't know what to do with it."

JANUARY 29 1981: L van Wyk

To man who has nothing to say in mitigation of sentence. "Can't answer — hy's te stupid"

NOVEMBER 20 1980: W Fourie

To woman who brought her child to Red Cross Hospital and was arrested in Heideveld. "You leave everything at home and run around the streets — it's nice in Cape Town isn't it?"

MAY 18 1980: W Fourie

To woman who came from Johannesburg to look for work to support her children. "Why didn't you go to England or Germany — you've come so far?"

FEBRUARY 21 1980: L van Wyk

To man with previous conviction. "No wonder they're starving in the homelands it's all going in fines"

FEBRUARY 21 1980: L van Wyk

To woman in tears after asking if she has anything to say in mitigation. "Something good, man — a nice story"

FEBRUARY 21 1980: L van Wyk

To man who says he is starving in Transkei. "The only way you can starve in the Transkei is if you don't want to work"

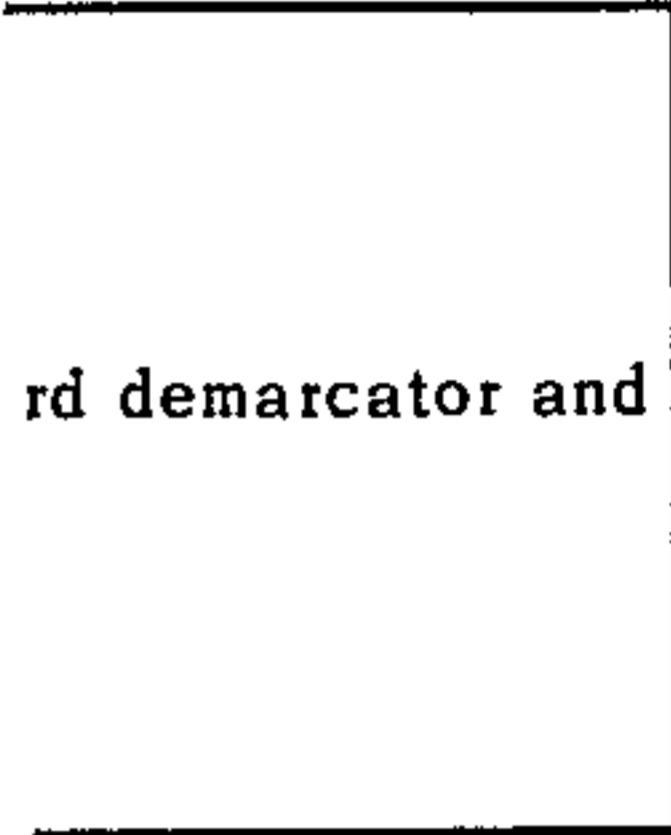
OCTOBER 9 1980: L van Wyk

To woman who says she is suffering from TB and stays in hostels. "Oh so she's got Cape Town TB"

AUGUST 7 1980: L van Wyk

To man who says he is a scholar and came to ask father for clothing. "If he keeps on like this he'll be in Std 10 before he's 50 I suppose"

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Squatters: Police officials save S.A. office

DD 22/1/81

UMTATA — Four South African officials were yesterday rescued by Transkei police from a screaming and wailing mob of Nyanga squatter women who wanted their demands met or to be arrested, S.A.P.A. reports.

The squatters — men, women and children — have been sitting idle in Umtata for more than a month after being sent back to Transkei for Nyanga.

Yesterday, four South African officials arrived in the Transkei capital with a bus to transport those women who had left their belongings in the Cape, back to Nyanga to sort out their things and then return them to Transkei.

However, the men intervened and surrounded the bus and vehicles of the South African officials and their Transkeian counterparts who had accompanied the group, and refused to allow the women to leave.

The acting counsellor of the South African Embassy in Transkei, Mr Bernardo Moolman, had just finished addressing more than 500 Nyanga squatters when they started screaming and calling for a red-haired South African official, "Rooikop" to be brought to them.

A male squatter explained that "Rooikop" had played a leading role when they were tear-gassed and forced to leave

their camps at Nyanga in the Western Cape about a month ago.

Mr Moolman told the squatters he had informed the South African Government the squatters had refused an offer allowing some of them to be taken to the Western Cape while others remained behind. He said he would bring them his government's reply this morning.

Earlier, the South African officials and their Transkeian counterparts were locked in protracted discussions, that lasted more than three hours, over what should be done about the squatters.

As the meeting progressed, word came through that a stalemate had been reached because the South Africans refused to take all the squatters, while the Transkeians insisted that any sorting out of the displaced be done in the Western Cape.

As soon as Mr Moolman had finished speaking, the women rushed for exits to stop the South Africans from leaving the hall. Mr Moolman and his colleagues were pressed into a corner by the screaming crowd until members of

the Transkei police arrived to clear a way for them to leave the hall.

Outside they found their vehicles surrounded by men and it was some time before one car managed to pull out of the seething mass of people by driving into the crowd. Nobody was hurt.

However, a car and a kombi were left behind as other white officials escaped in a police van.

Members of the army arrived in army trucks shortly afterwards, and then a contingent of Transkei Security Police appeared but did not attempt to force the crowd from the vehicles, thus avoiding a potentially explosive situation.

Later, the security police managed to persuade the people to leave the kombi.

Meanwhile Daily Dispatch reporter, Owen Vanga, reports that the Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr A. A. Dunjwa had described the screening by the South African officials as "fanatical" and a waste of time.

He said some of the people had left their documents and reference books behind when they were repatriated.

"These are delaying tactics because the officials who have been sent here cannot do anything on their own but act on their master's voice," he said.

Mr Dunjwa reiterated the Transkei Government's stand on the squatter question. He said the people should be returned to Cape Town and that then stay there should be legalised by giving them work permits.

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Out of courtesy the South African Government should have called a round table meeting as a friendly and neighbourly country during the matter of the repatriating the people.

"Allegations that these people were incited by the news media and churchmen is rubbish. A hungry man knows what to do and where to look for work. There has been no orchestration.

"You cannot play political football with people. South Africa will regret one day what it has done to a friendly and harmless neighbour," Mr Dunjwa said.

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CT 22/9/1

Chaos as officials screen squatters

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Own Correspondent

UMTATA — There was pandemonium in front of the Roman Catholic church hall here yesterday as South African officials from Cape Town tried to screen squatters who were to be allowed to return to the Cape to fetch their children and belongings

All the squatters, who have been accommodated in the church hall since last month, demanded to be taken back to Cape Town. They were in a defiant mood, threatening officials and spilling into the street.

The South African officials tried to persuade some of the women to board the bus

that was provided, promising more buses to fetch the remaining squatters. The women refused, saying the government provided enough buses when they were repatriated and should do the same to take them back.

The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr A A Dunjwa, described the screening by the South African officials as "fanagalo" and "delaying tactics".

"The officials who have been sent here cannot do anything on their own but act on their master's voice," he said.

Mr Dunjwa said the squatters should be returned to Cape Town.

Officials rescued from mob

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UMTATA. — Four white South African officials were yesterday rescued by Transkei police from a screaming mob of Nyanga squatters who wanted their demands met or to be arrested.

The acting counsellor of the SA Embassy in Transkei, Mr Bernardo Moolman, had just addressed more than 500 Nyanga squatters when they began screaming for a red-haired South African official, 'Rooikop', to be brought to them.

A squatter accused 'rooikop' of using teargas when forcing them to leave Nyanga a month ago.

Earlier, the white and Transkei officials discussed for more than three hours what should be done about the squatters.

Word came through that a stalemate had arisen.

South Africa refused to take all the squatters, while the Transkeians insisted that sorting be done in the Western Cape.

As Mr Moolman appeared after the meeting, the women rushed for exits to stop him from leaving the hall.

Mr Moolman and his colleagues were bunched in a corner by the pressing, screaming crowd until the Transkei police arrived to clear the way.

Outside their vehicles were surrounded and it was some time before one car managed to pull out by driving into the crowd. No one was hurt.

A car and a combi were left behind as other white officials escaped in a police van.

Later, the security police persuaded the people to leave the combi — Sapa.

APR 22/9/81
**Squatter
mothers
to return
to babies**

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Department of Foreign Affairs admitted today that 'a handful of children' were left behind when squatters were removed from Cape Town to Transkei.

A spokesman for the department said arrangements had been made for the mothers to return to Cape Town to collect their children.

'Many people in Umtata claimed to have left children or possessions in Nyanga,' he said.

'In spite of our efforts, we have traced only a handful of children.

'We decided the mothers must be given preference in returning. Preference would also be given to others claiming to have left children behind.

UNPLEASANT

'We also found about 25 who had legitimate reasons for being in Cape Town.'

The spokesman said a busload of 60 people was to have left Umtata for Cape Town.

'Our people explained the arrangement to the squatters in Umtata but they apparently did not like it,' he said.

'They took the law into their own hands and there was an unpleasant incident.'

'When the first busload returns, another would probably go to Cape Town.'

'We had hoped all the problems could be settled amicably but they wanted to go back to Cape Town en masse. We could not allow that. The whole thing could have become uncontrollable,' he said.

● Officials rescued from Nyanga mob — Page 5.



In view
it is
in the
market

SOWETHW
Caught in the web *22/9/65* *206*

From Page 1

1971 did away with even this limited degree of participation. Far from moving towards any kind of power sharing the legislation is all directed towards the permanent exclusion of black people.

Mrs Duncan said it cannot be stressed too strongly that these laws are not a hang-over from the past which is hampering

the present Government in its desire for change. She added it was inhuman for the Government to prevent rural blacks from entering the urban areas in search of work. "It had been repeatedly said there was little or no employment in the so-called homelands. Should these people stay there and starve to death in the land of plenty?" she asked. She said desperation and hunger drove these people to the cities.

that
is not

'Govt stopping rural blacks from entering cities'

WEB OF INFLUX

SOWETAN 22/9/51
806

THE BLACK SASH interviewed 13 000 blacks who were trapped in the web of influx control regulations last year, Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the organisation's Johannesburg advice office said yesterday.

She said the numbers increased each year and there was a likelihood that more such people were interviewed by Black Sash's Johannesburg office this year

SOWETAN REPORTERS

Mrs Duncan said the interviews clearly showed that the Government was erecting a wall to stop the rural blacks from entering the urban areas in search of employment. She said such laws forced the rural blacks to starve to death in places that had little or no employment.

In analysing what she termed the Government's "myth of reform," Mrs Duncan said, "the policy remains, as it has always been, one of exclusion of all black people from access to political power and the exclusion of all but those who are necessary to the development of the 'white' economy from access to share in the economic wealth of

the white core

"The majority are excluded from access to the land as well as from participating in the industrial and commercial development"

Among the scores of people who were in the advice office yesterday was Mr Daniel Maluleka (27) who has twice found jobs, but twice refused registration. Mr Maluleka, who claims he was born in Alexandra township, said officials told him to go to Giyani.

Mr Maluleka said he had no connections with the homeland, and had no relative there. He said he had been there for a few months and there was no employment.

Mrs Duncan said the privileges which are now being granted to urban blacks did not give them political rights. "They are totally excluded from participation in Government on a national level and the legitimacy of the demand for universal adult franchise is undermined by the citizenship legislation."

She said, "the introduction of local government powers through community councils, town or village councils, or whatever the new name is to be, serves to entrench the exclusion of black residents from political participation at municipal level."

When Soweto was administered by the Johannesburg City Council black people had no representation on the council but there was a degree of economic sharing in that money generated in the City centre was used for the development of Soweto, however inequitable the distribution of revenue may have been.

The introduction of administration boards in

To Page 3

22/9/2006
Residential
right upheld

Labour Reporter

In a judgment handed down in the Rand Supreme Court today Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Gazankulu man was legally entitled to reside in Natalspuit, Germiston

Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto, aided by the Legal Resources Centre, had taken the East Rand Administration Board to court calling for a declaration of right to reside in Natalspuit despite the board's insistence that he travel yearly to the homeland to renew his work contract.

Mr Justice O'Donovan also ruled that Germiston labour office must endorse Mr Rikhoto's reference book with a residential permit. Mr Rikhoto claimed Section 10 (1) (b) residential right for having worked continuously in the area for more than 10 years.

70 Langa barracks: persons arrested 206
8 20 434 22/1/81
76 Mis H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many Black (a) men and (b) women have been arrested by officials of his Department since the raids on the Langa barracks during July this year to date, while camping on the Cape Flats in the area between Nyanga and Crossroads,
- (2) how many such (a) men and (b) women have been (i) charged, (ii) acquitted, (iii) granted bail, (iv) remanded in custody and (v) sentenced?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 438
(b) 734
- (2) (i) (a) 438
(b) 734
(ii) (a) 26.
(b) 16 (2 recommended to aid centre)
(iii) (a) and (b) 514 in total
(iv) (a) 20
(b) Nil (accused out on bail).
(v) (a) 259
(b) 488

SOWETO 23/9/81 257 206

'Free to work'

By WILLIE BOKALA
THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knotze, said yesterday urban blacks from areas outside Johannesburg were free to live and work in the city, subject to suitable accommodation being found for them.

But problems were being created by people who flocked to the city when they did not have the necessary qualifications and ultimately created squatting problems in already congested areas

The squatting problem

could also be created by qualifying people who wanted to seek employment in the cities but did not have accommodation

SECTION 10

He said, however, that there was no problem with people who qualified under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act moving from their respective areas to work and live in Johannesburg, provided suitable accommodation was available so that they should not create squatting problems

"There are a lot of cases where people who do not qualify under these regulations move into the city and these are the problems the board has been fighting



South African officials, with the help of an interpreter, processing the cases of about 300 former Nyanga squatters at the Catholic Youth Centre in Umtata on Monday. Soon after this picture was taken, the officials were held hostage by an angry crowd who demanded transport back to Cape Town.

Officials held ^{CT 23/9/81} ~~24/9/81~~ ²⁰⁶ hostage by mob

SOUTH AFRICAN officials were held hostage for three hours in Umtata, Transkei, on Monday by about 300 Nyanga squatters demanding to be taken back to Cape Town

The officials were eventually released by Transkei police from the screaming and weeping mob at the Catholic Youth Centre in Umtata

The confrontation arose from a statement by the officials that only 50 squatters would be transported to Cape Town to find children and to collect belongings

The 50 selected refused to board the bus, preferring to remain with the crowd of people demanding to be taken back to Cape Town as a group

Squatter spokesmen said the South African authorities had provided buses to remove them from Cape Town — now they could provide transport to take them all back again

Mr M Titus, Transkei Secretary for the Interior, told the South African officials on Monday that the squatters all wanted to go back to Cape Town for official screening in a "humane" manner. He said visits by two teams of South African officials had failed to solve the problem

Mr B L Moolman, of the South African Embassy in Umtata, telephoned the Ambassador, Dr R du Plooy, from the hall and conveyed the decision that his government would not agree to transporting all the squatters back to Cape Town at once

After drawn-out talks between the South African and Transkei officials — attended by a delegation of squatters — in an upstairs office in the hall had failed to produce a satisfactory outcome, squatter spokesmen said the officials would not be allowed to leave the hall until their problems had been dealt with

Mr Moolman had asked the squatters to allow him to leave the hall to contact government officials from his office. The squatter spokesmen said they had no guarantees that Mr Moolman would do so, and suggested they accompany him to his office and remain there until the following morning

Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

DOMPASS VICTORY

Sowetan
206 23/1/82

"I have been lawfully and continuously employed in Germiston by Hagram Engineering (Pty) Ltd for 10 years from 1970 to 1981. Although the law compelled my employer to attest a new contract with me each year, the agreement between him and myself that I should work for him was never interrupted or terminated during the 10-year period. I always

"He is also a South African citizen by birth. Under the National States Citizenship Act all black South Africans are deemed to be citizens of what is referred to as "territorial authority area," but this, though relevant to the right of franchise, does not deprive the citizens of a territorial authority area of their South African citizenship.

A CONTRACT labourer yesterday won his case to remain in the urban areas in terms of Section 10 (1) b of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

In what was termed a "test case," Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto of Gazankulu challenged the East Rand Administration Board and the Germiston Municipal labour Officer to show cause why he should not be given the 10 (1) b qualification.

The case was heard over three days at the Rand Supreme Court, and yesterday Mr Justice O'Donovan said in his judgement "I am of the view that the applicant is entitled to the relief sought by him"

The relief Mr Rikhoto sought was to get a 10 (1) b qualification which would give him the right to remain in the Germiston area without having to return to his homeland yearly for the renewal of his contract. The qualification would also give his family the right to join him if he found accommodation for them.

Mr Rikhoto was represented in court by Mr Charles Nupen of the Legal Resources Centre. This was after he had contacted Black Sash's Johannesburg Advice Office for assistance.

In his affidavit, Mr Rikhoto stated "I ask that my right to remain in the prescribed area of Germiston in terms of Section 10 (1) b of Act No 25/1945 be endorsed in my book

**By
MANDLA
NDLAZI**

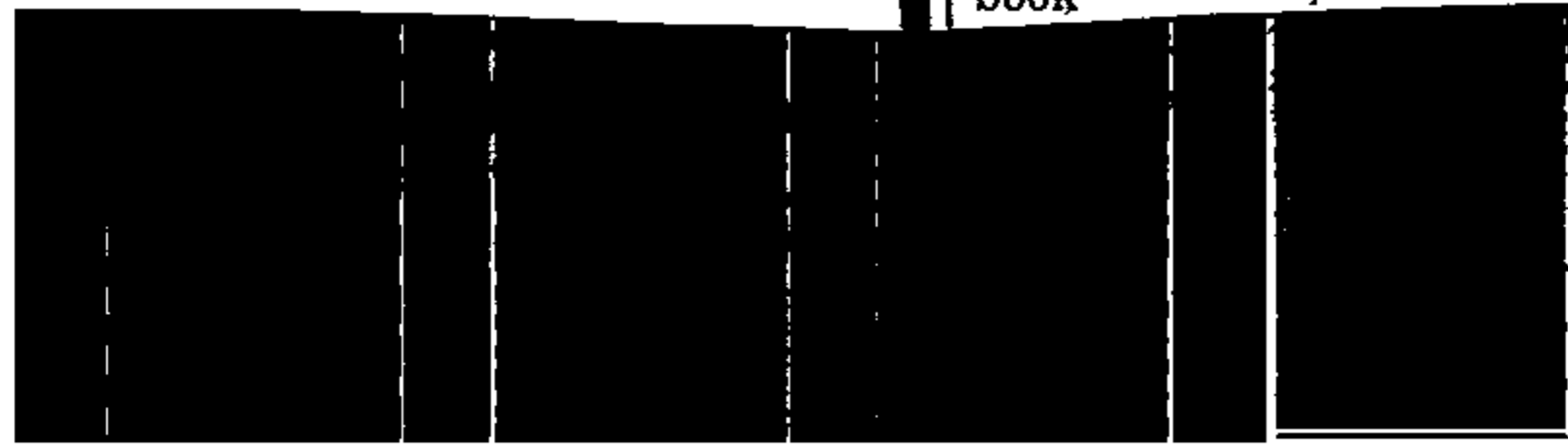
attested the new contract each year at Tzaneen while on my annual leave"

The East Rand Administration Board and Germiston Municipal Labour Officer's contention was that Mr Rikhoto did not qualify under Section 10 (1) b of the Urban Areas Act for two principal reasons.

A disqualification was said to arise from the fact that he was a citizen of Gazankulu, and that the effect of the Black Labour Act of 1946, Proclamation No R74 of 1968, was to prevent any citizen of a homeland from qualifying for Section 10 (1) b rights.

The second reason was Mr Rikhoto had not worked continuously for one employer for a period of ten years within the meaning of Section 10 (1) b, or at all.

The judge said "The facts relevant to the first of these contentions are not in issue. The applicant, as appears from his replying affidavit, was born and brought up in the Ritavi district of Gazankulu and is therefore a citizen of Gazankulu for the purposes of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970



UNIVERSITY

DD 23/9/81 Squatters wait for SA reply

UMTATA — All was quiet in the "camp" at the Catholic Church hall here yesterday as squatters and the Transkeian Government waited for word from the South African Government on their demands that they should all be returned to Cape Town

There was a commotion on Monday when South African officials tried to screen the squatters to see who should return to the Western Cape

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G T Vika, said yesterday the squatters had become a big social problem that needed to be solved urgently by both countries

He said the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had made it quite clear that the squatters should be returned to Cape Town and that the South African Government should legalise their stay there instead of dumping them in Transkei where there was no work for them

"Screening these people in Transkei is a long process which has taxed the patience of the squatters," Mr Vika said

"The position has become so unbearable that government officials are finding it difficult to work with the squatters

"The demand of the squatters is that they be returned to Cape Town where they were earning their living South Africa has the machinery and personnel to screen them in Cape Town This is the view of the Department of Foreign Affairs and of the Transkei Government," he said.

"South Africa has placed Transkei in an embarrassing situation in the eyes of the world by dumping squatters in Transkei A good neighbour to Transkei, South Africa should have realised that its action would antagonise these citizens who were forcibly removed from Cape Town.

"These people should be returned to work in Cape Town We expect South Africa as our neighbouring country to oblige," Mr Vika said

Meanwhile, a priest at the Catholic Youth Centre here said 166 women were sharing three toilets and three sinks and 97 men had the use of two sinks and two toilets In addition one bath had been made available by a convent across the road from the hall

Transkeian authorities have been providing the displaced people with three meals a day — DDR

, compulsory.

Johann Maree

forces of

o the

stern Europe

on and differences

e UAW and the particular

ague of Committee workplace and trade unions.

Students are required
Please use separate

SECTION A: Industrial
Perspective

Answer TWO of the following

1. . . . the sh
representation
What are these
representative

2. Compare and contrast
and South African
strikes. How
between their

3. (a) Critical
Ford Workers'
reference to

OR

(b) Compare
Revolutionary
(FWC) paying
community issues and their relationship to the relevant

4. 'What I find so objectionable as well as invalid in the Marxist view is its implicit contempt for "pure and simple" trade unionism. Trade unions, by doggedly sticking to their immediate ends and refusing to be captured and exploited by any political party, have gradually transformed society. Only not according to the sacred texts or the dialectical laws! That they may be right in preferring reform to revolution and unity to discord never crosses the mind of those whose theory tells them all the answers.' (Allan Flanders)

Assess this assertion of Flanders, paying special attention to Perry Anderson's writing, and drawing on your knowledge of the sociology of trade unions and industrial relations.

SECTION B:

Court's booby-blow to influx control

A judgement handed down in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday essentially grants urban residential rights for homeland contract workers and their families

This was the fundamental issue in the case between Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto and the East Rand Administration Board

Mr Rikhoto, with the assistance of the Legal Resources Centre, challenged the board's decision that he was not eligible for Section 10 (1) (b) residential rights under the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

Under Section 10 (1) (b) a person who has worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years is eligible for urban residential rights

Erab, however, said that because Mr Rikhoto had had to renew his contract every year in the Rivaya district of Gazankulu he had not been continually employed

The board demanded that contract workers renew their labour contracts in their homeland locations specifically because they did not want a

A Rand Supreme Court judge has ruled that homeland contract workers can qualify for urban residential rights in South Africa. Labour reporter Tony Davis takes a closer look at the breakthrough.

Star 23/9/81 206 SWS SSS

large number of rural blacks obtaining urban rights, the Supreme Court heard earlier this month

If such workers were granted Section 10 (1) (b) rights then areas such as the Germiston area would be flooded by "thousands" of rural people, Erab stated. And that is essential-

ly the point of the judgment. And since Mr Rikhoto has been granted approval to receive a residence stamp from the labour officer in Germiston, thousands of other contract workers on the Witwatersrand could benefit by the judgment. It will also mean



A beaming Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto acknowledges his victory in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday to obtain urban residential rights in the Germiston area

Picture by Alf Kumalo.

their wives and children would be able to live in urban areas as their husbands would be registered home owners

"We are absolutely

delighted with this decision," Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash office in Johannesburg, said today

"We have been wait-

ing for this for years and only hope that the Department of Co-operation and Development won't try to frustrate this judgment," she said

While the Black Sash still was not satisfied with Section 10 rights and influx control the decision was very important for thousands of homeland men and their families, she said

In the judgment, Mr Justice O'Donovan said he was satisfied that the applicant (Mr Rikhoto) had filled the requirement of continuity in his work for a period of at least 10 years

"In reality there were no breaks in the applicant's employment. At least what was created was the semblance of a series of breaks," Justice O'Donovan ruled.

During the case earlier this month Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, had told the court that Mr Rikhoto had been continuously employed by the same Germiston firm since August, 1970 and cited legal cases which supported Mr Rikhoto's case for continuous employment

In the judgment Mr Justice O'Donovan granted the terms of relief sought in the applicant's notice of motion

Mr Rikhoto be entitled, in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) to remain in the prescribed area of Germiston

The municipal labour officer must endorse Mr Rikhoto's reference book to allow him to reside in the Germiston area.

Costs of the suit.

A spokesman for Erab said they would likely appeal the decision

It is also important that in his judgment Justice O'Donovan said that citizens of the three independent homelands, although they have lost South African citizenship, have not lost the right to qualify under Section 10

Hans 8 Nyanga: raid 206
QC 477 23/9/81
442 Mr K M ANDREW asked the
Minister of Police

How many (a) men, (b) women and (c)
minors were arrested or removed from the
site by the Police during the raid in
Nyanga on the morning of 26 August 1981
without being subsequently charged or
deported?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a), (b) and (c) 44 Men, 38 women and 26
minors were removed from the site
without being charged or deported.

Hans 8 Nyanga: raid 206
QC 479 23/9/81
443 Mr K M ANDREW asked the
Minister of Police.

How many (a) men, (b) women and (c)
minors were arrested or removed from the
site by the Police during the raid in
Nyanga on the morning of 19 August 1981
without being subsequently charged or
deported?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a), (b) and (c) 18 Men, 26 women and no
minors were removed from the site,
without being charged or deported.

Dr Piet's pledge on urban rights

24/9/81
10m

206

By HELEN ZILLE

DR PIET Koornhof promised last night that the Government would abide by the ruling of the Rand Supreme Court that opens the way for possibly thousands of black contract workers to stay permanently in the cities.

His assurance came amid mounting calls from the Opposition, lawyers and civil rights groups urging the Government to implement the ruling, which they see as a test of the Minister of Co-operation and Development's commitment to reform.

Commenting on the decision, Dr Koornhof said "Seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there will be no deviation from the rule in this case

"The record of the case will be obtained and the judgment as well as the implications of it will be thoroughly studied, and then action will be taken according to the findings"

His remarks follow this week's landmark decision by Mr Justice O'Donovan, granting Mr Mehlole Tom Rukhoto, a Germiston contract worker, the right to remain permanently in the area

This judgment has profound implications for all contract workers who have worked for the same employer for at least 10 years

It means they will now have the right to live with their families in urban areas, to apply for township housing, to move from town to town in response to job offers and to choose where they

Denied

For these rights have been denied, contract workers' Advan...
...they...
...permanently...
...the...
...to renew...
...contracts...

...of that interpretation...
...section 10(1)(b) of the...
...Urban Areas Act...
...could not qualify for...
...permanent urban residential...
...rights through 15 years' continu-...
...ous residence in an urban area or...
...10 years' uninterrupted service...
...with one employer

This interpretation has been overturned by the judge's ruling
But Dr Koornhof could not say whether the East Rand Administration Board would appeal against the decision. The matter was not in his hands, he said

The judgment has been interpreted as a "major setback" to Government influx control policy, which seeks to limit the num-

Appeal

However, legal sources said it was likely to become known today whether Erab would appeal, STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports.

Meanwhile Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, hailed the judgment last night and called on the Government to implement it

She pledged to monitor the extent to which officials complied with the court's decision

But she cautioned that the lack of family housing for blacks could be a serious obstacle to implementing the court's decision

She said much would also depend on the revised Koornhof Bills which were due to come before Parliament next session

She said the court's decision was "a great victory" for the Legal Resources Centre, which undertook the case, and would affect a "very considerable number of people"

Government regulations had continually whittled away the right of black people to qualify for a permanent city life under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act

It was gratifying that the courts were increasingly restoring these rights and ordering the Government to stick to the letter of the law, Mrs Suzman said

Reform test

Lawyers and civil rights groups such as the Black Sash argue that the judgment is a test of Dr Koornhof's commitment to reform

A senior lawyer commented last night "The decision has established workers' rights under Section 10(1)(b) of the Black Urban Areas Act. If Dr Koornhof backtracks on it, either now or in his Bills, he will be signalling that he is not committed to reform"

While there are no reliable estimates of how many people are affected by the judgment, the most recent figures indicate there are 1 040 000 migrant workers from the homelands working in "white" South Africa

• See Page 13



Historic case has given a new life to thousands and a headache to officials

SOMETIME next century, historians are going to dig up dusty copies of yesterday's Press reports and scratch their heads in bewilderment.

For the second time in a year, civil rights groups and lawyers are jubilant about a historic legal breakthrough for black worker rights

For the second time, a court ruling has struck a major blow at Government attempts to curb the number of blacks who can live legally in the cities

What will puzzle historians, however, is that, for the second time in a year, lawyers have had to undertake complex "test cases" to establish the right of black men, women and children to live together as families

Last year, the celebrated Komani case established the right of women and children, whose husbands or fathers qualified to live permanently in the cities under influx control laws, to live in the cities as well

Guaranteed

This right was guaranteed them by law. But a Government regulation had effectively made it impossible for them to come to the cities legally

Last year, the Appeal Court, in a judgment delivered by Chief Justice Rumpff, ruled that this regulation had no force of law. This opened the way for thousands of wives and children to qualify for permanent city rights

This week, another judgment — by Mr Justice O'Donovan in the Rand Supreme Court — struck another blow at Government influx control policy, by ruling that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, was entitled to his right to live permanently in the cities with his family.

He instructed the East Rand Administration Board's Germiston labour officer to endorse his pass book accordingly

Once again, the case centred on a right laid down in law and a regulation which officials claimed, had taken away that right

In terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, no black may remain in a "white" area for more than 72 hours without permission

But some blacks are exempted and may live in the cities permanently

Exempted

Under Section 10(1)(a), blacks born in a "white" town who have lived in it "continuously" are exempted. Under 10(1)(c) so are spouses or dependants of those who qualify — it was this which was at issue in the Komani case

But it is Section 10(1)(b) which concerns Mr Rikhoto and thousands of other contract workers

This allows permanent residence rights to any worker who has worked "continuously" in the cities for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years

These workers must also not have been fined more than R500, or jailed for more than six months

In affidavits before the court, Mr Rikhoto testified that he fulfilled these criteria. He had

Influx

law

again

in

crisis

THIS week's judgment granting a Germiston contract worker the right to live permanently in the cities has struck a major blow at Government influx control policy. Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN assesses the implications.

worked for the same firm in Germiston since 1971

Mr Justice O'Donovan accepted the argument of Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, instructed by the Legal Resources Centre to appear for Mr Rikhoto, that 10(1)(b) aimed to exempt "persons of proved character" from the 72 hour ban.

This week, Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office, spelled out what this right would mean to contract workers

Choose

Instead of being accommodated in single-sex hostels, they would be able to bring their families to live with them, to apply from town to town, if they received a job offer elsewhere

These workers would also be able to choose where they wanted to work and to change jobs freely, rather than be tied to a particular employer

But workers like Mr Rikhoto have rarely been granted this right since 1968

In that year, the Government published labour regulations which laid down how contract workers from the homelands were to renew their contracts.

Employers who wanted to retain their contract workers had to renew the contract each year via a "call-in card" and workers had to return to the homelands annually to obtain a new contract.

In his affidavit to the court, the ERAB's Germiston labour officer spelled out the view of officialdom when he said these regulations were "specifically intended" to prevent workers like Mr Rikhoto ever obtaining their city rights.

The regulations meant, officials maintain, that the worker's contract is broken off each year, even if he returns to the same employer

So he can never work "continuously" for the same employer for 10 years

The intention was clear — to stop the legal influx of black people to the cities dead in its tracks. It thus formed a cornerstone of Government policy

For 13 years, the regulation has largely prevented homeland workers coming to the cities as anything but contract workers, and their families from coming in legally at all

According to Mrs Duncan, the Black Sash had some successes in winning 10(1)(b) rights for workers from officials.

Official

"In general, they would let through some cases in which workers could prove they occupied the same hostel bed for 15 years. Then they said workers registered before 1968, when the regulations came into force, could qualify.

"That is as far as we were able to get."

But Mr Justice O'Donovan has now rejected the cherished official view

Firstly, he rejected the ERAB submission that workers who had to return to homelands each year were automatically barred from working "continuously"

"Continuity" is not broken by temporary absence due to illness or injury, or by occasional departures for some legitimate purpose unconnected with a change of work," he found

The judge went on to say that Mr Rikhoto's claim that he had worked "continuously" should be

looked at in the light of "the following facts"

Although he had worked under 10 separate contracts, "he and the company had a common and continuing intention that he should remain in employment".

The arrangements for renewing his contract were made during his annual paid leave and he had renewed it during his leave. He had worked for no other employer and had been absent from work "on isolated occasions only".

"In reality there were no breaks in the applicant's employment. At most what was created was the semblance of a series of breaks," the judge found

In other words, he and his employer had regarded him as a company employee and going through the "call-in card" procedure was merely a formality. That, in fact, is what Mr Rikhoto's employer told the court in his affidavit.

