

SECOND CARNEGIE INQUIRY INTO POVERTY  
AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Area study of Cape Town  
Vrygrond and Lavender Hill  
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## IMPRESSIONS OF THE AREA AND SOME OF THE EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD

### VRYGROND

The area is surrounded by hills and dense bush with some houses on the hills and others on the flats. Our first impression of Vrygrond was that it was a deserted shanty township without roads, electricity and private taps.

Although the City Council collects the garbage twice a week, there is an alarming amount of rubbish everywhere. With the South Easter blowing frequently, you have sand and rubbish being blown all over the place, making it very unpleasant.

Many of the houses are quite solid and spacious with large painted interiors and windows. Others are small hovels with no windows. Each house has a detached bucket toilet. Some people have their lots fenced whilst others cannot afford to do so. As a result you have a constant stream of passersby walking through the front or back yard. This results in families having little privacy.

There are no facilities other than a few churches and one gravel soccer field. There are numbers of children walking and playing around in the area. There are no creches or playgrounds or facilities to keep the children occupied. Some of the children have protruding stomachs and are malnourished.

#### QUOTE:

"Hulle is die brood en koffie pensies van ons area".

It is alleged that Vrygrond is one of the most dangerous areas in the Western Cape - many people are raped, killed or assaulted. In our third week of field work (crime increases dramatically in December) we saw a young girl of thirteen years who was a rape victim. She was in such a state of shock that she could not talk to anyone, not even her parents or the police.

The Tuesday of the same week, there was an enormous amount of blood in the bush area, close to Military Road. No reports of assault were made to the police and no one was found injured in the area. The injured person could possibly have been a non-resident. On a Wednesday at 5.30 a.m. a woman, whilst going to work was stabbed and stripped of her clothes.

There are five gangs in the area. Any one of the gangs would "bust up a house and take a television set or radio". "Protection money" is collected from residents. Gangs also protect shebeens, sell dagga, collect and sell stolen goods and sell mandrax.

A terrifying experience is a gang fight in the area. Gang members come from Bonteheuwel, Valhalla Park and as far a field as Mitchell's Plain to fight in the "battle".

The residents in the area live in constant fear of their lives. Youngsters known to residents join the gangs and smash up peoples homes and rob them of their possessions. Most people are desperate for housing and some women were almost in tears, asking us if we could arrange houses for them. They long for a better quality life. Unfortunately, they are at the mercy of the Council and have to wait until housing is available.

Because of the high rate of crime in the area, we were advised against going into the area by ourselves. On one occasion we had the police patrol van following us. According to the policeman, they were under the impression that we might have been smuggling in mandrax and dagga to "merchants" (shebeenars) in the area. Doctors refuse to go into the area, not even for emergency cases. A car in the neighbourhood has to be hired, to take injured persons to the nearest doctor or hospital. People who are desperate for a car have to pay R20.00 for a single trip.

People exploit one another. Shebeeners sell liquor at exorbitant prices on credit to pensioners and people who receive monthly maintenance or disability grants. On the day of the pension or grant pay-out, the shebeeners accompany these people to the Post-Office to collect all outstanding money before any other payment is made. Some pensioners have to hand over all their money - it is so easy to buy liquor on credit.

QUOTE:

"Vrygrond is 'n goldmine as jy weet hoe".

Most of the shebeeners in the area have a little shop in the house. They sell paraffin, candles, fishoil and canned goods at a much higher price than the nearest shop - "Bosbaai se winkel", (Goodhope Trading Store), situated at the corner of Military Road and Prince George Drive. These items are normally bought after dark when parents come from work and it is too dangerous to walk to "Bosbaai".

QUOTE:

"As daar minder smokkelhuise is, is daar minder 'crime' ".

At first we were not very well received by residents. The reason for this is that in a past survey of the area, students from a University promised residents houses. Nothing was done about the housing crisis and people are 'sick and tired of answering questions and of empty promises'. According to residents, the students promised people houses on condition that they answered and responded to questions asked.

QUOTE:

"All they were interested in was to get their degrees and they probably have forgotten us".

## LAVENDER HILL

Our introduction to Lavender Hill was witnessing a police raid on a flat. Detectives in two police vans, armed with guns rushed up the flight of stairs and banged on the door. For us, it was an alarming experience, but to the residents it is an everyday occurrence.

Whilst driving through the area, we also witnessed school children being assaulted by a few gang members. One school child was crying and bleeding from a wound on his head. He retaliated by throwing stones at the gang members. Fortunately for this child, the patrol van came at this moment and he could run away.

The five gangs operating in Vrygrond, also operate in Lavender Hill. They walk up and down the streets in their 'territory'. They also sit or stand on street corners. Asking a mother about her gangster son, she answered:

"He had to be a gangster".

With him being a gangster she could still expect some food, money and clothes.

"This keeps the family going".

Pointing to a refrigerator she proudly says:

"Without him, I would not have this 'fridge'".

We noticed that these gangsters had different tattoo marks on their necks. C.I.S. would identify members of the Cape Town Scorpion Gang. Some of them would have tattoo marks all over their faces and bodies.

Because of the lack of facilities for the children, the children of one court would play games and compete with the children of the next court. One mother said:

"The children need each other and that is why they play together.

It also creates a problem because the children stick together as a unit. They do things together, grow up together and later become gangsters together".

Many people are unemployed in the area. Numbers of young women asked us if we could assist them in getting any kind of employment. They are desperate and would do any kind of work. Young men as well as older men are also at home doing nothing and want employment.

A trade union organiser, organising labour in the Cafda Zone says:

"What is the use of working all week, long hours and earning so little. It is better not to work at all, earn nothing and be spared the humiliation of being screamed and shouted at all day".

It is evident that liquor is being abused. We saw men walking with bottles of beer at 10.00 in the morning. Purchasing liquor on credit encourages alcohol abuse.

Most of the people interviewed had tenants staying with them illegally to help pay the rent, electricity and water accounts. One household had twenty-eight people living in a two-bedroomed flat. Most of the adults were unemployed and the "illegal" tenants were paying the expenses.

Many of the people interviewed were also very community conscious. The Lavender Hill Residents Association is a community organisation being run by the Lavender Hill community. The Lavender Hill Advice Office is also manned by the residents.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND - INFORMATION FROM EX RESIDENTS OF RONDEVLEI AND HARDEVLEI**

People have lived in the area for generations. Some had plots in excess of 2 000 square metres. Land was rented to other people who did not own properties.

