URBAN AFRICANS CAPE 1975
Accommodation in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu

20. Dr. F. VAN Z. SIABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many (a) Bantu (i) males and (ii) females of sixteen years and over and (b) Bantu children under sixteen years were accommodated in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, respectively, as at 31 December 1974;

(2) (a) how many of the males of sixteen years and over in each of these townships were accommodated in bachelor quarters and (b) how many of the men so accommodated qualified to be in the urban area in terms of section 10(1)(a) or 10(1)(b), respectively, of the Bantu Urban Areas Act;

(3) (a) how many of the persons who were on the waiting list for accommodation for married persons at the end of 1973 were given such accommodation in each township during 1974 and (b) how many persons were there on these lists at the end of 1974.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION (Reply laid upon Table with leave of Home):

Langa Nyanga Guguletu

(1) (a) (i) 24 977 10 275 16 082
(ii) 2 350 2 942 12 422
(b) 3 705 3 823 25 565

(2) (a) 23 622 8 019 4 691

(b) Separate figures in respect of men who qualified respectively in terms of sections 10(1)(a) or 10(1)(b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 are not available but the following numbers qualified in terms of either section 10(1)(a) or 10(1)(b):

Langa Nyanga Guguletu

5 905 1 905 1 173

(3) (a) Langa and Guguletu—185 (families).
Nyanga—70 (families).
(b) Langa and Guguletu—701.
Nyanga—101.

A combined waiting list is maintained for Langa and Guguletu and a separate one for Nyanga.
The Deputy Minister of Finance

In respect of what date is this figure?

[Handwritten note: 2 March 1975]

[Handwritten note: 2 320]
(b) Both doctors mentioned in (a) are

Nyagata

consulting rooms in Lusha and
in Capleton, one of whom also has
(a) Two medical doctors have practiced

ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF BARTU

4) The Minister of Health,

while the doctors practicing in each township
believe registrars, and (b) how many of
practitioners in Lusha, Nyagata, and Capleton.
(e) How many medical doctors have

Development:

the Ministry of Health Administration
and

II. D. F. LVAZ. Z. SLABERT. said

medical doctors in Lusha/Nyagata/Capleton

22/30

11 April 1975

0. COLUMN 673

HANDS AND G.
Request deferred for more blacks on buses

EAST LONDON — A decision on an application by the East London City Council to allow 25 blacks on municipal buses instead of the present five, has been deferred to a later date.

The council, represented by the Town Clerk, Mr J. J. Human, applied to the local Road Transportation Board yesterday to have the number of blacks in the municipality increased. The application was opposed by the Xhosa Development Corporation which recently took over the Border Passenger Transport Company, which operated the black bus service.

In the application, Mr Human told the board he was not asking for an additional service as the municipality's existing authority was for an all-class service in the municipal area. All the council was asking for was an amendment of the existing authority to allow an increased number of blacks to use the municipal bus service from the suburbs to the city centre.

Mr Human said the municipality was granted an unrestricted authority in 1958, but this was restricted in 1960 to allow the municipality to carry only five non-whites on a single-deck bus, eight on a double-deck and 13 on the Kimberley Road-Beach Road run and only in off-peak periods.

"The council does not wish to compete with the objector, but it feels justified to ask for the amendment as it finds itself in an awkward position. "It sends out buses that are practically empty and has to by-pass passengers standing at bus stops who wish to go to the city centre."

"We ask for a mere increase from the present five to 25 passengers with the same restrictions," Mr Human said.

He handed in to the board a survey taken in December which showed the number of black passengers waiting for municipal buses on the various routes.

Mr D. D. Dreyer, who appeared for the XDC, said the survey was taken during the bus boycott and was therefore invalid.

"Notwithstanding the boycott, on the Cambridge-West to city route there were only eight passengers on one day and nine on the other. These few people are not going to affect the objector's service," Mr Human said.

Mr Dreyer then handed in a map showing the routes of both the black bus service and the municipal bus service saying they were parallel and usually within a block of each other.

Mr Dreyer also handed in a telegram from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, suggesting that the council's application be opposed.

Mr Human sketched to the board each of the municipal bus routes and pointed out that although the black bus service ran in parallel over some of the routes, most of this service terminated near the hospital and passengers then had to catch another bus to get to the city centre.

"We are not seeking competition. The council, after careful consideration, felt it should approach the board because of the demand for passengers to get to the city centre.

The restrictions placed on the council by this board in 1960 imposed severe hardships on the council which is losing £400 000 a year on its bus service, and where no more passengers will make some difference to us, we are convinced the objector will not even notice the difference," Mr Human said.

Mr Dreyer told the board that the XDC, which was tied up with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, had paid £7.5 million for Border Passenger Transport.

"If the board does feel a need has been proved, we will request the right to fulfill this need according to the Act," Mr Dreyer said.

A decision on the application will be made later.

DDR.
Bantu location in Port Alfred

15. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many families are living in the Bantu location in Port Alfred;

(2) whether it is the intention to move these families; if so, (a) when, (b) to what area and (c) for what reason.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) 950.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Still under consideration.

(c) The present urban Bantu residential area is not considered suitable for replanning purposes.
BANTÖESAKE ADMINISTRASIERAAD:

Graaff-Reinet
KAROO

Aansoeke word ingewag van Blanke persone om die volgende vakatures te vul:

DEPARTEMENT ARBEID, BEHUISING EN HANDELSProjekte

1. LOKASIESUPERINTENDENT — Salaris: R4380 x 180 — R4920 per jaar. Standplaas: Beaufort-West.

Kwalifisasies en ondervinding: Matriek en lidmaatskap van I.A.N.A. sowel as toepaslike ondervinding in Stedelike Bantoe-administrasie sal 'n aanbeveling wees.