But Judge O'Donovan went on to cite a "further and more fundamental" reason why the ERAB could not rely on the "call-in card" system to prove there was a series of breaks in Mr Rikhoto's employment.

Purposes

The ERAB had argued that these formalities had been imposed on Mr Rikhoto to ensure "that he, together with other blacks from the homelands, would not qualify for exemption" under Section 10(1)(b)

But "this objective was not one which was authorised by the legislature" Legal principles prevented ERAB from "utilising the procedures of the 'call-in card' system to frustrate the purposes of the legislature in enacting section 10(1)(b)"

The judgment does not, therefore, only affect Mr Rikhoto. It challenges the right of officials to use regulations to prevent contract workers winning 10(1)(b) rights and opens the way for all these workers to win these rights.

And almost as great a breakthrough for contract worker rights was a ruling by the judge that citizens of the three "independent" homelands have not lost their right to qualify under Section 10

ERAB argued that Mr Rikhoto, as a Gazankulu citizen, was not entitled to qualify. Mr Chaskalson replied that, as a non-independent homeland, Gazankulu was still part of South Africa and Mr Rikhoto still a South African citizen.

Future

The court agreed. But Mr Justice O'Donovan went on to note that homeland independence had not entailed a loss of Section 10 rights

This may not, however, apply to future generations of independent homeland citizens — one of the reasons why Chief Buthelezi rejects "independence"

Mrs Duncan, the Legal Resources Centre, and the ERAB's director, Mr Frans Marx, acknowledged that this ruling affects "thousands of people"

The judgment will inevitably lead scores of contract workers in the Transvaal — the area affected by the judgment — to apply for city rights

The implications for Government influx control policy are immense.

A crucial pillar of that policy — the use of regulations to prevent legal and permanent influx

24/9/81
Rom
Job

P.T.O

BUILDING A NEW FUTURE . . . Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto outside the Rand Supreme Court where the judgment that gave him the right to a life in the city was delivered

of blacks to cities — has been rejected by the courts

The idea of thousands of workers legally settling in the cities without annual permission is obviously not music to ERAB's — or the Government's — ears

"It's a totally new ballgame. There are so many people involved because migrants tend to stick to the same employer — the contract system makes it difficult for them to move even if they want to," says Mrs Duncan

She adds that the implications are particularly awesome in the light of the 1979 Riekert commission report, largely accepted by the Government.

Privileges

"The Riekert plan is to grant privileges to a small black group entitled to live in the cities — while tightening influx control to ensure this group stays small

"But the judgment could increase the number entitled to belong to the privileged city group by up to a third," she said

Of course, Section 10 may disappear altogether next year when the Koornhof Bills are unveiled for the second time. But some legal men believe the judgment could have a direct bearing

on the Bills

"In the Komani case, 10(1)(a) and (c) rights were established. Now (b) rights have as well. Before this, Dr Koornhof could say that these rights did not exist in practice and that he was not moving backwards in scrapping them

"But if he abolishes them now, he would be destroying a right black people have and would clearly be moving backwards," says one legal man

All this does not mean that all workers in Mr Rikhoto's position will immediately be able to claim their rights

ERAB has not yet decided whether it will appeal against the decision, according to Mr Marx, but may well do so

A LRC lawyer says that, even if ERAB does appeal, LRC will regard the ruling as binding in the Transvaal pending an Appeal Court decision.

But if the board decides to contest the ruling, each case may have to be tested in the courts

Then, as Mrs Duncan points out, Dr Piet Koornhof's department "is not exactly rushed to comply with previous court judgments"

Like some legal sources, she

points out that Dr Koornhof initially reacted to the Komani judgment by saying that it only affected an individual case

It took some time for the department to instruct officials to comply, and even then there were cases where further legal action was needed

Criteria

Only months later, did officials begin granting wives and dependants their 10(1)(c) rights as a matter of course

Ensuring that the judgment is carried out may take time and the Black Sash, while urging workers to apply for their rights, stresses that they must continue to ensure that they comply with the contract system in the meantime

If they don't, they could lose their rights

A further point is that workers who apply will have to ensure they comply fully with the criteria and the help of employers in establishing their claims may be vital, as it was in Mr Rikhoto's case

Some employers might prefer to have workers "locked in" to them via the contract system. But there are compelling rea-

sons for employers to actively assist their contract workers to gain their rights

They would guarantee that workers were able to enjoy a family life and the security which goes with an entrenched right to live in the cities. It would obviously be a major step in the direction of a stable workforce — as well as an important gesture towards improved labour relations

Besides which, many of the labour codes which employers have signed require them to take steps to counter migrant labour and helping workers to win their rights would be a major step towards complying with the codes

The stark point remains that the court has established the right of thousands of workers to a permanent and stable city life — a right which is virtually unchallenged elsewhere in the world

"Dr Koornhof must instruct boards throughout the country to comply — and not seek to delay the implementation of the decision or to force workers to continually resort to appeals and legal action to enforce it

"If he doesn't, he will knock another nail into his reformist image," says Mrs Duncan

Contract workers: Suzman doubts Govt pledge

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, has said that the Government will accept a court judgment giving more rights to urban contract workers, but the Opposition today expressed doubts about this.

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PAR AMOUNT

(IN MILLIONS)

A judgment by Mr Justice O'Donovan in the Rand Supreme Court this week has made it possible for a black contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhotso, to qualify to permanently live in a white area although he may from time to time leave it to renew his contract.

The decision will materially affect the lives of thousands of black contract workers who until now have been denied permanency in urban areas.

Dr Koornhof said last night that, seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there would be no deviation from the rule in this case.

A record of the case would be obtained and the judgment and its implications would be studied and then action would be taken according to the findings.

Mrs Helen Suzman, a PFP MP, said her doubts about Dr Koornhof's statement stemmed from the Komani case (where the rights of an urban black man to have his wife with him was involved).

"There the administration board officials undoubtedly ignored the judgment despite the fact that the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G. de V. Morrison, had said that he had sent an instruction to all the administration boards telling them to implement the judgment.

"A second case had to be brought to establish again the rights of Africans under Section 10(1B) of the Urban Areas Act — to establish the right of Africans to have their families with them.

"One can only hope that in this instance that will not prove necessary," she said.

The Star's labour reporter, Tony Davis, reports that the East Rand Administration Board will have to appeal against the Rand Supreme Court decision which opened the way for homeland con-

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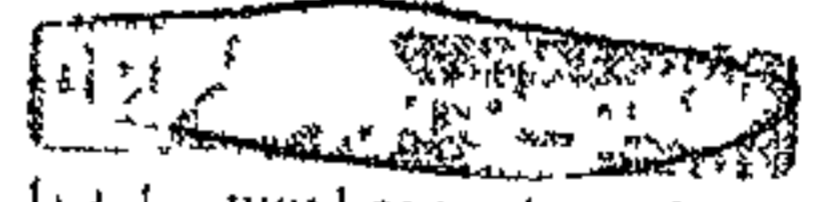
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Suzman questions Koornhof pledge



...workers to obtain urban residential rights. The chief director of Labour, Mr Frans Maré, said today that board officials and their lawyers were still studying the judgment.

"But I can foresee we will have to appeal because this has to be seen as a test case. This is not a matter affecting only the East Rand Board but all the administration

boards in the country as well as the Government and the Department of Co-operation and Development," he said.

Speaking from the Germiston engineering firm at which he is employed, Mr Rikhotso said today he still planned to go to the labour officer and have his reference book endorsed with permission to live in the area.

He said he also planned to bring his wife and children from Rutavi.

TABLE 1

Govt to consider ruling on influx case

CT 24/9/81

206 339

Political Staff

THE government would abide by the decision of the Rand Supreme Court that a black contract worker was entitled to stay permanently in an urban area, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was commenting on this week's decision by Mr Justice O'Donovan who granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, the right to remain permanently in the area.

This judgement has profound implications for all contract workers who have worked for the same employer for at least 10 years. It means that they will now have the right to live with their families in urban areas, to apply for township housing, to move from town to town in response to job offers and to choose where they want to work.

In the past these rights have been denied to contract workers because

administration board officials claimed that they cannot qualify for permanent residence rights because they have to return to the homelands each year to renew a contract which is valid for one year only.

In terms of that interpretation, contract workers could never qualify for permanent urban residence rights by 15 years of continuous residence in the urban areas or 10 years uninterrupted service with one employer.

Overtured

This interpretation has been overturned by Mr Justice O'Donovan's ruling.

Commenting on the matter yesterday, Dr Koornhof said "Seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there will be no deviation from the rule in this case."

"The record of the case will be obtained and the judgment as well as the implications of it will be thoroughly studied and then action will be taken according to the findings," he said.

The judgment has been interpreted as a "major setback" to government influx control policy which seeks to limit the number of blacks who can legally live in the

cities.

Lawyers have said that the judgment has upheld the right of migrant workers who have been working on contract continuously for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years to live permanently in the cities under section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

Yesterday, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, hailed the judgment but warned that the lack of family housing for blacks could be a serious obstacle to implementing the court's decision.

While there are no reliable estimates of how many people are affected by the judgment, the most recent figures indicate that there are 1,04 million migrant workers from the homelands working in "white" South Africa.

Mrs Suzman pledged to monitor the extent to which officials complied with the court's decision.

She said the court's decision was "a great victory for the Legal Resources Centre (which undertook the case) and one which will affect a very considerable number of people."

TRIUMPH FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

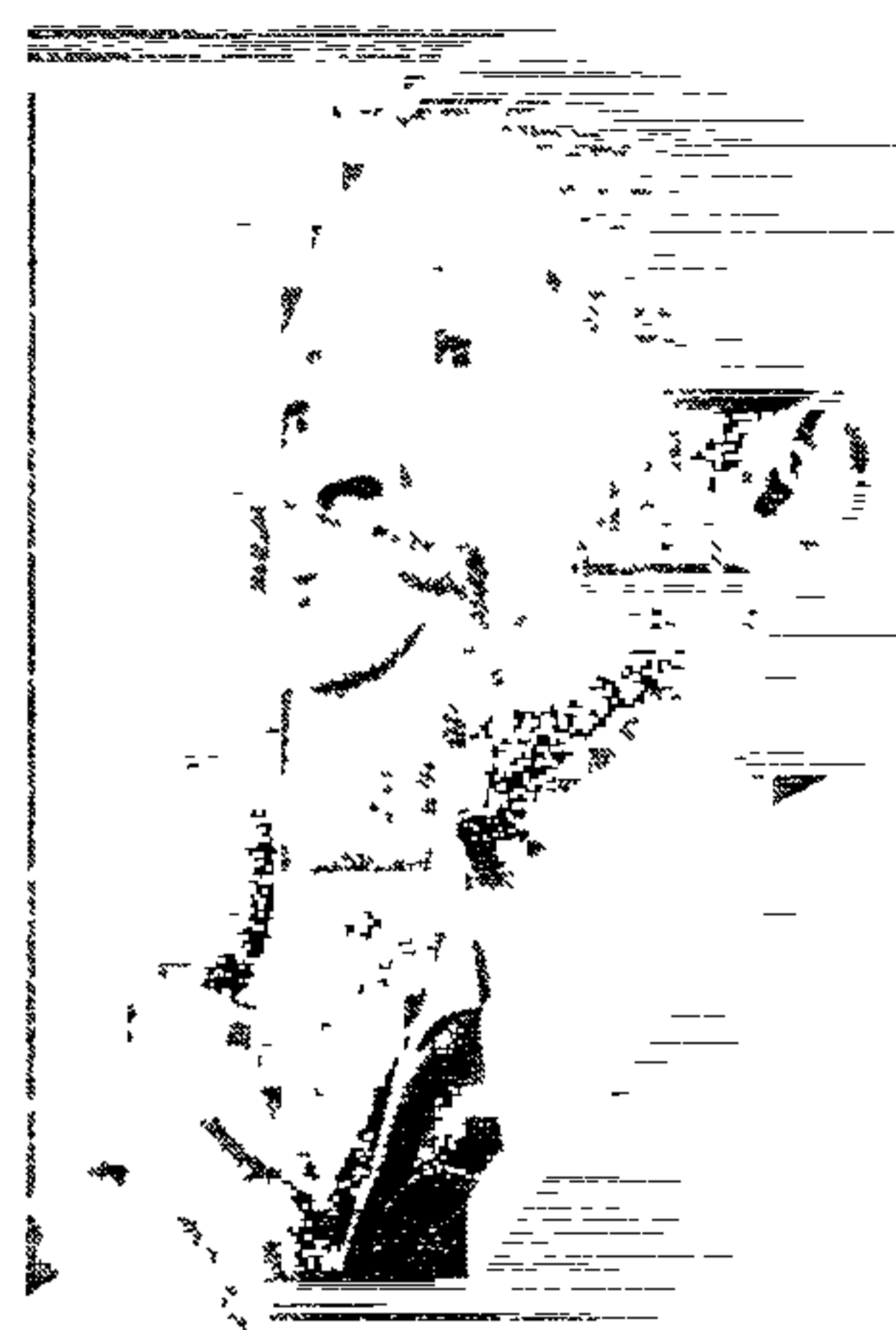
A man
is now
'allowed'
to live in
his own
land



THAMSANQA KAMBULE: "It is a victory."



LEAH TUTU: Upside downness of this country.



NTHATO MOTLANA: Thanks Sash and Legal Resources for money, time and brains on the case.

THEO RABOTHA and
MOTSHINGWALA

TRADE unions who yesterday welcomed the Supreme Court judgment in the Section 10 (1)b test case said they would be looking into cases of their affected members.

Together with black leaders, the trade unionists hailed the outcome of the case in which Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto was granted rights to remain in Germiston and possibly bring his family to join him if he can get accommodation for them.

Mr Rikhoto was granted the rights by Mr Justice O'Donovan in the Rand Supreme Court after he had challenged the East Rand Administration Board and the Germiston Municipal Labour Office to show cause why he should not be given the 10 (1)b qualification.

Mr Rikhoto, originally from Gazankulu, has been continuously employed in Germiston by Hagram Engineering (Pty) Ltd for 10 years from 1970 to 1981. His service with the company was never interrupted or terminated during the 10 year period although he had to attest a new

contract each year.

Mrs C Bonner, secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union, said that it was great that Mr Rikhoto won the rights to qualify under Section (10) 1b. The union welcomes the judgment and will be looking into its members who may also possibly qualify so as to take the necessary steps to get them fixed.

Mrs Leah Tutu, of the Domestic Workers' and Employees Project (DWEPE) said that it was good for the person who won the rights but that it was a silly thing to treat a person this way in his own country.

She said "It is ridiculous to accept that a person is a foreigner in his country. If I want to work in Randfontein nobody should stop me, this just shows the upside downness of this country."

Dr Nthato Motlana, well known community leader and chairman of the Committee of Ten "Firstly I would like to express my gratitude to Black Sash and the Legal Resource for the time, money and brains they have spent to make the case a possibility. I would like to congratulate them for winning the case."

"One should be grateful for small mercies, although what we want is not small mercies, but the abolishment of the oppressive, evil system which led

to this kind of chaos."

Well-known educationist and former Orlando High principal, Mr Thamsanqa Kambule said Mr Mehlolo should be commended for taking such a stand.

"It is a victory," he said "It shows that those people who have been taking it sitting down should do something now." Mr Kambule said some had been working for the same company for more than 10 years, "even up to twenty" but they are still regarded as migratory workers who do not qualify.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of Black Sash's Johannesburg Advice office, said there are more than a thousand other men who are registered on the one year contract basis who have worked for one employer for 10 or more years. This judgement means that they have rights in terms of the section to remain in the urban areas permanently and be possibly joined by their families.

She said "This is a breakthrough we have long been waiting for."

Mr Josiah Radebe said that Mr Rikhoto's case would help others who were also victims of this 'unjust law'. He said that it was a pity that not many workers know of their rights and it was just fortunate that Mr Rikhoto did.



SHEENA DUNCAN: This is only the first

MATANZIMATANKS

Argus 24/9/81

206

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has asked for a summit meeting with South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the eve of the territory's fifth anniversary of independence.

The South African Government has sent two delegations to interview these people and African officials promised to do something. But nothing has been done although the Nyanga people put forward their cases convincingly. They want to go back because when they were uprooted some of them were working, albeit illegally. He had asked for the appointment with Mr Botha to discuss the whole issue of project aid and how much Transkei could expect for its development programme over the next five years.

Chief Matanzima said he had not yet received any indication of when he could see Mr Botha, but he intended pressing hard for the meeting which he saw as one of the most important between the two countries.

(Continued from Page 1)

Transkei
Summit
24/9/81

He wants to try to clear up the bottleneck in development aid which has left Transkei's economy stagnating and unemployment running into many thousands.

This follows a heated meeting two months ago between the South African Government and the three independent black national states, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Both Transkei and Bophuthatswana were strongly critical of the constellation of states concept in its present form and the way South Africa was handling development aid to the black states.

Tense

Today Transkei voters go to the polls in the first general election since independence in October 1976 to elect 75 representatives for the National Assembly in an atmosphere of tense relations with South Africa.

The more than 1 000 Nyanga squatters, evicted by South African authorities more than a month ago have also soured relations between South African and Transkei.

Today more than 600 of the evicted live in two church halls and an old nurses' dormitory here.

Difficult

Chief Matanzima said no solution to this problem was in sight, although his government believed the evicted should be returned to the Cape where a number of them had jobs.

'When you deal with a person who is stronger than you and will not listen, it becomes very difficult', Chief Matanzima said, referring to the

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

CT 24/9/87
 #206
Squatter threat to walk back to City

By YAZEED FAKIER

MORE than 600 deported Nyanga squatters in Umtata have threatened to walk back to Cape Town if their demand for transport back to the Peninsula in order to be reunited with their families is not met.

This was revealed by community worker Mr Rommel Roberts, who with other churchworkers spent the weekend in Umtata to "assess the situation and tailor our response accordingly".

Mr Roberts said that squatters had told the South African officials processing their cases that they all wanted their positions in Cape Town legalized.

This they wanted irrespective of whether those among them were not legally entitled to be in the Peninsula.

He said it was obvious that the stricken people were frustrated that they had not seen their husbands, wives or children for such a long time.

"The level of desperation is very high," Mr Roberts said.

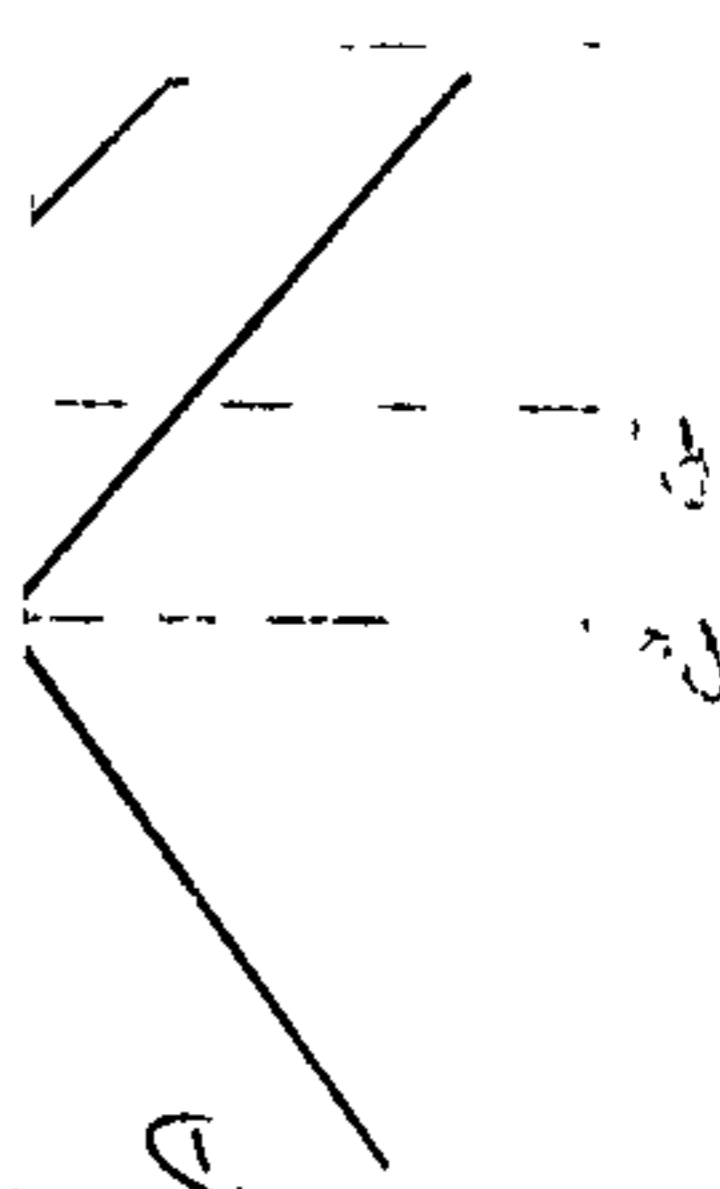
At a meeting with the officials at the Catholic Youth Centre five women were taken to hospital when they were overcome with hysteria at the bleak prospects presented them, he said.

"Their demand is very simple. All they want is to be able to come back to Cape Town in order to be reunited with their families and for that procedure to be followed en masse. They do not want the piecemeal arrangement envisaged by the South African officials."

Mr Roberts said that of the 300 people whose cases had been processed at the Catholic Youth Centre, 26 were found to be "legals" and were offered transport home. This was refused.

He said there were about 600 former Nyanga squatters housed in three centres in Umtata. A church survey of the people at the centres had found that 90 percent of the men and 50 percent of the women qualified to be in the Peninsula.

Mr Roberts said that from personal observation it was obvious that there was "no possibility of survival in Transkei".



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152 squatters

not charged

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
A total of 152 black people removed from the Nyanga squatter site in two raids in August were not subsequently charged or deported from South Africa

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) the total included 18 men and 26 women removed from the site on August 19 and a further 44 men, 38 women and 26 minors removed in the raid on August 26

Koornhof silent on deportations

DP 24/9/81

24/9/81 206

123

By BARRY STRECK
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, ran into a new storm yesterday when he refused to answer questions in Parliament about the deportation of rugby officials from the Ciskei.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament that the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government, which was "not prepared to reply to the question".

But the chief opposition spokesman on sport, Mr David Dalling hit back at Dr Koornhof accusing him of trying to wipe his hands of the whole issue and of bringing politics into sport contrary to government policy.

"By persistently refusing to face up to the fact that there are millions of black South Africans who are not, and will never be, citizens of any homeland, Dr Koornhof is driving South Africa into yet another crisis."

"These rugby officials have now been kicked out of their alleged homeland but Dr Koornhof, the responsible minister, refuses to answer any questions about their rights and citizenship."

"Will they just remain a constitutional problem to be debated by academics and lawyers, but ignored by the government? What on earth is the government going to do about such incidents after the Ciskei's independence in December?" Mr Dalling asked.

Mr Dalling asked Dr Koornhof whether the Ciskei Government had recently evicted from the Ciskei sports administrators in the King William's Town and District Rugby Union (Kadru) whose names Mr Dalling supplied to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

"If this was the case, Mr Dalling asked to which area they had been evicted, when and on what grounds."

He also asked the minister "What is the nationality of the persons concerned and what arrangements had been made for their accommodation?"

Dr Koornhof's full reply was "This is a matter for the Ciskeian Government which had never made any pretence about eliminating opposition and blatantly interfering in sport."

"The Ciskei is legally part of South Africa until December 4, and this government cannot get rid of its responsibility for that area until then."

"Not only that, but South African taxpayers through Parliament will be spending millions of rands not only for that independence but for ever to keep that government system going."

"Dr Koornhof and his government have a duty to those taxpayers to explain if their money is being spent properly in the Ciskei."

Too soon to celebrate

Job

THE Department of Cooperation and Development has aptly been described as a "government within a government" because it exercises such enormous power to control the lives of black South Africans. But at times it seems to aspire to be a "government above a government", seeking to undo the law by issuing regulations to execute its policy

Twice recently the courts have ruled that the department's regulations contravened the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act which permits black people to acquire the right to remain permanently in cities

The first instance was the famous Komani case of a year ago, when the Appellate Division declared *ultra vires* a regulation requiring blacks to have special permits — quite apart from their legal rights — to remain in urban areas. The effect of the judgment was to permit wives and children to live with men who qualified, in terms of the influx control law, to live permanently in the cities

A shock

Now the Rand Supreme Court has ruled that a black migrant worker, Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto, is entitled to live in the urban areas — with his family — because he has acquired the right by working for a single urban employer for 10 years.

This was no doubt a shock to the Department of Cooperation and Development which has sought since 1968, by a kind of bureaucratic trickery, to prevent such workers from acquiring the rights which the law permits them to acquire. The trick was to issue regulations compelling workers to return to their "homelands" every year, thereby interrupting their employment. Hey presto, the law was emasculated because nobody could work for any employer for longer than a year.

Scorn

All this is bad enough. But since the Komani case there have been reported instances of commissioners' courts refusing to apply the Komani precedent, which is the law.

The attitude that underlies these official actions is quite clear. It is scorn for the law which is seen as the mere instrument of policy at best, or an obstacle at worst. That this attitude bears the approval of the Government was made equally clear in Parliament this month by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze. He berated an organisation called Actstop for trying to help people threatened with eviction to take their cause to the courts. He called them "wilful" and dismissed legal proceedings as "time-consuming" — implying perhaps that he preferred the swiftness of illegal proceedings.

Dr Piet Koornhof promises to abide by the Rikhoto judgment, but in the light of the Government's general attitude to the law, it would be premature to celebrate

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Memorandum case

206

100 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What are the contents of the circular minute issued by my Department and sent to all Chief Commissioners and Administration Boards on 26 August 1960 concerning the ruling of the Appellate Division in the Korman case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Chief Commissioners of my Department are informed of the contents of my statement to the media on the matter on 22 August 1960 and were advised that regulation 29(1) of Chapter II of Government Notice R 1036 of 1963 was declared *ultra vires* by the court ruling and that it could serve no purpose to require any further fees payable in respect of dogs permits. Further, the Chief Commissioners are requested to inform administration boards accordingly.

Deported schoolboy back home with mum

Argus 25/9/81

206

GOODMAN BOYANI, the 11-year-old Guguletu schoolboy found wandering near Umhlatzi, has been reunited with his mother.

A report in The Argus on Wednesday told how he had started the long trek back to Cape Town after being deported to Transkei.

It ended his mother's fear and anxiety since he went missing five weeks ago.

Mrs Bulkelwa Boyani, a widow with four young children, said: 'He went to school in his uniform and with money for the day on Monday, August 17. When he did not come home, I sent my cousin to look for him in Cross-

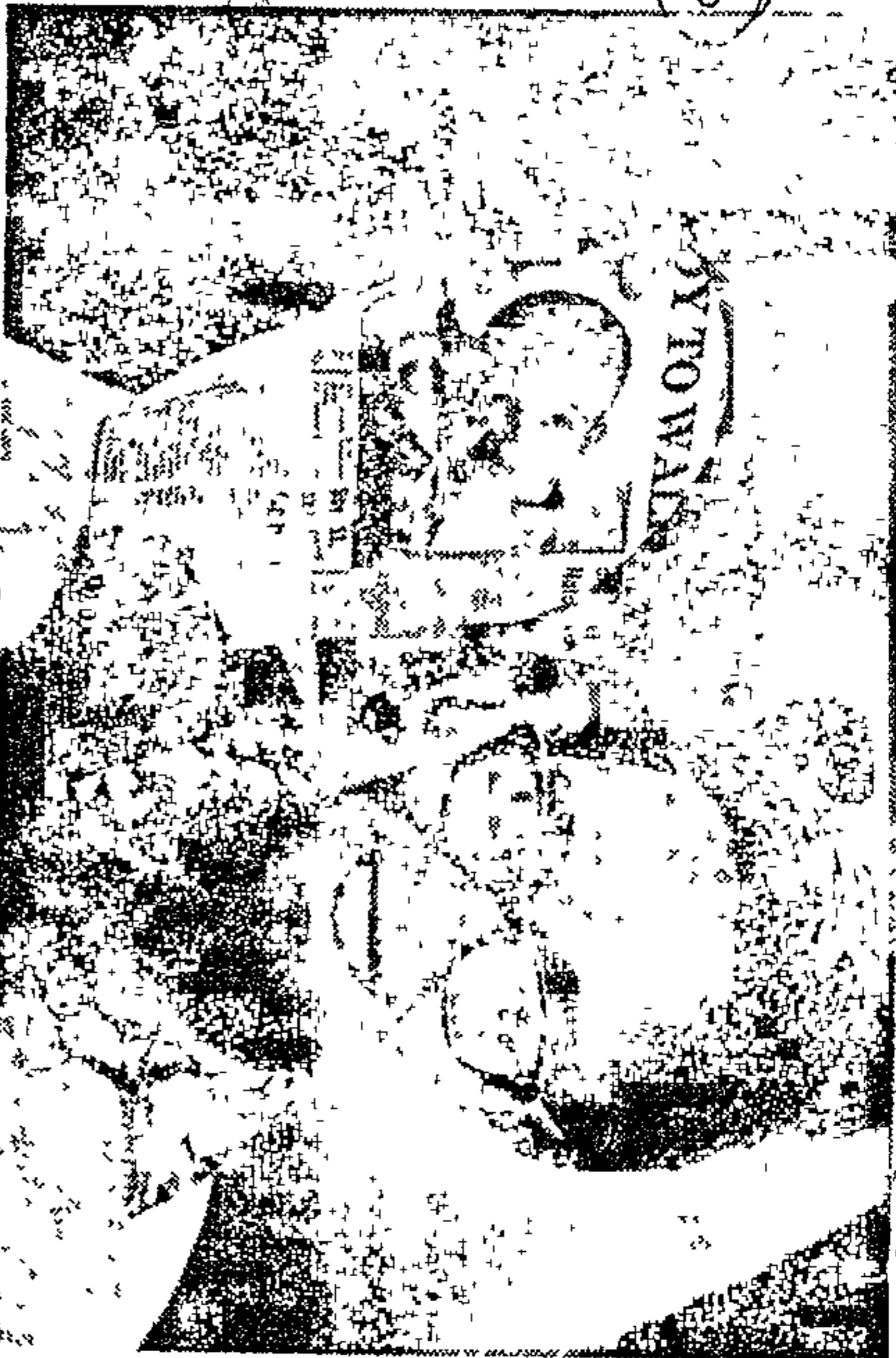
roads, where he had gone before, when he ran away from home.

On the Tuesday evening my cousin saw Goodman in the camp with the squatters and decided to fetch him the next morning — the day of the big raid.'

When Mrs Boyani heard of the raid she went to look for Goodman at Pollsmoor Prison, but was told he had been deported.

'I just could not believe it when I saw his picture in The Argus. I could not sleep that night.'

Mrs Boyani, a nurse-aid at a Munzenberg old-age home, said she thought Goodman would stay home after this adventure.



A DELIGHTED Mrs Bulkelwa Boyani, of Guguletu, with The Argus report which gave the first news of her missing son.

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months its way through

QUALITY CONTROL COSTS (R)

prescribed that he has worked continuously in such area for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years or has lawfully resided continuously in such area for a period of not less than 10 years and has thereafter continued to reside in such area and is not employed outside such area and has not during either period or thereafter been sentenced to a fine exceeding R500 or to imprisonment for a period exceeding six months.

Erab's main contentions against the applicant were firstly that Rikhoto is a citizen of Gazankulu and that the regulations of the Black Labour Act 1964 and of Proclamation B74 of 1968 under the 1977 Black Administration Act prevents any homeland citizen from qualifying under section 10 (1) (b). Secondly the Board denied that Rikhoto had worked continuously for one employer for 10 years. This was the nub of the wrangle.

The court found the first contention not in issue. Although Rikhoto was born and brought up in Gazankulu and is therefore a citizen of Gazankulu for the purposes of the 1970 National States Citizenship Act, he is also a South African citizen by birth. Justice O'Donovan ruled: "And while all black South Africans are deemed to be citizens of such territorial area, this though relevant to the right of franchise does not deprive the citizens of a territorial area of their SA citizenship. Nor incidentally did the loss of SA citizenship to people from the three independent homelands entail the loss of the right to qualify under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act."

The court also found that the Black Labour Act and its regulations "do not purport to limit the right of black workers to qualify under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Act or to require the interruption of the employment of a black worker before he has qualified for exemption under that section."

Also the Regulation of 1968 concerning annually renewable contracts applied to the homeland areas and the manner in which recruitment was to be done. It had no force of law in Germiston where Rikhoto has lived and worked since August 1970 on one-year contracts. Erab did not disprove that Rikhoto had worked for one employer continuously for 10 years and the court accepted his employer's affidavit attesting to the fact.

The essence of Erab's contention was that compliance with the formalities of the "call-in card" procedure (a requisition for labour by a previous employer in terms of the regulation) caused periodic breaks in Rikhoto's service with his employer, Hargram Engineering.