Although the people of Hardevlei and Rondevlei were poor, they were proud property owners. Their wood and iron dwellings were in very good condition. People started their dwellings by building one large room and later as the family grew bigger they would extend their homes. The children helped to add the extra rooms and unlike children today had the experience of building their own homes. The interior walls of the houses consisted of cardboard which was then plastered with paper. A coat of paint would follow to make it look firm and tidy. Cow dung was used to make the floors. Over this a piece of linoleum would be placed. People had big pieces of ground and as sons and daughters got married, houses could be erected for them.

In this closely knit community everybody knew everybody. Rape cases, grievous bodily assaults, murders and robberies were not daily occurrences - as is the norm today. A few people owned cars but most people would walk anywhere, at any time of the day or night without being molested or interfered with - unlike Lavender Hill and Vrygrond today. People respected one another and treated each other with affection.

Vegetables, fruit and flowers were grown by the community. Cows, sheep, pigs, goats and fowls were kept. As a result, milk, cheese, butter, meat and eggs were plentiful. If a cow was slaughtered by a particular family, the surplus meat was sold to the rest of the community at low prices. One of our respondents said that they were almost fully self-sufficient.



In the 1942 Britten enquiry into conditions existing on the Cape Flats the following paragraph is in direct contrast to the information obtained from the ex-residents interviewed.

Page 14 - Paragraph 180 "The pondokkie of the Cape Flats, in its design, owes nought to any school of architecture, European or Asiatic, ancient or modern. Its conception is determined entirely by the scraps of material which go into its structure pieces of corrugated iron, old tins and drums, rough boughs, sackings, anything which can possibly offer protection against the weather. Piece by piece, scrap material is bought, begged or filched and added to make room for a growing family. There are no windows, ceilings and very often no door. Sanitation is non-existent. Many of these hovels would do a disservice to animals ....."

In 1967 an event occurred which threatened the Hardevlei/Rondevlei communities. Letters were sent by the Council to individual owners of land. The letters stated that the land would be expropriated and residents were offered R1 000 per acre for the land and any dwellings on it. At that time  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre was valued at R1 500.00 in the adjacent Grassy Park area. One of the families who owned 30 plots of ground was offered R5 000.00 by the Council. After discussions this amount was increased to R7 500.00. After months of legal negotiations the amount offered by the Council gradually increased to R12 000.00, then R15 000.00 and finally R17 500.00.

Another family was paid R1 500.00 by the Council for eight plots of ground, three years after they were forced to move to Vrygrond. Even though the family had to wait three years for this money, nothing extra was paid in the way of interest. The argument presented by the Council for offering this paltry amount was that the area was undeveloped as a residential area. It was officially classified as agricultural smallholdings.

The residents of Rondevlei and Hardevlei were quick to respond. An Action Committee was established. Meetings were held. Members of the Action Committee undertook house to house visits to take the pulse of the Community and inform individual householders about matters.

At that time there were two organisations in Retreat - the Retreat Rate Payers Association and the Civic Organisation. The Rate Payers Association advised the residents to bid for the highest price as a first line of defence; the Civic Organisation advised residents to adopt a 'no sale at all cost' attitude as a first line of defence and the 'bid for the highest price' as a second line of defence.

It was decided to use one lawyer only. To pay for legal expenses money was raised from the residents by means of rummage sales and cake sales.

This money was handed over to the Rate Payers Association. Meetings were held regularly in homes to create unity amongst the residents and to oppose the Council. Letters were written to newspapers condemning Council action. A surveying committee, comprised of residents, did house visits to ascertain the number of 'tenants' and 'landlords' who were to be re-housed. After a period of resistance, some of the people started to sell their properties individually. Many residents felt that if they resisted they would eventually get nothing for their land.

On a Wednesday morning in 1974 (the exact date is not known by the ex-resident), the remaining residents hired a bus to confront members of the Council. These members assured the residents that only the shanty dwellers would be evicted and not the property owners. On the Friday of the same week, Rangers came with loud-speakers announcing that everyone (including property owners) would have to move to Vrygrond by the Monday or else their houses would be bulldozed the following Monday morning.

At the time the Southern Hills Estate was being developed. Many residents of Rondevlei/Hardeveldt bought land at R1 000.00 a plot - not realising and not being told that the Council was going to erect double and triple storey buildings around Southern Hill Estate. As a result houses built in this Estate have not appreciated much in value. Residents who invested in the new scheme subsequently felt disgruntled and cheated.

The Lavender Hill community that replaced the Hardevlei/Rondeveldt community is composed of residents who were previously property owners. The Government passed the first Group Areas Act in 1950. The aim of this Act was for different racial groups to live in separate areas according to their race or skin colour. The 1950 Act was updated and 'improved' in 1957 and in 1966. As a result people in Cape Town were forced out of their homes in District Six, Plumstead, Steurhof, Newlands and Claremont and were dumped into Lavender Hill and other similar townships. Residents, who previously were property owners in affected areas cannot afford to buy their own properties. Because of the astronomical costs of housing, people are forced to live in housing estates.

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### POPULATION

In a census conducted by the City Council in February 1981 it was found that Lavender Hill had a population of 14 070. This figure is regarded as a gross under-enumeration by many people to whom we spoke. The principal reason advanced for this scepticism was that many tenants deliberately omitted the names of boarders and lodgers for fear of increased rentals or eviction. An estimated population figure for Lavender Hill is + 16 000. The total population figure for Vrygrond is estimated at + 2 608. This figure is arrived at by multiplying 326 (number of dwelling) by a very conservative eight persons per dwelling.

### HOUSING

There were in 1983 326 houses in Vrygrond. These temporary structures are made of wood and iron. To counter-act illegal squatting the City Council has an official numbering system that runs in sequentially. Houses are measured for size and no additions to the houses are allowed. Full-time Rangers operate in the area to see that Council regulations are not broken. This control is not very effective and some of the families we interviewed were extending, despite these controls.

It is to be noted that the Chief Ranger of Vrygrond agreed to meet with us at Groenvlei to give us more information on Vrygrond. At the meeting he was told by his superiors to give us no information at all. We had first to approach the City Engineer and it would then be determined whether or not the Ranger could be interviewed for the purposes of this report.

The City Council also administers the Lavender Hill area. The local Housing Office is situated at the corner of Concert Boulevard and Cradock Road, Retreat. Income surveys were conducted yearly up to 1981 and will be conducted in 1984 again. (For this reason a population figure for 1983 is unobtainable).

There are presently 1 448 Economic houses, 432 Sub-Economic houses and 292 Infill cottages in Lavender Hill. Details of these houses together with rental based on income are listed in Annexure A.

All the dwellings have electricity. It is noteworthy that of our case studies, all but two had the electricity supply suspended because of non payment. Hot water is not available in any of the council houses. Both the economic as well as the sub-economic houses have an internal water supply and toilets.