2. LOKASIESUPERINTENDENT / ARBEIDSBEMPTE / INSPEKTEUR — Salaris: R3840 x 180 — R4380 per jaar. Standplaas: Jansenville.

Kwalifisasies en ondervinding: Matriek en lidmaatskap van I.A.N.A. sowel as toepaslike ondervinding in Stedelike Bantoe-administrasie sal 'n aanbeveling wees.

3. AFSOEKTEAMS SENTRAAL — Salaris: R3840 x 180 — R4380 per jaar; plus 'n toelaag van R7,50 per dag wanneer afwezig van tuin basis. Tuin basis: Graaff-Reinet.

Kwalifisasies en ondervinding: Matriek en lidmaatskap van I.A.N.A. sowel as toepaslike ondervinding in Stedelike Bantoe-administrasie sal 'n aanbeveling wees.


Kwalifisasies en ondervinding: Junior Sertifikaat; ondervinding van hofprosedure, toepassing van wetgewing en ondervinding in Stedelike Bantoe-administrasie sal as aanbeveling dien.

Algemene Inligting

Die Raad bied aantreklike byvoordele aan soos Pensioenskema, Mediese skema, Ruim Verlofoordele, Verlofbonus, Groepverskcering, Vyflegwerkweek.

Aansoeke

Aansoeke moet op die voorgestelde aanvraagvorm ingediend word, wêreke vorm op aanvraag beskikbaar is by die Raad se Hoofkantoor te Graaff-Reinet, Posbus 216, Graaff-Reinet, 6280; telefoon 392 en moet gereg word aan die HOOFDIREKTEUR, BANTÖESAKE ADMINISTRASIERAAD: KAROO, POSBUS 216, GRAAFF-REINET, 6280.

Die sluitingsdatum vir aansoeke is 28 Oktober 1975.

Gunswerwing om aanstelling sal aansoekers diskwalifiseer.

J. F. MEINTJES, Hoofdirekteur

TELEFOON 392  POSBUS 216  GRAAFF-REINET, 6280

(g.833-O.9,16)
EAST LONDON — The Xhosa Development Corporation, which runs the bus service between here and Mdantsane, has been attacked for its failure to communicate with black leaders to find out the requirements of its commuters.

In a letter to the Daily Dispatch, Mr D. N. Mantsanga of Mdantsane said: “We younger blacks are sick and tired of whites talking behind closed doors about what must be done for us.

“We have leaders to be consulted about matters which affect us,” he says.

Mr Mantsanga further states that the bus company does not have any services from the market to the various suburbs of East London.

On the question of weekly tickets, Mr Mantsanga says: “Since the XDC took over from Border Passenger Transport my wife has given up buying a weekly ticket because she has to use it once or twice a week and if she fails to catch a bus she cannot use it the following week.”

Replying to the allegations, the managing director of the XDC, Mr Frank Maritz, said Mr Mantsanga was making a false allegation when he claimed leaders were not being consulted.

“We take no decision without seeing the liaison committee. The town council, the Mdantsane and the Ciskei Government. I see Mr Foyana at least once every ten days and the same applies to Mr Sebe and/or his cabinet when we discuss transport in general,” Mr Maritz said.

“Our main task is to get the workers to and from work and we are trying hard to do this. But we cannot satisfy everybody,” he added.

On the question of buses from the market place, in the town, he said Mr Mantsanga was basically correct.

“We haven’t put buses from the market place to the suburbs but we have buses from Mdantsane and Duncan Village to Bunkers Hill, Bona Bay, Nahoon and Cambridge. These have to be used during certain times and we have seen no justification yet for operating a service from the market because there is no demand for it,” Mr Maritz said.

On tickets, Mr Maritz said they had actually improved matters. In the past, weekly tickets of ten tups were valid for only six days. They were now valid for eight days, he said.” —DDR.
African city plan runs into flak

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Government has come under fire for the establishment of the controversial R50 million Committee for Drift African township, a town near Port Elizabeth, where 110,000 people have been resettled with black and white. The opponents, who thought it had been permanently halted, were not mentioned.

The angriest of all is the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. Lennox Sebe. Not only is the township being built against his and his Cabinet’s express wishes, but the South African Government is building it in his territory.

In August last year, after plans for the future African city had been announced, Mr. Sebe flew to Cape Town for a four-hour meeting with Prime Minister Mr. Vorster. After that meeting, the Ciskei government announced the project Drift was off. "It could have been another catastrophe," Mr. Sebe said.

Told this week that the project had apparently been shelved but in fact was to go ahead immediately, Mr. Sebe said that the decision by the government and others had made it clear that the Drift project would be built.

The Department of Home Affairs, however, has refused to comment on the matter.

R200 million has already been spent on the project, which is said to be under control.

MISGIVINGS

It is known that the project has faced misgivings, and an agreement between the government and the residents was not reached by the government and the Department of Home Affairs.

Mr. Vorster, who is the leader of the African National Congress, has refused to comment on the matter.

Mr. Sebe has expressed his concerns to the Committee of Public Safety, which is responsible for the project.

The government's decision to build a new township has caused a lot of controversy, and there are concerns about the effects on the local economy.

The government has refused to comment on the matter.
BRIGADIER J. VAN DER WEstHUIZEN (Retd), chairman of the
Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsular Area, and Mr.
Gordimer, the board's chief director, in discussion at the board's
offices in Goodwood.

REGATTAS.

The annual regattas of the St. Clair River, Port Adelaide, and the
Port Elizabeth, South Africa, were held in the recent past. The
St. Clair River regatta was won by the Port Adelaide team, while
the Port Elizabeth team won the Port Adelaide regatta.

THE AGICA FRIDAY MAY 2 1973

VAST AREA

BY BRAN STUART

💩 faeces

THE CAPE PENINSULAS

Bantu Affairs Administration Affairs Administration Board, Peninsular Area, and Mr.
Gordimer, the board's chief director, in discussion at the board's
offices in Goodwood.
PERSONNEL

He was, therefore, the Cape Town City Council's most senior official in the Bantu Administration when the new Board was created in 1973, and Mr. MacLachlan became a part of its administrative personnel.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said that the creation of a single authority to control the three formerly separate areas had not changed the system or the way it applied to Africans in the area.