Here the question to be decided turned on what is meant by "worked continuously". Justice O'Donovan found that the general purpose of Section 10 (1) (b) is to exempt from the 72-hour prohibition a small category of persons of proved character who he quoted from a previous judgment, can usefully or satisfactorily be absorbed in the

economic life of the urban community. Explaining the "tremendous implications" of the landmark decision, Sherrin Duncan of the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office told the FM that "the fact that Erab has been ordered to grant Rikhoto's application means that thousands of contract workers who tend to stay with one employer are now entitled to claim 10 (1) (b) rights."

Duncan gave as examples Johannesburg municipal workers and hundreds of applications similar to Rikhoto's on Black Sash files alone. Among the implications of the judgment she added was that many more people would now qualify for house listing thus giving a more realistic assessment of black housing needs which government puts at 160,000 units. Such qualifiers would also be entitled to have their families live with them depending on accommodation and be able to take jobs in other urban areas.

She expressed the hope that administration boards would comply with the judgment and not drag their heels as they did for a year over the Komani ruling.

INFLUX CONTROL (206) Contract workers win

FM 25/9/81
In a judgment that could entitle thousands of black homeland contract workers to permanent legal residence in white-designated SA, the Rand Supreme Court this week upheld Mehlole Tom Rikhoto's application to remain in the "prescribed area" of Germiston. The application was made in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945.

In directing the second respondent, the municipal labour officer of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab - the first respondent) to endorse Rikhoto's pass book, Justice O'Donovan ruled that his prior refusal was in fact a decision not to perform functions in terms of regulation governing black labour.

Erab deputy director, Jan van der Walt tells the FM that depending on legal advice the Board might appeal. The matter is in abeyance till then.

The Rikhoto "test" case defended by the Legal Resources Centre is similar to the historic Komani ruling of August last year in that both concern black influx control to urban areas. In the latter case the right of a wife to live with her husband in a prescribed area - under sub-section (c) - was upheld. Both judgments run counter to government's stated policy intentions.

Section 10 (1) states "No black shall remain for more than 72 hours in a prescribed area unless he produces proof in the manner

OF UNDETECTED UNITS

IRANCE EFFORTS

ff function established to monitor; following page illustrates a

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INFLUX JUDGMENT

206

Influx control legislation suffers a blow as the Rand Supreme Court rules that a black contract worker, Tom Rikhoto, can stay permanently in an urban area — establishing a precedent for thousands of other workers and their families

third parties such

FM 25/9/81

as merch

* Marketing

* possibility of by-passing traditional channels

* Specific habits of the consumer which preclude the

* The market's receptiveness to new and sophisticated products

associations

* Special trade arrangements such as cartels or trade

ones

* The potential growth for the firm's products or similar

income, income distribution etc.

* The size of the market in terms of personal disposable

to political change.

* The extent to which a channel selected may be vulnerable

* The medium and longer-term economic health of the country

CHECKLIST

In this respect a type of checklist as the one below, may be used to determine the market and its special characteristics:

5.12 THE MARKET AND ITS SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

the country's balance of payments position?

* Are governments likely to support local firms because of

repatrated?

* Can earnings be remitted out of the country and capital

* Is the local currency stable or convertible?

* Can local capital be raised easily?

Aspects in this sphere involve the following type of questions:-

5.11 CAPITAL FACTORS

channels.

flow needs before deciding whether to choose long or short

a company must balance it's margin objective with the cash

are capable of generating a quick cash recovery. In effect,

the channels selected for distributing the firm's products

many international firms, it is often vital to ensure that

Another financial aspect is the cash flow consideration. For



SETBACK? Dr Koornhof reflects on this week's "Urban Areas" case.

'Govt abides by court rulings'

THE Government would abide by the decision of the Rand Supreme Court that a black contract worker was entitled to stay permanently in an urban area, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was commenting on this week's decision by Mr Justice O'Donovan who granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, the right to remain permanently in the area. This judgment has pro-

found implications for all contract workers who have worked for the same employer for at least 10 years. It means that they will now have the right to live with their families in urban areas, to apply for township housing, to move from town to town by response to job offers and to choose where they want to work.

In the past, these rights had been denied to contract workers because administration board officials claimed that they could not qualify for permanent residence rights because they had to return to the homelands each year to renew their contracts which were valid for one year only.

In terms of that interpretation, contract workers could never qualify for permanent urban residence rights by 15 years of continuous residence in the urban areas or 10 years uninterrupted service with one employer.

This interpretation has been overturned by Mr Justice O'Donovan's ruling yesterday, Mr Koornhof said. "Seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there will be no deviation from the rule in this case. The record of the case will be obtained and the judgment as well as the implications of it will be thoroughly studied and then action will be taken according to the findings," he said.

The judgement has been interpreted as a "major setback" to Government influx control policy which seeks to limit the number of blacks who can legally live in the cities. Lawyers have said that the judgement has upheld the right of migrant workers who have been working on contract continuously for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years to live permanently in the cities under Section 10 (1) (B) of the Urban Areas Act. Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, hailed the judgement but warned that the lack of family housing for blacks could be a serious obstacle to implementing the court's decision. While there are no reliable estimates of how many people are affected by the judgement, the most recent figures indicate that there are 1,04 million migrant workers from the homelands working in "white" South Africa.

Simon Burton
Bill Cowan

50 years ago whites
were rescued from
rural poverty. But
now it's different

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

SOUTH Africa is faced with an inevitable process of urbanisation by many thousands of rural poor, says one of the most comprehensive studies ever undertaken.

It says the rural areas are congested and that the rural population far exceeds the number that rural agriculture can provide for. Agriculture is deteriorating, and over-stocking of land is common.

The report paints a harrowing picture of rural poverty and destitution and social and economic decline. It speaks of dirty, overcrowded dwellings, high birth rates and high child mortality rates due to malnutrition and unsanitary conditions.

South Africa has to face up to a continued process of urbanisation for some time to come, the report says, and calls for increased industrial development in the urban areas as the only way to reduce poverty.

No — the report is not the latest probe into the situation in the rural areas, but was written some 50 years ago. And the people it refers to had white skins, not black.

The report was that of the Carnegie Commission, appointed in 1927 to investigate the so-called "poor white problem" which was seen as South Africa's most pressing socio-economic issue for many years.

Today, the report provides riveting reading, with often uncanny similarities with the situation faced by rural blacks.

Amid mounting controversy about black urbanisation and influx control, these parallels are demanding increasing attention.

The poor white problem was also large in scale. The Carnegie report found that over 300 000 people — or 17.5% of the total white population — were "very poor". Most of these were Afrikaners, or as the report put it, "people of Dutch descent".

Initially, as Dr Jackie Grobler of the University of Pretoria noted in a recent paper on the poor white problem, the commonly proposed solution was agricultural reform and rural rehabilitation.

However, the Carnegie report took a fundamentally different line.

Landless

It recommended agricultural reform, but also argued that urbanisation was inevitable. "For some time," it said, "we have to expect a further drift of rural persons to the towns."

It found the crux of the problem was the poor economic position of the landless rural whites and that the basic motive of the movement of the rural poor to the towns

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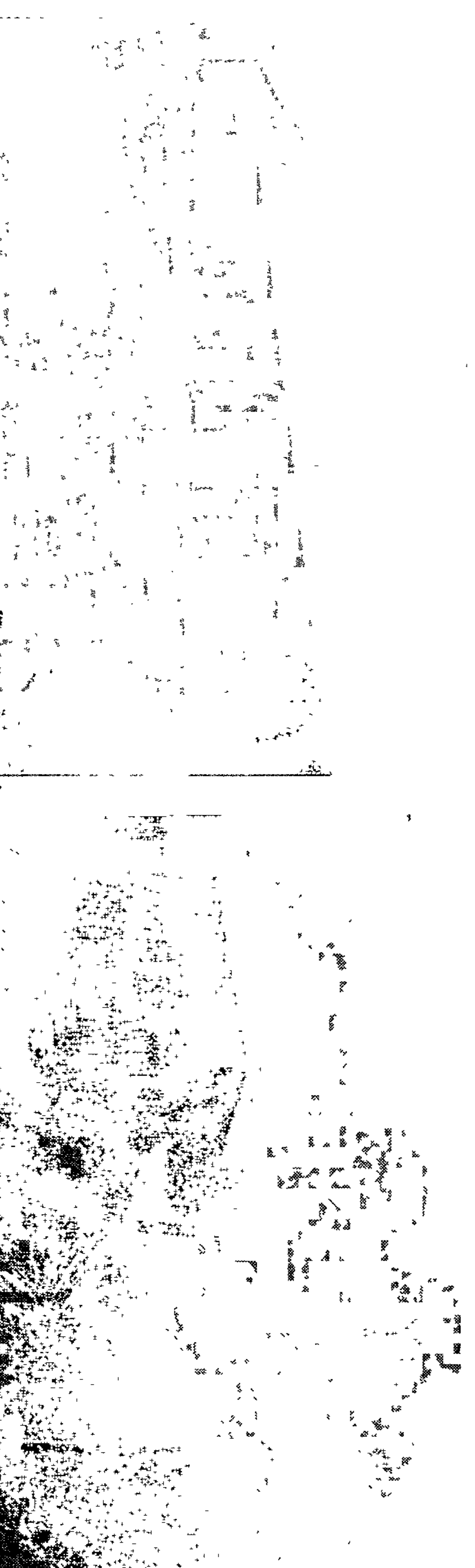
1927

From the Carnegie Commission report... this house was described as a "common type of dwelling" for poor whites

1981

A fairly typical home for blacks in many rural areas... and an uncanny resemblance to the past

The second great trek to the cities



1927

From the Carnegie Commission report... this picture was described as "dwellings of poor immigrants to the cities"

1981

Almost the same scene, only it's 50 years on and this time it's a picture taken in a black township

sire to improve their economic conditions

While the stream of those leaving the farms to find other employment had become so large that they could not be absorbed, the larger cities nonetheless offered better prospects in many ways to poor whites who left the farms

In a key passage, it said "Almost universally we hear the cry 'Back to the land keep the rural poor on the farms and out of the towns'"

Undoubtedly, if this were feasible, the conscience of the nation would be less perturbed because the so-called 'poor white problem' would remain almost imperceptible if the poor were distributed over hundreds of thousands of square kilometres of the rural interior

"But the average wealth and welfare of the white population would be no better; neither would rural poverty itself disappear in this way"

Thus, it called for the development of industry in urban areas to provide work for the thousands of rural poor as "one of the most potent means of bringing about their economic rehabilita-

tion", and added

"If a continued rural exodus is unavoidable, it is clearly our national duty to help to make the transition and the adjustment to new, non-agricultural forms of industry easier

"It is of great importance to ensure that they receive a favourable reception in urban industries and that their adaptation to the new conditions of life is not artificially hampered"

This is in effect what happened — which is also where the parallel with the current situation ends

Crucially, no restrictions were placed on the "exodus" of poor whites to the towns, and this is where they eventually found their salvation

The influx was considerable. In 1890, there were 400 000 whites in the rural areas and only 200 000 in the towns. By 1931, the rural population was 700 000 and the urban population 1.1-million

For long periods, the absolute number of people actually declined in many rural areas

The State and local authorities

also began to take special measures to provide jobs to poor whites

For example, in 1925 the Railways adopted a policy of employing white labourers in jobs previously done by "non-Europeans" — and at a higher rate of pay. From 1924 to 1928, the number of whites employed on the railways quadrupled

Historian

Similar policies were adopted by the Department of Public Works and the Post Office.

Eventually, Dr Grobler says, according to the historian Van Jaarsveld, "it was that adaptation of the Afrikaners in the cities, together with large-scale industrial expansion which made the poor white problem disappear"

Now, critics of Government policy ask why the same solution cannot be found for the "poor black problem", and why blacks cannot also be allowed to migrate to the towns

Among them are Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten

"People often say South Africa could not cope with unrestricted black urbanisation," he says

"But during the depression, poor Afrikaners streamed to the urban areas. How did South Africa cope then?"

"The State bent every muscle and sinew to cope, because these were their kith and kin. The Dutch Reformed Church set up soup kitchens

"Thousands of unskilled and semi-literate whites were absorbed into the State and parastatal corporations. Everybody did everything to cope

"Similar processes have taken place throughout the world. South Africa is not unique"

He adds "White South Africans created a sophisticated system which destroyed the black indigenous economies. The rural areas were deliberately destroyed by the white man to force blacks to work for him

"The system has been very successful. It took away land and livestock — the means to subsist in the so-called homelands

"Now, in no way can blacks be justifiably barred entry to the towns"

Influx control, he says, should be abolished overnight, with the stroke of a pen

"The first few years will be chaotic — but we can live with that. The eventual situation will be to the advantage of the country"

He adds "Influx control is finally an evil system because it is racist"

Today, in the midst of increasing turbulence within the party about its influx control policies, Nationalist MPs concede more readily that comparisons can be drawn

Among them are Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, MP for Helderkruid and a former social scientist at the Rand Afrikaans University, who also concedes that the poor white problem was solved through unrestricted migration to the cities

At the same time, he argues that the numbers involved make such a dramatic difference that a similar solution today is not feasible

Critics point out that current Government policies up to now do not allow any legal urbanisation of blacks at all

However Dr van der Merwe argues that the Government is not denying that a process of urbanisation is taking place, or that it will increase. "It only says that this process must be controlled

"It realises that we cannot continue on the old pattern, and therefore it is looking again at alternative strategies

"The Government's attitude has undergone a dramatic change. Black urbanisation has become such a reality that a process of urgent re-evaluation is taking place"

However, he says it is simply not physically possible to handle the problem on the same basis as for whites during the 30s

"If influx control were to be lifted today, the stream to the cities would be so massive that I can guarantee you we will be swamped. The situation will get completely out of control

"Alas, we are sitting with a problem"

But he adds "The parallels are there — often startlingly so. After all, in a sense, those people were my forebears"

Government backs down and grants ...

ONE DAY'S

GRACE FOR

SQUATTERS

AFTER weeks of negotiation with Transkei officials, the Government has backed down and agreed to the return of some of the deported squatters — but only to collect their children and belongings.

Hundreds of squatters were deported in two successive raids on a camp in Nyanga in August. Since then, numerous other people on the way to the Cape were turned back at roadblocks set up in Gaidock, Worcester, Touws River and outside Cape Town's African township.

The squatters were transported to their 'home districts' in Transkei but many stayed in the capital, Umtata, pleading that they were employed in

Cape Town but needed to become legalised.

Although the Government is allowing no chances in organising the return of deportees — one bus load is being allowed at a time — the Athlone Advice Office foresees many people trying to legalise their positions in the Peninsula when they arrive. The people are not expected to be in the city for more than a day.

To date 3 666 Africans have been deported to

Transkei from the Peninsula and, of these, 2 017 were deported in August alone.

Approximately 700 of them are being housed by church groups in Umtata and have refused to leave their shelters, demanding they be allowed to return and live in the Cape.

They are being supported by the Transkei government which claims that it cannot provide employment for them.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Ashley Dumaqa, said 'South Africa must legalise these people and help them to get jobs because many of them have lived in Cape Town for many years and want to return there.'

INVESTIGATE

He claimed that South African officials sent to investigate the plight of deported squatters in Umtata were aware of the conditions under which they were being housed.

The investigation came after Transkei voiced misgivings at its territory being used as a dumping ground for some squatters who were being forced back from the cities.

Only 24 of the people still in Umtata were found to possess 'legal' employment in Cape Town and were allowed to return. A further 450 who reported missing children and 400 who left their possessions behind will be transported to the Peninsula to collect everything before returning to Umtata immediately.

The first bus was expected to leave Umtata last week and successive buses will run until all the children and belongings have been collected.

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Boy of 11 attempted 1 289-km walk

CT 26/9/81
Staff Reporter
ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD Goodman Boyani who tried walking from Umtata in Transkei to Cape Town — a distance of 1 289 km — to be with his mother, was reunited with her yesterday

A spokesman for the Black Sash in Cape Town said yesterday that Goodman's mother, Mrs Bukelwa Boyani, had contacted the organization after seeing newspaper reports that her son was in Cape Town

Goodman had been staying with the Rev Simon Dyakala

in Guguletu after being brought back on Sunday, September 20, from Umtata by community workers

He had not seen his mother since August 17

Goodman did not return from school on that day and Mrs Boyani found that he had gone to camp with the Nyanga "squatters"

On August 18 he was picked up with other squatters during a pre-dawn raid on the Holy Cross Church, Nyanga

Goodman told the Cape Times this week that after

the raid, the squatters, mainly women and children, were kept at Pollsmoor Prison for a day before being sent by bus to Nciba in Transkei

At noon the next day they arrived in Umtata. The squatters spent the night in a station hall. At 6am the police took them to a camp where they stayed till 3pm. Thereafter, the squatters were divided into two groups and housed either in the Roman Catholic Church or the hospital

Goodman said he stayed at the church for two weeks be-

fore deciding to walk back to Cape Town, a distance of 1 289km. Asked why he wanted to walk back he said simply "My mother was in Cape Town and I wanted to be with her"

Goodman said he was born in Cape Town and had never travelled outside the City before. Umtata was a strange place to him

When he began walking at 10am, he took with him four slices of white bread and a cool-drink. He walked until about 11pm, when people in a passing car stopped to ask

him where he was going. They realized he was with the squatters and took him back to the church, Goodman said

He was very excited when some community workers from Cape Town told him on Sunday, September 20, that they would take him back to the City

Two infants, a boy and a girl, brought back from Umtata by community workers, were also reunited with their families

The two children had stayed with Mrs Martha Sili until claimed by their par-

ents. Mrs Sili said the 3-year-old girl, Nozuko, was fetched by her grandmother, Mrs Lydia Nani, on Tuesday

"At last I found my child," a delighted Mrs Nani told the Cape Times yesterday. Mrs Nani explained she had photographs of Nozuko to the community workers before they went to Umtata. She asked them to bring her back

The second child, a 2-year-old boy, was claimed by his mother, Mrs Angelina Pasman, on Tuesday. Mrs Sili said



Goodman Boyani, 11, who tried to walk from Umtata to Cape Town, a distance of more than 1 000 km, in search of his mother.

Picture John

Pass laws dilemma

Sowunnu

28/4/81

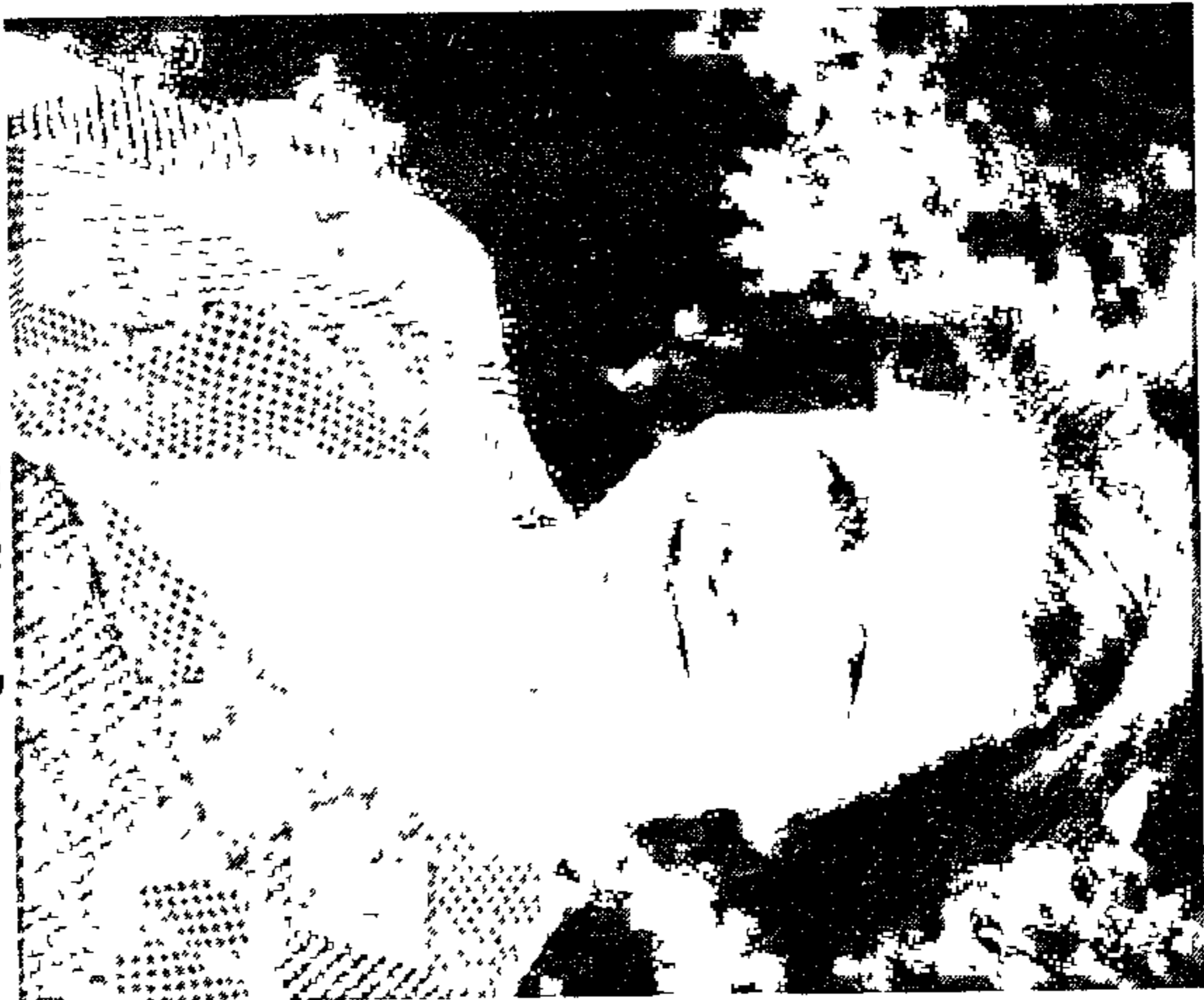
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MRS SHEENA Duncan, one of the champions of the black cause in the fight for civil rights, looks at the actions which have been taken by the Government since 1976 and legislation introduced since that year.

In what she terms "The Myth Of Reform," Mrs Duncan attempts to analyse what was actually happening in South Africa. She argues that, far from being intent on reform or change to policy of apartheid, the Government was in fact accelerating the rate of progress towards apartheid's final consummation.

Mrs Duncan says Government policy remains, as it has always been, one of exclusion of all black people from access to political power and the exclusion of all but those who are necessary to the development of the "white" economy from access to a share in the economic wealth of the white core. The majority are excluded from access to the land as well as from participation in industrial and commercial development.

A director of Black Sash's Johannesburg Advice Office, Mrs Duncan spends most of her time with her dedicated staff, listening to the misery of pass laws victims.



MYTH OF REFORM: Mrs Sheena Duncan.

only remain in town for more than 72 hours if they are given a permit to work.

Mrs Duncan says "the National Party Government has always maintained that Section 10 confers privileges and not legal rights but the courts have taken a different view."

person with 10 (1) (a) or (b) qualifications has a legal right to be with the husband or parent in town as long as they are residing together in a black community.

This judgment is currently being frustrated by officials of the administration boards and of the Department of Co-operation and Development who insist the judgment applied to Mr and Mrs Komani.

Only when legal action is threatened in each individual case are their legal rights recognised, said Mrs Duncan.

She says in 1968 the Government promulgated regulations for the labour bureaux in the bantustans which introduced the one year contract system for migrant workers. Prior to 1968, if a man came to town from a rural area to work and was registered in his job the registration remained valid until he left his job. If he stayed in the job for 10 years, he acquired 10 (1) (b) rights. This was the path by which many people became urbanised.

Mrs Duncan says the 1968 regulations mean that a worker from the rural area may only attest a contract with his employer for one year at a time. At the end of the year, she said, the employer is compelled to discharge the worker and to return him to his home area. "These regulations were designed to prevent further urbanisation and to deny people the chance of qualifying as 10 (1) (b)," says Mrs Duncan.

The bureaucracy, she says, maintains that even when a person remains in the same job for 10 years and more the employment is not continuous because it

is broken and has to be renewed each year. Likewise a person is said not to be continuously resident in town for 15 years if he has returned annually to his place of origin to attest another contract as he is obliged to do by law.

Giving a ruling in Mr Rikhoto's case, Mr Justice O'Donovan said: "In reality there were no breaks in the applicant's (Rikhoto's) employment. At least what was created was the semblance of a series of breaks."

In one of the paragraphs of his judgment, Mr Justice O'Donovan said, "there is further, and more fundamental, reason why the respondents (the East Rand Administration Board and the Germiston Municipal Labour Officer) cannot rely on the formalities of the 'call-in-card' system as constituting a series of breaks in the Applicant's (Mr Rikhoto's) services. It arises from the fact, which is part of the respondent's case that the obligation to

INFLUX: Acting news editor Mandla Ndlazi talks to Black Sash's Sheena Duncan.



comply with these formalities was imposed on the Applicant with the object of ensuring that he, in common with other blacks from the homelands, would not qualify for exemption under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

This objective was not one which is authorised by the legislature.

is the difference between the two cases. It is the difference between the two cases that the obligation to comply with these formalities was imposed on the Applicant with the object of ensuring that he, in common with other blacks from the homelands, would not qualify for exemption under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

This objective was not one which is authorised by the legislature.

It is determined that the central value that...

Caught in the web of such laws, these people flock daily to the office, moving from the different parts of the Witwatersrand, in search of help. These are frustrated men and women, including teenage boys and girls who have had a brush with such laws. In what she calls the "Urban scene — exclusion in disguise," Mrs Duncan looks at Section 10 (1) that states: "No black shall remain for more than 72 hours in the prescribed area unless — She says the only legal rights of residence enjoyed by black people in the urban areas (the group abhorrently referred to as the urban blacks) are those contained in Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. This confers upon those who have lived continuously in one town since they were born (10) (1) (a) and those who have lived lawfully in one town for 15 years or who have worked continuously in one town for one employer for 10 years (10) (1) (b) rights to be in town. The wives and children of these qualified people acquire a right in terms of Section (10) (1) (c) to remain in town with their husbands and parents once they have taken up residence with them. All other black people may

Firmly supporting her statement, is the outcome of the Rand Supreme Court case of Mehlolo Tom Rikhotso, a contract labourer from Gazankulu. He won his legal right to remain in Germiston in terms of Section (10) (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

The outcome of Mr. Rikhotso's case gives him the right to be joined by his family if he found accommodation for them. Also, thousands of other one-year contract labourers are now looking at their own positions with hope.

But, according to Mrs Duncan, "there is a long history of attempts by the Government to limit Section 10 rights." Again one has to look at the statement by the East Rand Administration Board that they will appeal against the judgment in Mr. Rikhotso's case.

Mrs Duncan says in 1964 the terms of Section 10 (1) (c) were tightened and the amendments made succeeded in excluding the wives and children of qualified people from coming to town legally to live in family conditions for 16 years until the Appeal Court handed down the Komani judgment in August 1980.

The judgment meant in effect that the wife, son under the age of 18 and the unmarried daughter of a

Erab to appeal

THE EAST Rand Administration Board is to appeal against last week's milestone Rand Supreme Court judgment on urban residential rights of contract workers

The chief director of Erab Mr Frans Marx said on Friday that the board and its legal representatives were still studying the judgment

I think you can take it more or less for granted that an appeal will be lodged because this is being seen as a test case, Mr Marx said

The judgment handed down last week in the Rand

Supreme Court by Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Gazankulu homeland citizen Mr Mcholo Rikhoto was entitled to reside in the Germiston area because he had been employed by one employer for more than 10 years

EMPLOYMENT

Erab had sought to prove that in renewing his contract annually Mr Rikhoto had terminated his employment

The judgment has been seen as a serious blow to influx control laws

Mr Marx also said he had had discussions with the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria about the case

'Illegal' in her place of birth

CT 29/9/81

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Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Parliament on August 31 that his department had processed 922 squatters out of the Peninsula "after assessing each case on its merits". One of the cases was that of Mrs J N Velemana, described here by ROB MEINTJES.

MRS Julia Nowinile Velemana, born Rylands Estate, 1940, has always regarded the Western Cape as her home

She grew up in Cape Town and started work here as a nanny at the age of 15. Here she learnt to wash, cook and iron for a living, married when still in her teens, packed fruit with her husband on "Baas Gan's" farm, had four children, and suffered the pain of separation from her husband.

In August this year government officials told her she was mistaken — the Western Cape was not her home, they said, but Transkei.

So they "repatriated" her to Transkei under police escort, together with about 1 000 homeless people arrested on the desolate squatter site between Crossroads and Nyanga.

Sent to Sada

Mrs Velemana still does not understand why the officials insisted that Transkei was her home. In the mid 1970s they said her home was the Ciskei and sent her to Sada — on the grounds, she says, that her mother had been resettled there and her rightful place was by her mother's side. But that is another story, with a tragic sequel for the Velemana family.

Left stranded in Umtata in August, Mrs Velemana, who had never set foot in Transkei before, could only think of her children, grandmother, sisters and brother in Cape Town.

She boarded a bus back to Cape Town and successfully ran the gauntlet of police road blocks erected to halt the flow of squatters back to the Peninsula.

Re-united with her family in Cape Town, Mrs Vele-

CITY HALL



Even life in a squatter camp is preferred to "resettlement"

mana described how she came to throw in her lot with the Nyanga squatters in a desperate bid to regain "legalization" of her presence in the place of her birth.

Mrs Velemana says she once possessed a pass qualifying her to live and work legally in the Cape Town area, but officials took it away during the 1970s. Since then she has lodged illegally with her brother in Nyanga.

Tension and fear

Years of tension and fear of arrest as an "illegal" drove her to join the homeless Nyanga squatters gathered near Crossroads. She had been told the squatters' presence in the Cape was to be legalized and hoped to once again obtain a reference book.

In fluent Afrikaans she told how the Velemana family first lived in a pondok in Rylands Estate.

"I grew up there among the Muslims. Then we moved to Sakkiesdorp so that my father could be near to the quarry where he broke stones for Baas Hennie. Like other people in Sakkiesdorp, we made a house with mealie-meal bags which we bought from the Chinaman's shop across the road from the quarry."

When it rained the people of Sakkiesdorp kept dry by lighting fires inside their huts and clouds of steam would rise from the town made of sacks.

When Julia turned 15 she was given a "paper pass" and found work as a nanny near Sakkiesdorp. She married a couple of years later and moved with her husband Simon Velemana to a farm at Somerset West, where all her children were born. Julia worked in the orchards helping the black and coloured workers pack fruit. In her spare time she caught the bus to the Peninsula to cook, iron and tend children for Nooi Petersen. Then the young couple moved to Kuils River.

'Resettled'

About five years ago her mother was "resettled" in Sada, Ciskei, together with four of Julia's siblings.

"They said it was a place for old people who could no longer work. People from Guguletu, Nyanga East and Stellenbosch were sent away on the trains. Then they caught me and said I must go to my mother. I thought that was strange because I could still work and I had children."

After three weeks at Sada, Julia returned to Cape Town to find that her husband had disappeared with her children. She eventually traced him to Crossroads where he was living with another woman. From then on Mrs Velemana lived with her brother as an "illegal" lodger in the Nyanga single quarters.

With the threat of arrest hanging over her head she made a living cooking, ironing and charring.

"I worked for Kraaifontein people for three years. I was a sort of house mother. The baas and nooi were good to me and I worked well there.

But I had to leave because my book was not right and the nooi was afraid. The baas said I could come back if my pass was right."

Murdered

Three years ago Julia's mother was murdered.

The old woman, poverty-stricken in Sada, had travelled to Durban to get money from one of her sons. She needed the money to support some of her daughters' children, who were living with her in Sada. Unbeknown to her the son had left Durban for Sada with the money. In Durban her son's neighbours gave her enough money to catch the train back to the Ciskei.

"The skollies got her in the toilet. They took the little money she had and pushed her off the train just before Queenstown."

The old woman was still alive when railway workers found her lying next to the track at daybreak. She died in hospital. When news of her mother's death reached Julia she borrowed R600 and brought her mother's body back to Cape Town to be buried.

Transkei papers

Despite repeated attempts to legalize her presence in Cape Town, Julia failed to obtain a reference book. She said this year she went to the labour bureau accompanied by her husband, who told officials that Julia had been his first wife. She was given Transkei papers on the strength of her husband's Transkeian origin. But her residence in Nyanga remained illegal.

One day Julia noticed that people were gathering on the plot of barren land between Crossroads and Nyanga. A passerby told her the people were from Langa and were to be given passes and *blyplek*. Julia joined them, without much hope.

"We were just sitting there. But I took a chance so that if they got *boekies*, I would also get a *boekie*."

Julia was arrested and appeared in the Langa commissioner's court together with hundreds of squatters. Her case was postponed, she was released on bail and returned to the squatter site.

She claims an official told people gathered at the site that they were to be given passes the following morning. Before dawn a man came to tell them vans were lining up at the adjacent administration board office.

"But I did not take it *kop toe*. Other people believed we were going to be caught. I stayed there because I did not think a white man would not tell the truth. I went back to sleep. At six the vans came. I did not run away because I thought they were coming to put our books right."

Mrs Velemana was grouped with the "Transkei people" on the strength of her Transkei papers and given back her R30 bail money. One sympathetic official suggested that she be discharged, but another official remained adamant that she board one of the buses taking squatters back to the

Transkei

After being dumped in Umtata, she went to the bus terminus hoping to buy a ticket to Cape Town with her R30. She was warned by a bus driver that police were manning road blocks along the road to Cape Town.