The vast majority of the population of Lavender Hill originally lived in Claremont, District Six and Steurhof and paid a rental of R5.00 per month. They were forced to move to Lavender Hill where the rental for houses and flats was R21.00 - an increase of R15.00 per month. The dwellings are built very cheaply and of inferior materials. The families interviewed complained bitterly of the quality of the houses. Two families complained that their front doors would not close properly. The doors are made of egg boxes with a piece of hard board on either side. We have been told that all the doors in the Housing Estate are like this. When the Residents of Bloemhof Flats were moved to Mitchell's Plain, one of the Lavender Hill residents took a front door of a Bloemhof Flat and exchanged her 'egg box' front door with this solid door.

UCTE:

"The Group forced us to fill in papers. All the people who filled in papers were promised houses. My brother got a house in Parkwood and I got a house in Lavender Hill. When I moved to Lavender Hill I found the new house was bug infested, had no ceiling and the door could not close properly".

Another complaint was that the houses were built with 'ash-bricks'. Bugs bred in these ash-bricks resulting in bug-infested houses.

Vrygrond residents who migrate to Lavender Hill are used to paying R6.50 service charge. In return for permanent housing they are charged rents that many of them cannot afford. This has created a situation in which council houses are vacated and families retreat to Vrygrond.

#### SHOPS AND FACILITIES

##### (a) SHOPS

There are two shops and one shopping complex servicing both areas. The Southern Hill stores consisting of a fish shop, cafe, supermarket, butcher and gas centre is situated close to Prince George Drive in the Southern Hill Estate. Good Hope Store (Bosbaai se winkel) is situated in Military Road. Hoek-me-Allah is situated close to Prince George Drive in the front section of the housing estate.

(b) LAVENDER HILL CLINIC

The Lavender Hill clinic serves the population of both Vrygrond and Lavender Hill. From January 1983 to 30 November 1983 200 cases of malnourished children were recorded. Tuberculosis is rife and there is an average of 60 T.B. patients receiving supervised therapy at the clinic daily. In addition five patients receive therapy at work (by supervisors) and seventeen children receive therapy at school (by teachers). Many more receive home therapy.

Services offered by the clinic are: Child Care, Immunisation, Family Planning, Ante-Natal Care, Breast Feeding, Tuberculosis treatment clinic, Chiropody, Dental care, Geriatrics, Nutrition clinic, Orthopaedics and Psychiatry clinic.

The Child Care Clinic operates everyday other than Thursday and a paediatrician is present on Monday afternoons and Friday mornings. There is also a special clinic twice a month, for malnourished children.

(c) ROADS

The main thoroughways in Lavender Hill are tarred and there are cast-concrete roads in the Housing estate. A large percentage of these cast-concrete roads are in poor condition and many roads form crevasses and closes. Most of the roads are narrow with no pavements or curbs. Consequently, one can expect regular flooding in winter. Because of the lack of playgrounds in the housing estate, the roads serve as a playground for the children - the accident rate is high. Vandalism is rife and street lights are regularly broken. According to the residents interviewed, had it not been for this vandalism, there would be sufficient lighting in nearly all the streets.

There is only one tarred road in Vrygrond. All the other roads are gravel and sand roads. There is no street lighting. There were street lights in the main gravel road some years ago, but because of vandalism lighting was done away with.

Whilst interviewing residents we saw the City Council workers dismantling the lamp posts.

(d) SCHOOLS

There are no schools in Vrygrond. Lavender Hill has three primary schools (Levona Primary School, Lavender Hill Primary School and Prince George Drive Primary School) and one Senior Secondary School (Lavender Hill Secondary School).

A social worker from Cafda, gave us the following details:

Levona Primary should accommodate 650 pupils, but has + 1 090 pupils and 50 teachers. Lavender Hill Primary should accommodate 1 000 but has + 1 230 pupils and 44 teachers. Lavender Hill Secondary should accommodate 1 000 but has + 1 030 pupils and 50 teachers. Data for Prince George Drive Primary was unobtainable.

Principals of the schools reported the following:

- (a) Overcrowding of the school is detrimental to the pupils because it results in inadequate individual attention being given to pupils.
- (b) Because of the high cost of living, both parents are forced to work. Children are left at home by themselves and this gives rise to truancy.
- (c) Children are intimidated by gangs in the area.
- (d) There are no libraries. The nearest library is in Retreat and it is far away and much too small to cater for the Steenberg, Retreat and Lavender Hill and Vrygrond communities.



## PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

There are two pre-schools in Lavender Hill catering for both the Vrygrond and Lavender Hill children. About 100 children attend a creche at the Lavender Hill Community Centre from 8.00 to noon. The fee is R5.00 per annum, per child. Funds are raised by the parents throughout the year. A second creche operates from the D.R.C. hall and accommodates about 50 children from 7.00 am to 5.00 pm. The fee per child is R2.00 a week.

There are no pre-school facilities in Vrygrond. In 1976 Cafda wanted to build a temporary community centre for the squatter children. Cafda applied to the City Council for the lease of land at Vrygrond and the Council, as is normal practice, advertised for objections from the public. One of the 47 residents of the luxury Marina da Game objected stating that she was "deeply concerned about the flinging away of land to Coloureds". And this would "automatically ruin the land with muck and filth" (Herald 29:6:76).

She maintained that the way the Council was accommodating "these Coloureds" would result in the ruin of Cape Town. She also felt that this action by the Council "fleeces the white taxpayers" and said that "Lavender Hill is a typical disgrace to Cape Town".

## POST OFFICE

The nearest Post Office is  $\pm$  3 kilometres from Lavender Hill and Vrygrond. It is a pay-out point for grants and pension payments. According to the Postmaster 1 900 old age pensions, 1 500 disability grants and 1 300 maintenance grants are paid out monthly to people in the surrounding districts. The Postmaster confirmed that shebeeners accompany pensioners on pay-out days to claim money owing to them.

There are  $\pm$  250 private telephones in Lavender Hill. The only public telephones are found in the schools and shops. Bearing in mind that the area has such a high incidence of crime and violence, access to a telephone is essential. Telephone calls can be made from private telephones but the charges range from 50c to R1.00 per call for three minutes.

## COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

### 1. LAVENDER HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE

This centre is run by club leader Mr. Omar Bucks. Activities are organised for 100 pre-school children from 8.00 to noon. Afternoon activities for the older children include gymnastics and table tennis. The centre also provides a 'Derby and Joan Club' for the aged. The Derby Club being for male pensioners whilst the Joan Club is for female pensioners. Film shows are not allowed in the hall because of vandalism. However, the hall is hired out for prayer meetings on Sundays.

For details of the Community work programme for the year 1983, organised by Mr. Bucks, see Annexure B.