"The Board continues to apply the legislation as it existed before. The Board was created," he said.

"UNIFORM"

But under the control of one Board, a uniform system can be applied in all the residential areas, and in relation to all matters affecting the Bantu people of this area.

This Board deals with the control, over and possession of residential facilities and all allied matters in the three Bantu townships. In addition to the responsibility of enforcing the laws, the Board is also ultimately responsible for about 20,000 other Africans "legally" living outside the area. These are housed by permit from the Board, in the SAR compound, dock works, industrial complexes, on farms and in domestic houses.

Since all the ground in the Board's townships is physically owned by the Board, it is responsible even more for the maintenance of properties — "we even have to replace broken window panes, for example," said Mr. MacLachlan.

"Everything is owned by the Board," said Brigadier van der Westhuizen. "We must therefore not only build all the houses and facilities, but are responsible for their maintenance.

SCHOOLS

For example, schools are built and owned by the Board, although equipment is supplied by the Bantu Education Board, which also pays teachers' salaries.

In addition to these 101,000 people, the Board is also responsible for about 20,000 other Africans "legally" living outside the area. These are housed by permit from the Board, in the SAR compound, dock works, industrial complexes, on farms and in domestic houses.

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SCHOOLS

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A PROPOSAL to develop a sports centre was made during the national standard with a spectator capacity of 30,000 people at Langa. The African township on the Cape Flats has been accepted in principle by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula Area.

The Board last November asked its chief director, Mr. A. MacLachlan, to examine all aspects of sports and recreation facilities in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu and the need for additional facilities. The report, accepted by the Board, recommended that Langa should be developed as the main sports centre not only for the population of 101,000 in the three townships, but for a further 150,000 Africans in the Western Cape region.

The three townships, Langa was the most centrally situated and easily accessible to all, especially groups of sports, and recreation facilities. In Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, it was possible to deal with large crowds.

The board's director of works has been asked to prepare a pilot plan and preliminary estimate of costs for a project to cope with 30,000 spectators and provide facilities of a national standard for soccer, rugby, cricket and athletics.

It is proposed to improve and expand facilities at Guguletu in the meantime. The board is likely to approach the Government Department of Sport and Recreation for help in financing the project.

While there were facilities for many sports in the townships, there were no athletic facilities.
Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Registration of employees

*7. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What is the number of (a) male and (b) female Bantu registered as employees in the area of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(a) 60769.

(b) 7489.

The figures furnished are for the most recent available date i.e. 31 December 1974. The hon. member's attention is also drawn to my reply to question No. 7 on Friday, 7 March 1975.
Inspectors of Bantu Board alleged to be overstepping mark 8/5/75

MR C. A. (CHIPPER) KINGWILL asked at the monthly meeting of the Sneeuberg Farmers' Association last Tuesday (May 6) what the duties of an inspector of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Karoo) were, and how he should perform those duties.

Mr. David Kingwill, who is a member of the Board representing Organised Agriculture, said that he had no idea.

It was pointed out that some of the inspectors were going onto farms without the owners' permission, ordering their staff around.

Farmers felt they were not entitled to do so without first approaching the farmer. This was only courtesy.

Mr. Walter Murray warned that if any inspector came to his farm without permission
Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Authority to employ Bantu

Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) What was the total number of Bantu (a) males and (b) females for whom authority to employ was applied for in the area of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board during the last period of twelve months for which figures are available?

(2) In respect of how many persons were the applications (a) approved and (b) rejected.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) Statistics as requested by the hon. member are not kept by my Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

For written reply:
New black township at Potsdam?

EAST LONDON.—The East London City Council will ask the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to declare a proposed new township in the Potsdam area for occupation by blacks from East London only.

A meeting will be arranged also with the Eastern Cape Bantu Administration Advisory Board to discuss the position of thousands of blacks from the Transkei and elsewhere who qualify to work and live in East London but who are not Ciskei citizens.

The Ciskei Government is not prepared to receive non-Ciskeians into the Ciskei which includes Mantsane.

—DDB.
Plan to rid Constantia of squatters

A LIVELY meeting of the Land Owners' Association, attended by nearly 400 Constantia residents, voted overwhelmingly last night for the establishment of a special committee to report to Parliament on illegal African squatters and labour in the area - a problem which they believe was directly related to Constantia's increasing crime rate.

The residents, who met in the social hall of the Church of Christ which was held in the hall, decided to appeal to the authorities for oaths to the area. The residents decided to appeal to the local authorities for the establishment of a special police force for the area. They also decided to appeal to the local authorities for the establishment of a special police force for the area.

Mr. D. R. Carter, the chairman of the meeting, said that the residents were tired of the constant presence of squatters in their community and that they wanted action to be taken. He said that the residents had come together to ensure that their community was safe and secure.

Mr. G. J. Bridges, the secretary of the meeting, said that the residents had come together to ensure that their community was safe and secure. He said that the residents had come together to ensure that their community was safe and secure.

Mr. J. E. Bridge, the treasurer of the meeting, said that the residents had come together to ensure that their community was safe and secure. He said that the residents had come together to ensure that their community was safe and secure.

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Bantoes uit te open
Is angestel om behéer oor
wetewening toe
Pas die selfde
Bantoesakte-Administerande

THE GRAAFF-REinet ADVERTISER. THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1970
Doelstellingen van Arbeidsburo's

verduidelijk

MNR. M. S. ROOTMAN, directeur van arbeid en behuizing van de Bantoesake-administrasieraad (Karoo), het Dinsdag op 'vergadering van de Sneeuwbergse Boe- revereniging de doelstellingen van arbeidsburo's verduide-
liek.