'Faith'

"I was heartsore because I thought I would not see my children again. But faith came into my heart. I said to the man I would try [to reach Cape Town] and see what happened to me."

Police stopped the bus after it crossed the Transkei border. Her heart pounding she watched while police boarded the bus, studied the reference books of several men and then allowed the bus to continue. Mrs Velemana prayed throughout the long journey to Cape Town.

"I can believe in God because I came back to my children. They were very glad to see me. My grandmother said she had been very worried. My brother said 'Die Here het baie goed gemaak'."

But Julia Nowinile Velemana remains an "illegal" in the place of her birth.

There are alternatives to influx control

CT 29/9/81

#23 206
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RIAAN DE VILLIERS probes a major South African problem

THE white South Africans are shocked recently when they saw on their TV screens grim Dr Piet Koornhof depict state actions which seemed more akin to the re-education of displaced war victims than the application of policies by a peace-time government professing to belong to the civilized world.

The Nyanga squatter removals afforded whites a rare glimpse of the reality of influx control — and also exposed the iron fist remaining within the velvet glove of promised reform.

Some may still pin hopes for change on the Koornhof bills, based on the Riekert report of two years ago, which have been overhauled by the Grosskopf committee after the original drafts were shot down last year.

The committee was instructed to ensure that the bills reflected the "content and spirit of the Riekert report" and many still hope that this will lead to a liberalization of influx control.

These hopes, however, seem misplaced.

While Dr Koornhof's original bills failed to reflect some proposed Riekert concessions to urban blacks, they did reflect both the "content and spirit" of the report on influx control.

The subsequent revision of the bills by the Grosskopf committee, aimed at bringing them in line with the Riekert report, can hardly bring relief for the thousands of blacks who see the cities as their only escape from rural poverty.

Thus, South Africans are likely to witness many more Nyangas in future.

Complex

Influx control in South Africa has a complex history and its role stretches far beyond social and economic issues. Leaving these aside, it is widely believed that influx control in some form or another is necessary. On the other hand, many argue that it can — and should — be scrapped.

The case for influx control can be found in the Riekert report itself. It argues that uncontrolled influx will lead to large-scale unemployment, lower wages and a threat to the interests of the established inhabitants in such fields as housing, services and consumer goods.

In an interview recently, Dr Riekert — now retired — said the commission did not calculate how many blacks would come to the cities if influx control were lifted — but said this was unnecessary.

"Obviously, the influx would be massive — not only from the homelands but also from the agricultural and mining sector."

Another major social cost, he said, would be squatting which would not take place in white areas, but in black areas.

"At that stage, the idea in government circles was to grant urban blacks freehold rights and I thought it would not be in their interests to have squatting on their doorsteps and so devalue their estates."

How many blacks will come to the cities if influx control is lifted? It seems only Riaan de Villiers really knows.

Mr Charles Simpkins, sen-

ior research fellow at the South Africa Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, may be the only person who has come up with a figure in recent times.

Mr Simpkins has used a formula devised by two overseas academics, Chenery and Syrquin. After analysing all non-socialist countries, both developed and underdeveloped, they found a mean urbanization path, expressed as a function of GNP per capita.

According to Mr Simpkins, the percentage of all people urbanized in South Africa was 46.7 percent in 1960, 47.8 percent in 1970 and 47.3 percent in 1980.

According to the formula, had there been no influx control the percentage of people in the urban areas would have been 49.8 percent, 55.3 percent and 56.7 percent respectively for those years.

Thus, Mr Simpkins has found, South Africa, compared with other countries, was under-urbanized by about 9.4 percent of total population last year, or about 2.7m people.

Black poverty

But in spite of this, Mr Simpkins believes influx control can be scrapped — and needs to be, as it is the only way to lower black poverty generally.

"The cities will be able to cope with a much greater black population in economic terms," he says. In this situation, volume of employment will increase and wages will drop.

The sectors he expects to expand are labour-intensive sectors such as trade, domestic service and construction — because of the demand for additional housing. The informal sector will also expand.

He shares the view that site-and-service-type schemes will be the only possible way to provide housing, which will in itself effectively offer employment to people who come to the cities.

Supporters of influx control often argue that the cities will be "swamped" if influx control is lifted, conjuring up a spectre of millions of people continuing to pour into the urban areas, regardless of conditions.

Many academics, however, point to important voluntary mechanisms which would control the flow of urbanization.

Thus Mr Simpkins says "As urban unemployment starts to rise, so the incentives for coming to the cities will decrease. They will decrease further as the wage differential starts to close."

Many issues surrounding influx control were examined by the social scientist Merle Lipton in her authoritative study on migrant labour for the Anglo American Corporation, published last year.

She, too, points to various social mechanisms which will regulate migration if influx control is lifted.

Dealing with the issue of how many migrant workers would settle with their families in the urban areas if they were allowed to do so, she notes "There is no more eloquent testimony to the

desire of blacks to move permanently than the existence of influx controls which forcibly prevent them from doing so."

However, she argues that the reaction of migrant workers would be more varied than whites believe.

Eagerness or reluctance to move would be related to the value of assets — usually land and cattle — in the rural areas.

Even if influx controls were lifted, urbanization would be staggered and therefore more manageable.

"However, to cope with the backlog of people who would want to move to the urban areas quickly, there will need to be policies to facilitate house-building and site-and-service schemes in the towns, and also policies to develop black agriculture so as to create alternatives for those without urban jobs."

Ironically, she argues that the proper development of rural agriculture will only become possible when migrant workers are allowed to settle in the towns.

Up to now, migrants have been clinging on to their land for security. If workers could move to the urban areas, migrants would polarize into full-time committed workers and others who would farm full-time.

This would be desirable at both ends, with a skilled, stable labour force for the development of both mining (or other industries) and black farming.

But she warns "Neither of these problems can be solved by palliatives, fundamental restructuring is required." And that, she believes, is highly unlikely at this stage.

Slabbert's view

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official Opposition and a noted sociologist, also believes it is possible to get rid of influx control.

Urbanization, he says, should be accepted as a reality, urban migration should be directed as rationally and efficiently as possible; and it should be accepted that the state cannot provide low-cost housing for all, whether in the urban or rural areas.

"If for example site-and-service schemes and the provision of rudimentary facilities is seen as controlled squatting, then accept that controlled squatting is for the time being the only way to cope with housing problems."

All obstacles to the development of an informal urban economic system which can provide gainful employment for people should be removed.

In addition — but not as a substitute — attempts at decentralizing industries away from the existing metropolitan areas should be encouraged.

At the same time, a vigorous programme of rural agricultural reform must be pursued.

"Moving away from influx control will not be easy, but it will be better than the present system. To send people back to the rural areas is futile — come what may, they will continue to come to the cities."

DD 1/10/81 (206) ~~210-413~~

Squatters may rejoin children

CAPE TOWN — Squatters deported to Transkei who have children in Cape Town may have some hope of being reunited with their children as Transkeian Government officials attempt to arrange a meeting with the South African Government here next week to discuss the issue

Community workers helping the squatters have compiled a list of 93 missing children. However they believe the figure could be much higher.

Of the 93 children on the list 50 have been traced, but are still in Cape Town.

Both South African and Transkeian Government officials yesterday were

unable to say how many children had been separated from their parents.

"We cannot estimate how many children are involved because these people (the squatters) lie to us. They keep changing their stories," the Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G T Vika, said yesterday.

Mr Vika said his government was negotiating with the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Development to resolve the issue.

The Transkeian Government was attempting to arrange a meeting between officials of the three departments in Cape Town next week, he said.

— DDC

Contract worker's historic case brings crisis to influx law

SOME TIME next century, historians are going to dig up dusty copies of last week's press reports and scratch their heads in bewilderment

For the second time in a year, civil rights groups and lawyers are jubilant about a historic legal breakthrough for black worker rights

For the second time, a court ruling has struck a major blow at government attempts to curb the number of blacks who can live legally in the cities

What will puzzle historians, however, is that, for the second time in a year, lawyers have had to undertake complex "test cases" to establish the right of black men, women and children to live together as families

Last year, the celebrated Komani case established the right of women and children, whose husbands or fathers qualified to live permanently in the cities under influx control laws, to live in the cities as well

Guaranteed

This right was guaranteed them by law. But a government regulation had effectively made it impossible for them to come to the cities legally

Last year, the Appeal Court, in a judgment delivered by Chief Justice Rumpff, ruled that this regulation had no force of law. This opened the way for thousands of wives and children to qualify for permanent city rights

Last week, another judgment — by Mr Justice O'Donovan in the Rand Supreme Court — struck another blow at government influx control policy, by ruling that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, was entitled to his right to live permanently in the cities with his family

He instructed the East Rand Administration Board's Germiston labour officer to endorse his pass book accordingly

Once again, the case centred on a right laid down in law and a regulation which, officials claimed, had taken away that right

In terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, no black may remain in a "white" area for more than 72 hours without permission

Last week's judgment granting a Germiston contract worker the right to live permanently in the cities has struck a major blow at government influx control policy. The Rand Daily Mail Labour Reporter, STEVEN FRIEDMAN, assesses the implications.

town, if they received a job offer elsewhere. These workers would also be able to choose where they wanted to work and to change jobs freely, rather than be tied to a particular employer

But workers like Mr Rikhoto have rarely been granted this right since 1968. In that year, the government published labour regulations which laid down how contract workers from the homelands were to renew their contracts



Mr Veli Komani won his case last year

Employers who wanted to retain their contract workers had to renew the contract each year via a "call-in card" and workers had to return to the homelands annually to obtain a new contract

In his affidavit to the court, the ERAB's Germiston labour officer spelled out the view of officialdom when he said these regulations were "specifically intended" to prevent workers like Mr Rikhoto ever obtaining their city rights

The regulations mean, officials maintain, that the worker's contract is broken off each year, even if he returns to the same employer. So he can never work "continuously" for the same employer for 10 years

The intention was clear — to stop the legal influx of black people to the cities dead in its tracks. It thus formed a cornerstone of government policy

main in employment"

The arrangements for renewing his contract were made during his annual paid leave and he had renewed it during his leave. He had worked for no other employer and had been absent from work "on isolated occasions only"

'No breaks'

"In reality there were no breaks in the applicant's employment. At most what was created was the semblance of a series of breaks," the judge found

In other words, he and his employer had regarded him as a company employee and going through the "call-in card" procedure was merely a formality. That, in fact, is what Mr Rikhoto's employer told the court in his affidavit

But Judge O'Donovan went on to cite a "further and more fundamental" reason why the ERAB could not rely on the "call-in card" system to prove there was a series of breaks in Mr Rikhoto's employment

The ERAB had argued that these formalities had been imposed on Mr Rikhoto to ensure "that he, together with other blacks from the homelands, would not qualify for exemption" under Section 10 (1) (b)

But "this objective was not one which was authorized by the legislature." Legal principles prevented ERAB from "utilizing the procedures of the 'call-in card' system to frustrate the purposes of the legislature in enacting section 10 (1) (b)"

The judgment does not, therefore, affect only Mr Rikhoto. It challenges the right of officials to use regulations to prevent contract workers winning 10 (1) (b) rights and opens the way for all these workers to win these rights

Homelands

And almost as great a breakthrough for contract worker rights was a ruling by the judge that citizens of the three "independent" homelands have not lost their right to qualify under Section 10

The judgment will inevitably lead scores of contract workers in the Transvaal — the area affected by the judgment — to apply for city rights

The implications for government influx control policy are immense. A crucial pillar of that policy — the use of regulations to prevent legal and permanent influx of blacks to cities — has been rejected by the courts

The idea of thousands of workers legally settling in the cities without annual permission is obviously not music to ERAB's — or the government's — ears

"It's a totally new ballgame. There are so many people involved because migrants tend to stick to the same employer — the contract system makes it difficult for them to move even if they want to," says Mrs Duncan

She adds that the implications are particularly awesome in the light of the 1979 Riekert commission report, largely accepted by the government

Privileges

"The Riekert plan is to grant privileges to a small black group entitled to live in the cities — while tightening influx control to ensure this group stays small. But the judgment could increase the number entitled to belong to the privileged city group by up to a third," she said

Of course, Section 10 may disappear altogether next year when the Koornhof bills are unveiled for the second time. But some legal men believe the judgment could have a direct bearing on the bills

"In the Komani case, 10 (1) (a) and (c) rights were established. Now (b) rights have as well. Before this, Dr Koornhof could say that these rights did not exist in practice and that he was not moving backwards in scrapping them," says one legal man

"But if he abolishes them now, he would be destroying a right black people have and would clearly be moving backwards"

Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto last week's judgment was in his favour

with the criteria, and the help of employers in establishing their claims may be vital, as it was in Mr Rikhoto's case

Some employers might prefer to have workers "locked in" to them via the contract system. But there are compelling reasons for employers actively to assist their contract workers to gain their rights

They would guarantee that workers were able to enjoy a family life and the security which goes with an entrenched right to live in the cities. It would obviously be a major step in the direction of a stable workforce — as well as an important gesture towards improved labour relations

Labour codes

Besides which, many of the labour codes which employers have signed require them to take steps to counter migrant labour, and helping workers to win their rights would be a major step towards complying with the codes

The stark point remains that the court has established the right of thousands of workers to a permanent and stable city life — a right which is virtually unchallenged elsewhere in the world

"Dr Koornhof must instruct boards throughout the country to comply — and not seek to delay the implementation of the decision or to force workers to continually resort to appeals and legal action to enforce it

"If he doesn't, he will knock another nail into his reformist image," says Mrs Duncan

be exempted

Some blacks are permanently domiciled and may live in the cities as anything but contract workers, and their families from coming in legally at all.

Section 10 (1) (a), which concerns Mr Rikhoto and thousands of other contract workers

Under 10 (1) (c) so are those who qualify — it was this which was at issue in the Komani case

But it is Section 10 (1) (b) which concerns Mr Rikhoto and thousands of other contract workers

This allows permanent residence rights to any worker who has worked "continuously" in the cities for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years

These workers must also not have been fined more than R500, or jailed for more than six months

In affidavits before the court, Mr Rikhoto testified that he fulfilled these criteria. He had worked for the same firm in Germiston since 1971

Mr Justice O'Donovan accepted the argument of Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, instructed by the Legal Resources Centre to appear for Mr Rikhoto, that 10 (1) (b) aimed to exempt "persons of proved character" from the 72-hour ban

Last week, Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office, spelled out what this right would mean to contract workers

Instead of being accommodated in single-sex hostels, they would be able to bring their families to live with them, to apply from town to

For 13 years, the regulation has largely prevented homeland workers coming to the cities as anything but contract workers, and their families from coming in legally at all

According to Mrs Duncan, the Black Sash had some successes in winning 10 (1) (b) rights for workers from officials

Before 1968

"In general, they would let through some cases in which workers could prove they occupied the same hostel bed for 15 years. Then they said workers registered before 1968, when the regulations came into force, could qualify. That is as far as we were able to get."

But Mr Justice O'Donovan has now rejected the cherished official view

Firstly, he rejected the ERAB submission that workers who had to return to homelands each year were automatically barred from working "continuously"

"Continuity is not broken by temporary absence due to illness or injury, or by occasional departures for some legitimate purpose unconnected with a change of work," he found

The judge went on to say that Mr Rikhoto's claim that he had worked "continuously" should be looked at in the light of "the following facts"

Although he had worked under 10 separate contracts, "he and the company had a common and continuing intention that he should re-

ERAB argued that Mr Rikhoto, as a Gazankulu citizen, was not entitled to qualify



Dr Piet Koornhof urged to instruct boards to comply

Mr Chaskalson replied that, as a non-independent homeland, Gazankulu was still part of South Africa and Mr Rikhoto still a South African citizen

The court agreed. But Mr Justice O'Donovan went on a note that homeland independence had not entailed a loss of Section 10 rights

This may not, however, apply to future generations of independent homeland citizens — one of the reasons why Chief Buthelezi rejects "independence"

Mrs Duncan, the Legal Resources Centre, and the ERAB's director, Mr Frans Marx, acknowledge that this ruling affects "thousands of people"

All this does not mean that all workers in Mr Rikhoto's position will immediately be able to claim their rights

An LRC lawyer says that, even if ERAB appeals against the decision, LRC will regard the ruling as binding in the Transvaal pending an Appeal Court decision

But if the board decides to contest the ruling, each case may have to be tested in the courts

Then, as Mrs Duncan points out, Dr Piet Koornhof's department has "not exactly rushed to comply with previous court judgments"

Like some legal sources, she points out that Dr Koornhof initially reacted to the Komani judgment by saying that it only affected an individual case. It took some time for the department to instruct officials to comply, and even then there were cases where further legal action was needed

Months later

Only months later did officials begin granting wives and dependants their 10 (1) (c) rights as a matter of course

Ensuring that the judgment is carried out may take time and the Black Sash, while urging workers to apply for their rights, stresses that they must continue to ensure that they comply with the contract system in the meantime. If they don't, they could lose their rights

A further point is that workers who apply will have to ensure they comply fully

Transkei

Argus 2/10/81

Minister

to act for

squatters

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Miss Stella Siegau, Transkei Minister of the Interior, yesterday spoke to the Nyanga squatters still living in the Roman Catholic Church hall in Umtata and told them she would be going to Cape Town for further discussions on their plight.

Miss Siegau and the Minister of Foreign Affairs the Rev G T Vika, are hoping to arrange for the refugees to be allowed to return to Cape Town to be united with their children and possessions which they left at Nyanga.

Community workers in Umtata have compiled a list of 93 missing children whose parents are now in Umtata.

STILL THERE

Of the 93 children, 50 have been traced to Cape Town and are still there.

Miss Siegau said the South African Government wanted 60 people at a time to return to Cape Town to find their children and possessions, but the people from Nyanga wanted to return together.

The South African Government has sent two teams of officials to Umtata who sought to arrange the return of women to Cape Town in small groups.

However, the squatters refused to board the buses and insisted that they return to Cape Town together.

Rights and responsibilities

The landmark influx control case in which contract worker Mcholo Tom Rikhoto was granted the right to live permanently in an urban area with his family (*Current Affairs* September 25) has important implications for employers.

The judgment in the Rand Supreme Court last week that Rikhoto had fulfilled the criteria (in his case, 10 years continuous service with one employer) to be granted permanent residence rights in white designated SA affects many contract workers. Just how many is not known at this stage. The departments of Co-operation and Development, Manpower, and Statistics are unable to provide figures, while the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) which contested Rikhoto's application cannot even supply statistics for its own area.

However, neither government officials nor members of the Black Sash doubt that the number of contract workers who stand to benefit immediately from the Rikhoto case runs into many thousands. Furthermore, the case opens the door to all contract workers, with the exception of most mineworkers, to apply for permanent residence rights in the future once they can show that they satisfy the requirements of section 10 (1) (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945. These are that they have worked continuously in urban areas for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years.

In addition, the acquisition of these rights gives a black greater job mobility and the opportunity to move from one prescribed area to another.

Settled labour force

For employers, the case provides important opportunities and problems. They can now help black migrant employees, who have had to live in single-sex hostels, to gain permanent residence rights for themselves and their families — an important gesture towards creating a settled labour force and improving labour relations.

If Erab does not appeal against the judgment, all that is required is that migrants who are eligible for section 10 (1) (b) rights should go to their local administration board and apply for these rights.

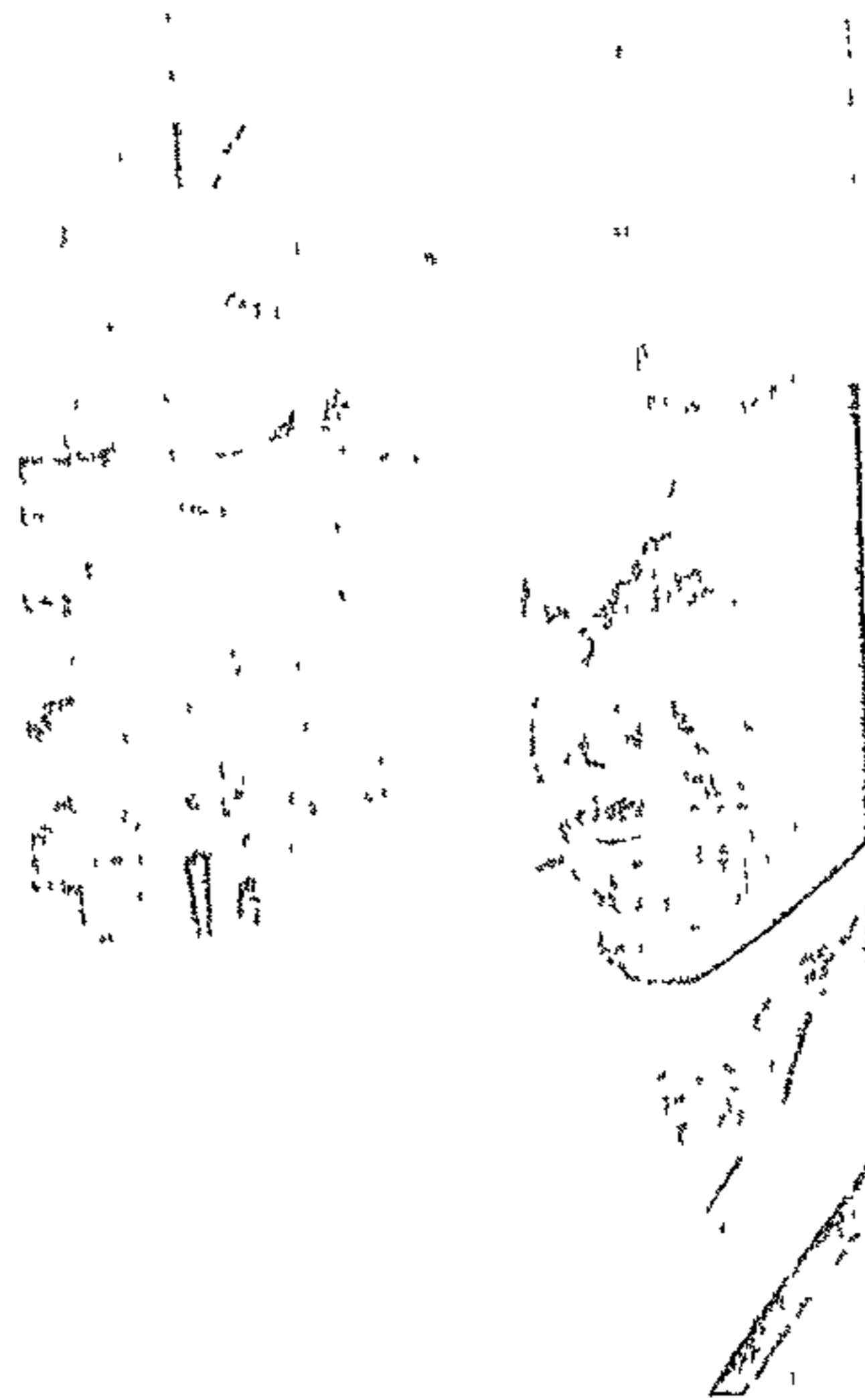
Should the board dispute a migrant's application, it might then be necessary to seek legal advice. A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre, which defended Rikhoto's case, says employers can aid their contract workers eligible for permanent residence rights enormously if they confirm that, as far as they are concerned, the employees have worked continuously for them for 10 years, even though they may have had

to return to their homelands once a year to renew the contract.

Employers should also keep proper records of employees' length of service because administration boards records are sometimes incomplete.

Industrial relations adviser Richard Sutton believes that many responsible employers will be willing to help the contract workers achieve permanent residence rights. He points out that certain employers have for some time made no differentiation between contract workers and those with permanent residence rights.

These employers have regarded the



Former migrant Rikhoto ... help from employers

whole contract system as a nuisance and have even amended pension fund regulations to safeguard contract workers' interests. He cites an example of a contract worker who returns after an absence of three months still being regarded by a company as someone "continuously" employed by it.

Sheena Duncan, head of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg, emphasises the need for employers to inform those workers who are eligible that they can apply.

Trade unionists are going to exert pressure on managements to help their contract

workers gain the highly prized section 10 (1) rights. Veteran black trade unionist Lucy Mcholo urges employers to assist their contract workers and makes it clear that union will campaign on behalf of those employees.

Managements will face the argument that lack of assistance to workers, if they apply for permanent residence rights, is contrary to the spirit of the various codes of employment conduct in force in SA. An important element in these codes is a commitment by employers to improve the quality of workers' lives outside the workplace. Indeed, the EJC code takes an especially strong stand against migratory labour policies and urges employers to aid workers affected by such policies.

Managements, on whom government is increasingly shifting the onus for providing housing for black workers, will face substantial increases in demands for housing as increasing numbers of contract workers are granted the right to live with their families in urban areas.

Management role

Will managements be willing to shoulder this extra burden? Says Ronald Hofmeyr, executive director of Barlow Rand responsible for personnel and industrial relations: "We welcome this judgment because it will enable people who have come to regard themselves as urban workers to build homes in the townships and, most important, have their families live with them."

Like several other senior people in management the *FM* spoke to, Hofmeyr does not know yet how many of his group's black employees are affected by the Rikhoto decision. But he adds "Anyone who is affected would automatically qualify for our home ownership assistance scheme in terms of which we make loans for deposits and then help employees to secure building society funding for the balance."

Sutton is optimistic that employers will aid contract workers who gain permanent resident rights. "You cannot have it both ways," he says. Employers have to choose between the present contract system, with all the unpredictability attached to it, and the chance to help develop a settled labour force. "You have to accept the need for housing," he says.

When the *FM* went to press there were indications that Erab would appeal against the Rikhoto judgment. Some senior government officials were also not ruling out the possibility of legislation being introduced to close the door to the cities which has been opened by the judgment.

However, Urban Foundation Director Jan

P.T.O

Steyn takes an optimistic view of the court's ruling. He believes it does not conflict with the recommendations of the Riekert Commission which have been accepted by government. He refers to the commission's recognition of the permanence of urban blacks and its proposals to rationalise the whole urbanisation process.

Steyn emphasises the need for government to publish and implement the Grosskopf committee's recommendations on new urban black legislation as soon as possible. "One does not want ad hoc policies. One would like to see the Grosskopf recommendations implemented in a properly structured national strategy."

He says the Rikhoto case is an important example of how use can be made of the judicial process to create important changes. "In the past we have underestimated the way in which the courts can be used as an additional catalyst towards the combatting of abuse of administrative authority."

Stov 2/10/81 (8-8)

An appeal ²⁰⁶ for clothing

The South African Red Cross has launched an appeal for clothing for the Nyanga children and mothers recently repatriated to the Transkei

A spokesman for the Red Cross in Johannesburg said the appeal was not a political issue but a human one.

Anyone wishing to donate clothing for the children and mothers is asked to send it to Red Cross House, 77 de Villiers Street, Johannesburg.



It's great to be home for Mrs Mangaba and her baby

MRS ETHELENE MANGABA is relieved to be back in Cape Town after spending more than six weeks as a homeless person in an Anglican centre in Luyata, Transkei.

Mrs Mangaba was one of several hundred Transkeians deported at the height of the Nyanga squatter crisis in August.

Her husband had been quoted in Nyanga for a few days when she was arrested on July 17. Previously they had lived in Langa and Heidelberg, where her husband was employed.

After husband bailed her out but a month later she and her daughter were arrested in an early-morning raid on their camp.

They were taken to a court sitting at Pollsmoor Prison and found to be in Cape Town illegally. The same day, Mrs Mangaba, and her daughter were transported to Transkei.

Mrs Mangaba had lived in Cape Town for five years.

'We were put in buses which took us to the Kei River. Then we took the train to Luyata. I was so lost and disheartened that I started crying.

'Givenness — my baby — was ill during the journey and we were both admitted to hospital when we arrived. I spent four days there and Givenness one-and-a-half weeks and then we were sheltered at the Anglican centre.'

Mrs Mangaba said she had no home district to return to because she had cut her ties with Transkei in 1976 when she came to Cape Town.

She said hundreds of people refused to leave the church shelter because they wanted to return to the Cape, not go to the remote districts in Transkei where unemployment was rife.

While homeland and Government officials discussed the plight and future of people living in the church halls, they sat

and declined to go anywhere other than Cape Town.

Many had made their homes in Cape Town and were garbally employed before their deportation.

So, although a Government handout of R35 000 was made to alleviate the squatters' housing and feeding problems in Transkei, Mrs Mangaba said 'The people were not wanted to return to Cape Town.'

Each adult was given R60 by officials on October 6 and told to return to homes in Transkei or Cape Town. Letters from the Transkei Department of the Interior were distributed urging employers inside and outside Transkei to give preference, when seeking workers, to former squatters.

'We returned to Cape Town on October 8 in a bus full of deported people and were left at the bus terminus in Langa,' Mrs Mangaba said.

Her first visit was to her husband, who was in hospital with a broken leg. He had been injured on duty while she was in Luyata.

Then she sought refuge with friends before going to the Athlone Advice Office seeking to clarify her position in the Western Cape in the light of the letter she received from Transkei officials.

Mrs Mangaba was referred to the Administration Board in Langa and was given a three-month permit to remain in the area because of her husband's misfortune.

She is one of the lucky ones. She is 'legal' until December 31 unless there are new developments, when she has to return to Transkei.

Hundreds of others are 'illegal' and could be sent back.

'They have gone into hiding, living in backyards or sharing rooms, but none has ventured to start squatting again for fear of drawing attention

'I was scared of coming back to Cape Town, scared of being re-arrested and sent back. But I wanted to be with my husband and I have no place in Transkei,' Mrs Mangaba said.

'I have no intention of going back to Transkei,' she concluded with emphasis.

C. Herold

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Orphaned children with no mothers = plight of Nyanga 'orphans'

APRIL 21/61
By Robert Mthethwa

If negotiations between the South African and Transkei Governments for the withdrawal of the twins, Mahongwe and Bongani, may not see their mother for another six weeks.

And if the stalemate on the Nyanga squatters in Umtata continues like many others, the family may still be separated by Christmas or New Year.

The only way for Mrs Mthethwa to see her sons would be to enter the Western Cape 'illegally' again.

Miss Stella Sigcau, the Transkei Minister of the Interior, is expected to meet South African officials to discuss the plight of the 'squatters', now staying in two church halls and a hospital building in Umtata.

ORPHANS

They are refusing to return to their various villages in Transkei. They want to come back to Cape Town.

Meanwhile the 93 children — some say it may be as many as 200 — are staying in Cape Town's African townships 'orphans of Serapong, the No Name squatter camp.

Their parents have refused an offer by the SA Government to send the children to them. They want to return to the children in Cape Town.

The children aged between one and 17 years are staying with 'foster parent' women employed by the Government to feed themselves.

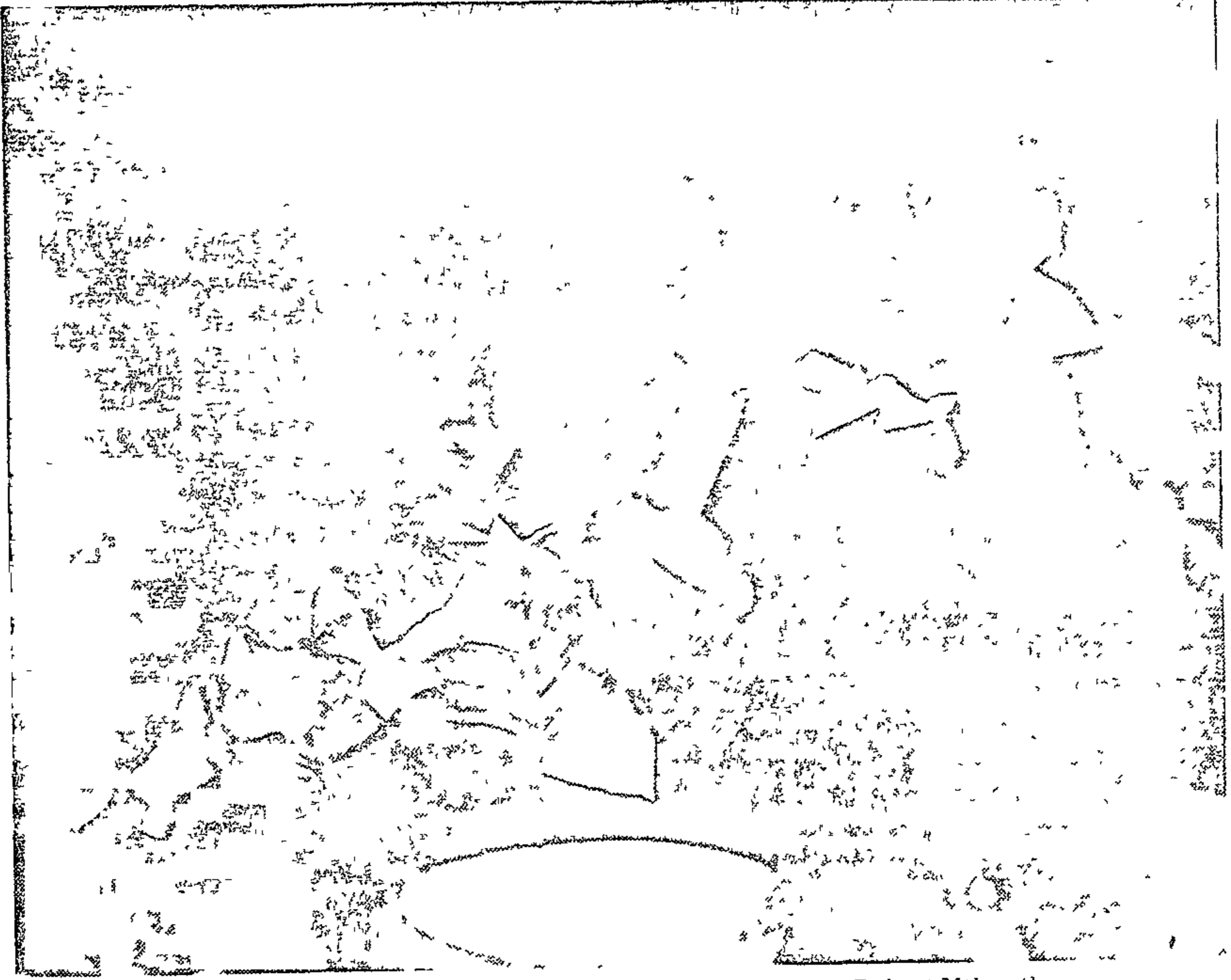
Bongani and Mahongwe have healthy appetites and are staying with Miss Gladys Khomiva, 36, who sells chickens at weekends and sometimes earns about R13.