## 2. THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION

Mr. Niewoudt advised us that the N.W.F. was established to combine the efforts of caring individuals, churches and relief organisations, as an answer to huge social and community problems. The N.W.F. is planning to build a 'new world' of hope for the communities of Lavender Hill and Vrygrond, where the crowded living conditions and the tremendous number of unemployed people result in negative social activities like youth gangs, juvenile delinquency, infant neglect, alcoholism and disrupted family lives. For details of this project and the proposed social centre and creche, see Annexure C & D.

## 3. LAVENDER HILL RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

The association formed in 1981, has caught the public eye with its 'washing line' campaign. Residents constantly complained about washing lines that were broken and nothing was done about it. After repeated requests to the Council by the residents and some employers went unheeded, a petition was signed by residents of the affected flats and was submitted. This jolted the Council into action. Three days afterwards, men from the Council fixed the washing lines. This 'washing line' campaign has been dramatised and is readily available on video.

Because different communities from different areas, having different frameworks of norms and values were dumped together in blocks of flats, friction and animosity amongst the people in part and parcel of the fabric of social life. Lavender Hill Residents Association has brought the people together. Because of the success story of the washing lines, people are prepared to stand together and fight for their common rights.

The association has a Newsletter, 'Forward'. See Annexure E. It is distributed, free of charge, by voluntary workers at taxi-ranks and bus stops. They also distribute 'Grassroots'.

#### 4. THE LAVENDER HILL ADVICE OFFICE

This Office is another product of the Residents Association. The association's popularity in the area was such that it was inundated with requests for help with work problems, high rentals and other community problems. It was then decided to establish the Lavender Hill Advice Office. The office is situated at the Community Centre and is open to the public from 9.00 am. - 1 pm. on Saturdays.

People without support and maintenance grant problems are given letters to be taken to the Maintenance office at Coloured Affairs. This saves hours of waiting as matters are dealt with immediately. The advice office also helps with pensions, Unemployment Insurance Fund, Sick pay and other work-related problems. A Newsletter 'The Facts.' (See Annexure F) is distributed, free of charge, by the Advice Office. The December 1983 issue, very appropriately had the following rhyme printed on the front page:-

Christmas is coming  
The bosses are getting fat.  
Don't put too many pennies  
in the businessman's hat.

The issue deals with Hire Purchase and explains to the people what their rights are. It also explains what the Credit Agreement Act is all about.

## CLOTHING WORKERS UNION (CLOWU)

Numbers of people were coming to the Advice office with work-related problems. People were not getting the correct notice pay, holiday pay and sick benefit pay. Most of the complaints came from workers in the Garment Industry. The Advice Office undertook a door-to-door survey in Grassy Park, Cafda, Lavender Hill, Steenberg and Parkwood to record all the names and addresses of garment workers. Forty percent of Lavender Hill homes are recorded. There are 300 homes in Cafda Village of which more than 200 houses have a minimum of one garment worker. It was found that most garments workers worked in Steenberg industrial area at Tej. Of the 5 000 workers employed in the de Waal Road, Diep River industrial area, (B.M.D., Burhose, Fun Frills, Envoy and Park Avenue factories) the majority lived in Lavender Hill/Vrygrond/Retreat/Grassy Park/Steenberg.

The Advice office then decided that instead of dealing with the garment workers' problems on an individual basis, it would be better if a new union was started. The Garment workers Union has been in existence for 56 years. Workers were disgusted because this union, after being in existence for so many years could only manage to organise the present top rate of a meagre R51,00 per week. A much younger union, like the Fishing industry, has their lowest rate at R55,00 per week.

In October 1983 Clowu was established and is very democratically run. Workers make all the decisions and Clowu is the voice of the workers. The main objective of Clowu is to educate the people in trade unionism. Clowu has a Newsletter 'Unity' - (See Annexure C). This is distributed very widely, not only to garment workers, but to all interested parties, to expose people to democratic trade unionism.

In November, three workers were given 3 minutes notice at Park Avenue factory in Diep River. They were distributing Clowu literature at the factory. When Clowu approached the boss, he said they were dismissed for disciplinary reasons and not because of the new union. The union decided to take the firm to the Industrial Court. After two weeks (before going to court) the three workers were re-instated and were paid for two weeks they were out of work. This success story has resulted in Clowu's popularity escalating in Lavender Hill and Vrygrond.

**CRIME**

Because of the lack of facilities for dances, discos and cinemas, residents have to go to other areas. Many residents do not have vehicles (because of the lack of garages and the subsequent vandalism to the vehicles) and have to walk or use public transport. The possibility of assault and robbery is thereby increased.

There is no Police Station in the area. Vrygrond and Lavender Hill fall under the jurisdiction of the Steenberg Police Station in Cradock Street Steenberg. This Police Station has been in operation since April 1982 and up to 31 October 1983 the crime figures were as follows:-

Murder	33	cases
Assault	1 272	cases
Theft (Bicycle, Motorcar shop, person)	1 303	cases
Armed Robbery	400	cases
Rape	132	cases
Shebeens (liquor, dagga, mandrax.)	171	cases

## CASE STUDY A VRYGROND

Mrs A is a 65 year old African lady born in Transkei and is married to a 78 year old 'Coloured' man born in Swaziland. This family lived in a double storied, six bed-roomed home in District Six. When they were forced to move by the Group Areas Act, they were offered a two-bedroomed house in Kautown. It was ridiculous to offer the family such a small house to accommodate twenty people and the offer was declined.

"Do they think I can put my family of twenty in a two-bedroomed house? Bloody Stupids!"

The parents were quick to respond.

They heard of a place called 'Vrygrond' and decided to erect a large house to accommodate the whole family. Before the City Council took over the administration of the area, there were only a few water points and people queued to buy water at 2c per tin. In District Six they had water in the house and were very depressed at having to queue, with so many other people for water.

In District Six they were within walking distance of the city. Now they had to use buses, trains and taxis at great expense. Mr A ran a herbalist shop in District Six from which he earned his living. After the implementation of the Group Areas Act he had to find an alternative site for his business and found premises in Athlone at a much higher rental. In District Six he could walk to his shop, now it was necessary to buy a car, because using public transport was very time-consuming.

Because the Western Cape is a Coloured preferential labour area, it is the policy of the Government not to permit the ready entry of black persons from outside the Western Cape into the area. Mrs A often has friends and members of her family from the Transkei visiting her.

"A lot of white people come and search the house at any time of the night for 'illegals'".

The 'illegal' is forced into the police van together with Mrs A's eldest son and they are taken to Cradock Street Police Station. Instead of trying to combat the high rate of crime in the area a 'lot of white people' choose to terrorise Mrs A and her family, who are otherwise law-abiding citizens - their only 'crime' being hosts to family and friends. Because Mrs A is too old, they refuse to arrest her. Instead her eldest son is arrested. A R30.00 fine is paid by Mrs A's son at Cradock Street and the 'illegal' is taken to Langa Court the next morning. The fine at Langa is R80.00. In the beginning the fine was R30.00, but it was increased progressively with every additional offence.