"Arbeidsburo's is ingesteld in-
gevolge de Wet op Bantoe-arbeid en regulaties en wordt be-
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Ontwikkeling toe. Dit en 'n Arbeids-
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"Die doelstelling van 'n Arbei-
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- Om Bantoes in diens te pla-
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-ry.

- Data te versamel en te kor-
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ek in verband met die besluit van vakatures en die beskikbaarheid van werksoekers.

- Om so ver onmogelik te ver-
-seker dat werksoekers in diens geplaas word waarvoor wêrelders nie geskik is.

- Om die Bantoebewoners in hoogs te hou van die beweging van Bantoebewoners (Die-
-gesetzeregister en maandelikse statistiek).

TWEES SOORTE

"Twee soorte arbeidsburo's wordt in die praktiek in Blanken-
gebiede aangetref namens 'n Bantoe-arbeidsburo en 'n plaas-
like Arbeidsburo. Beide arbeids-
buro's ressorteer onder die "arbeidsburo" van Bantoe administrasie en is hulle doelstellinge presies dieselfde, met die uitsondering dat 'n districtarbeidsburo beheer uitleeën in distriksgewede, terwyl 'n plaslike Arbeidsburo beheer uitleeën in plaslike Arbeidsburo's is.

"Vir praktiese doeleindes is 'n plaslike Bantoeadministrasie dat is verantwoordelik vir die behulp van persone in die plaslike gebiede. Dit is in staat om met persone in die plaslike gebiede om te gaan en hulle behoefte te bepaal.

"Kortom, kan met die plaslike Arbeidsburo's in die plaslike gebiede van die belang van die persone wat in diens word geplaas en in staat om hulle behoefte te bevredig.

DIENS AANVAAR

"Die Bantoe van Blankengebiede kom daaraan met hulp van die Bantoe-werkers van die plaslike gebiede. Dit is die taak van die Bantoe-werkers om in staat te kom om met hulle behoefte te bepaal en hulle behoefte te bevredig.

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KORTOM, kan met die plaslike Arbeidsburo's in die plaslike gebiede van die belang van die persone wat in diens word geplaas en in staat om hulle behoefte te bevredig.

"Arbeidsburo's is ingesteld in-
gevolge de Wet op Bantoe-arbeid en regulaties en wordt be-
heer door 'n amptenaar wat ge-
lisensieer is. deur die Minister van Bantoe Administrasie en-
Ontwikkeling toe. Dit en 'n Arbeids-
buro te bestuur," het hy gesê.

"Die doelstelling van 'n Arbei-
dsburo is...

- Om Bantoes in diens te pla-
-en om die verskaffing van arbeid te realiteer en dit te ko-
rperl met die vraag daar-
-na.

- Die aanwerping van werk-
gewers en werksoekers in ver-
-band met arbeidsburo's te ver-
-ry.

- Data te versamel en te kor-
-reker- en inligting te verstre-
ek in verband met die besluit van vakatures en die beskikbaarheid van werksoekers.

- Om so ver onmogelik te ver-
-seker dat werksoekers in diens geplaas word waarvoor wêrelders nie geskik is.

- Om die Bantoebewoners in hoogs te hou van die beweging van Bantoebewoners (Die-
gesetzeregister en maandelikse statistiek).

TWEES SOORTE

"Twee soorte arbeidsburo's wordt in die praktiek in Blanken-
gebiede aangetref namens 'n Bantoe-arbeidsburo en 'n plaas-
like Arbeidsburo. Beide arbeids-
buro's ressorteer onder die "arbeidsburo" van Bantoe administrasie en is hulle doelstellinge presies dieselfde, met die uitsondering dat 'n districtarbeidsburo beheer uitleeën in distriksgewede, terwyl 'n plaslike Arbeidsburo beheer uitleeën in plaslike Arbeidsburo's is.

"Vir praktiese doeleindes is 'n plaslike Bantoeadministrasie dat is verantwoordelik vir die behulp van persone in die plaslike gebiede. Dit is in staat om met persone in die plaslike gebiede om te gaan en hulle behoefte te bepaal.

"Kortom, kan met die plaslike Arbeidsburo's in die plaslike gebiede van die belang van die persone wat in diens word geplaas en in staat om hulle behoefte te bevredig.

DIENS AANVAAR

"Die Bantoe van Blankengebiede kom daaraan met hulp van die Bantoe-werkers van die plaslike gebiede. Dit is die taak van die Bantoe-werkers om in staat te kom om met hulle behoefte te bepaal en hulle behoefte te bevredig.

DIENS AANVAAR

"Die Bantoe van Blankengebiede kom daaraan met hulp van die Bantoe-werkers van die plaslike gebiede. Dit is die taak van die Bantoe-werkers om in staat te kom om met hulle behoefte te bepaal en hulle behoefte te bevredig.

KORTOM, kan met die plaslike Arbeidsburo's in die plaslike gebiede van die belang van die persone wat in diens word geplaaz en in staat om hulle behoefte te bevredig.
Meetings with representatives of Bantu rugby boards and unions

24. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Sport and Recreation:

Whether he recently held meetings with representatives of Bantu rugby boards and unions; if so, (a) what boards and unions were invited to attend, (b) when and where were the meetings held and (c) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) outcome of the meetings.

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (for the Minister of Sport and Recreation) (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

(a) and (b) At the request of the South African Rugby Board a meeting was held in my office on 9 May 1975.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the South African Rugby Board, the South African Rugby Federation, the South African African Rugby Board, Kwazulu South Eastern Districts Rugby Union and the Western Province Union.

At the request of the South African Rugby Board a meeting was also held in my office on 21 May 1975 and was attended by representatives of the South African Rugby Board, the South African African Rugby Board, the South Eastern Districts Rugby Union and Western Province Union.