They share a bed with Miss Khomiva. She shares a room with other people who share a home with others.

CRY FOR MAMA

'The children are frightened, having been in many pass raids.

'They often cling to me at night and cry for their mama,' said Miss Khomiva.



SWEETNESS and No Puka with their grandfather, Mr Robert Mthethwa

When the August car drove up to the children's 'home' they turned and ran.

When an organiser from the Women's Movement for Peace held them they gave frightened screams, their eyes wide with fear.

Miss Khomiva said they thought they were from the Administration Board.

For three-year-olds she says they know the board well.

BRIEF MFD

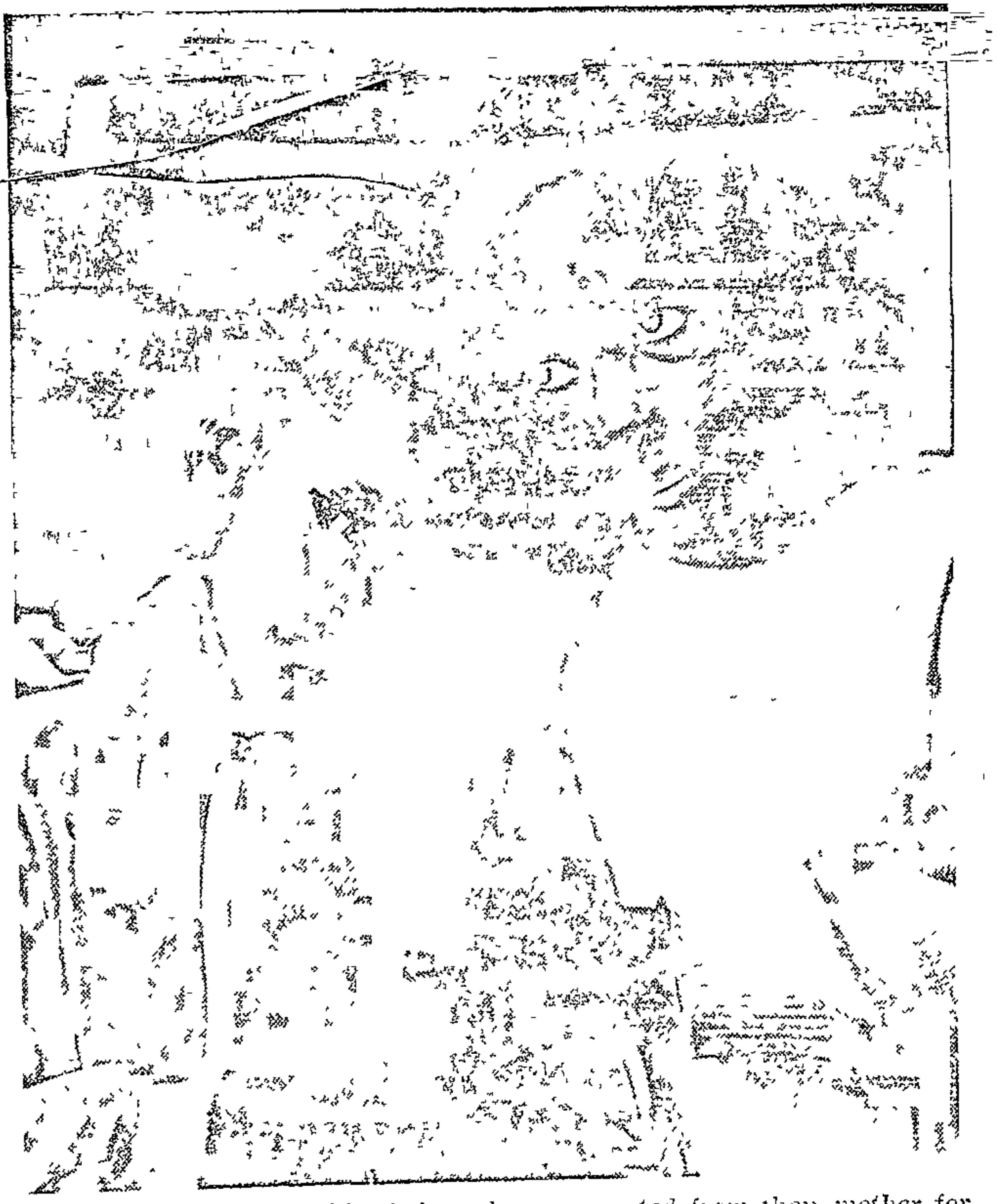
The children last saw their mother about six weeks ago when she left them with Miss Khomiva for safekeeping.

Miss Khomiva said she left Transkei after her three children died of malnutrition and came to Cape Town to 'try again'.

Two other children separated from their parents, No Puka, 9, and Sweetness, 5, call their grandfather, Mr Robert Mthethwa, 67 'papa' and their grandmother, 'mama'.

They call their mother 'sisi'.

'They tell everyone their mother is in jail.



ZODWA, 7, and Zandile, 9, have been separated from their mother for six weeks

115 held in

Agus 6/10/81

Peninsula

pass raid

ABOUT 115 people were arrested for pass law offences in the Peninsula yesterday

A witness said about 20 vans were used in the operation in Guguletu yesterday.

The chairman of the Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said today 'it happened fairly often that more than 100 people were arrested for pass offences in one day'

About 20 vehicles of the Board and the police were used in a raid on the north barracks, Langa yesterday, according to a witness

R35 000
DD 6/16/81
for 206
Transkei
squatters

UMTATA — The hundreds of squatters sent to Transkei from the Western Cape eight weeks ago are to be paid out R35 000

This was announced here yesterday by Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who said the amount had been successfully negotiated with the South African Government

He made the announcement when he handed over the cheque to the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima

He also appealed to the squatters to leave the church halls and go to their homes in Transkei. Those with no homes in Transkei should return to the Western Cape

The president appealed to church ministers concerned to co-operate by closing the church halls and telling the squatters to leave as they would not encounter further problems

"As a member of a church, I am not willing to find myself at loggerheads with the missionaries concerned, so I appeal to them for co-operation in this matter," he said

Police were also urged to see to the peaceful dispersal of the squatters and to ensure that law and order prevailed until the squatters had all left Umtata

The Daily Dispatch's reporter in Transkei reported last night that the appeal was broadcast over radio — SAPA

Expelled squatters

return to the Cape

By Anthony Duigan

Many of the more than 600 Nyanga squatters forcibly expelled from the Cape six weeks ago and who have since been living in church halls in Umtata, Transkei, have returned to the Peninsula, according to church authorities in Transkei.

The squatters were among the more than 1000 jobless who with their families had left their Transkei villages and had been living in a shantytown at Nyanga in the Cape and working illegally in the area.

Last month police raids cleared the shantytown and the squatters were returned to Transkei. More than 600 of them then camped out in two church halls in Umtata refusing to go back to their villages and insisting on being returned to the Cape.

The issue became a political nettle for the Transkei Government because the squatters' expulsion could not legally be challenged in spite of the anger expressed by the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, at South Africa's handling of the matter.

For the past six weeks the Transkei army has fed the squatters while negotiations between the two governments continued.

More than two weeks ago the angry squatters

besieged four South African officials who had been addressing them and prevented them leaving the church hall for more than an hour. The squatters were dissatisfied with what they considered the lack of progress in solving their problems.

CHEQUE

Yesterday the squatters were each given about R60, their share of a cheque of R35 000 given to the Transkei Government by South African authorities to compensate the squatters.

"By early today practically all the men and women had left the church halls where they had been sleeping," a spokesman for the Roman Catholic diocese of Umtata said.

"Most of them went back to Cape Town where they still have some belongings or family. They were given slips of paper, stamped by the Transkei Government, identifying them as the squatters from Nyanga and urging people to help them where possible.

"But I am afraid this is no final solution to the problem. These are abandoned people with nowhere to go and nothing to look forward to. They have no jobs and hardly a livelihood in their villages even if they go back to them."

Star 7/10/87

173
206

Mum almost died for lack of pass

SOWETO 7/10/87
Job

YOUNG Miss Sellwane Duma nearly met her Maker - all because of the pass laws.

For months she tried unsuccessfully to get a pass — a meal ticket for herself and family of six others. She found jobs, but could not work without the book

Miss Duma, of Zone 10 Meadowlands, was sent from one office to another by West Rand Administration Board officials. On several occasions she was told to bring her aged grandmother along. She did just that, but it did not help.

Claims

At one time, just when she thought she was about to get the pass, she claims a board official tore her documents. He said they were all wrong and she should start afresh.

One night three weeks ago it all became too much for her. She waited for her family to go to bed and then filled a tumbler with clothes' bleach.

I saw it as the only way out for me. I had had enough, she said.

After gulping a mouthful of the deadly liquid, Miss Duma, mother of a four-year-old child, went to bed and said her prayers. She

By WILLIE BOKALA

did not expect to see the light of day again.

But she said I woke up early the following morning vomiting blood. I must have collapsed for when I woke up I was in Baragwanath Hospital.

Miss Duma said her suicide attempt stems from long-endured frustration.

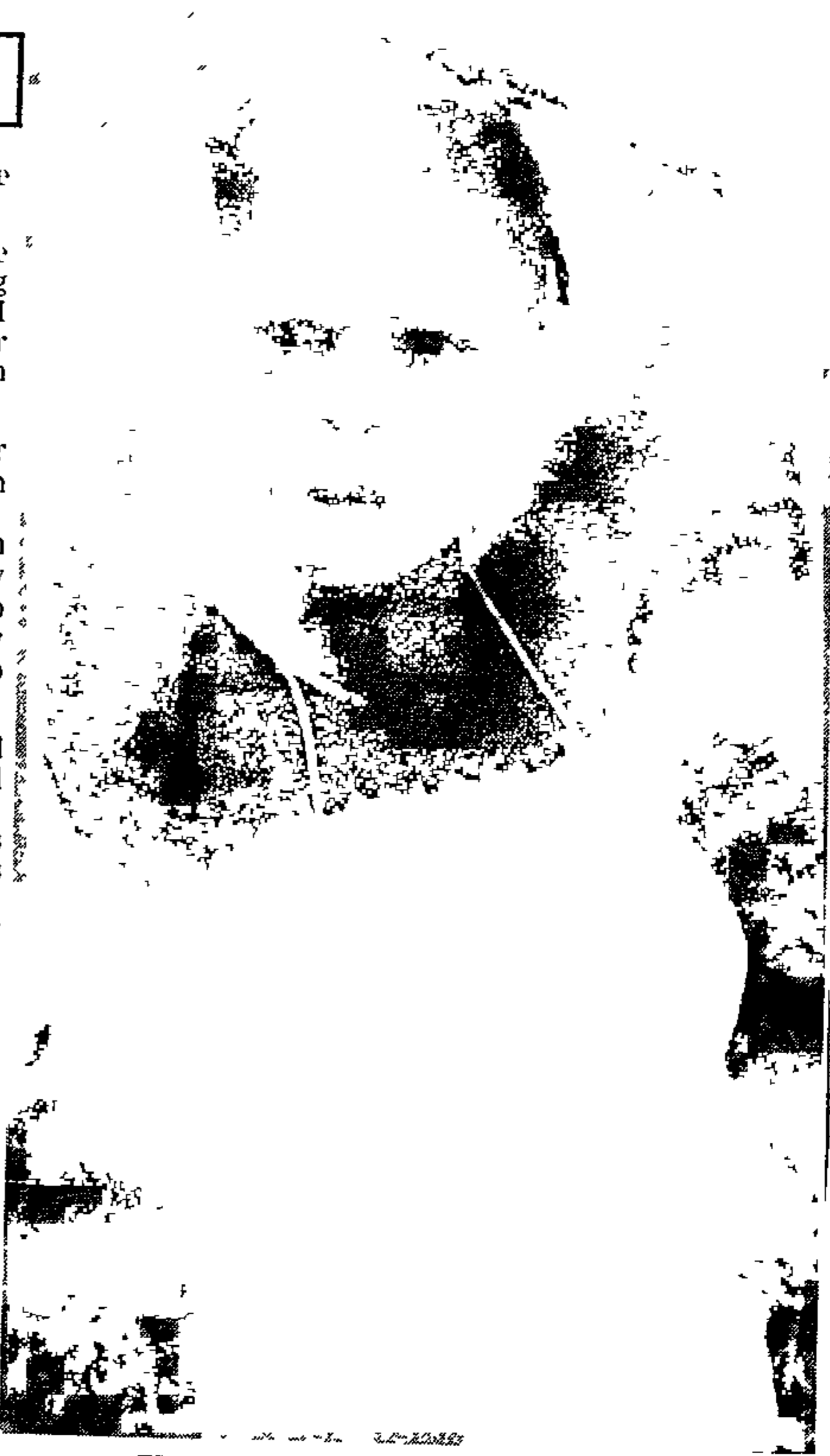
My family survives on my grandma's pension. My aunt who lives with us also can't find a job. So does my elder sister who has also got pass problems.

I thought I would send my daughter to pre-school next year and besides Christmas time has arrived. The pressure was too much for me to bear and although I love my child I saw only one way out, she said.

Plans

Asked about her plans for the future, Miss Duma said: Well, I'm going to give it another try. I don't know what next if I fail again, but doctors at the hospital said they would give me a letter to take along next time I go to the board officials. I'm still receiving treatment.

Miss Duma said she could not understand



FRUSTRATED: Miss Sellwane Duma.

exactly why she could not be issued with the book. I don't understand these things. The officials just tell me my papers are not right. She was born and brought up in Soweto, she said.

ans Deportation of mothers to Transkei (340)
 10 7/10/81 Qc 664-5 (206)
 *25 Mr. C W EGLIN asked the Minister
 of Foreign Affairs and Information:

- (1) Whether his Department has taken any steps to facilitate the return of mothers who are citizens of Transkei and who were allegedly separated from their children when removed from Nyanga and deported to Transkei; if so, (a) what steps have been taken and (b) with what result;
- (2) whether his Department intends taking any further steps in this regard; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether his Department has had any discussions with the Government of Transkei on this matter; if so, what was the purport of such discussions?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

- (1) Yes, in consultation and co-operation with other Departments
- (a) and (b) Pursuant to the undertaking announced by the Department of Co-operation and Development on 24 August 1981 either to send any children who might have remained behind in

Cape Town to Transkei or to assist mothers in Transkei to come to Cape Town to fetch them, at state expense, a team of South African officials was sent to Umtata to interview the persons concerned and establish the facts

In the light of the team's report, a second group was sent to Umtata to assist the South African Embassy there to make arrangements for the return to Cape Town of those women identified as being able to substantiate in some way that they had children there. While only ten were positively identified it was decided to arrange for another forty doubtfuls to travel with them by special bus to Cape Town. The bus was to leave on 21 September 1981.

After all the arrangements had been made and the bus was ready to leave, spokesmen of the crowd assembled there, claiming to speak for the women also, rejected the use of the bus. The crowd thereupon demanded that the whole group of five hundred who had been removed from Cape Town and were still in Umtata should be taken back forthwith. When the South African officials explained that they did not have the authority to comply with those demands, they were mobbed and prevented from leaving the premises until the arrival of the Transkei police. Regrettably the attempt to assist the women concerned had therefore to be abandoned.

- (2) and (3) Further discussions between South Africa and Transkei are to take place soon.

In the meantime, cases where particulars have been provided are being followed up. Any children located in Cape Town will be reunited with their parents at state expense.

State to pay for fetching children

CT 8/10/87

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
Attempts to assist Transkei women allegedly separated from their children when they were deported from Nyanga to Transkei had been abandoned but further discussions would be held with Transkei soon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) on whether his department had taken any steps to facilitate the return of mothers who were citizens of Transkei and who were allegedly separated from their children when removed from Nyanga and deported to Transkei.

Mr Botha said that on August 24, the Department of Co-operation and Development had announced that it would either send any children who might have remained behind in Cape Town to Transkei or would assist mothers in Transkei to come to Cape Town to fetch them at state expense.

"Pursuant to this undertaking, a team of South African officials was sent to Umtata to interview the persons concerned and to establish the facts

Embassy

"In the light of the team's report, a second group was sent to Umtata to assist the South African Embassy there to make arrangements for the return to Cape Town of those women identified as being

able to substantiate in some way that they had children there

"While only 10 were positively identified, it was decided to arrange for another 40 doubtfuls to travel with them by special bus to Cape Town

The bus was to leave on September 21

"After all the arrangements had been made and the bus was ready to leave, spokesmen for the crowd assembled there, claiming to speak for the women also, rejected the use of the bus

The crowd thereupon demanded that the whole group of 500 who had been removed from Cape Town and were still in Umtata, should be taken back immediately

Mobbed

"When the South African officials explained that they did not have the authority to comply with these demands, they were mobbed and prevented from leaving the premises until the arrival of the Transkei police

"Regretfully the attempt to assist the women concerned had therefore to be abandoned

Further discussions between South Africa and Transkei are to take place soon

"In the meantime, cases where particulars have been provided are being followed up and any children found in Cape Town will be reunited with their parents at state expense," he said — Sapa

Cash and job aid for squatters

RM 8.11.81
UMTATA — The amount of R35 000, received this week by the Transkei government from South Africa for payment to hundreds of Nyanga squatters, has been distributed at R60 a person

Each squatter was given a permit, signed by Mr M Titus, Secretary for the Interior, saying "The bearer is one of the people returned from Western Cape, during August 1981. Employers inside and outside Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified"

About 80% of more than 500 squatters have already left for destinations around Transkei while less than 50, awaiting buses to Cape Town, were still in the church halls

Transkei soldiers, who saw to squatters' needs during their eight months' stay, have started collecting army equipment left in the halls — Sapa.

LT 8/10/81 (423) (570)
206

Squatters each get R60 from SA

UMTATA — The amount of R35 000 received by the Transkei Government from South Africa this week for payment to hundreds of Nyanga squatters here has been distributed at R60 a person

The distribution was made by the Transkei Secretary for Interior, Mr M Titus, and his senior assistants before the squatters were ordered to vacate the church halls to their homes, either in Transkei or back into the Western Cape

Each adult squatter was furnished with a work-seeker's permit. The typewritten scripts, without an official government stamp, were signed by Mr Titus

They read "The bearer is one of the people returned from Western Cape during August, 1981. Employers inside and outside Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified"

About 80 percent of the more than 500 squatters have already left for destinations around Transkei while less than 50, who were still awaiting to board buses to Cape Town tomorrow, were still occupying the church halls

Early this week, the Trans-

kei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, urged that the squatters "leave those church halls that are not their homes, and urged the church missionaries to cooperate in the matter and told the Transkei police to ensure that law and order prevailed until all the squatters had left Umlata

Transkei army soldiers, who helped feed the squatters and saw to their needs during their stay here, had already started collecting blankets and other army equipment left in the halls

— Sapa

Squatters back in City

CT 8/10/87
City 206

Staff Reporter

AT least 200 of the more than 600 squatters who were deported to Transkei after police raids in Nyanga over the past few months have returned to Cape Town.

Four hundred squatters are said to have left Umtata on Tuesday night for Cape Town.

Community workers confirmed last night that 200 squatters from Umtata had arrived back in the City yesterday in four buses.

One hundred more squatters are expected to arrive in Cape Town by train and it is believed that an additional 100 have been trickling into the Peninsula over the past few weeks.

August 9/10/81

Ten held in swoop at Guguletu church

~~200~~ 200

ABOUT 10 people were arrested at 4 am today in a raid on St Gabriel's Church in Guguletu.

They were all men — not squatters back from Transkei — and were part of the group of homeless people staying at the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga six weeks ago.

According to a witness, six vans arrived at the church before dawn.

The men arrested were among a group of 14 who had been staying at the church for several weeks. The authorities had been aware that they were there since last Thursday.

The men had been negotiating to have their presence in the Peninsula legalised.

Last week five of the men submitted a list of 200 names to the Chief Labour Officer of the Administration Board, Mr G N Lawrence, asking that their position be legalised. The Security Police sub-

sequently visited the church.

The chairman of the Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen confirmed today that about 10 people were arrested at the church in a 'normal inspection operation'.

INDIVIDUAL

He said the deported people who had returned from Transkei this week would be treated in the 'normal way'.

'We will look at the legal position of each individual and then act accordingly'.

There had been no congregation of people at any single place.

About 300 people who have returned to Cape Town from Transkei in the past few days are scattered throughout the townships. They held a meeting yesterday but no decision was taken.

More squatters are expected to arrive today by bus and train from Transkei.

ERAB APPEAL (206)

The East Rand Administration Board says it will appeal against the outcome of the Section 10 test case decided two weeks ago in the favour of contract labourer Tom Rikhoto. If the Erab appeal fails, the court's decision will pave the way for thousands of contract workers to obtain permanent urban residential rights

FM 9/10/81

CAPE TOWN — The South African and Transkei Governments have agreed on a procedure for the deported Nyanga squatters to return to Cape Town on certain conditions

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that anyone who came to Cape Town "irregularly" would be returned

He said a meeting here yesterday between Transkei's ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior and the South African ministers of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development.

DOB 9/10/87
105 206

Squatters: SA, Transkei agree on procedure

They discussed the question of Transkei citizens who were removed to Umtata when found to be illegally in the Cape Peninsula

"It was confirmed that those who had left chil-

dren, possessions and firm employment in the Peninsula would be permitted to return to Cape Town and methods of implementing this procedure were agreed upon

"However, anyone who

comes here irregularly will be returned

"It was also confirmed that the South African payment of R35 000 to Transkei last week was a contribution to the cost of feeding those removed to Umtata, who had not yet gone to their places of residence" the statement said

The statement did not say whether or not these people would be allowed to return to the Cape Peninsula permanently, nor did it indicate whether the 500 squatters who returned to Cape Town this week or are on their way were part of this agreement. — PC

199/10/87
Squatters
meet in
Cape

CAPE TOWN — Five busloads of squatters, numbering about 300 people, who have returned here from Transkei over the last two days, met in Guguletu yesterday.

They discussed their difficulty in finding places to stay but no decision was taken and they spent last night scattered throughout the black townships.

Two further busloads of squatters were expected to arrive here either late last night or early this morning.

All of the squatters who have returned here had letters signed by the Transkeian Secretary of Interior, Mr M Titus.

Agreement, Page 8.

SA and Kei agree on deportees

RDM 9/10/81

206
~~270~~

Political Staff

THE South African and Transkei governments have agreed on a procedure for the deported Nyanga squatters to return to Cape Town on certain conditions.

However, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement yesterday that anyone who came to Cape Town "irregularly" would be returned.

He said a meeting took place in Cape Town yesterday between the Transkei's Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior and the South African ministers of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development.

They had discussed the question of Transkei citizens "who were removed to Umtata when found to be illegally present in the Cape peninsula."

Payment

"It was confirmed that those who had left children, left possessions and firm employment in the peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town and methods of implementing this procedure were agreed upon.

"However, anyone who comes here irregularly will be returned."

"It was also confirmed that the South African payment of R35 000 to Transkei last week was a contribution to the cost of feeding the persons removed to Umtata, who had not yet gone to their places of residence," the statement said.

The statement did not say whether these people would be allowed to return to the Cape peninsula permanently or not, nor did it indicate whether the 500 squatters who returned to Cape Town this week, or are on their way, were part of this agreement.

Langa Commissioner's Court
Hawald 9/10/81 RC 701-2 (206)
*7 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the investigation into the conduct of the two presiding officers at the Langa Commissioner's Court has been completed; if so, with what result?

OBER 1981

702

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

The investigation referred to has been completed, but from the nature of the case it has been difficult to find proof for these remarks as such remarks do not appear in the minutes of the court. In some cases some of the alleged remarks were quoted out of context, with the result that completely different connotations were given to them.

In general it was found that the remarks had not been made to hurt or to insult, but were rather due to thoughtlessness or a lack of understanding with regard to the impact of such remarks.

The Department is nevertheless concerned about the poor image of the Department and the administration of justice in the country created by such remarks, and circulars pointing out the dangers of such thoughtless actions have been circulated to all legal officers of the Department on 12 September 1980 and again on 21 September 1981.

With regard to the officers concerned, the matter is further being dealt with departmentally.

Squatters back, more expected

CT 9/10/81 206

Staff Reporter

FIVE busloads of squatters, about 300 people, who have returned to Cape Town from the Transkei over the last two days, held a meeting in Guguletu yesterday.

The squatters discussed their difficulty in finding places to stay but no decision was taken and the squatters spent last night scattered throughout the black townships.

Two further busloads of squatters were expected to arrive in Cape Town either late last night or early this morning. Squatters are also expected to arrive in Cape Town by train from Umtata.

The return of the squatters to Cape Town comes after a request on Tuesday by the Transkeian Government that the 600 squatters, who had been temporarily housed in the Roman Catholic Church in Umtata, leave then accommodation and return to their homes either in the Transkei or Cape Town.

Asked to leave

They were given R60 each by the Transkeian Government before being asked to leave.

The money came from the R35 000 handed over to the Transkeian Government for the squatters by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Monday.

Some of the squatters yesterday confirmed they had used part of the R60 to buy bus tickets to Cape Town. The tickets cost R20.

All the squatters who have returned to Cape Town were in possession of a letter signed by the Transkeian Secretary of Interior, Mr M Titus.

The letter, which was shown to the Cape Times yesterday, said "The bearer hereof is one of the people returned from the Western Cape during August 1981. Employers inside and outside the Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified."

'Not dealing'

The director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr Alf Louw, said yesterday that the board was not dealing with the return of the squatters to Cape Town. The matter was being dealt with by the departments of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, met the Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev G T Vika, and the Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Siegau, in Cape Town yesterday morning.

The meeting, which lasted two hours, held to discuss "largely the subject of Transkeians who are illegally staying in the Cape Peninsula", the spokesman said.

Squatters: SA, Transkei agree

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African and Transkei governments have agreed on a procedure for the deported Nyanga squatters to return to Cape Town on certain conditions.

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question of Transkei citizens "who were removed to Umtata when found to be illegally present in the Cape Peninsula".

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PD 10/10/81
Squatters

344-206 103
flood advice office

CAPE TOWN — Homeless former Nyanga squatters flooded the Athlone Advice Office yesterday after returning to Cape Town by bus from Transkei this week.

Confusion reigned as Black Sash workers tried — and failed — to obtain clarity from government and board officials as to whether the return of the squatters had official sanction.

Reports that 20 buses heading for Cape Town

had been stopped at Worcester by police and the passengers screened by administration board officials added to the confusion.

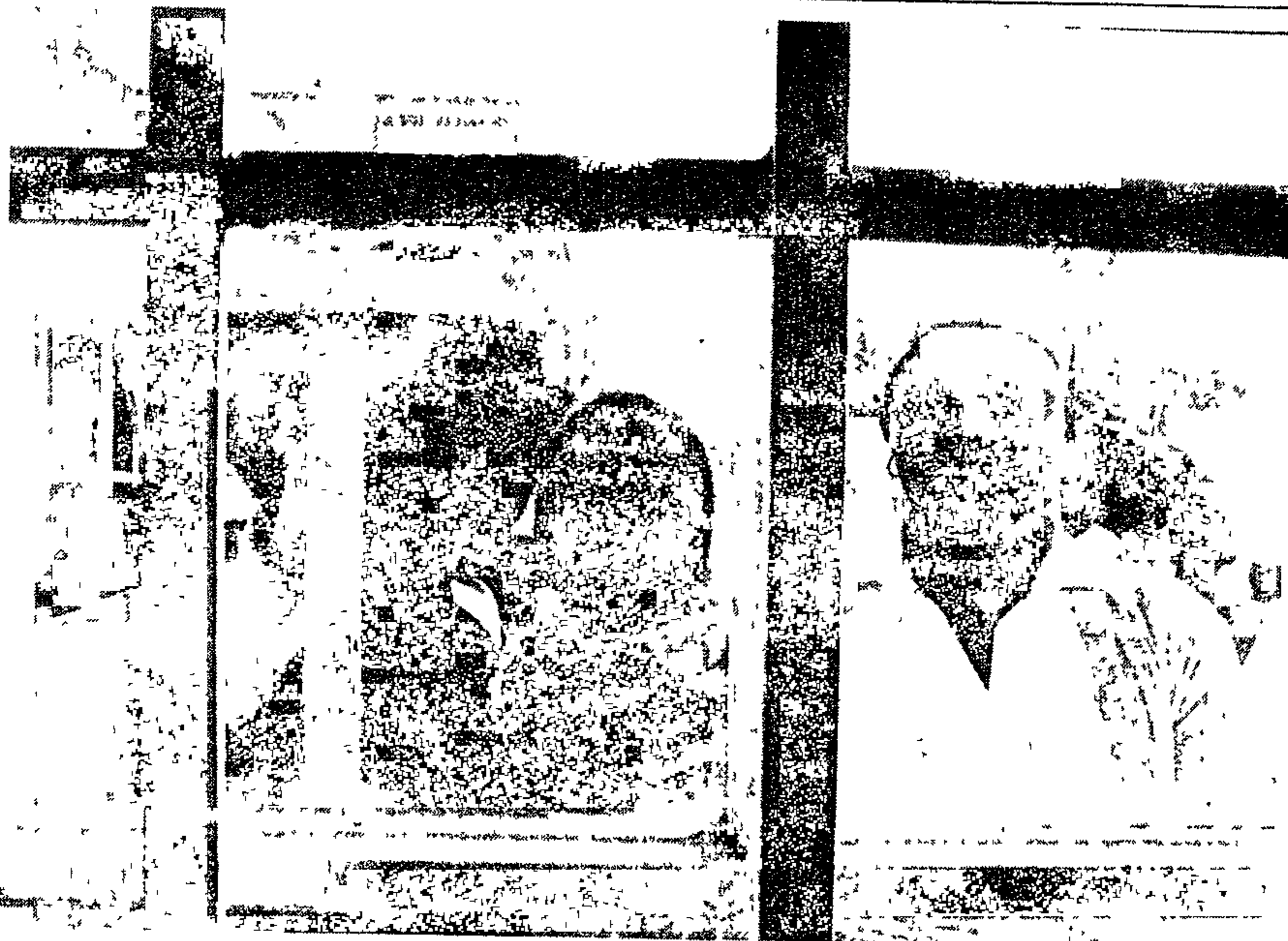
By mid-afternoon the Black Sash had heard more than 100 cases of people seeking advice on how to obtain jobs, housing and reference books.

"It's a complete shambles," said Mrs R N Robb, director of the advice office. "We've been trying to find out all day how to

advise these people and nobody seems to know.

"We're trying to find out why they were allowed in after being prevented from returning to Cape Town for close on eight weeks."

She expressed the hope that firms would be allowed to take back the people who had been in their employment before the mass arrests at the Nyanga squatter site in August — DDC



Back in Cape Town — but the ordeal is not over for the hundreds of squatters who have arrived back from Transkei during the past few days. For Makhonza Ngwane, his eight-month-old daughter and his wife, there was still total confusion. Will they succeed in finding accommodation, work and legalization of their presence in the area? At the Athlone Advice Office yesterday Black Sash workers were unable to provide answers to any of those questions.

Picture: Clarence Muller

Former squatters seek advice

By ROB MEINTJES

HOMELESS former Nyanga squatters flooded the Athlone Advice Office yesterday after returning to Cape Town by bus from Transkei this week.

Confusion reigned as Black Sash workers tried — and failed — to obtain clarity from government officials as to whether the return of the squatters had official sanction.

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been stopped at Worcester by police and the passengers screened by Administration Board officials added to the confusion.

By mid-afternoon the Black Sash had heard more than 100 cases of people seeking advice on how to obtain jobs, housing and reference books.

"It's a complete shambles," said Mrs R N Robb, director of the Advice Office.

"We've been trying all day to find out how to advise

these people and nobody seems to know."

It was not clear last night where the squatters were going to spend the night and Mrs Robb said she imagined they would be staying "all over the place".

It is believed the squatters will seek refuge in church halls and with private individuals in the townships.