Mrs A states that Vrygrond was a peaceful area until 1976 - when the administration of the area was taken over by the Council. After 1976 there was an escalation in the crime rate. Robberies, rapes and assaults were daily occurrences. She admits that there were gangs and the crime rate was high in District Six, but she feels it is worse in Vrygrond. Lavender Hill in her opinion is worse than both Vrygrond and District Six.

Mrs A feels very strongly about the lack of educational facilities in the area. She states that the parents are very irresponsible in not caring about the children's education. She comes from a highly educated family - her two uncles were doctors, her father a teacher. Mrs A passed standard nine in 1935 - quite an achievement at that time. One of her children is a University of Cape Town graduate and also studied at an American University for two years. He is presently teaching in the Transkei.



The 'privileged' position held by 'Indians and Coloureds' compared with Africans in the South African apartheid hierarchy created friction between some of the Vrygrond residents and Mrs A. In cosmopolitan District Six she was respected like any other resident. Only after some time was she accepted by the Vrygrond community.

Mrs A is presently building a new house in Vrygrond. Because of a new road to be built, it was necessary for the families to move further into the bush. A spokesman at the Retreat Rent Office stated that the Council would be moving the families, but Mrs A says that they moved house without the help of the Council. Her old house had six bedrooms and was re-inforced with cardboard. Her roof did not leak - unlike the majority of the houses. Mrs A is more fortunate than many of the other residents. She has a paraffin refrigerator as well as gas heaters and gas stoves. Mrs A runs a home shop to supplement the family income. She was reluctant to disclose family income.

She would "very much like" to own a brick house. She has no intention of accepting a Council house because the size is inadequate to house her large family. Although she is better-off (financially) than most Vrygrond residents, they still cannot afford to buy their own home at today's astronomical prices.

"There is no Group Areas in Swaziland and we would be able to live anywhere".

She now wants to settle in Swaziland. She feels that there is an abundance of food there. Milk is freely available. She would be able to feed her family with nutritious food at low prices. More important - she would be able to live anywhere.

## CASE STUDY B - LAVENDER HILL

Mrs B is 54 years old and her husband is 57. She, together with her husband and seven children lived in a four-bedroomed, double storied house in Claremont. After living happily in Claremont for 45 years, they were forced by the authorities to move out of Claremont to Lavender Hill.

The family was moved to a three-bedroomed flat. Not only was the rent in Lavender Hill four times the amount in Claremont, but all the rooms were half the size. Because the flat was so small (Quote: "They thought they were building a housing estate for dwarves"), Mrs B had to give away or sell most of her furniture. Some of the whites in the main road were very eager to buy some of the 'old' furniture that had been in the family for three and four generations. The 'old' furniture was far too big to get through the door of the flat. She now realises that the large pieces of old furniture were antiques. Mrs B remembers the whites stressing that the furniture was old and a high price could not be charged. It was sold for next to nothing and is probably worth quite a lot of money today.

In Claremont doors were kept unlocked and windows were open at all hours. To do this in Lavender Hill is suicidal. In Claremont you could have your radio on at any volume, but in the flats there are objections from the neighbours if the volume is too high.

In Claremont everyone knew everyone. This kept the crime rate down. There were skollies and gangs in Claremont but Mrs B says:

"They were respectable and not of the same type as the skollies and gangs in Lavender Hill"

Just three weeks ago all the floor windows of the ground floor flats were smashed at 3.00 am. in the morning. On another occasion, a little boy in the neighbourhood was shot dead whilst watching some skollies from his first

floor flat window. Nothing like this ever happened in Claremont"

In Claremont they were close to the shops, supermarkets and public transport. In Lavender Hill they must use public transport. It is highly problematical to own a car in Lavender Hill because there are no garages: theft, car windows being smashed for no reason, petrol being syphoned out of the tank, batteries and tyres being removed from the cars, are perennial hazards associated with car ownership.

Whilst in Claremont they could send the pre-school children to the Janet Sourhill Institute. At the beginning in Lavender Hill there were no creches and children had to be left with older children. Rent was so much higher and both parents had to work. Previously, Mrs B worked in the Claremont area and could come home at lunch time to cook her food for the evening. At the same time she could check up on the children at home. She had to leave her work when they moved to Lavender Hill.

"The Whites don't want to mix with us, but they want to stay in our houses".

Mrs B feels that had the authorities renovated the houses and charged an increased rental, tenants would have paid the increased rentals in order to stay in Claremont. The increase would have been equivalent to the time and money spent on travelling. If Mrs B wants to visit a relative in Hanover Park, it takes her - 3 hours to travel by taxi to Retreat, by train from Retreat to Claremont or Mowbray, by bus from Claremont or Mowbray to Hanover Park - at great expense.

Because there are still a handful of families living in Claremont, Mrs B feels that had the property owners made a stand against the 'Group' most of them, including the people who were not property owners, would have still been in Claremont.

She feels that the 'Group' conned the people by saying that they were going to get decent houses. People did not know what kind of houses they were going to get. They were very unhappy with the flats. They were not flat dwellers but people who were used to living in very big houses with ample ground.

The frustration caused by the lack of facilities, poor housing and overcrowding has led to Mrs B joining one of the associations in Lavender Hill to fight for better facilities and services.

Total income of the household is R400.00 per month whilst expenses of rental, electricity and water amounts to R115.00. With the remaining R285.00 she must feed and clothe her family. Four children are still at school and the other two are casually employed. In Claremont they always had nutritious meals. Now, it is a battle to make ends meet and it is not possible always to have nutritious meals.

Mrs B feels strongly about the lack of halls in Lavender Hill. In Claremont live bands played at dances in the local hall or in private houses.

"Whites, Coloureds, Africans, Indians attended the functions.

Afterwards we would all walk back home. Today there are no

halls for discos and dances. We have to attend dances in

Retreat, Grassy Park and Steenberg. Only 'Coloured' people

attend. Afterwards we have to get transport home because

it is dangerous to walk home at that time of night"

and

SAGE STUBY C - LAVENDER HILL

Mrs C lived in Second Avenue Claremont all her life. She lived in a double storied, four bedroomed home with a large kitchen, an outside bathroom and toilet. The rental for this enormous house was only \$5.00 a month.

In 1973 Mrs C and her family and friends were given keys to their new homes.. They were delighted to hear that they were getting new homes that had an inside toilet and bathroom. Little did they know what they were going to experience living in a flat half the size of their houses in Claremont. Friends were encouraging one another to move thinking they would all be together. They were a closely-knit community and it was important that they would live together in their new surroundings. But this was not to be.