(c) (i) To try and settle disputes between the different rugby bodies with the aim of bringing about co-operation between the groups. (ii) No agreement was reached.
Permission to use Zwane Stadium, Port Elizabeth

25. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether a Bantu Affairs Administration Board recently withdrew the permission to use the Zwane Stadium, Port Elizabeth, granted to a rugby union and its affiliated clubs; if so, (a) when was permission withdrawn, (b) for what reasons and (c) what union and clubs are affected.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) 2 June 1975.

(b) The unions concerned refuse to comply with policy requirements regarding affiliation as well as to make their players available for the selection of national teams to play international matches. This is considered not to be in the best interests of Bantu rugby.

(c) KwaZakhele African Rugby Union and South-Eastern Districts Rugby Union as well as their affiliated clubs.
RP plea for Black homes

12/6/75
The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Reform Party today called on the authorities to build family dwellings for Africans in the Peninsula as a matter of urgency.

Mr H. Schwarz, party leader, said the party's parliamentarians had from time to time consulted leading figures in the urban Black community of the Western Cape.

Particular attention had been given to housing and educational needs, local Government structure and the feeling of security of the Black people.

This week the party's representatives had met senior officials of the Bantu Administration Board.

LAND

No family dwellings for Africans had been built for some time and no plans had been submitted to obtain loans, Mr Schwarz said.

Land had been set aside for accommodation for single persons, to be built by employers. There were plans to build more than 5,000 single units.

This could meet urgent labour problems but had already been shown that single accommodation created social problems. The real need was for family accommodation.

A major reason for the Black squatter situation was the desire of African men to have their wives and children with them.
Resignation of chairman/other members of Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board

24. Mr. H. G. H. BELL: asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether the Chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board has and/or any other members of the Board have resigned; if so, (a) for what reason, (b) as from what date and (c) what is the (i) total period and (ii) unexpired period of service of each member who resigned;

(2) whether successors to the members who resigned have been appointed; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) (i) as from what date and (ii) for what period have they been appointed, (c) what are their qualifications (i) generally and (ii) specifically to fill the posts and (d) what is the remuneration of each.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, the Chairman. As ordinary members tender resignations directly to the Board, I have no particulars thereof.

(a) Resigned voluntarily.

(b) 6 June 1975.

(c) (i) 1 September 1973 to 5 June 1975.

(ii) 6 June 1975 to 31 August 1976.

(2) Yes.

(a) Mr. G. J. Coetzer.

(b) (i) 11 June 1975.

(ii) 11 June 1975 to 31 August 1976.

(c) (i) and (ii) Mr. Coetzer has had a long public career and I consider him as well-equipped for the post.

(d) R400-00 per annum.

Mr. H. G. H. BELL: Arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, can he inform the House whether Mr. Coetzer had any previous experience on a board of this nature or a similar board?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Whether the gentleman had experience or not, I considered him to be equipped for this task.

Mr. H. G. H. BELL: Further arising from the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, can he advise us whether he is aware of the political affiliations of Mr. Coetzer?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Yes, I am aware of his political affiliations.

Mr. H. G. H. BELL: Further arising from the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, could he inform this House as to this gentleman's political affiliations?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: National Party. Does the hon. member expect me to appoint a man with no political affiliations or a U.P. man?

Mr. T. G. HUGHES: Arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell the House whether Mr. Coetzer stood and was soundly defeated in the Transkei?

An HON. MEMBER: Are you interested in his job?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I think the hon. member should be glad that I have removed the danger that he may be unseated at the next election.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I have allowed hon. members to ask supplementary questions, but they must be relevant.

Mr. W. V. RAW: Further arising from the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he considers political affiliations to be more important than the experience of the man concerned?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I said at the beginning that I considered this gentleman to be well equipped for this task.
Govt officials flee hail of stones

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—An angry mob of Africans stoned officials from the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, in Guguletu, Cape Town, at the weekend, breaking windows of the board's vans, and causing the officials to flee to safety.

Prisoners arrested by the officials were set free during the stoning, according to a police spokesman.

No one was injured in the incident which was sparked off when three drunk men threw stones at the officials, inciting others to do the same, Brig J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the board for the Cape Peninsula, said yesterday.

The officials, two White inspectors accompanied by Black wardsmen, went into the township on Saturday to round up illegal traders.

"The drunk men sparked off the incident when they started throwing stones at the officials, inciting people around them to do the same," he said.

The officials fled to a building nearby for safety.
More blacks on buses next week?

EAST LONDON — East London's buses have not yet started carrying the increased number of black passengers, authorised at last week's meeting of the Road Transport Board.

At the meeting, an application by the city council to increase the number of blacks carried on the buses to 13 was granted.

Interviewed yesterday, the head of the Municipal bus service, Mr A. J. Lipke, said he had only received official confirmation of the decision on Thursday, in spite of the decision being taken on June 13.

"In addition there is an error in one of the forms. I hope to get all the necessary licenses by Tuesday, and we will be able to start operating with the increased number of blacks on Thursday," Mr Lipke said.

The council had originally applied to carry 25 blacks per bus. — DDR.
Mabandla urges Siyo: unite to topple Sebe

EAST LONDON  The Ciskei National Party leader appealed to all axed ruling party members and all other opposition members last night to join forces with him to topple the Sebe Government.

Chief Justice Mabandla also backed amalgamation with Transkei and said if the people approved, the next step would be the appointment of a select committee to form a new government representative of a united Xhosa nation.

Chief Mabandla directed his appeal mainly at the axed former Minister of Agriculture, Mr. L. Siyo, the leader of the Ciskei National Unionist Party, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncemashe, and the Ciskei CNIP Chief Whip, Mr. A. Lamani.

"It will, I feel, not be a good thing if Mr Lamani and Mr Siyo decide to form their own parties and contest the elections individually.

"Personally I feel it would be better to have one united Opposition party: it would be a strong Ciskei Opposition which could topple the ruling party," he said.

Chief Mabandla said if it was acceptable to Mr Siyo and Mr Lamani he would like to see an Opposition party made up of his party, their supporters and Mr Burns-Ncemashe's party.