The former squatters were given R60 each by the Transkeian Government this week and asked to leave the church halls in Umtata

where they had been living since their "deportation" from Cape Town in August.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said this week that at a meeting with Transkeian cabinet ministers "it was confirmed that those who had left children, possessions and firm employment in the Peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town and methods of implementing this procedure were agreed upon. However, anyone who comes here irregularly will be returned."

'Desperate' squatters petition NGK

Argus 12/10/81

340 206 103

A PLEA written 'in utter desperation' by Nyanga deportees was handed to a Ned Geref Kerk minister yesterday after a service attended by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

Thirteen Nyanga women — three with babies — 'squatted' outside the church, in Rondebosch, until the service ended

The women were deportees who returned to Cape Town last week from Transkei.

They said 'If Mr Botha wants to talk to us, we will talk'

When the Prime Minister emerged with the rest of the congregation, however, he entered his car without glancing at them

The Rev C H Latsky accepted the statement from Mrs Florence Njajula

It said 'We have suffered greatly through actions by members of

your church who profess the same faith as we do

'We have been forcefully separated as families and as a community, we women forced to live apart from our husbands

'We have even been separated from our children during the number of deportations we have been subjected to recently

'We are being forced to live in places where we find no work or food, and have witnessed the painful

deaths of our children through starvation

'We find our return to such places impossible, and it is in utter desperation that we implore you, in the name of God, To,

● Stop the continued separation of our families

● Stop the humiliation we suffer as a consequence of constant hounding like animals and criminals

● Prevent our removal to areas of starvation

● Enable us to live united family lives

The statement was signed by five women under the heading 'The Nyanga Bush People'

Mr Latsky said the women would have been welcomed into the church had they arrived earlier

He told them 'I pray for black, for white and for coloured in my church but we also do a great deal in Nyanga and other areas for the black people'

Only one of the congregation a woman spoke to 'the bush people'



THE Nyanga 'bush people' squatting outside the Rondebosch NG Kerk yesterday. The women presented a petition to the NG minister, the Rev C H Latsky, pleading for a stop to removals and family separation.

Poverty, squattling blamed on State policy

Argus 12/10/81

207

271 \$ 206

Education Reporter

MORE than a million Africans have been forcibly relocated and the Government plans to move another million

In spite of this, a Human Sciences Research Council survey estimates that 75 percent of the African population will be urbanised by 2000.

This means that 21-million Africans will need housing in urban areas within 20 years

UCT PAPER

These are figures in a paper produced by the University of Cape Town Centre for Intergroup Studies in response to the squatter crisis in the Western Cape this year

The paper, which will be publicly available next Monday, outlines the history of squatting and legislations about influx control

It analyses the reasons for the crisis and suggests policy guidelines

A large section of the paper, by Mr Graham Howe, deals with the economic non-viability of the homelands which led to the crisis

INCREASES

'From 1960 to 1980 the number of homeland migrant labourers in the common (white) area increased from 651 000 to between 1,4 and two million 'Commuters' tripled between 1970 and 1979 to 750 000

'In 1975, average per capita income from sources within the homelands was R73, while that of the common area was R1 546'

The South African Government contribution to homeland public spending was about 88 percent between 1975 and 1980

In 1980 the homeland Gross National Product was less than 5 percent of the total South African GNP

'Estimates have put homeland unemployment between 20 and 30 percent, higher than both the overall unemployment rate and the African unemploy-

ment rate in the common area'

Any long-term programme to create employment would require extensive private and/or Government investment

'Such a programme — based upon the ideology of apartheid — would require economically inefficient investment (which could yield a better return if used in a more developed area)

'Producing one job in the homelands is vastly more expensive than producing an equivalent job in the common area'

COMPOUNDED

The fact that the average population density of the homelands was four times that in the common area compounds the effects of the lack of financial resources. Erosion and overgrazing is encouraged

The paper says the policies of influx control and large-scale relocation have led to 'a unique situation of under-urbanisation'

The imbalance in urban and rural populations has been estimated at three million

500 000 EACH

If urbanisation took its natural course, the six existing industrial complexes, including Cape Town, would each need to absorb an extra 500 000 rural migrants immediately

The section concludes that Government policy is responsible for homeland deterioration under the strain of 'massive overpopulation' and excessive demand on natural resources. It has devastated family life because of increasing dependency on migrant labour

BIRTHRATE

'These effects are exacerbated by the fact that policies promoting underdevelopment indirectly act as a booster to the country's population explosion.

'The change from a rural to modern culture, accompanied by a shift in values and traditions, tends to retard population growth'

Evicted squatters NGK: End our suffering

RDM 12 10 81 Mail Correspondent

A DEPUTATION of black women yesterday submitted a petition to the white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk asking it to intercede with the Government on the plight of thousands of displaced squatters.

The petition from "the people of Nyanga bush", addressed to the NGK of South Africa, was handed to a Rondebosch dominee by a group of 10 women, including two mothers with their children

SA visit changed me, says Chisholm

Mail Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm has returned from seeing Cape Town squatters' shacks bulldozed and declared her support for an "armed struggle".

Speaking before about 1 000 people, with the secretary-general of the banned South African National Congress (ANC) Mr Alfred Nzo, Mrs Chisholm said her visit had "changed her life", and she would return to South Africa and Angola soon for a "private, unofficial" visit.

Status

Mrs Chisholm told the Southern Africa Solidarity Conference she had been treated as an "honorary white" in SA

But she had been determined to see for herself what South Africa was like, even if it meant she had to "get into the enemy camp"

At Nyanga, she said, she and a group of Congressmen had seen police burning squatter shacks and forcing squatters to leave.

She said a policeman she had asked about what she was seeing had told her not to get too emotional, as this was the way of life the squatters were used to.

It appealed to the church "to put an end to our suffering through the guidance of those responsible who share in your membership".

Ds C H Latsky said the group arrived after the morning service and after "a very nice meeting" he had passed their message on to Ds G S Moller, Moderator of the Cape Synod of the NGK.

The petition reads, in part "It is now in utter desperation and suffering that we implore you in the name of God to stop the continued separation of our families, stop the humiliation we suffer as a consequence of constant hounding like animals and criminals, prevent our removal to areas of starvation and enable us to live united family lives in a Christian way in areas of our choice

Courage

"We pray, too, that soon we may all be able to live as a loving Christian family free from oppression and fear; and for your courage and strength to make this a reality. Your brothers and sisters in Christ, the Nyanga Bush people."

Ds Moller said later that the NGK was providing aid to displaced squatters, but added it was an "over-simplification" to think the Church could ask the Government to end the squatter problem

"We have two congregations, in Nyanga and Guguletu. We have an agreement with their ministers and church boards that we will provide money, food and clothing should these be needed," he said

"After the Crossroads evictions, our doors were open for aid for those evicted, and our liaison committee discussed the squatter problem with Government officials.

"Ideally we should not have a squatter situation and we are working towards the provision of houses, schools and health services.

"But it cannot be done overnight. It is a hard fact that families are being divided, and my sympathies are with them. But personally, I cannot see how influx control can be stopped without chaos in the Western Cape."

Ds Moller said that in a recent church newsletter he had criticised the eviction of squatters in wet winter weather

Jobless

The country was faced with a vast unemployment problem which could not be solved overnight

"To imagine we can go to the Government and ask them to stop the squatting problem is an over-simplification. The Church is not the State and the State is not the Church

"Money is needed to provide housing, schools, hospitals. It does not just rest with the Afrikaans people. They only control 13% of the money and trade. The English and the Jews control 87%," he said

Asked whether his Church, in the light of its attitude to squatters, approved of mixed church services, Dominee Moller said coloured people were welcome in Peninsula NGK churches, but the church did support separate development

Squatters appeal to DRC for help

CT 12/10/81

246 206 103

Staff Reporter

A PETITION appealing for mercy for thousands of displaced squatters was yesterday submitted to the Dutch Reformed Church

The petition from "the people of Nyanga Bush", addressed to the NG Kerk of South Africa, was handed to a clergyman of the Dutch Reform Church, Rondebosch, yesterday by a deputation of 10 black women, including two mothers and their children

It appealed to the church "to put an end to our suffering through the guidance of those responsible who share in your membership"

The Rev C H Latsky, assistant minister of the church, said the group had arrived after the morning service. Part of the petition read

"It is now in utter desperation and suffering that we implore you in the name of God to stop the continued separation of our families, stop the humiliation we suf-

fer as a consequence of constant hounding like animals and criminals, prevent our removal to areas of starvation and enable us to live united family lives in a Christian way in areas of our choice

Christian family

"We pray, too, that soon we may all be able to live as a loving Christian family free from oppression and fear and for your courage and strength to make this a reality. Your brothers and sisters in Christ, the Nyanga Bush people"

The Rev Latsky said the document was handed to him in good faith and after "a very nice meeting with the group", he had passed their message on to the Rev G S Moller, Moderator of the Cape Synod of the DRC

Mr Moller said "We have two congregations in Nyanga and Guguletu. We have an agreement with their ministers and church boards that we will provide money, food and clothing should these be needed

"After the Crossroads evictions, our doors were open for aid for those evicted, and our liaison committee discussed the squatter problem with government officials

"Ideally we should not have a squatter situation and we are working towards the provision of houses, schools and health services

"But it cannot be done overnight. It is a hard fact that families are being divided, and my sympathies are with them. But personally, I cannot see how influx control can be stopped with-

out chaos in the Western Cape"

Mr Moller said he had criticized the recent eviction of squatters in wet winter weather in the church's newsletter

The country, he said, was faced with a vast unemployment problem which could not be solved overnight

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"Money is needed to provide housing, schools, hospitals. It does not just rest with the Afrikaans people. They only control 13 percent of the money and trade. The English and the Jews control 87 percent"

Asked whether his church, in the light of its attitude to squatters, approved of mixed church services, Mr Moller said

"Coloured people are welcome in Dutch Reform churches throughout the Peninsula. There is nothing in our statute books to bar them from our churches"

However, he said, the church did support separate development. He said 20 or more of the most able theologians had done a study on the Old and New Testaments dealing with 'plurality of peoples'

Spiritually, he said, the church was one. But the study concluded that because of language, cultural development and history different churches for different people was best

Squatters petition DRC for end to suffering

CAPE TOWN — A petition appealing for mercy for thousands of displaced squatters was submitted yesterday to the Dutch Reformed Church

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It appealed to the church "to put an end to our suffering through the guidance of those responsible who share in your membership"

Dominee C. H. Latsky, assistant minister of the church, said the group arrived after the morning service. Part of the petition read:

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The country, he said, was faced with a vast unemployment problem which could not be solved overnight

● John Matisonn reports from New York that Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm has returned

from seeing Cape Town squatters' shacks bulldozed to declare support for "armed struggle" before an audience of about 1 000 Americans

Sharing a platform with the secretary-general of the banned African National Congress, Mr Alfred Nzo, Mrs Chisholm said her visit to South Africa had "changed her life", and she would be returning to South Africa and Angola soon for a "private, unofficial," visit "If it needs to be the armed struggle, it has to be the armed struggle," she told the Southern Africa solidarity conference — DDC

Squatting crisis: call to change rules on housing

206

Mail Correspondent

THE lifting of restrictions on cheap housing for blacks in the Western Cape has been proposed by the Centre for Intergroup Studies in a paper on the squatter crisis.

The paper, by Mr Graham Howe, says an immediate cause of the crisis is the housing supply's failure to meet demand.

He said private building of African family housing in the Peninsula was prohibited by the Government from 1972 to 1980.

He said overcrowding in African townships stemmed mainly from accommodation not being designed to house families, yet often serving this function.

"Administration board figures" as of October 1976, for Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu show there were 10 092 family dwellings and single quarters for 37 330 people," he said.

"The Minister of Co-operation and Development said in 1980 that the official population of these townships was 89 071. Of this total, 21 113 males (or 23,7%) lived in single quarters.

"Other estimates of Cape Town's African population are much higher, however, ranging to 250 000 (SA Institute of Race Relations statistics).

"A 1977 report by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town estimated that the occupational density of townships was 2,5 a room."

'Overtones'

Mr Howe said inexpensive, subsidised housing should be provided by the Government, local authorities and the private sector and building standards should be adjusted. People unable to get permanent housing should be encouraged to erect shelters at site-and-service schemes.

Mr Howe said the South African National Building Research Institute had pointed out that "premature" demolition of squatter settlements usually created new problems.

Former inhabitants moved in with families already living in overcrowded conditions or settled in other squatter camps.

"Squatting is not basically a racial problem, although the Government's handling of it has given it the strongest racial overtones," he said.

"It is essentially a socio-economic problem inherent in the whole process of urbanisation in a developing society."

He said the country needed a fundamentally new approach to its socio-economic problems in which white, African, and coloured people became ingredi-

ents of an integrated community with equal opportunities for all.
"After decades of intransigence, the Government is reconsidering the constitutional framework and moving towards political accommodation of coloured and Indian communities.
"The inescapable and logical corollary of this is the recognition of the political and economic rights of Africans."

CAPE TOWN — Homeless Nyanga squatters who returned here after being "deported" in August would not be allowed to remain in the Peninsula, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, said yesterday

He confirmed that 18 "illegals" were deported to Transkei yesterday, but denied that these people were Nyanga squatters

An estimated 350 squatters have returned here, mostly by bus. Some people walked and hitched after being stopped at road blocks and arrived in the city with badly swollen feet, community worker Mr Rommel Roberts said yesterday

Squatters continued to stream to the Athlone Advice Office yesterday to seek help in obtaining jobs, housing and reference books. The office has heard more than 300 cases since Friday

Mr Bezuidenhout said letters "allegedly" given to the former Nyanga squatters by the Transkeian Government were "not valid". The official Transkeian letter requested employers "inside and outside" the territory to provide jobs for the homeless people

Mr Bezuidenhout declined to comment on last week's statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that

18 deported from W Cape to Transkei

DD 14/10/81
Mr 206 103

people who had left children, possessions and "firm employment" in the Peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town, but that those who had come back "irregularly" would be returned to Transkei

The statement was interpreted by observers, including the Athlone Advice Office, to mean that ex-squatters would be allowed to remain in the Cape Town area if they could produce proof of employment

Mr Bezuidenhout said people who had returned from Transkei to find children and collect belongings would be given rail warrants free of charge to return to Transkei with their offspring and possessions

He said his department had, with the help of church ministers, already helped trace five children separated from their parents during the deportations in August. People searching for missing chil-

dren should contact the department

"We have a tremendous housing shortage and squatting cannot and will not be tolerated"

Mr Bezuidenhout claimed that ex-squatters had "assaulted" South African officials in Umtata and had "refused to listen to reason despite an offer that 50 of them could return to Cape Town" to trace children and find belongings

"One man was kicked in his private parts and was robbed of R200," he said

According to a Sapa report the moderator of the Cape Synod of the NG Church, the Rev G S J Moller, the church would provide food, clothing and money to needy black members of the church if necessary

He was referring to a petition from the "people of Nyanga bush" submitted to the Dutch Reformed Church at Rondebosch on Sunday appealing for mercy for "thousands of dis-

placed squatters"

There were two black communities in Nyanga and Guguletu and arrangements had been made with the ministers there to provide food, clothing and money to those in need

"People who think that the squatters problem can be solved simply at the request of the Dutch Reformed Church, are oversimplifying the matter"

"Funds are needed to provide schools, hospitals and housing and this is not the task of Afrikaners only"

"Afrikaners control only 13 per cent of the funds in the country, the English speaking and Jewish communities together, control more than 87 per cent," Mr Moller said

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that several squatter families who had been resettled on "Chicken Farm" near Kiptown were repatriated to their respective homelands yesterday by the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab)

Two corrugated shack from which families had just been moved were set on fire by a Wrab official

Six families were removed by Wrab officials

Seven other shacks were demolished and the owners were accommodated in a stable and in some of the corrugated huts

— DDC

NGK aid pledge follows Nyanga's plea

THE Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk will provide food, clothing and money to needy black members of the church, says the moderator of the Cape synod, the Rev G Moller

He was referring to a petition from the "people of Nyanga bush", submitted to the NGK at Rondebosch on Sunday, appealing for mercy for "thousands of displaced squatters"

Mr Moller said yesterday arrangements had been made with ministers in Nyanga and Guguletu to provide food, clothing and money to those in need.

"Our doors are open to give assistance where necessary. It is a pity that there is a squatter problem, but much is already being done to provide schools, houses and health services

"It is a problem that cannot be solved overnight"

But he added "People who think that the squatter problem can be solved simply at the request of the NGK are oversimplifying the matter

"The church is not the State, and the State is not the church

"Funds are needed to provide schools, hospitals and housing, and this is not only the task of Afrikaners

"Afrikaners control only 13% of the funds in the country. The English-speaking and Jewish communities together control more than 87%," he said

Sapa

RDM 12-10-81
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Returning squatters told they can't stay

CT 14/10/81

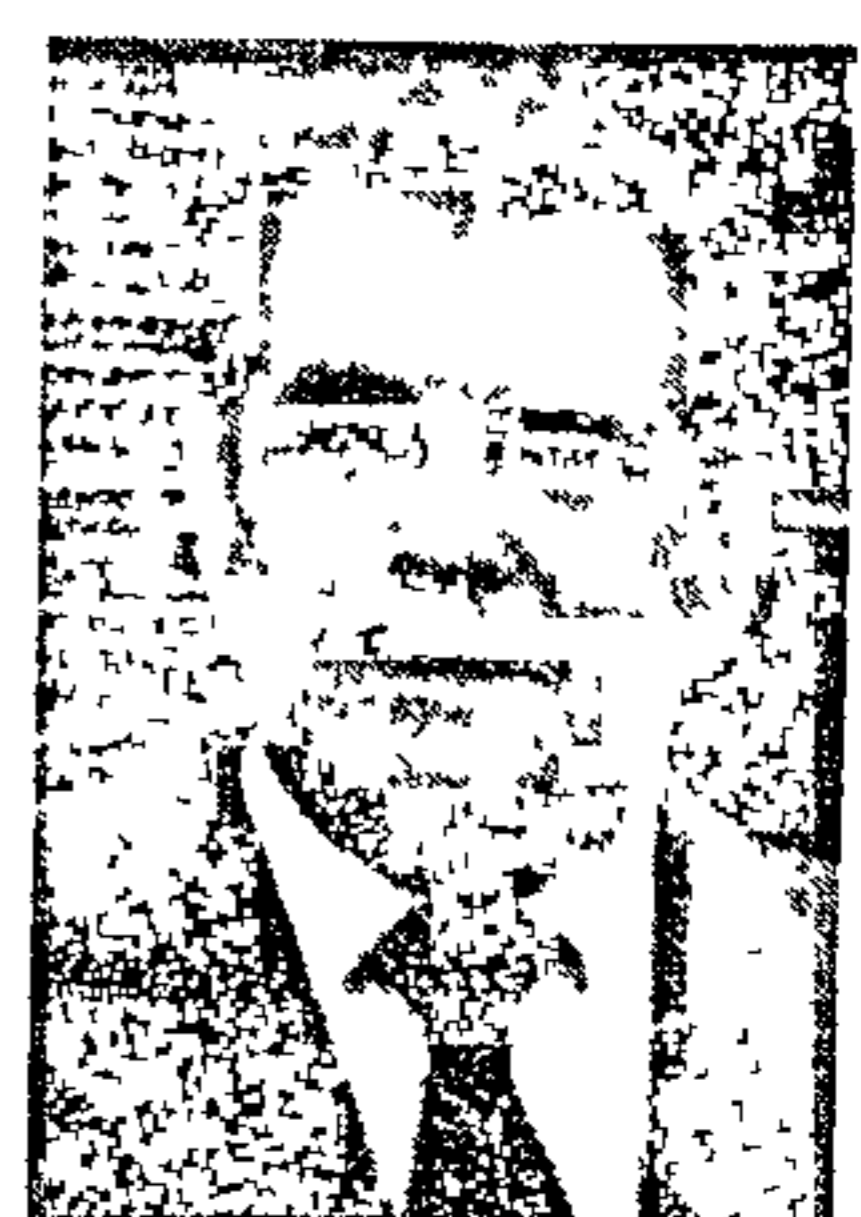
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By ROB MEINTJES
HOMELESS Nyanga squatters who returned to Cape Town after being "deported" in August would not be allowed to remain in the Peninsula, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, told the Cape Times yesterday.

He confirmed that 18 "illegals" were deported to Transkei yesterday, but denied that these people were Nyanga squatters. An estimated 350 squatters have returned to Cape Town, mostly by bus or private vehicle. Some people walked and hitched to Cape Town after being stopped at roadblocks and arrived in the City with badly swollen feet. Community worker Mr Rommel Roberts said yesterday squatters continued to stream to the Athlone Ad-



Mr Rommel Roberts



Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud

vice Office yesterday to seek help in obtaining jobs, housing and reference books. The Advice Office has dealt with more than 300 cases since Friday.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said letters "allegedly" given to the former Nyanga squatters by the Transkeian Government were "not valid". The official Transkeian letter requested employers "inside and outside" the territory to provide jobs for the homeless people.

Proof of job

He declined to comment on last week's statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that people who had left children, possessions and "firm employment" in the Peninsula would be permitted to come to Cape Town, but that those who had come back "irregularly" would be returned to Transkei.

The Foreign Affairs statement was interpreted by observers, including the Athlone Advice Office, to mean that ex-squatters would be allowed to remain in the Cape Town area if they could produce proof of employment.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said people who had returned from Transkei with children and collect belongings would be given rail warrants

free of charge to return to Transkei with their offspring and possessions.

"I stand by my original offer to make transport available and a nurse and welfare worker to accompany people (back to Transkei)."

Children found

He said his department had, with the help of church ministers (geestelikes), already helped trace five children separated from their parents during the deportations in August. People searching for missing children should contact the department.

"We have a tremendous housing shortage and squatting can not and will not be tolerated. They may not stay and they may not squat. There are so many problems attached to squatting. My first responsibility is to black people legally in the Peninsula."

Asked to comment on a statement by the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town that one of the immediate causes of the squatter crisis had been the refusal of the government to allow private construction of new family housing for Africans in the Peninsula, Mr Bezuidenhoud said: "Legal people did not squat."

Backlog

His department was doing all in its power to find housing for "legals" and "social problems" would flow from from allowing "thousands of illegals" to squat in the Cape Town area

But he conceded that "more houses could have been built" for blacks in the area "The fact remains that at the moment we must remove the backlog for legal black people"

Mr Bezuidenhoud said ex-squatters had "assaulted" South African officials in Umtata and had "refused to listen to reason despite an offer that 50 of them could return to Cape Town" (to trace children and find belongings)

"One man was kicked in his private parts and was robbed of R200," he said.

Wrah accused of inventing new influx control

By Drew Forrest

The Black Sash has accused Administration Board officials of imposing a "new form of influx control" by demanding birth certificates from all applicants for black urban residence rights.

A Black Sash spokesman, Mr. Beulah Rollnick, said that in the past officials had required certificates only from those applying under Section 10 (1)a of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

This grants black people the right to live and work

in an urban area if they were born and have lived there continuously.

But she said officials were now demanding birth certificates from those applying under Sections 10 (1)b and 10 (1)c of the Act — where the date date of birth was "irrelevant."

These sections give residence rights to blacks who have lived and worked continuously in an urban area for a certain period, or who are minor children, wives or unmarried daughters of qualified people

"As I understand it, 10 (1)b and c applicants can be asked for birth certificates — but officials cannot refuse to register them if they fail to produce certification," Mrs Rollnick said.

"But they are refusing — and the effect is to introduce a new form of harassment and influx control," she added.

Wrah's director of labour, Mr Armand Steenhuisen, yesterday denied there had been any change of Administration Board policy.

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it is the case of interest
supply that will have very
bearing on the situation
for money that present *
The monetarists are more
widely assessed. They believe
increased money supply will
not only be shown in changes
in price level but also of interest
rate. The interest rate has a
direct bearing on price level
so it can be said that price level
is ultimately the more important in
the monetarists view

The rate of interest will fluctuate widely correspond-
ing to the different demands and to the increased
supply or decrease in supply. No price level change

Squatters plead for mercy

Sawyer
94/10/81
206

A PETITION appealing for mercy for thousands of displaced squatters has been submitted to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The petition from "The people of Nyanga bush" addressed to the NG Kerk of South Africa, was handed to a clergyman of the church in Rondebosch by a deputation of 10 black women, including two mothers and their children

The Rev C H Latsky, assistant minister of the church, said the group had arrived after the morning service on Sunday

Part of the petition read.

"It is now in utter desperation and suffering that we implore you in the name of God to stop the continued separation of our families, stop the humiliation we suffer as a consequence of constant hounding like animals and criminals, prevent our removal to areas of starvation and enable us to live united family lives in our Christian way in areas of our choice

"We pray, too, that soon we may all be able to live as a loving Christian family free from oppression and fear and for your courage and strength to make this a reality Your brothers and sisters in Christ, the Nyanga bush people "

'Official action' hampers builders

CT 15/10/81 Staff Reporter

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EFFORTS by small Cape Town building contractors to employ more labour are being hampered by official action against "illegal" black workers in the area, according to sources within the industry

"They are practically cutting off our labour supply," said the director of a plumbing firm

"Half of the building sites in Cape Town would close if illegal blacks were sent back to Transkei," he said

One of his employees had been among the hundreds of Nyanga squatters arrested in August and sent back to the Transkei. Now the man had returned to Cape Town and wanted to resume work with the firm. The director feared that any attempt to register the worker would lead to his arrest

Sources in the industry said attempts by building contractors to benefit from the healthy post-boom conditions by employing more workers were being hampered by officials' insistence that priority should be given to "local" coloured and black labour. They pointed out that local people were unwilling to do manual building work

Employers in the Western Cape wanting to employ contract labour from the homelands had first to prove that coloured labour or local black labour was not available

"But this is very difficult to prove," said Mr Peter Plum, president of the Master Builders Association. He said it was even more difficult to find accommodation for the contract workers, another condition stipulated by labour authorities

While big building contractors are able to provide their own hostel accommodation, smaller contractors are struggling to find accommodation for their workers

"For the smaller contractor in the Western Cape there is just no way," said the director of the plumbing firm. "I don't know what they are trying to do to us. It's an uphill battle all the way — and they say they are trying to get Western Cape industry on to its feet."



RIKHOTO APPEAL

17/11/61

The Fact Band Administration Board's decision to appeal against the judgment in the Rikhoto inflow control case will hamper efforts to use the case to enable rural migrant contract workers to obtain permanent residence in a bid to ease the situation.

The case has important implications for employers of contract workers. But now that the board has decided to appeal, efforts to aid contract workers who are in a similar position to Mchale, Tom Mchale are likely to be contested by a Immigration board.

The appeal is likely to be heard within the next few weeks. A spokesman for the Black Star advises employers who wish to help their migrant workers obtain permanent residence rights to await the Appeal Court judgment. The spokesman appealed to employers to renew workers' contracts if these expire before this.

The possibility exists that legislation dealing with the position of urban blacks, expected to be introduced in Parliament next year, could radically alter government's inflow control policies. Migrants could then face further curbs.

THE house was neatly furnished. Carpeted floors, wallpaper, a TV perched on a kist tucked into a corner of the lounge behind the pine dining room suite.

Seating on the lounge suite was a bit cramped by the hi-fi, but in the next room there was plenty of working space around the knitting machine.

The large double bed and cupboards in the bedroom were neatly kept while the dressing table next to the window was the usual feminine clutter.

Lodgers in the two rooms built on to the home were busy sewing dresses and working their knitting machines. Again, the TV was tucked into a corner of the room.

Outside, a car was parked in one of the three garages with some of the remaining space taken up by stacks of crates containing litres of cold drink. Stores for the kitchen cum-shop the owner of the house operated.

Of course, there was no electricity or running water. And the bucket toilet outside was a bit of an inconvenience. But the bright framed glass plaque on the wall 'Ikhaya Elihle Likhaya Loxolo' — a beautiful home is a house with peace — told of the occupants' feelings about the shanty they had spent six years erecting. The plaque was made in Crossroads — another example of home industry.

Gooi-Gooi groups

This particular shanty was at Crossroads. You will find others at Retreat or any area where people have been allowed to settle for long enough to build.

Acquisition of such goods as TV sets and lounge suites is made possible by home industries, wages, HP and community support.

A number of 'gooi-gooi' groups operate at Crossroads. Run on a chain letter system, these groups can have up to 40 members. The 'stick' or minimum cash payment every month varies, but minimum sticks of R20 are common.

Members of a gooi-gooi group all pay the chairman every month and one of the group, on a strict rotation basis, gets the kitty. People can receive more than R900 and some of the groups have been running since 1971.

The money is lent, explained one member, so 'that others can enjoy my sweat. When you see a TV set, it is not that the owner is so rich. She is not rich. It is just that the people help one another. If we all did it, it would be a beautiful world.'

Site-and-service

The shanties photographed here are an example of what the people can do if allowed to help themselves. Figures given in a recent UCT study by the Urban Problems Research Unit estimate that between 1975 and the year 2000 about 4 957 300 units will have to be built for that section of the population which is unable to provide its own housing needs, in terms of traditional accepted brick houses. The cost, notes the study, will be in the region of R23 258 m.

The provision of freehold rights, 99 year-old leaseholds, the recent announcement that private

Home

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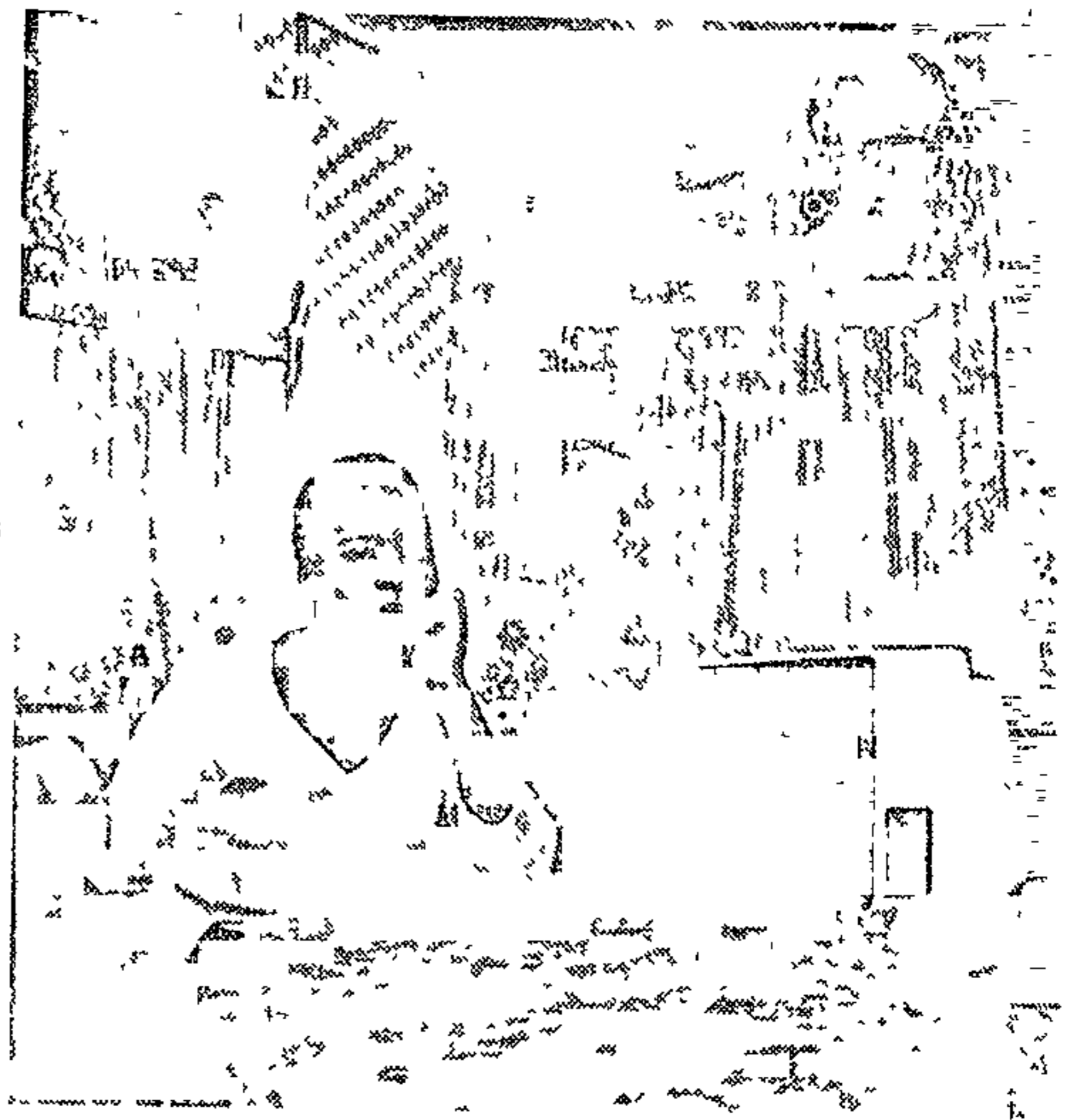
peace

Report by CHARLES RIDDLE :
Pictures by DOUG PITHEY

enterprise will be allowed to build homes in black townships, are all solutions to the housing crisis revolving around officially approved building materials and schemes.