"We could not mix with the people around us - they were so unfriendly. When ill-health struck, not a single neighbour came to check on me. All my old friends were scattered about".

"I was shocked to see the flat. I came from a mansion to be put in a match box flat with an egg-box door"

The flat is built from ash-bricks. As a result the house was infested with bugs, which bred in these bricks. Mrs C says the whole of Lavender Hill has the same problem. Because they could not get rid of the bugs in the beds, the beds and mattresses had to be burned and new beds were bought on credit.

"There were no roads in Lavender Hill. The place was 'raw' and there was sand everywhere. The flats were and still are damp and draughty with cement floors and cracks in the walls. They are unhealthy and breed disease.

There is no privacy - our front door faces the front door of the opposite court. At first the courtyards were not cemented, but had red gravel on it. In winter it was very unpleasant to have this red gravel being walked into the house."

In winter the door of the flat would swell and could not close properly. A door was taken from a Bloemhof flat after residents were moved out. This door is a solid door and fits the door frame of Mrs C's flat. The old door was actually hard boards with egg-boxes inside.

The rental for the flat in Lavender Hill was R21,00. This was more than four times the rental in Claremont. Transport meant a taxi, train and bus and therefore more money had to be spent on transport. Everybody knew everybody and Claremont was a mixed, close-knit and stable area - unlike this new area. Money could not stretch as far as it did in Claremont. No longer was the 'babbie' (shop-keeper), that knew Mrs C for years down the road to give her groceries 'on the book' (credit) until payment could be made at the end of the week.

Mrs C works as a cleaner at the local high school and earns R200,00 per month. Her husband is asthmatic and has stomach cancer. He receives a disability pension of R95,00 per month. She has four school-going children and a disabled uncle living with her. Monthly expenditure for rental, water, electricity is R70,00. She has the task of feeding and clothing her family adequately with the remaining R225,00 per month. In Claremont she could afford to cook a piece of meat everyday now she cooks meat twice a week "If I'm lucky". Because her husband has cancer of the stomach he eats special foods that cost her a lot of money.

Mrs C is of the opinion that because most of the people in Lavender Hill are not educated, many have unskilled jobs. They are poorly paid and because of the low family income, residents take in relatives and friends to help them pay the rents. Mrs C says that because of the difficulty in getting work, some residents run shebeens. Shebeening is a very lucrative business and the owners earn handsome profits from their business.

Mrs C feels that another creche is needed in the area. She started a creche (under the auspices of Churches Urban Planning Commission) at her house in 1977, because the Vrygrond children were eating out of her dirtbins. In the first week (23 April 1977) she had 31 children and by the end of that year she had built up a waiting list of 280 children. The fee was R1.50 per week. She took the children in groups of ten to Lavender Hill Clinic for milk and had three voluntary workers helping her to mind the children. A health inspector visited her house and said it was a health hazard to have so many children crowded in a small flat. An alternative site had to be found. Mrs C later transferred the children to the New World Foundation Creche at the D.R.C.-Hall.

Mrs C says the children have nowhere to play but in the street. There are no swings, no swimming pools, no libraries. Outside the flats you have concrete slabs with washing lines and rubbish bins. Because the Council was not responding to community demands the Lavender Hill Residents Association came into being. Mrs C was one of the leading personalities that helped the Association get off the ground. She is presently President of the Association. She is also Vice-Chairman of Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (CAHAC) which is affiliated to U.D.F.

Though she lives in conditions of abject poverty, Mrs C is not apathetic and she feels that by being involved in community projects, she could alleviate some of the problems of the Lavender Hill community.

CASE STUDY D - VRYGROND

Mrs D was born in Rondevlei in the early 1920's. Her parents owned eight plots of ground in Rondevlei.

During the 1960's, the owners of the land were sent letters by the Council stating that their land was going to be expropriated and offering them R1 500.00 for the eight plots of ground. The Council felt that the land was undeveloped as a residential area and was classified as an agricultural smallholding. Land in the adjacent Grassy Park area was going for R1 000.00 per plot at this time.

"I am not a Vrygrond squatter. I am a property owner that was robbed".

Rumours were going around that residents were going to be evicted in Rondevlei. A bus was hired the Wednesday and Mrs D and other residents confronted officials in Cape Town. They were assured that the eviction would only apply to those who were not property owners. On the Friday, rangers informed residents that all the houses would be bulldozed on Monday morning.

Mrs D and her family had to move to Vrygrond over that week-end.

Mrs D has a three-bedroomed house in Vrygrond. Her husband has died and she has a sister with three children living with her. Twelve people live in the house.

At the time of the eviction she was promised a house. Some years later she was offered a house in Menenberg. She refused this offer because she has lived in the Retreat area all her life and would like a house in Steenberg or Lavender Hill.



Her husband was an ex-serviceman of World War 2.

"Unlike the white ex-servicemen who received plots of ground, my husband received only a bicycle and a grey suit for his loyalty to the country. Had I been a widow of a white ex-serviceman, I would have had a widow's pension and a house. Unfortunately, I am of the wrong colour".

Mrs D has a mentally retarded twenty-two year old son. He receives a disability grant of R73.00 per month. Her husband died in July 1981 and she has been trying to get a grant for herself and youngest daughter. Now, after two years, her daughter is 13 years old and is over age. Her sister pays R30.00 per week towards the house expenses. It is not easy to feed her family with so little money.

"In Rondevlei, we worked our land producing vegetables. Milk we got from three cows. Butter and cheese were made from the milk. It was very easy to feed the family in Rondevlei".

Her house is in a shocking state. When it rains, she has buckets all over the place. We took some photographs in Mrs D's house during the second week in December. It was raining and because the roof was leaking there were about ten buckets in the house. One can imagine what it must be like in winter. Because of the leaking roof, furniture is pushed about to keep dry. Beds, mattresses and wardrobes are falling apart and carpets are worn through.

Mrs D. feels that the Group Areas Act has created major problems. The Council needed the ground to build Lavender Hill in order to accommodate the people affected by the Group Areas Act.

"Die Group is die cunning mens. The Group of cunning wolves. Before this Act, whites, Coloureds and Africans lived together in Rondevlei. People were mixing and marrying across the colour bar. After the Act, the whites and Africans had to move out. People affected in white area like Claremont and Steurhof were housed before our Rondevlei residents".

Mrs D is a nutrition advisor in Vrygrond. She distributes soup and bread donated by the New World Foundation to the children. She is very community conscious and belongs to the Woman's Organisation being run by the New World Foundation. This organisation has started a self-help project making and marketing garments. The proceeds are ploughed back into the project.