"I have learnt from Lamani and Siyo supporters that these leaders are uneasy about the political road ahead.

"But I don't know what they are going to do, they have not indicated personally to me whether they are going to join forces with my party but there are intimations about the formation of one party," he said.

Chief Mabandla said while the two men had not "come out openly" their axing "would force them to decide soon".

"Unofficially the general elections were expected to be held in November this year, he said.

"But I don't think Mr Sebe will allow that. His position as Chief Minister is in jeopardy and it is my feeling he will try and hold the election in February 1978.

"His utterances of not opting for independence until a Turnhalle-styled commission of inquiry had studied the homeland, his claims of securing financial assistance and industrial investments from the United States, and now the calling for representation in the South African Parliament are nothing but contradictory and conflicting statements designed to win votes," Chief Mabandla said.

Chief Mabandla said he had always favoured amalgamation with Transkei, but since increased stock taxation had been legislated for in the National Assembly, the rural Ciskeian had shied away from joining hands with Transkei.

"Most of the people are, however, unaware the taxation has been decreased from R10 a beast to R2, and this I will tell my people when I go back to them.

"This is their democratic right before one takes a big step like amalgamation," he said.

"If my people want amalgamation, then I will be willing to join Transkei," he said.

Why did he favour amalgamation?

"Our customs are the same, we have brothers and sisters on both sides of the Kei River, we have blood relations. We are one people," he said.

Chief Mabandla said there also would be no need for a "buffer-state" referring to the white-zoned corridor dividing the Ciskei and Transkei.

"But if we amalgamated the name Transkei Government would have to fall away. If Mr Siyo and Mr Lamani link up with my party we will win the election.

"And if the people want amalgamation a motion will be introduced in the CLA, and a committee composed of Ciskei and Transkei MPs will be appointed to form a single Xhosa government to lead a unified nation," Chief Mabandla said. On these grounds we would be equally represented and could reach a sound satisfactory relationship with all peoples in the Ciskei and Transkei," he said. — DDR.
‘Shock facts’ if Fingoes are resettled

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei’s unseated Chief Minister, Mr L L Sebe, claims he will reveal “hard facts that will shock South Africa” if the Government resettles Grahamstown’s Black people at the barren Committee’s Drift.

Although Mr Sebe is no longer Chief Minister it is an open secret in the Ciskei that he is still the real head of the Government and is merely waiting to be re-elected.

The acting Chief Minister, Mr J N Mdakola, is a low-profile politician who poses no threat to Mr Sebe’s re-election.

In an interview Mr Sebe said he “will move heaven and earth” to stop Grahamstown Fingoes from being dumped at Committee’s Drift.

But he is confident the move will be aborted. “I have read in the papers that the central Government has started the first phase of the move, but they are just wasting their money.

“I’m sure the matter will be solved. But if it comes to the push I will tell the world certain hard facts that will embarrass the South African Government and shock the rest of the country,” Mr Sebe said.

“A DESERT”

He reiterated that the nation did not want a second Dimbaza and that the people of Grahamstown’s Fingo village did not want to move to Committee’s Drift — which, according to Mr Sebe, is a “virtual desert.”

Furthermore, Mr Sebe is angry that the Government took the unilateral decision to go ahead with the resettlement without consulting the Ciskei.

Committee’s Drift is a remote spot on the banks of the Fish River, about 40 km from Grahamstown. The intention is to build a “model township” which will cost R500-million over the next 20 years.
Nyanga fares rise: Action call

THE Bus Fares Action Committee is to call a meeting to discuss the surprise increase in fares for buses operating from the African township of Nyanga.

The increases — 40 percent in some cases — came into operation yesterday.

Mr Issa Moosa, chairman of the committee, said he knew nothing about the increases until he was told of them yesterday. "If we had known that these bus fares were to go up we would certainly have objected," he said.

He would call a meeting of the Action Committee as soon as possible, "but it is too late to appeal!"

The increases were granted to the Nyanga Passenger Transport Company — one of the Tollgate group of companies — on June 20 by the Local Road Transportation Board. The firm operates 66 vehicles.

A period of 21 days is allowed during which interested parties may appeal.

Two reports of buses being stoned in protest against the increases were received by the Cape Times yesterday, but a spokesman for the bus company denied this. "The reaction has been very mild," he said.

The cash price of a bus ticket from Claremont to Nyanga — the most popular journey — goes up from 30 cents to 44 cents, but the blow has been softened for regular commuters.

By using the "clip card" system, regular bus users can make the same journey for nine cents. The old price was eight cents.

These journeys are subsidized by the Department of Transport from the Bantu Transport Levy.

Minimum fares have also gone up and in the case of clip cards it is now eight cents. Minimum cash fares have risen from five cents to 11 cents.

To help regular passengers to make full use of the clip cards, additional facilities have been created in Nyanga and Gugulethu from 9am to 8pm at weekends and from 6am to 8pm during the week.

The last increase in fares granted to Nyanga Passenger Transport was in March, 1974.
Border MP queries Bantu board chairman’s salary

CAPE TOWN — The recently-appointed chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr G. H. Cootzer, did not serve on the board before his appointment.

This was revealed in the replies given by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Betha, to a number of questions tabled by the Member of Parliament for East London City, Mr H. G. H. Bell, in the House of Assembly last month.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Bell said he was still unhappy about various aspects of the board’s affairs, particularly the salary and allowances paid to the chairman.

Mr Cootzer was appointed to the post following the sudden resignation of the previous chairman, Mr C. J. van der Vyver.

The minister was unable to give details to Mr Bell of how many meetings each member of the board had attended since his appointment on the grounds that this information was “not readily available.”

Commenting on the Minister’s replies yesterday, Mr Bell said: “Out of this reply, two questions need to be answered.