Academics and community workers have for many years called for site and service schemes or controlled squatting as a solution. The building industry disapproves of this because they cannot contract for shanties. The Government dislikes the idea as the eventual cost of clearing the site (as they are now attempting to do at Crossroads), escalates the expense of housing people seeking employment in the cities.

With the current cost of building materials, some firms are looking for alternatives, however tentat-



THIS lounge could be any one of thousands of working shanties. Once inside it is almost impossible to detect any difference from a conventionally built home. The TV is battery-powered.

S of beauty and in shanty-town

ively Mr J Walton, a director of one of this country's biggest construction firms, Murray and Roberts, recently wrote a short article for his firm's house journal advancing the arguments favouring the use of natural building materials like mud, thatch and stone

Writing particularly of the Free State, Mr Walton noted that 'the time has now come to innovate by going back, especially in the housing field'

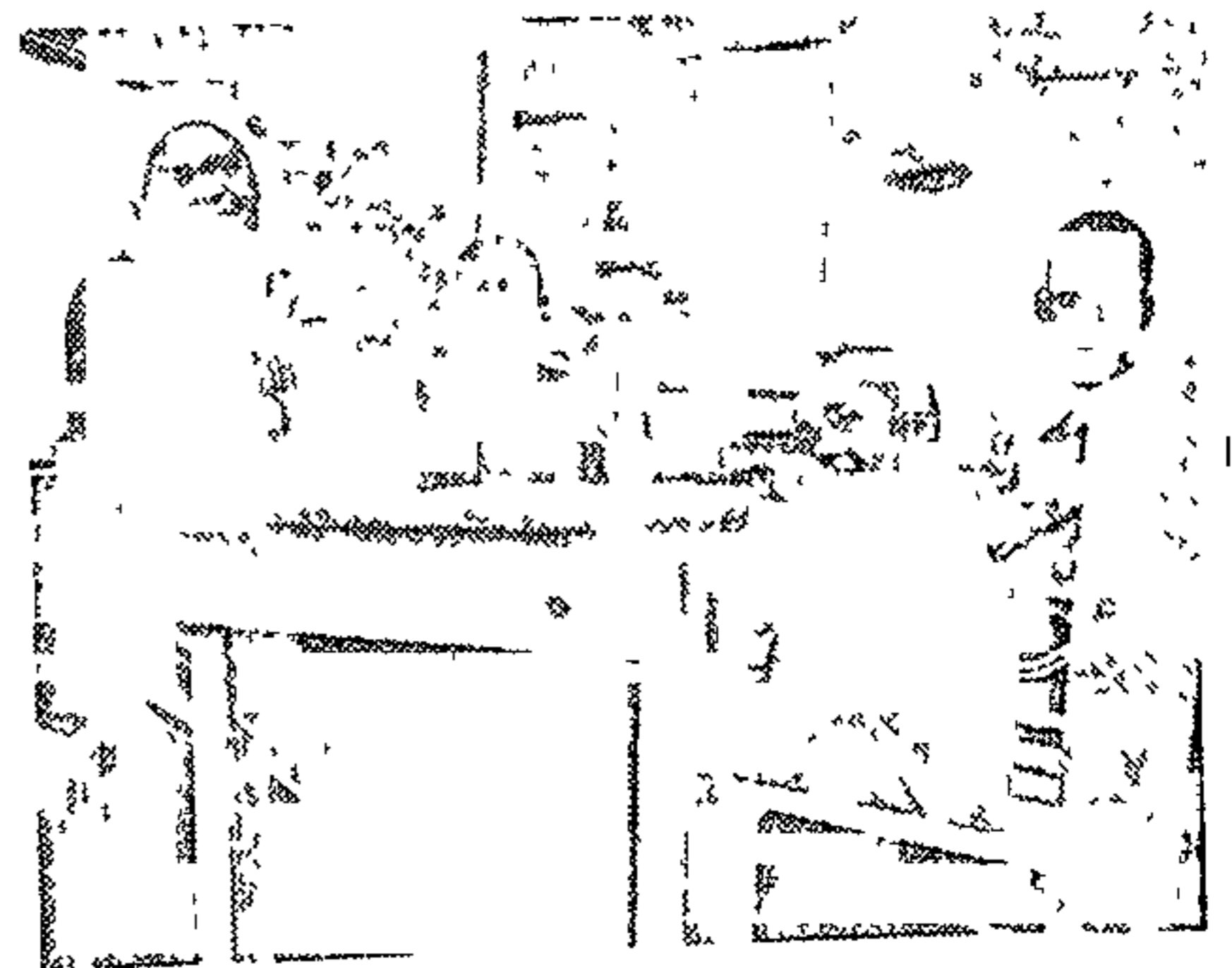
'Satisfying few'

The irony of the present New Crossroads solution is that each time a family moves into a new brick home, their old shanty is demolished. In some cases the shanty is a hovel. In others it is a well-built home.

'By concentrating upon the production of completed units built to relatively high standards, in effect, the system is satisfying the many needs of the few, as opposed to the few needs of the many,' notes the Urban Problems Research Unit

On site investigation would show that given the few needs such as land tenure, running water, electricity, the people are capable of housing themselves

CROSSROADS is a squatter camp, a squalid settlement of rural poverty come to town. A tumbledown forest of lean-to shacks. A health hazard. But is that all? Beaten tin and plywood walls hide the extraordinary attempts of many squatter camp families to create the lifestyle they desire. Beneath leaking corrugated iron roofs are middle-class values and ordinary lives. And industrious people beating the odds.



A FAMILY conference around the diningroom table. This home has a large coal stove and a sink with running water tapped from a barrel.



of working class homes any difference from more battery-powered.

WALL TO WALL carpeting, dressing table, curtains at the window. The flashlight on the table indicates the absence of electricity

Many squatters back in city

C. Harold
17/10/87
~~206~~ 206

MANY of the squatters deported to the Transkei homeland in August are back in the city following an ultimatum from their government to return to their homes in Transkei or Cape Town.

The ultimatum came after weeks of negotiation between both governments. Transkei did not want the responsibility of caring for people who claimed they had employment in Cape Town, and South Africa said it could

not allow the uncontrolled influx of 'illegals'.

More than 500 people spent seven weeks in two church halls and a disused nursing home in Umtata while officials from both sides became involved in heated exchanges.

It was said that the fact that mothers had left behind children and possessions at the time of their deportation was a secondary factor when discussing who had to provide for squatters.

'LEGALISED'

Transkei wanted all the people to be returned and 'legalised' while South Africa was prepared to sanction a limited return provided that the people went back to the homeland once they had settled their problems in Cape Town.

The South African solution was unacceptable to the Transkeians. They gave each adult R60 from the R35 000 given to them by South Africa to pay for feeding and sheltering the people, and told them to vacate the church halls.

Many people immediately bought tickets to Cape Town and arrived by car, bus and train. But they have melted away into the townships and are living among friends and relatives until they are able to get themselves 'legalised'.

VALIDITY

Each adult has a letter from the Transkei Department of the Interior urging employers to show them preference when seeking workers. Many are unsure of the validity of the letter and the Athlone Advice Office has already been inundated by people seeking clarity on their present position in the Western Cape.

Guguletu to discuss their future missed a raid carried out at St Gabriels Catholic Church in the early hours of Friday morning.

Ten people — those who lived previously at Holy Cross church in Nyanga following the controversy at No-name camp — were arrested.

Mr A Louw of the Administration Board confirmed the raid and said four people were released after being found to be in the area 'legally.'

A spokesman for the Advice Office said the people were legally entitled to spend 14 days in Cape Town. Those seeking advice were looking for jobs so that they could remain in the city.

Meanwhile squatters who arrived on Thursday and congregated at a church in

T'kei-SA relations

Ev. Post 17/10/81

'severely strained' by squatter crisis

ENGCOBO — The recent deportation of squatters from the Western Cape to Transkei under the pretext that they were Transkei citizens, caused a considerable strain on relations between South Africa and Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima said at Engcobo today.

He was addressing thousands of Tembus and school pupils during ceremonies preceding the main celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of Transkei's independence.

A number of Cabinet Ministers, top Transkei Government officials, and MPs also addressed ceremonies in various districts.

Chief George said that although the squatter problem had now been resolved it had become so delicate that "I consider it worthwhile to repeat Transkei's stand on this platform."

He said the question of enforced Transkeian citizenship on blacks in South African urban areas was canvassed clearly by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima when relevant clauses were discussed in the draft constitution of Transkei.

He quoted Chief Kaiser, the then Chief Minister of Transkei as saying that to protect the interests of

Transkei, no people should be compelled to come to Transkei as Transkeian citizens. This should only occur when those who had the right of citizenship applied for and were registered as citizens.

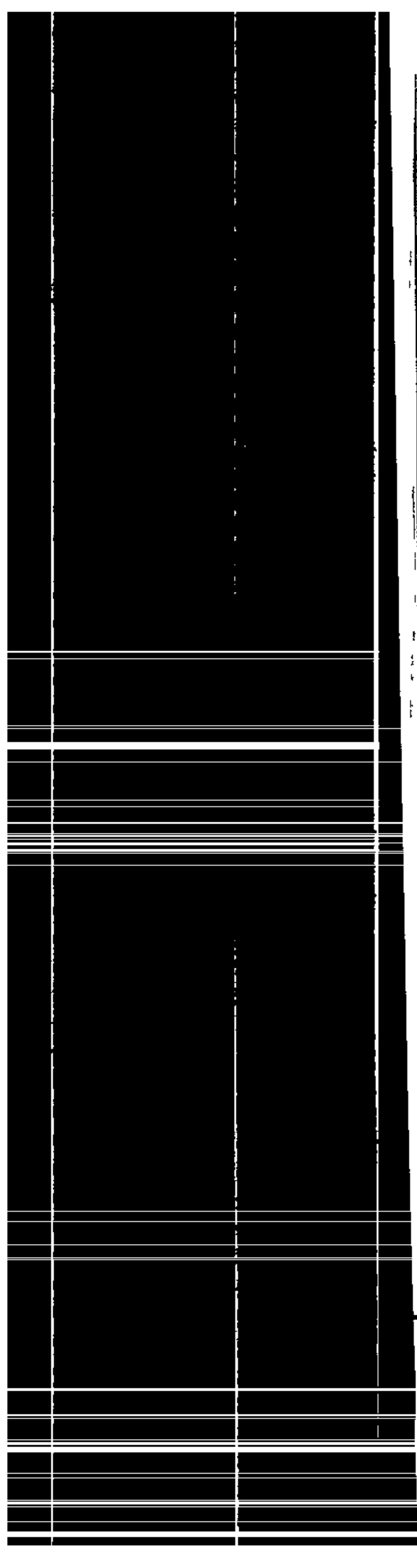
President Matanzima was also commended for his part in resolving the squatter issue with South Africa, so were churches and other institutions for granting free accommodation to the displaced people.

South Africa, Chief George said, as Transkei's erstwhile colonial power, was doing disservice to Transkei's quest for international recognition by displaying "such abject non-recognition to Transkei."

"If the outside world chooses to see Transkei as a showpiece of apartheid this will not alter the facts of history," he said.

Transkei was dragged along without consultation when the Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal formed a union, and this was at variance with consultations conducted with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Chief Matanzima said South Africa should be reminded that laws in a civilised country were "a means to an end and not an end in themselves." The basic objective was to maintain a social equilibrium and to achieve the greatest happiness of the greatest number" — Sapa



Arms 19/10/81 ~~206-100~~ 206-100

Red tape foils squatters' 'desperate' plea

at a church in Rondebosch. It said the women had 'suffered greatly' through actions of Ned Geref Kerk members — being deported and separated from their families — and in-

cluded a plea to the church to prevent removals of blacks and 'enable us to live united family lives'. In a statement issued yesterday, following a meeting of its Synodical committee in Cape Town

the church said it was not indifferent to or unmoved by the problems and needs which migrant labourers, squatters and their families experienced. 'This is shown in the first place by the assist-

ance and aid which the church has given, and gives, through the channels of its liaison committee with the black church and the Diaconate of the congregations of the black

church in the regions concerned,' said the statement. The Ned Geref Kerk had also had 'continuous negotiations' with the 'proper authorities' about

these matters, and about the endeavours to create employment in the homelands. 'As there is a stipulated procedure in the church for the presenting of peti-

tions to the governing bodies of the church, the appeal at Rondebosch was not conducted in the right way and is therefore not acceptable,' said the state-

ment. It emphasised that the church was 'continuing to give its sincere attention to the problems of migrant labour and unemployment at the highest church level.' The church said it would comment further on the matter in the October 21 issue of its official organ, Die Kerkbode.

THE Synodical committee of the Ned Geref Kerk has refused to accept a petition signed by 13 deported Nyan-a women who returned to Cape Town last week from Transkei, because the handing over was not done according to stipulated procedure. The petition, written in 'utter desperation', was handed to a Ned Geref Kerk minister on Sunday

206
Wife in court
Star 20/10/71
became a widow

A Johannesburg domestic servant, Mrs Rebecca Molopvane (43) spent all yesterday waiting at the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court for her husband to appear on a charge under the pass laws

Mr Solomon Molopvane (55) had spent the weekend in a cell at the Hillbrow police station

But when his name was eventually called from the court roll, he was nowhere to be found. An alarmed Mrs Molopvane asked court officials if they knew what had become of her husband

She was advised to check the people boarding buses and police trucks near the court "in case she had missed him"

After a fruitless search she returned to her place of work in Melrose and appealed to her employer,

Mrs Devora Klisser, for help Mrs Klisser telephoned the police, and learnt that Mr Molopvane had died in his cell early yesterday

A post mortem showed he had died from natural causes a police spokesman told The Star today

"He was found dead in the morning when the prisoners were being taken to court. He had not complained of any illness during the night," said police

"What is terrible is the callous manner, and that nobody told Mrs Molopvane about the death of her husband," said Mrs Klisser

Police said they had been unable to inform the prisoner's wife of his death because they did not know who his next-of-kin were

CT 20/10/81. 1206 134

Man held on pass charge dies in custody

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A woman learnt last night her husband, who had been detained over the weekend over a pass offence, had died — after she had made frantic inquiries yesterday when he failed to appear in court.

But Mrs Rebecca Mologyane, 43, has not been able to establish the full details about the death of her husband, Mr Solomon Mologyane, 55

Last night she identified

his body at the police morgue. She was told he had died — or his body was discovered — at 5am yesterday.

Her employer, Mrs Devora Klisser, of Melrose North, said Mr Mologyane was arrested on Friday over a pass offence.

On Saturday a Hillbrow police officer telephoned her with the news that he had been detained.

"Apparently he had asked

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To page 2

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CT
206 394
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From page 1
20/10/81
the officer to phone
"Mrs Molopyane was allowed to take food to him, which she did on Saturday and Sunday, but was not allowed to see him"
Police told Mrs Klisser that Mr Molopyane could not be released on bail and would appear in the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court yesterday
Mrs Molopyane spent the whole of yesterday at the court. Her husband's name was on the court roll, and was called, but he never appeared.
A police spokesman said the matter would be investigated. An autopsy is expected to be performed on Mr Molopyane's body this week

Pass-case student offered oral exam

RDP 21 10-81 (206)

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE University of South Africa yesterday offered a special oral examination to a young black student who missed a key exam paper earlier this week when she was arrested for not carrying her pass book

Miss Sheila Moeketsane, 23, a part-time B Comm. student in her second year, was arrested on her way to write an economics

paper on Monday afternoon

Prof Frans van den Bogaerde, head of the economics department, said yesterday special oral examinations could be set for students where they had been prevented from writing exams

He was prepared to do this in Miss Moeketsane's case

Prof Van den Bogaerde said she was a good student who had worked "very hard" during the year

Student misses exam because of pass arrest

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

SHEILA Moeketsane was due to write a key university exam paper on Monday afternoon — but spent the afternoon in a police cell instead because she forgot her reference book at home.

Miss Moeketsane, 23, a second year B Comm student at Umsa, was arrested on her way to the Milner Park examination hall despite the fact that she had a BophuthaTswana travel document, a student card and an examination timetable with her.

When she remonstrated with the police, she said yesterday, she was manhandled and forced into the police van.

She was released on Monday night after her brother brought her reference book to the Hillbrow police station.

Angry and upset, Miss Moeketsane said yesterday she had spent "sleepless nights" preparing for the exam.

She said she was going to obtain proof from the police that she had been arrested so that she could seek permission to write the supplementary exams early next year — which will cost her an additional R20.

RDM 21 10 81 (200)

She added, "I'm also very upset about the way I was handled. I was already late and when I resisted, my jacket was pulled over my head and I was forced into the police van. All my belongings were scattered in the road."

She claimed she was not allowed any calls at the police station. She arranged for someone to bring an employment card from the large department store where she works as a clerk but this was "not taken into account".

"They also said I was lying when I told them I was a student," she added.

A spokesman for the Hillbrow police, Col B J van den Berg, yesterday confirmed that Miss Moeketsane had been held and later released.

He said the incident had been "very unfortunate" but added that blacks were obliged to produce their reference books on demand.

He said he would look into the matter to ascertain whether the policemen concerned had acted correctly throughout.

COMMENT

Time may pass, but not the ^{lawyer} ~~the~~ ^{22/10/01} ~~dompas~~ ²⁰⁶

THE CASE of Mr Solomon Molopyane, found dead in a police cell after being arrested on a technical pass law offence is cause for much disquiet.

It brings back to mind the much vaunted promises that the pass laws would be relaxed, and causes much concern about the efficacy of the so-called Aid Centres.

Mr Molopyane, a 55 year-old man with a BophuthaTswana travel document, was arrested on Friday night and held at the Hillbrow police cells where he later died.

As in most pass arrests his family started a frantic search for him, and worse still were not even informed about his death. They only found out after his wife's employers took the matter up.

Another victim of the pass laws this week was also a BophuthaTswana "citizen", 23-year-old Sheila Moeketsane. She was on her way to a key university exam when she was picked up by zealous cops - despite the fact that she had a BophuthaTswana travel document, a student card and an exam timetable with her.

Such cases are further examples of the bogus nature of the "independence" of the homelands, for if such people were truly citizens of foreign countries, why should they also have to carry reference books?

But the issue is the more serious one of the pass laws themselves. For not only has the Government failed to fulfill its promises to reform the laws, but the police and lesser officials haven't taken the slightest notice of such pledges.

The police themselves cannot take all the blame, though. Until they are instructed on the pain of disciplinary action that pass offenders are not criminals, they will carry on the tradition.

Another point is just as serious. This concerns the much vaunted Aid Centres - places set up to assist people with technical pass offences before they are charged.

There is too much mystery surrounding the Aid Centres. Very few people, including the relevant officials, are aware of the operation of these centres.

Mr Molopyane had no business to spend a night in a police cell. The Aid Centres, we are made to understand, close at 4 p.m. What happens to people arrested after that is they are simply bundled into any police cell until the next morning.

It thus seems to us that these centres are either simply a bluff and if that be the case, then they are a scandalous waste of the tax-payer's money.

Cell death man had heart attack

RDM 22-10-87
Mail Reporter

IT HAS been established that a man found dead in a Hillbrow police cell 56 hours after being arrested on an influx control offence died of a heart attack, police said yesterday

Mr Solomon Molopyane, 55, who was arrested last Friday and found dead the following Monday in the cell he shared with nine others, suffered a coronary thrombosis

Mr Molopyane, who had been in the Johannesburg area since 1943, was a resident of BophuthaTswana and carried that homeland's travel documents with him

He had accepted a new job two months ago, and was arrested because his identification papers did not show a fixed address

Yesterday, a pathologist, Prof A van Heerden, determined the cause of death during the post-mortem examination of Mr Molopyane

'Treated'

A police spokesman said "There were only a few old scratch marks on his body. There was no sign, none whatsoever, of violence

"We since established that the patient had been treated for a heart condition at Alexandra Clinic"

His widow, Mrs Rebecca Molopyane, said she had not known that her husband had ever had a heart problem

"He went to Alexandra Clinic for treatment of an injured left ankle," she said

Mrs Molopyane will leave for Rustenburg with her husband's remains for burial within the next few days

Autopsy on cell death

AN AUTOPSY will be conducted today on the body of Mr Solomon Molopyane (55), who was found dead in his cell at the Hillbrow Police Station after he had been arrested on a pass offence. *Swetla 22/10/91* (29) (206)

A spokesman for the police division of public relations in Pretoria said the post-mortem was supposed to have been held yesterday, but there had been a delay at the Government mortuary. He said the results of the autopsy would be made known as soon as the doctors were through with it.

Mr Molopyane was found dead in his cell 56 hours after he had been arrested.

Cell death
Star 22/10/81
due to 206
thrombosis

Crime Reporter

A verdict of death by natural causes has been entered by the State pathologist who examined the body of Mr Solomon Molopyane (55) who died in the police cells at the weekend.

A police spokesman said Professor N. J. Schepers recorded the cause of death as coronary thrombosis, after conducting a post-mortem.

Mr Molopyane was arrested at the weekend on a pass offence and was found dead in his cell at 5 am on Monday. He was identified by his wife who had gone to find him.

This paper is on the causes of
inflation & stabilization policy:

Not to question

6/25

TRANSKEI 206

Five lean years

Next week Transkei celebrates five years of "independence." But harsh economic realities have not lessened its dependence on SA. By last year the number of Transkei citi-

zens who due to a lack of jobs in the territory, had to seek jobs in SA as migrant workers totalled nearly 350 000 according to estimates by academics. Their ranks are swollen by more than 10 000 migrants every year. At present about 27 000 people enter the Transkei job market annually but since 1978 only 12 000 new jobs have been created in the territory, according to official statistics.

A fact of Transkei life is that more than a

million people mostly rural peasant farmers, are greatly dependent on income in the form of remittances from migrants.

At the same time official migrant recruitment by SA has decreased since 1978 and indications are that annual recruitment by SA industry will not rise sufficiently to absorb the increasing number of job seekers.

Since independence SA has contributed more than R1 025m in grants to Transkei.

But despite this, the territory still lacks the infrastructural conditions needed to attract industrial development on a large scale. Due to appalling financial mismanagement by the Transkei government SA has now begun to stipulate how this money should be spent. Last June Transkei was forced to halt phase two of the building of its university campus on the instructions of the SA government.

In recent months the Transkei government has tried to clinch a R320m industrial development package backed by Arab money. So far, however, it appears to have had very little success in raising this.

Perhaps the best indication of Transkei's dependence on SA was its abortive effort to cut ties with the mother country. Through breaking off diplomatic relations with SA between April 1978 and March 1980 Transkei had hoped to gain support from foreign nations hostile to it. However, they re-

mained unimpressed and despite several highly expensive lobbying efforts Transkei remains unrecognised by the international community.

The agricultural sector still contributes the highest amount to GDP — more than 40%. Important progress is being made with some agricultural projects such as the one at Ncoma where large-scale production of maize and vegetables has been achieved. However, Transkei government's extremely hesitant approach to agricultural land reform in the past has hampered progress. Despite Transkei's great potential for agriculture, it is still a food-importing nation.

At the same time, Transkei has been slow to capitalise on its potential for tourism. Poor access roads to the coastal resorts are a major problem. Transkei's chief economic advisor, Professor Gustav van Beers, now says that top priority is to be given to improving roads, and he says the main road

to Port St Johns is first on the upgrade list.

A crucial factor hampering Transkei government efforts to provide more jobs through the expansion of industries which appear to have a viable future is a severe shortage of skilled manpower.

Since independence there have been persistent allegations and evidence of corruption within the Transkei government. At the same time, President Kaiser Matanzima and Prime Minister George Matanzima have ruthlessly suppressed opposition to their rule. The fact that the Transkei government is placing great emphasis on the strengthening of its army appears to indicate that it fears serious insurgency in the future.

The forced repatriation of thousands of squatters from the Western Cape to Transkei in recent months has served to reinforce the territory's image as that of a dumping ground for unwanted people.

Student's

RPT 23 10 81

arrest:

Tswana

protest

Mail Reporter

THE OFFICE of the Bophutha-Tswana Secretary for Foreign Affairs yesterday issued a statement saying it took strong exception at the arrest and detention of Unisa student, Miss Sheila Moeketsane

Miss Moeketsane was arrested because she was not carrying her reference book while on her way to write a university examination paper on Monday

The statement said strong exception was taken to the "arrest, humiliation and inconvenience of our national"

It said that, according to Press reports, Miss Moeketsane was in possession of a BophuthaTswana travel document, a student card and an examination timetable

Miss Moeketsane, 23, a second year B Comm student at Unisa, was arrested while on her way to the Milner Park examination hall. She claimed that she was manhandled and forced into a police van

The University of South Africa has offered a special oral examination to Miss Moeketsane

Last night, the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, refused to comment on the statement. He said if the BophuthaTswana Foreign Affairs Department wished to make a statement "they should make it to us"

'Black people are drawn by abject poverty and not the wanton pleasure of city life'

Seekers from the wasteland

Sowetan 27/10/81

MANDI AND PLAZA acting as a meeting place of the SOWETAN takes place in the street of 306 West Street

THE death in a police cell of Mr Solomon Molopyane who was arrested for a pass offence places yet another ugly mark on the country's statute book of discriminatory laws.

He died 56 hours after he had been locked up in Hillbrow police station about a week ago, and God knows that he may have still been with his family today, had it not been for the pass law offence.

He died of a heart attack, according to a post mortem report. And again this is no assumption, but only God knows if his heart failed as a result of his arrest.

By the time of his arrest on a Friday night, police apparently had no alternative but to lock him up. It is sad though to note that the charge against him was withdrawn on Monday morning, when he was already dead.

Mr Swart's comments expose the limitations of the Aid Centres and open them to severe criticism, and also show that police are still wielding the big stick against pass law victims.

"Aid Centre is the wrong name for such places", was the sharp criticism from Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of Black Sash's Johannesburg Advice Office. She says, "These are merely centres for the processing of arrested black people".

She said these were offices concerned with the administration of the pass laws. "They do not prevent people from being arrested, but they may in some cases prevent those arrested from going to court". Mrs Duncan said "It is the actual arrest and methods of influx control which humiliate and anger black people very much. The Aid Centres do nothing, and they will never be in a position to stop the pain and suffering of the arrested people".

Take the case of Miss Sheila Moeketsane, a BComm student who was arrested on her way to the examination hall in Milner Park about a week ago. Despite the fact that she had a Bophuta Tswana travel document, a student card and an examination timetable with her, police arrested and locked her up on a pass offence.

The incident made her miss the important examination, and one is bound to question the sympathy the officials often talk about. Hillbrow police station's Col B J van den Berg who confirmed the arrest according to reports said the incident had been "very unfortunate", but added that blacks had to produce their reference-books on demand.

THE WASTELAND: Where work is scarcer than water
The Garment Workers small paper had figures that graphically showed the movement of blacks in search of work. Quoting from the figures given by Dr Piet Koomhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development in Parliament, it seemed blacks from the so-called "white" South Africa. The figures showed that

In Ciskei 21 807 people work inside its borders while there are 47 000 migrant workers and 37 000 commuters (ie people who live in the Ciskei, but work in "white" SA e.g. East London).

In Kwa-Zulu 58 895 people work inside the homeland, 300 000 Kwa-Zulu are migrant workers and 400 000

are commuters. In Gazankulu 15 685 work "at home", 300 000 are migrants and 7 800 are commuters. In Lebowa 47 827 work in the homeland, there are 139 000 migrants and 57 900 commuters.

In Kangwane, 7 767 work at home, 35 000 are migrants and 33 100 commuters, and finally in Qua Qua 6 872 work in the territory, 35 000 are migrants and 2 500 are commuters.

From these figures it is clear that in every case more workers have to leave the "homeland" to seek employment than those who find it locally. Most leave as migrant workers on contracts who return home yearly, but many are also commuters to "white" areas — this usually applies when the homeland is

near to a city like Durban or East London. Dr Koomhof also released figures that indicate that those working outside the "homelands" earned far more than those who worked "at home".

The figures give a strong indication that as long as the pass laws remained in South Africa's statute books blacks will forever be shunted left and right or from pillar to post in their search for a home or a job.

Mr Steenhuisen of Wrab confirmed just the other day that hundreds of black men and women looking for jobs in Johannesburg were turned away daily. In the absence of work in their "homelands" the question arises that should they remain there and starve to death or revolt?

The withdrawal of the charge against him two days after his arrest points out that he was held on a minor offence that disturbingly climaxed his death. Perhaps an offence that should not have resulted in his detention as he had with him some travel document to identify himself.

His case brings to mind the Aid Centres established mainly to help in such matters. These centres, according to government officials, have been built to assist and whenever possible prevent the detention of such people and thereby minimize their numbers in the country's jails. Such centres, according to the officials, are found in the big towns or cities.

NO RULING

But when Mr Molopyane was arrested, the Johannesburg-based Aid Centre in Market Street was already closed for the day. And according to Mr J Swart, the West Rand Administration Board's assistant director for labour, police use their own discretion in such cases. He said there was no ruling or directive that police have at all times to take a pass offender first to such centres before locking him or her in the cells.

Mr Swart stressed that "normally", a person arrested under the pass laws was taken to the Aid Centre where he was "quickly" identified through his finger prints that were taken to Pretoria. But when told that Mr Molopyane had a BophuthaTswana travel document with him when he was arrested, Mr Swart said he could not answer for the police who at "all times use their own discretion". The centres, he said, closed at 4 pm and he was not in a position to say whether this time could be extended.

VICTIMS

Mr Molopyane had accepted a job as a domestic two months ago but was arrested because his identification papers did not show a fixed address. He also, according to reports, had not been legally registered.

Critical of the pass laws, Mr Tom Manthata, an official of the Becker Street Advice Office set up to help victims of such laws said these laws should be wiped off the statute book.

Mr Manthata told the SOWETAN the other day: "Black people are drawn by abject poverty and not the wanton pleasure to city life". He said the men who come to the urban areas looking for jobs leave behind them "children dying of hunger and malnutrition, their lands scorched by drought and their animals dying because of the lack of feed".

Mr Manthata said any official who said the Government had shown sympathy in the application of the pass laws spoke "like a God reclining on the hills, careless of mankind".

This reminds one of the expert evidence given for the West Rand Administration Board in the Rand Supreme Court early this year by Professor M Wiechers who said of the pass laws, "You can alleviate the problems, but cannot remove them by applying the laws in a sympathetic manner".

When told of this, Mr A E Steenhuisen, WLAB's director of labour would not comment. He had told the SOWETAN that the pass laws were "sympathetically applied and the Aid Centre officials go out of their way to ensure that they are even more sympathetically applied".

2 523 sent
CT 27/10/81
back to
Transkei

Staff Reporter

A TOTAL of 2 523 black people travelling to Cape Town had been stopped at roadblocks on the way and deported to the Transkei during last month, the Athlone Advice Office (AAO) said in its September report

The report said mass arrests, deportations and roadblocks between the Transkei and Cape Town continued throughout September. Legal action was not possible as people were deported to Umtata under the Admissions of Persons to the Republic Act, which by-passes the courts.

"Deportations under the Admissions of Persons to the Republic Act cause untold misery. Transkeians arrested in raids are held incommunicado at Pollsmoor Prison until deportation. Only after the fact of deportation is it possible to confirm that individuals have been so dealt with."

The report said the AAO had received "many pleas for assistance from the relatives of people arrested, who then vanish without trace".

In one case, a 20-year-old man legally resident in Crossroads was deported to the Transkei twice after being stopped at roadblocks. The man, whose travel document showed he was legally resident in Crossroads and worked for the South African Railways, finally made it home on his third attempt.

A man deported on August 19 returned to Cape Town at the end of last month to find his bakkie, which he had been forced to leave behind. He had obtained permission from the South African Embassy in Umtata for a two-week visit to Cape Town. He was unable to find the bakkie or any other possessions he left behind at the Nvanga site.

1974/10/18
**Agreement
on evicted**

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government and Transkei have agreed that Transkeian citizens removed to Umtata from the Peninsula can return under certain conditions.

In a statement last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said that he, along with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had had discussions with the Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, G T Vika, and its Minister of the Interior, Miss S Siegau.

Those who had left children or possessions in the Peninsula could return to recover their children or possessions, but would then have to go to Transkei again. People with firm employment could return on the conditions outlined in legislation.

Anyone who came to the Peninsula irregularly would be returned.