Transport costs are very high. If Mrs D has to go to Mamelburg urgently by public transport it would take her three hours and to hire a car would cost her R20,00.

At fist crime in the area was very high. Two years ago, at 2.00am. some skollies smashed down her door and took her television set. The police have not been able to retrieve her set.

Mrs D's husband died after being assaulted in Vrygrond.

The murderers have never been traced. When we told Mrs D that we see the police vans patrolling the area all the time, she said

"They are not trying to combat crime, they are frequenting the shebeens and participating in crime".

Mrs D feels that the crime rate has dropped in Vrygrond. This is due to 1 200 families being moved out of Vrygrond. However, whenever there is a gang fight in the area, most of the members of the gangs will come back to take part in the fight.

Mrs D says that poverty is evil. Poverty is created.

In Rondevlei they were poor but they did not struggle. In Vrygrond they are poor and they do struggle. Her desperation and sadness is reflected in the following statement:

"My furniture has been spoilt by the rain coming through the holes in my roof. I have no money to replace the roof. I am sick to death of watching my possessions being ruined and not being able to prevent it. When it rains, I do not feel like cleaning the house because everything is in a mess, with water dripping and buckets all over the show. Die mense wat dood is, is beter af as die wat soos ons lewe. Sometimes I cry because we are not used to living under such conditions".

ANNEXURE A

THE CITY COUNCIL

RENT STRUCTURE OF 1982

ECONOMIC AND SUB-ECONOMIC DWELLINGS IN LAVENDER HILL

ECONOMIC

(R0.00 - R150.00) (R151.00 - R250.00) (ECONOMIC) (PENALTY - OVER R200.00)

No of Dwellings	Type of Dwelling	(R0.00 - R150.00)		(R151.00 - R250.00)		(ECONOMIC)		(PENALTY - OVER R200.00)		Other Charges
		Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges			
2	3 LR FLAT. G. (D/S)	29,49	6,06	34,29	9,86	43,24	18,81	51,12	26,69	24,43
2	3 LR FLAT. U. (D/S)	28,62	5,58	33,22	9,10	41,72	17,68	50,92	26,08	24,04
4	3 LR MAISONETTE	29,05	6,03	33,85	9,83	42,80	18,78	50,67	26,65	24,02
68	2 LR FLAT. G. (T.S.F)	22,05	3,45	27,15	7,55	32,20	12,60	38,60	19,00	19,60
64	2 LR FLAT. U. (T.S.F)	21,31	3,08	26,11	6,88	30,81	11,50	36,58	17,35	19,23
244	3 LR FLAT. G. (T.S.F)	26,96	4,82	32,76	9,62	30,81	15,67	46,82	23,60	23,14
512	3 LR FLAT. U. (T.S.F)	25,83	4,37	31,33	8,07	37,13	14,67	44,57	22,11	22,46
168	4 LR FLAT. G. (T.S.F)	31,53	6,14	37,93	11,54	45,18	18,79	54,97	20,50	26,39
384	4 LR FLAT. U. (T.S.F)	29,93	5,61	36,10	10,86	43,03	17,71	53,24	26,92	25,32
1448	TOTAL DWELLINGS									

## SUB-ECONOMIC

(R0.00 - R150.00) 1; (R151 - R.50) 3;

(ECONOMIC)

(PROPERTY)

OTHER CHARGES

No of Dwellings	Type of Dwelling	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	Rental and Capital Charges	OTHER CHARGES	
108	2 LR HOUSE	18,66	4,29	23,26	7,89	27,41	12,04	32,73	17,36	15,37
162	3 LR FLAT. G. (D/S)	24,68	7,28	30,93	12,53	36,78	18,38	45,05	26,65	18,40
162	3 LR FLAT. U. (D/S)	22,64	5,71	28,14	10,21	33,14	15,21	39,68	21,75	17,93
432	TOTAL DWELLINGS									

## INFILL COTTAGES

(R151.00 - R250.00) 3; (R251. - R350) 5;

(R351 - R450) 7;

ECONOMIC

(R451 - R100.00)

95	3 LR D.S.F. U/F	38,16	15,76	43,90	21,50	48,82	26,42	54,14	31,74	22,40
95	3 LR D.S.F. G/F	41,99	17,54	48,44	23,99	53,94	29,49	59,90	35,45	24,45
34	3 LR HOUSE S/D	45,09	19,29	52,30	26,50	58,29	32,49	64,87	39,07	25,80
68	4 LR HOUSE S/D	51,08	22,20	59,32	30,44	66,38	37,50	74,00	45,12	28,98
292	TOTAL DWELLINGS									

D/S = Double storey, T.S.F. = Triple storey flat, D.S.F. U/F = Double storey flat upper floor and S/D single dwelling

ANNEXURE B

THE COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1963

1. MID-JAN-FEB:

- (a) Established and Promoted in close co-operation with SANEL the sheltered employment concept for epileptics.
- (b) Initiated the Homevisitors programme in the Lavender Hill Community, the aim of which was to improve the methods of childcare, by educating childminders the value of child's play, especially its significance in preparing the child for school.
- (c) Boxing demonstration, tournaments and exhibitions in Lavender Hill.

2. MARCH-MAY

A youth development programme:-

- (a) GOAL:- To provide social, educational, political, cultural and recreational opportunities of the youth of Lavender Hill so as to develop their full potential.
- (b) Athletic day:- participation from all Community Centres in the Cofde Zone.
- (c) Films:- to provide recreational and educational material (in co-operation with leaders) for the youth according to their age and interest group.

- (d) Leadership Training:- to strengthen the present leadership group in Lavender Hill by means of intensive leadership training (in co-operation with the Alto-leadership group in Cafda) and for individuals who display leadership qualities. In addition to leadership training, to enable youths to partake in talks, debates, discussions on objects of interest to them.
- (e) Visits:- to enable Lavender Hill and Cafda's youth to see and experience the world around them through visits of a social, recreational, educational and cultural nature.
- (f) Winter camping.

### 3. JUNE-DECEMBER

- (a) Organising a sport and recreational week.  
AIM:- to provide opportunities for the youth of this community to participate in physical activities.
- (b) Competition on:- Gymnastics at various community centres and by doing so, we are trying to create a relationship with other communities. To provide recreational and educational opportunities for individuals. Other games like kerm and table-tennis could also be contested.

#### MAIN OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the Community Work Programme is to improve existing support amongst various organisations, communities and individuals by means of competitive sport and programmes, to improve the quality of life in the Lavender Hill area.