The first is that it is peculiar that Mr R. L. de Lange — who was and still is vice-chairman — was not appointed chairman of the board after Mr Van der Vyver’s resignation. He has had as much experience as anyone on the board and it appears that Mr Cootzer has had no previous experience on the board.

Secondly, it appears that the board meets only on average once every two months for which the chairman receives a salary of R3 400 in a part-time capacity together with a subsistence and travelling allowance, although he probably does not use the latter to the full because he has an expensive car allocated to him by the Government at the board’s expense for his own use.

“For this extremely well-paid post one would expect the incumbent to have considerable experience in matters pertaining to the board, but the minister has refused to make public — in questions put to him in Parliament — just exactly what qualifications the present chairman has in this regard.

“It appears clear that the burden of the chairman is hardly as direct as his salary and allowances seem to indicate,” Mr Bell said. — PC.
The housing crisis is widespread and severe. In many areas, especially rural and suburban regions, affordable housing is nearly unattainable for the average family. The issue is complex, involving not only the lack of affordable options but also the lack of access to quality and stable housing, which exacerbates the problem.

A recent report by the National Low Income Housing Coalition indicates that, across the United States, there is a significant gap between the number of housing units available and the number of households that can afford them. This gap is particularly acute in communities with high concentrations of low-income households.

In the absence of adequate policies and programs to address this issue, the housing crisis continues to deepen, affecting not only individuals and families but also the broader economy and society. It is a challenge that requires urgent attention and innovative solutions to ensure that all Americans have access to safe, stable, and affordable housing.
The Bantu pensioner will be hit the hardest

21/7/75 By Arthur Knott-Craig

THE increase in the housing fees in the Bantu town-
ship will hit the Bantu pensioner the hardest, I am told.

Informatively, and I can well believe it when they have
to live on a pension of R10,50 a month, paid at the rate
of R21 every two months.

Last year the Bantu pensioner received an increase of
R3 paid every two months, and they were grateful because it
helped them meet the spiralling costs caused by inflation.

They are mainly the people who paid 30c a month in lod-
er's fees, and who will now be called upon to pay R1,15 a
month — an increase of 283 per cent.

I was told this by one who constantly helps these people to
"take out a living" on their pensions.

They live on "suurpap", "peeliepap" and water, because of the increase in the
price of milk, bread and maize, coal, wood, and least of all
clothing.

A European man told me that he had to have his domestic released from prison be-
cause she had not paid her rent.

I was informed that if people do not pay their rent, they are
given notice that they will be evicted, and then they are
thrown out of their homes which are locked, until they
can "beg, borrow or steal" the money.

These people live such a life of poverty that they "help
each other out" in an effort to live.

I can see only one way out of this dilemma which has been
caused:

Bantu pensioners will have to be given an increase in their pensions to meet the in-
creased housing costs levied by the Bantu Board.

Local authorities will have to increase the wages of their labourers.

Townsmen will have to put their hand deeper into their pocket if they wish to employ
the Bantu.
R1 Administration home made fees rocket in Karoo

Graaff-Reinet Municipality took a humane, responsible attitude

By Arthur Knott-Craig

ON Monday I published the "shocking increases" in the housing fees in the Graaff-Reinet Bantu township — increases which varied from 47 per cent to 253 per cent. That is the bad news. Now let me give you the good news. Graaff-Reinet Bantu, according to my informant, are the best off in the area falling under the jurisdiction of the Karoo Bantu Affairs Administration Board. In other municipal areas, fees went up even higher, but just for the moment I do not have the figures to supply to my readers.

I can just state this, which comes from a reliable source. The Municipality of Graaff-Rei

An offer to the Bantu Board

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board of the Karoo meets in Graaff-Reinet on Monday, I am informed. This newspaper offers it all the space it requires to set out its reasons for increasing the housing fees in the area under their jurisdiction because the public is entitled to know what their problems are.

There is always two sides to a question; and we believe that both must be heard. It is then for the public conscience to judge the issue.

(Continued on page 16)
Administration charge

(Continued from page 1)

that they could retain their labour force, which is essential to a growing area, and especially at a time like the present when ambitious schemes are being tackled.

If these charges in Graaff-Reinet had gone through, the White ratepayer would have carried these charges to a large extent as they have done for many years.

However, the Karoo Bantu Affairs Board decided that an administrative charge of R1 per Bantu home per month should be levied to cover the administration costs.

This R1 per Bantu home per month is in excess of the R1.50 every businessman has to pay for every Bantu he has in his service — and this charge was increased first from the normal 50c under the Municipal franchise to R1 under the Karoo Bantu Board and then to R1.50.

Nobody objected to this charge as they were under the impression that this levy would cover the costs of these services.

In addition to this increase of R1 per house, the Board also increased the housing fees, and together they caused the “shocking increases.”

In Graaff-Reinet Bantu Township there are 900 houses, I am told. This gives the Bantu Board an annual income of R10,800 a year for “administrative charges.”

A European is not allowed into the Bantu township without a permit, and the law lays down that no pictures are allowed to be taken inside a Bantu township.

But I am told that since the Bantu Board was created it has done absolutely nothing to improve the streets, which are said to be in a worse condition than they were when the Municipality ran the township; that no new houses or other amenities have been started or built — and six months of the year have sped along.

No doubt, when the chairman of the Karoo Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. Ken de Lange, and the Chief Director, Mr. D. McIntyre, returns, I will be able to get a full explanation of this shocking increase in costs.

I have asked for a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Afrikaanse Sakekamer to be called jointly so that this matter could be discussed.

It may interest all businessmen that other matters to be discussed at this meeting — the date will be made known in The Advertiser — will be the exploitation of Coloured people by city businessmen as explained in Monday’s issue of The Advertiser by Dr. W. J. du Toit, and the shortage of cement and coal.
ful housing fees inc

Pearston from
187-687 per cent

Domestic servants earn
between R4 to R6

By Arthur Knott-Craig

IF I were a member of the Karoo Bantu Affairs Administration Board I would never be able to sleep. My conscience would not allow me to. This is the conclusion that comes to me the more I gather facts in regard to housing fees which they promulgated on June 27 in Government Gazette No 1262 without giving the public any warning.