Student gets second chance

30/13/81 (206)
A SECOND YEAR Bachelor of Commerce student at the University of South Africa (Unisa) who missed an examination when she was arrested for a pass offence last week Monday, will do a special oral examination on

The paper on November 6. This was confirmed yesterday by Professor Frans van den Bogaerde, head of the department of economics, who came to her rescue after he learnt about her plight

Miss Moeketsane, described as a hard-working student who did well in her assignments during the year, spent several hours at Hillbrow police station because she had forgotten her reference book at home on the day of her first exams

Township people 'desperate' for legal residence

E Post
29/10/81
103
208

Post Reporter

OF 183 people helped by the Black Sash in September because they experienced problems with permits entitling them to stay in Cape Town, 82 were women working illegally as domestic workers

In a report the Athlone Advice Office said more women than ever before had come forward to try to legalise their presence in the Western Cape

Most were illegally employed in domestic service and, because they now feared arrest and possible deportation, they "were desperate to legalise" their stay

"We hope the authorities will deal sympathetically with these applications and allow women who are housed and usefully employed to exist legally in Cape Town"

During September, the Black Sash assisted 52 persons charged under Section 10 (4) of the Urban Areas Act, which deals with the rights of tenancy for Africans in the urban areas

Of the 52 people, 38 were found guilty and sentences ranging from a caution to R90 (or 90 days) were imposed

Another 14 of the charged were either found not guilty or had their cases withdrawn

The report says "Roadblocks continued to pose a threat to all those travelling to Cape Town. About 2 523 people have been stopped in them and deported to the Transkei"

The report cites as an example a man of 20, a legal resident of Cape Town, who was stopped at a roadblock at Touws River on August 24 while on his way back from a trip to Mount Frere

He was repatriated to Mount Cala on the 26th

His mother then sent him his travel document and R22 for his fare and he again left for Cape Town

He was stopped once more, at Worcester, and sent back to Umtata — even though his travel document "showed that he was legally resident at Crossroads and employed by SAR&H"

On his third attempt, with a rail warrant this time, he reached home after yet another incident at Worcester during which he states "he lost his watch and was man-handled by the police"

Squatting inevitable, says study

CV 705E 3/11/81
By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

URBANISATION and the South African Government's response to the phenomenon has been catapulted into the public eye recently with the harrowing experiences of the Nyanga squatters

The lesson that emerged from the destroyed shelters of the Nyanga homeless was that the major socio-economic problem of squatting cannot be solved by arbitrarily shifting people from one area where there is the possibility of work to another where there is no work

A recent publication by the University of Cape Town's Centre for Inter-group Studies by Graham Howe, titled *Squatter Crisis*, highlights the inadequacy of the Government's response to the problem and lays the burden for much of the crisis at the door of National Party ideology

The influx of people to the cities cannot be stopped in the long-term and the emphasis should therefore be shifted from enforcing restrictive measures to promoting employment opportunities to allow people to live legally at their place of employment and to assist with the provision of

low cost housing, the booklet says

The cost of such a system to National Party ideology, the booklet makes clear, is high a fundamental change of approach on the part of the authorities and an end to the idea that Africans are 'aliens' in the common area

Basic policy guidelines set by the centre for improving the situation are

● Economics

It should be realised that South Africa's cities are not "Western" in the same way they are not "white" and people from the rural areas should not be judged by Western standards in the work they seek, such as in the informal sector

Attention should also be given to labour-intensive rather than capital-intensive development so as to encourage work opportunities especially in the homelands

● Influx control

To prevent chaos, orderly planning is essential, but this

should be related to the needs of economic and moral considerations and not based on discriminatory racial criteria as at present

● Social welfare

Systematic welfare programmes must be developed to promote adjustment to urban life. Welfare and educational programmes could become a function of local decision-making bodies

● Low-cost housing

Restrictions on the provision of housing for Africans in the Western Cape must be lifted and inexpensive, subsidised housing provided by the central Government, local authorities and the private sector

A key to the solution of the problem could be site-and-service schemes which are phased and continuing improvements of dwellings and recognised world-wide as a means of improving squatter communities

As background to the recommendations the booklet paints a depressing picture of succes-

sive years of Government attempts to stop squatting and urbanisation by means of repressive legislation rather than taking steps to anticipate inevitable urbanisation

The present system of influx control — besides being hopelessly ineffective — creates immense bitterness

From the Government's side however, it is a ready source of income in 1979 fines totalling R351 000 were paid for influx contraventions, of which R245 000 was paid by Africans themselves

The booklet also examines the Government's homeland policies and finds them economically and politically impractical

In 1960, 55% of the homeland gross national product was generated outside of the homelands. By 1970 the figure was 69%, in 1976 it was 71%

Between 1970 and 1979 the number of "commuters" from the homelands tripled from 250 000 people to 750 000

The booklet urges that squatting should not be regarded as a racial problem but a socio-economic one inherent in the whole process of urbanisation in a developing society

Row over student's arrest

2-46

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- A = Accept element
- X = Do not e
If neither inhibit of the r
- Z = Inhibit c
provided performed
- R = Produce a

By NORMAN NGALE
A UNIVERSITY of South Africa student from Tembisa was this week arrested within the examination centre's premises by the East Rand Administration Board police for failing to produce her reference book, but later released.

206
SWEETMAN
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ELTNAME-1: The field element and the field used, this field is by the Collector at

ELTNAME-2: The field and the element identifiable element.

ELTNAME-3: The field and the element identifiable. This field is used. This field may be used and U.

Refer to Section 4 directives and exam

Ms Gloria Sehume of 28 Difateng section, a senior nursing sister at Tembisa Hospital and mother of two said she was arrested by white inspectors of the board while swotting for a paper she was to write within two hours.

Mr Andrew Sehume, her husband said he was disturbed when he received a call that she was arrested for a reference book offence and taken to Erab offices.

"I raced through to the offices and on arrival found my wife in tears pleading with the police to release her so she could write her exams. This has been the nastiest experience for her," Mr Sehume said.

"Anybody who still believes there is change in this country needs his head read. I have never believed that the Government would implement change," a fuming Mr Sehume said.

DISTURBED.

Mr F E Marx, Chief of Erab said yesterday he was disturbed about the report. He said he would investigate the matter.

Ms Sehume who was to write a paper on education for her Bachelor of Arts degree in nursing science managed to return to the centre, at the Zuurfontain Geloftefees Hall, Van Riebeck Park in time to sit for her paper.

Mr Sehume said what enraged him more was at the Erab offices he found pass offenders locked in what looked to him like a fowl run or a shack.

"My son Thabo (7) asked me on arrival whether I would be able to free his mother from the cells. What impression is this making on our children," Mr Sehume asked.

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Mr Sehume took their two children Thabe and Nti (3) along because there was no one to look after them. He said the children were shocked to find their mother in a hysterical state.

Ms Sehume was the second Unisa woman student to be arrested for a pass within a month.

On October 19 Ms Sheila Moeketsane (23) was arrested for a similar offence while on her way to the Milnerpark exam centre despite the fact that she possessed a Bophutha-Tswana travel document.

Ms Moeketsane was released at night and missed a key paper in preparation for her B Comm degree. Unisa has since offered to give her oral examination to make up for the paper she missed.

Zimbabwean kicked out of SA after 36 years

PLEA

DRINK

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SUN 11/11/76
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URGENT REPRESENTATIONS have been made to Dr Piet Koonhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to halt the repatriation of a Zimbabwean who has been in South Africa for 36 years.

Married and with six children, Mr Enoch Moya (60), hasn't got much of a working life left but has been ordered to leave for Zimbabwe not later than tomorrow, to start a new life there. He had stayed in South Africa since arriving here in 1943 and does not have any family in Zimbabwe.

Mr Moya's troubles started when his employment contract ended on October 30 this year. He had to go to the Wrab offices in Alexandra to renew the contract but says he was made to sign documents which endorse him out of this country. He was given 12 days to pack his goods and leave for Zimbabwe -- the last day expires tomorrow.

There are now fears that the forced repatriation might break his nine-year-old marriage to a South African wife. And Mr Moya

BY LEN KALANE

has also expressed his wish to remain in this country because his wife, children and home are all here.

Mr Moya once carried a South African pass but he said this was taken away from him between 1962 and 1963 and a Rhodesian worker's travel document provided. This made him an illegal and he could not be registered with any employer.

Illegal

On arriving here in 1943 he first worked as a gardener in Pretoria, then moved to Johannesburg and has been frequently arrested under the pass laws. His wife is the permit-holder of their house in Tsakane on the East Rand and Mr Moya cannot be included in the permit because of his Zimbabwe links.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash who is

helping Mr Moya's employers to call for the halt of the repatriation, said

"This is a terrible thing. The man has given his whole working life to South Africa and just when he reaches his old age he is being chucked out. An affidavit has been sent to Dr Koonhof."

Mrs Duncan said as far as she was concerned Mr Moya would not be leaving for Zimbabwe tomorrow. If he was arrested she said a free defence counsel would be arranged to defend him.

She said they were hoping and praying that something dramatic happened to halt the repatriation. The final word would come from Dr Koonhof.

Mr Moya said "I know nobody in Zimbabwe. I am praying too. I've been in this country too long and regard the place as my home."

A Wrab spokesman confirmed that people of Zimbabwean origin were sent back to the country after completing their contracts of a year or 18 months.

Mr Moya's case could not be treated differently, he said.

'Strict attitude on illegal migrants'

A CONSISTENTLY strict attitude had been adopted against people entering the Cape illegally, the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said today.

He said that as far as the Administration Board was concerned there were no identified squatter areas for blacks.

People were sent back to the homelands in terms of the Immigration Act. This was done by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the police although in residential areas the board assisted as far as identifying unauthorised people was concerned.

CONTROL

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday that the authorities had the squatter problem in the Peninsula under control and that there was no identifiable squatting in Cape Town and surrounding areas.

The favourable conditions in the Peninsula were because of the consistent efforts of the Administration Board, the spokesman said.

The influx of illegal squatters in October which was serious and which led to camps being erected in virtually an hour on the Cape Flats, had been limited to manageable and controllable proportions.

RECOGNISED

This influx was a recognised problem which went hand in hand with urbanisation which, according to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria, was a good indication of the level of development which the country had achieved.

About a busload of illegal people were being sent back to the homeland each week. They were being handled fairly but firmly and those who had fixed employment were treated sympathetically.

Crossroads was the only squatter camp remaining legally after camps in Elsie's River, Philippi, Kraaifontein, Kensington, Retreat, Vrygrond, Lotus River, Hout Bay, Kommetjie, Philadelphia, Kuri's River and near D F Malan Airport in the Cape Town municipal area were mopped up.

The operation required the removal of more than 24 000 shacks.

New measures will replace influx law

RDM 13/11/81

WILL
LAWS

THE Government is to scrap a 13-year-old law which limits the number of blacks city industrialists can employ — but is to replace it with new “indirect measures” aimed at discouraging employers from investing in the cities.

The new measures are aimed at pushing up the costs of city industrialists but no detailed proposals have been released. The law will only be scrapped once the “indirect measures” come into effect

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

This is the thrust of a memorandum by the working group for economic affairs of the Prime Minister's Economic Planning Branch, released by the Prime Minister at his meeting with businessmen in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Botha said in his address to businessmen that the Government accepted these recommendations in principle but would welcome comment on their detail.

The official Opposition believes the plan would be costly and believes it is designed to keep down the number of blacks employed in the cities.

But organised industry seems willing to accept it, despite reservations.

In his address, Mr Botha said industrial growth in cities should in future be regulated mainly by indirect measures and added that sections of the Environment Planning Act (previously the Physical Planning Act) would be repealed as a result.

This would include Section 3 which limits the number of blacks employers can hire in the cities without Government permission.

Ratio

It has meant that city employers cannot exceed a ratio of five blacks to every white employed, or two blacks for every white in some cases.

Section 3 is regarded as an

controls were released. But they seem certain to mean that Government subsidies to industrialists for city facilities such as transport, roads and water will be phased out.

Employers would have to pay “the full cost” of these. This would mean that the cost of employing large city labour forces would increase and that businessmen would have an incentive to decentralise.

Withdrawn

“The idea as we understand it that, because employers in decentralised areas will now have extensive incentives, these should be withdrawn in the urban areas,” Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, economist for the Federated Chamber of Industries, said yesterday.

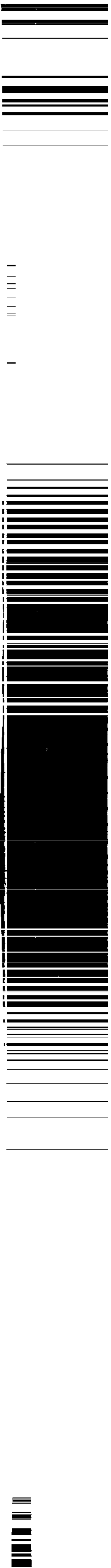
He said the first effect of the new system would be to increase growth in the cities but added that, once the measure had been in operation for some time, this would be balanced by increased costs.

“Naturally nobody likes having costs pushed up and the timing is all-important. If the new measures are introduced rigidly, it could have serious implications,” he said.

But he added “We have been saying for a long time that decentralisation must not rely on direct controls, but must be in

ATO

P.T.O.



Many deported squatters are back in city

25 11 81 ARS-US (210) (206) (113)

IN SPITE OF the vast expense and incredible human suffering involved in deporting people from the Nvanga squatter camp, many of the squatters are back in Cape Town with no change in their situation.

That is the conclusion of the Athlone Advice Centre in an analysis of the Nvanga situation in its latest monthly report.

The report says 3 666 people were deported in August and September.

many of them more than

On Wednesday October 7, they began to return to Cape Town. By the Friday, the number of returned deportees, seen at the office had risen from 19 to 129.

They came back with high hopes having all been given R60 each by

the Transkeian authorities and a document signed by the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior and Social Services the report says.

The document stated 'The bearer is one of the people returned from Western Cape during August 1981. Employers inside and outside Trans-

kei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified. Your co-operation is appreciated.'

However, there was to be no special treatment. No concessions on registration of illegal employment had been negotia-

ted between the Transkei and South African officials and normal registration procedures were to be followed.

This meant that men illegally in the area could only be registered on contract, after the employers had obtained 'coloured labour clearance certificates' from

the Department of Manpower, and only if the employers would provide accommodation for the workers. There is a shortage of 1 000 single hostel beds in Cape Town.

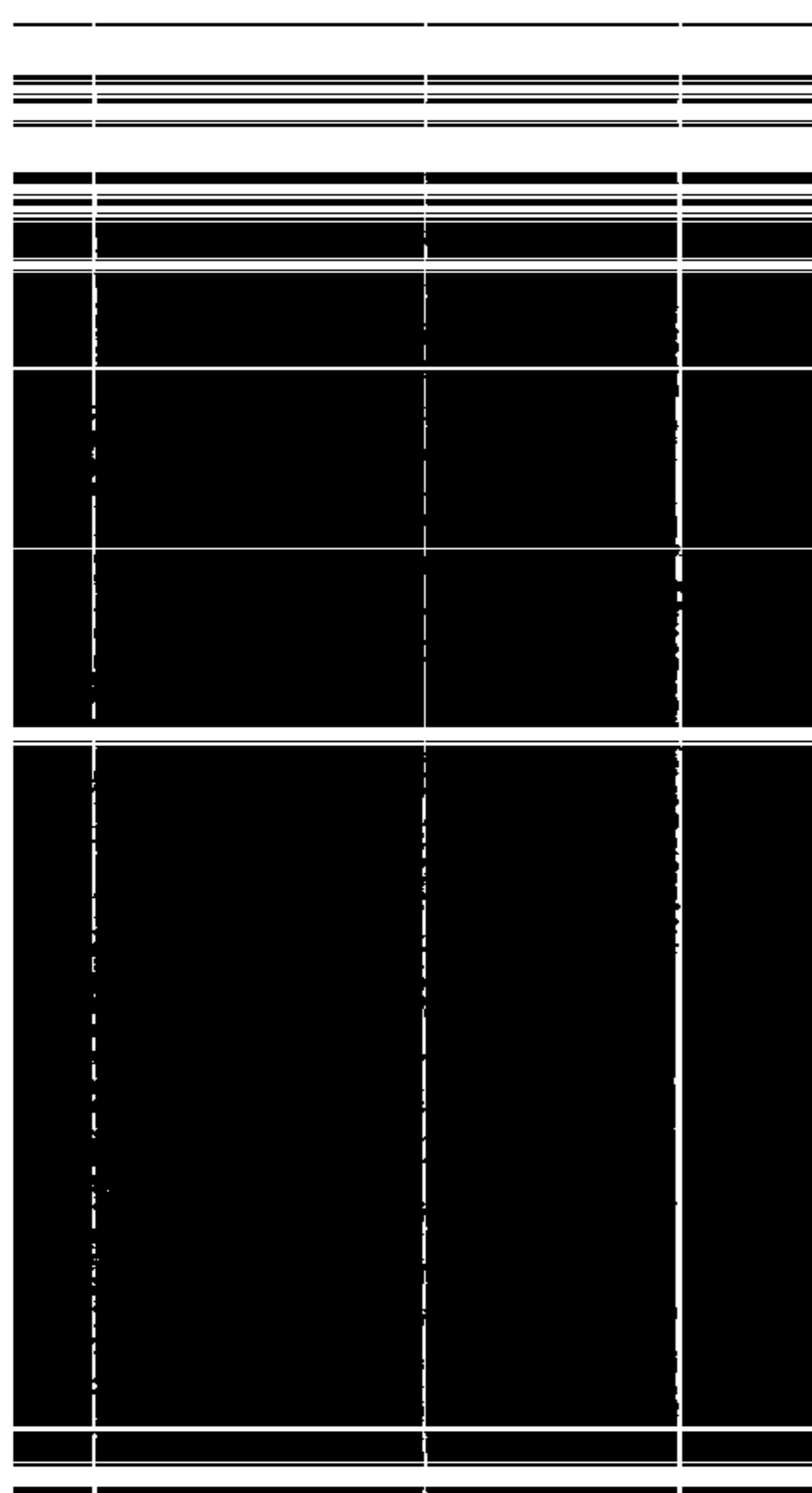
'For women, there was to be no possibility of registration unless they were long-term live-in

domestic workers for whom there is a special appeal process.'

The Advice Office says many employers were delighted to have their illegal workers back and went eagerly to the Langa office in the hope of registering them. 'When this proved impossible many expressed

great frustration and disappointment. We heard the same story many times. Trusted workers and law-abiding employers forced into an impossible situation by the web of regulations which kept such tight control on the provision of labour.'

In an analysis of 243 people who returned from deportation to Umtata, the Advice Office found 95 percent of the men were employed in Cape Town, as well as 76 percent of the wives and 87 percent of the single women. Almost half of the people, 45 percent, had come to Cape Town more than 10 years ago, 29 percent between five and 10 years ago, 15 percent two to five years ago, and nine percent less than two years ago.



Returned squatters face same plight — report

DD 26/11/81

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CAPE TOWN — Although former Nyanga squatters returned to the Western Cape with letters of recommendation signed by the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, they found they were to be given no special treatment

This was the finding of the Athlone advice office in its latest monthly report, which focused on the plight of the Nyanga squatters

The report said 3 666 people were deported in August and September, many of them more than once

The 129 interviewed were some of those who had returned "with high hopes" for legal work and residence in the Western Cape, having each been

given R60 by the Transkeian authorities and a document signed by the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior and Social Services

However, no concessions regarding the registration of illegal employment had been negotiated between Transkei and South African officials, the report said

This meant that men illegally in the area could only be registered on contract after the employers had obtained "coloured labour clearance certificates" from the Department of Manpower, and only if the employers provided accommodation

The report said there was a shortage of 1 000 single hostel beds for men

in Cape Town. For women, there was no possibility of registration unless they were long-term live-in domestic workers for whom there was a special appeal process

"Thus the entire exercise resulted in precisely no change in the present situation, after vast expense — R35 000 donated by the South African Government to Transkei to help meet expenses and untold sums for transport — and incredible human suffering"

The advice office found in an analysis of 243 people returned from Umtata that 95 per cent of the men had been employed in Cape Town, as were 76 per cent of the wives and 87 per cent of the single women — DDC

Woman allowed to stay

The Supreme Court yesterday upheld the appeal of a Nymeria woman who was convicted of living illegally in the Peninsula with her husband and five children.

Mrs Nymeria Yapi, 37, was found guilty in the Lower Commissioner's Court on February 9 of remaining in the 7th house in the Peninsula without the necessary permission.

The commissioner's court heard that her husband, Mr Gilbert Zwelinzi, had worked in Cape Town as a chef since 1960 and qualified to live in the Peninsula in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act.

Mr Justice Burger said there was no logical reason why the residence of a woman whose husband qualified to live in the urban area should not be deemed to be lawful even though the woman could not prove lawful residence at any specific site within a black residential area.

The judge said this conclusion only concerned the removal of black people from the prescribed area and did not affect the enforced separation of families so that they are not compelled to reside apart at great distances.

Mr Justice Burger said black people would still have to comply with the law if their occupation of any particular site should be lawful.

Mr P. van Zyl appeared for the state. Mr D. Scott, instructed by Sykes, Goddard, Fells, Moore & Co., appeared for Mrs Yapi. Mr Justice Burger and Mr Justice Hendrickson presided.

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The file parameter applies only to source elements. For differen-
tation among symbolic elements, an integer parameter called C-CYCLE
is associated with each element. This allows several 'copies' of an
element to be retained within a program file. C-Cycles are produced
by the use of the U option on the processor call statement.

Symbolic C-Cycle Parameter

Both an element name and an element version may be from one to twelve
characters in length, and these two parameters together must uniquely
identify one element among all elements of any particular type.
Elements of different types (e.g., source language vs. relocatable
binary vs. absolute) may, however, have the same name and version.
An element name is required for all elements within a program file.
A name (NAME\$) is supplied automatically by the Operating System
in many cases; however, the specification of an element version is not
required.

Man refuses repatriation after 38 years in SA

MR ENOCH MOYO, of Tsakane, Brakpan, who was ordered by the South African Government to leave for Zimbabwe on December 11, is still in South Africa with his family and has no intention of leaving them at any stage.

The 60-year-old Mr Moyo, married with six children and three grandchildren, was ordered by the South African Government on October 30, after his contract had expired, to pack his things and leave for Zimbabwe after spending 38 years in South Africa.

The Black Sash has made urgent representation to Dr. P. Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to hold the repatriation, but is still waiting on Dr. Koornhof for a reply.

Problems for Mr Moyo started when his contract expired. He went to renew it on October 30 at the local offices of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), in Alexandra township.

Mr Moyo told **The SOWETAN** that instead of his contract being renewed, he was made to sign some

documents and was given 12 days to leave South Africa. He was supposed to leave on November 11.

He also said at one stage between 1962 and 1963, he held a South African passport but lost it and as a result, he was issued with a Rhodesian workers' document.

When a team of reporters went to Mr Moyo's home this week, his wife, Freda, said he was in Soweto, visiting relatives.

She said "My husband has vowed that he was not leaving this country because he does not have any home except South Africa and he does not know anyone in Zimbabwe. He has a family to look after and if he leaves, who is

going to look after us?"

She also said they were still waiting on the Government to reply to the affidavit sent to Dr. Koornhof by the Black Sash, asking them to hold the repatriation.

Mr Moyo arrived in South Africa in 1943 and he worked in Pretoria and Johannesburg as a gardener. He married his wife in 1972 and have six children with three grandchildren. He has been on many occasions arrested under the South African pass laws during his stay in South Africa.

Mr Moyo has a house in Tsakane, but cannot be included in the house permit because as far as the South African Government is concerned, he does not qualify to stay in Brakpan and South Africa.

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

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Sowetan 18/12/81

A significant judgment

During the year there was a significant Supreme Court judgment affecting the rights of migrant labourers in South Africa

In September Mr Justice O'Donovan in the Rand Supreme Court ruled that a Gazankulu worker Mr Mcholo Rikhotso could live legally in the Germiston area

The Fast Rand Administration Board had sought to prove that Mr Rikhotso was not entitled to section

10 (1) (b) housing rights as he had not resided continuously in the area for more than 10 years because he had to return annually to the labour office in the homeland to renew his work contract. But the judge ruled that Mr Rikhotso was entitled to these housing rights.

The board was still deciding whether or not to appeal against the decision according to its chief director Mr Frans Maré.

The judgement could affect the urban rights of thousands of homeland contract workers and their families.

Another important court case was the Maritzburg Supreme Court case dealing with the rights of homeland contract workers at the Union Co-operative Sugar Company in Dalton Natal. After workers were dismissed in April over the issue of free provisions they were also evicted

from their hostel
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Food and Allied Workers Union sought to prove that management's action was arbitrary and took the case to court in order to obtain their immediate reinstatement at the hostel. The case was partly successful because one of the workers was reinstated but the business dragged on for much of the year and judgement has still to be passed on the other Union Co-op workers.

A matter of fact

IN a story that appeared in SOWETAN on Tuesday April 28 headlined "AG to investigate pass law justice," it was stated that there was a slight change on the running of the courts because "detention in custody for passbook offenders was not 48 hours."

This line should have read "detention in custody for passbook offenders was NOW 48 hours"

Job

Sowetan 28/4/61

AG to investigate pass law justice

006
25/1/51

By NORMAN NGALE
THE Attorney General
(AG) of the Transvaal
has appointed a senior
official to investigate
the administration of
Commissioners courts
following a report
submitted by former
prosecutor Mr Adam
Klein.

Mr Klein former pros-
ecutor at the Pretoria
Commissioners Court who
resigned after claiming he
was tired of serving
apartheid revealed this
over the weekend.

Mr Klein said he held a
meeting with the AG, Mr J
E. Nothing last Wednes-
day. He had been sum-
moned to clarify his 62-
page report on the courts.

In his report, Mr Klein
had complained of the
injustices reference book
offenders were subjected
to.

He had said while
prosecutor at the Com-
missioners Court he daily
saw about 120 innocent
people pass before him
without any single offence
committed.

I am quite surprised
that the Cabinet asked for
the report and then
appointed an Advocate to
carry out investigations on
the functioning of the
commissioner's courts,"
Mr Klein said.

Mr J J Pelsers has been

appointed to carry out the
investigations and report
back to the Cabinet. This
was confirmed over the
weekend by the office of the
Attorney General.

Mr Klein said part of Mr
Pelsers investigations
would be to look at his (Mr
Klein's) report to look into
the operation of the Aid
Centers and the prison cell
conditions at the com-
missioner's courts.

He said during their
interview, the AG had
difficulties in understand-
ing what happened at the
courts and was not aware of
what transpired at the Aid
Centers.

The AG's office was, Mr
Klein said, shocked by the
report and expressed dis-
satisfaction with the legal
procedure followed by the
courts.

Mr Klein said he was
confident the AG would
make representations to
the Cabinet for procedural
changes which could ease
the hardships of passbook
offenders.

"My recommendation
was that the reference book
be abolished because it was
outdated and it is only used
for the Department's
records on the movements
and repatriation of blacks
to the homeland," Mr Klein
said.

He said the AG, however,
gave him the impression
that he was afraid to make

such a recommendation.

He asked me how I
would control influx and I
told him whites were not
controlled and the system
worked well with them.

Mr Klein said.

But, he said the AG
agreed with him that you
cannot have justice if you
want to prosecute 80 to 120
people in Pretoria alone
daily for reference book
offences.

Since his dramatic walk-
out last year, he said there
had been a slight change on
the running of the courts.
Because detention in
custody of passbook
offenders was not reduced
to 48 hours.

In Pretoria, Mr Klein
said, a senior public
prosecutor was appointed
to the Commissioner's
Court with instructions to
report regularly to the
Attorney General.

It was not the case in the
past. Public prosecutors
were not allowed to report
to the AG.

I am satisfied that at
least something is done
about my report. I won't
rest until the passbook is
totally abolished," Mr
Klein said.

The office of the AG
denied that they had sent
the report to the Cabinet
and said this could have
been done by the Depart-
ment of Co-operation and
Development.

Teaching ranks full

28/11/53
32-5
Scheep
2/11/53

206

By NORMAN NGALE
TEACHERS with Junior Certificate qualifications are no longer needed by the Department of Education and Training (DET), according to Mr G Engelbrecht, the chief liaison officer.

"Because of the explosion of teachers at secondary school level we cannot use the under-qualified teachers anymore," Mr Engelbrecht said.

Mr Engelbrecht was addressing members of the Mamelodi East and West branches of the Transvaal Union of African Teachers Association (Tuata) this week.

Det hoped to make it compulsory for applicants at all teachers training colleges to be holders of matriculation certificates within two years.

He said the move was taken to improve the quality of education for black children and that as a result Det was not in favour of introducing salary parity for teachers below matric level.

Only about 17% of black teachers will qualify for the same salaries with their white counterparts when parity was introduced in "one or two years time."



Mr G Engelbrecht

Mr Engelbrecht said if parity was introduced at lower level this would not motivate those teachers to improve their qualifications and as a result this would retard any improvement in the quality of education.

Teachers, according to Mr Engelbrecht, who will benefit mostly in the latest salary increases will be those who fell under category "C."

These are the teachers who have matric certificates and the teachers diploma and those who hold a university degree. Salary adjustments, which it is hoped will be implemented this month, are being sent to principals, said Mr Engelbrecht.

Mr Engelbrecht said his Department was trying in various ways including study grants to encourage teachers to improve their qualifications.

Both parents and teachers can and must encourage matriculants today to take up teaching as a career. In this way they will make a substantial contribution to the improvement of the quality of education," Mr Engelbrecht said.

He said except for certain salary categories, black and white teachers had equal conditions of service. These include procedures of appointment, dismissals, retirement, leave, pensions, housing loans, subsidies and service bonus.

The future of our pupils is in the first and last place in the hands of our teachers. What happens in a classroom will determine whether we are successful or not.

"The department must and will assist our teachers in every possible way," Mr Engelbrecht said.

He urged teachers to be proud of their profession, to cherish their professional integrity and to act and speak in such a way that they retain and improve their status in the community.

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup
University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic
of South Africa, 7700

that the number of daily arrests demonstrates the need for influx control

"It is the duty," he said, "imposed by law on officials of this board, to exercise influx control. The number of arrests made up to 70 a day is clear proof of how necessary it is

"During the existence and growth of the squatter camps at Modderdam road, Unibel and Werkgenot there was an influx of an average of 2 000 people a month

"This resulted in unemployment, ever-growing squatter camps and the most unhygienic conditions. The legal black inhabitants of this area have to be protected against this avalanche, which can only result in untold misery

"The only means of control is to arrest the offenders. The number of people who are waiting to come, if these measures are abandoned, is so great that they will bring with them untold misery for themselves and for the black inhabitants of the western Cape, who are expected to foot the bill for accommodation and services

"Let us hope that a way will be found in which to keep citizens in the homelands and to provide them with all they need. The board is not without compassion. However, to discard influx control will be to lead us all to disaster"

This view seems to imply that accretions to the total supply of labour should be contained in a pool, somewhere out of sight, and drawn from when needed, rather than allow the supply to come onto the market and compete for work on the same terms as everyone else who has not got a black skin

With so much international attention focused on SA, in the hope that the promise of policy reform would enable the West to defend its interests in the Republic, it could well be that there is just as much pressure on Piet Koornhof to scrap the pass laws when he comes up with the new version of his shelved Riekert Bills, as there is pressure from his own caucus to maintain hurtful ideological job barriers

plications similar to Galusha's. Over a period of seven months only two endorsements were granted. The official line is that every case is treated on its merits but according to an LRC spokesman "the cases do not differ substantially from one another"

Hopefully, this will be clarified soon. According to Steenhuisen "discussions were held in Pretoria this week which could result in some new ideas being incorporated into new legislation"

PASS LAWS Peninsula raids

fm 13/4/81
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Pressure exerted on the government by a group of 12 hardline National Party MPs to maintain a high profile in de-Africanising the western Cape, has pushed the daily arrest rate under the pass laws to almost 70

Dawn pass raids, in which units of police and administration board officials combine, with dog-squads, to fine-comb the three black townships in dragnet operations, have increased in frequency

According to a study carried out by a unit of the Department of Sociology at the University of Cape Town under Professor Michael Savage 7 747 men and 8 113 women were arrested under the pass laws in the Peninsula last year

In the western Cape the policy is applied with added vigour because heavy accretions of "illegal" work-seekers in the region "undermine" the employment opportunities of about 150 000 "legal" blacks installed in the townships

The latter, in any event, are at a severe disadvantage because government regulations force employers to give preference to white and coloured work-seekers. This confines blacks, regardless of education, to work which no one else wants to do — unless an employer can produce a certificate stating that no suitable white or coloured substitute is available

Intensification of the pass laws dragnet has not visibly cut the flow of work-seekers from the Ciskei, Transkei and the Cape platteland. Pressure on land in the "homelands", aggravated by employment stagnation in rural areas generally is sustaining the flow of people for whom migration to the western Cape is the alternative to starvation

For many therefore a R50 fine or a prison term is no more than an employment tax

According to the UCT study, more than 12m people have been arrested for pass law offences in SA in the past 30 years, and the system may cost up to R112m a year to administer

The official point of view, reflected in a press statement this week by Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board, is

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

southern Africa.

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'Disgust' at raid in Langa

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Daphne Wilson, pointed out yesterday that she had not personally witnessed Thursday's pre-dawn raid by Western Cape Administration Board officials on the Langa barracks

She said this impression might have been conveyed in a statement she issued on the day of the raid.

"But this does not in any way detract from the disgust I feel at the raid having taken place", she said

Mrs Wilson emphasized that she stood by the rest of her statement, in which she referred to "the abuses and aggressive treatment" meted out to residents of the barracks

Free aid in pass problems

206
S. E. ...
THE Witwatersrand Council of Churches has started three advice bureaux to provide free legal assistance to persons charged under the pass laws.

One of them, the Becker Street Advice Bureau, situated in the Metropolitan Home Trust Building, corner of President and Becker streets, Johannesburg, is clearly proving a great success.

Many pass offenders do not know how to defend themselves when they appear before the court, as they are unaware of their legal rights and court procedure.

For instance, most don't know they should apply for bail to obtain legal assistance.

Further information may be obtained by contacting the office at 838-2593, Johannesburg.