ANNEXURE C

Significant and detailed of

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION PROJECT

activities include the review before the end of the year (a)

1. A CRECHE:

visiting the facilities to maintain the standards

(a) to provide a basic Day Care programme (nutrition, health, etc.)  
no suitable assistance for social relations & activities of - children

for between 400 - 500 children from 7.00 am. - 6.00 pm.  
been adequate of services as to the day - based activities

(b) Baby Care Centre for up to 35 babies, together with an Emergency  
clinics to activities and for (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz)

(c) Stimulation and educational programmes for the 2 - 5 years old,  
children.

(d) A pre-school programme for 5 - 6 years age, prepare them for  
their education and career.

(e) Satellite creches for children outside Lavender Hill, for another  
500 children (in Ocean View, Parkwood and Hout Bay.)

2. MEALS: FROM MAIN KITCHEN

(a) From the main kitchen we plan to feed 500 children (main creche,  
as well as 500 more at the satellite creches) - three meals per  
day.

(b) We plan a meals-on-wheels programme for the aged in this area,  
as well as to serve them from a service centre at the project.

3. SOCIAL WORK/RELIEF WORK CENTRE:

To include the following:-

- (a) Office and centre for social worker and social activities, centering on reconstruction of families and society.
- (b) Dormitory - to provide a shelter place for homeless children on a short-term basis - this will be an answer to a desperate need.
- (c) Offices for community workers; for the activities of a mother's club to deal with typical resulting problems, as well as for a medical clinic to operate after hours.
- (d) An emergency unit dealing with acute problems like drug addiction, battered and underfed babies, overnight shelter, etc. (Emergency Clinic).
- (e) Part-time residential medical doctor, as well as marriage counsellor. (Emergency Clinic).
- (f) Residential community and project workers, as well as short-term field specialists (living unit).

4. YOUTH CENTRE:

- (a) Study and extra classes/educational programmes - to overcome the crowded and negative situations in which most of the students in the area are finding themselves... (Craghe and adjacent hall, after hours).

- (b) Youth Club:- for sports and recreation - T.V. room, ballet, badminton (Creche after creche hours).
- (c) Youth work:- coffee bars, christian programmes, films.
- (d) Library and reading room. (under supervision of community workers).

5. EMPLOYMENT, SKILL AND TRAINING CENTRE

- (a) Training programmes for non-skilled and jobless persons. (Studio)
- (b) Protected labour programmes for disabled persons. (Studio)

6. EVENING EDUCATION PROGRAMMES:-

for adults and leadership training  
for the illiterate etc. (creche, after creche hours).

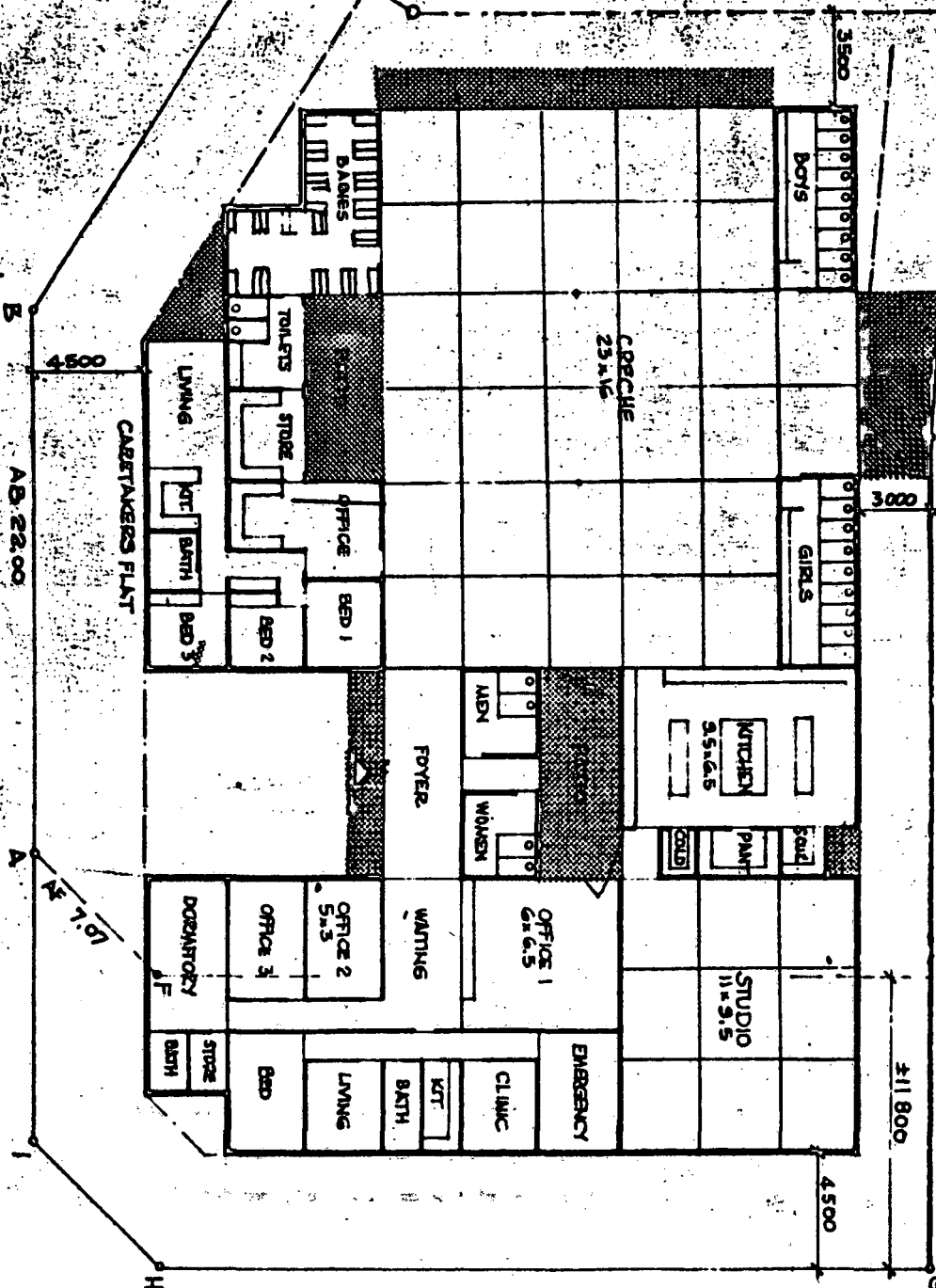
7. SUPERVISOR/PROJECT LEADER:

24-hour service (at Supervisor's flat).

8. DAY CARE AND SERVICE-CENTRE FOR THE AGED

The New World Foundation was established to constitute an organisation to combine the efforts, technical and professional abilities, financial resources and visions of a few caring individuals, churches and Christian relief organisations, as an answer to huge social and community problems.

This project and its planning is then the result of intensive research, the application of modern sociological principles and an enormous effort to meet the tremendous need of the community of Lavender Hill, and other areas to follow.



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