I was telephoned from Pearston over the weekend and asked to investigate the increases in that town.

My informant, a farmer, said that the new fees were absurd, "because these people do not have the vaguest hope of meeting the new rentals."

His words were: "The new fees are downright sinful.

The increases vary from 187 per cent to 678 per cent. They are as follows:

Rooblok — a new sub-economic scheme paid for by the Municipality of Pearston in 1968:
One-room: 68c (old), R4.78 (new) — 568.5% increase.
Two-room: R1.05 (old), R5.12 (new) — 497.6%

Vaalblok:
Site rental: 60c (old), R4.67 (new) — 678% (this is for a man, his wife and children).

Loggers fees: 40c (old), R1.95 (new) — 375% (this is for a man, his wife and children).

Loggers fees: 40c (old), R1.15 (new) — 187% (this is for a woman and her children).

Permit to enter the township: 15c (old), R1 (new).

Duplicate documents: 85c.

I was told that Bantu domestics earn between R4 to R6 a month, which is also a disgrace.

How then can they afford to live in one of the houses in Pearston?

I was told that a Bantu man had paid R250 to build his own house before the Board took over the Bantu township. His site rental was 60c. Now he pays R4.67.

Now let us look at what the Pearston Municipality charges for its Coloured population.

Old schemes:
Two-rooms: R3.20 (which includes a service charge of R1.20).

Three-rooms: R4.70 (which includes a service charge of R1.20).

New scheme — 42 homes have been completed and the Coloureds are joyfully moving over because under the Bantu Board they would have to pay the same charge as the Bantu.

The Karoo Board will explain

The chairman of the Karoo Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. Ken Lange, told The Advertiser last Friday when interviewed in regard to the increased housing fees in Graaff-Reinet that a prepared statement would be issued to The Advertiser for Thursday's issue.

He explained that he and the Chief Director, Mr. D. Meintjes, had just returned from Pretoria, and could not prepare a statement before this week.

This morning, The Advertiser learns, the matter was discussed at the general meeting of the Board, which decided that nothing could be done about it now.

"Sir, I am in resease..."
EETE SALARISBEDELING VIER IS ’N SAAK VAN ERNS

BANTOERAAD (KAROO) SE ANTWOORD

OP VERHOOGDE BEHUISINGSFOOIE

SOONS belowe het die voorstelling van die Bantoeeske Administrasieraad (Karoo), mnr K. H. de Lange, van Graaff-Reinet, op berig in Die Advertiser gereageer, waarmee gewys is op die verhoging van behuisingsfoeie in Bantewoonbuurtes in die gebied onder die jurisdiksie van die Raad.

Die hoofdirekteur van die Raad, mnr F. J. Meintjes, het egter versoek dat die brief ook in Die Karoonus gepubliseer word. Ons doen dit met graagte.

Met verwysing na die onlangsige berigte, betreffende die verhoogde tariewe ten opsigte van Bantoebehuising, wat in verskeie uitgawes van u koerant verskyn het, wil ons u graag hiermee van ’n antwoord voorsta. Ten einde ’n balans te probeer handhaaf, word u versoek om asseblief hierdie brief volledig te plaas.

Ten eerste moet tén sterkste beswaar aangeteken word, met die eersydige en sensusiewekkende trant van u beriggedinge. U versoek na die belangrikheid van die Eerste Minister se beleid van denkende, maar terwyl van die “nuiswaarde” is u bereid om die handhawing van voortgezet, goeie raasieverhoudinge in die weergaas te plaas. Of is die opslagswel van u koerant belangrikker?

Is dit bliilk om te insinueer (u uitgawe van 4 Augustus 1975) dat die Bantoeske Administrasieraad: Karoo gewetenloos en ligtjies besluit het tot die verhoging van die betrokke tariewe? As dit nie u bedoeling was nie, wat was u bedoeling dan? Bloot vir die dramatiese effek daarvan?

U argumenteer dan hierdie Raad eerstens die dienste en genieue nuoes voorsien het, voor-

(Vervolg op bladsy 17)
Beter salarisbedeling vir die swartman

(Vervolg van bladad 1)

dat aanpassings in tariewe gemaak is. Dit is, wat menkend, maar dan was die Raad duurder rondde van 'n eksterne bron moes bekomm, wat die rivisante ias op sy ou personeel bepaal en die Bantoe nog swaarder moes maak. Dit was dus nie in beslag van die Bantoe weer nie.

U is bewus dat al die hierdie misdienst instelling gevolg deur die Raad in 1973 van die groot op dat agtereind, wat personeel beplanning, beplanning en kapitaliseerde program, mens, betrek. U is bewus van die omvang van die kapitale programme vervol in die 1975/76 bepaling en deur die Raad, in die geval van 'n persoonlike ei indien, as wel beoordeel, dan die raad, wat van die Raad en deur die prestasie beplan vir die Bantoe bevolkings nie?

Graag gee ons u krediet vir u, maar ons beheerders, en waar u bladad 16 van u, Met, 1975 uitgewe, oplossings vir die "dilemma" aan die raad in 1973, 1975, besluit, en die Raad, wat er in opdrag van loon, is ie waar die probleem is en indien u die raad wil bevorder en indien met ongewissen waar vetelig wil slaap, is dit van die besluit in die aspekte van plechtopen en bevorder, met, en u bekend is dat, die u by en die bereikbaar voor u, getuigde betekenis vervol wanneer die Bantoe bevolking onbevoegde personeel, en die Bantoe meestal, dat gedurende moet vereer, die Bantoe die, wat van die Raad en deur die prestasie beplan vir die Bantoe bevolkings nie?

Dit is, wat menkend, maar dan was die Raad duurder rondde van 'n eksterne bron moes bekomm, wat die rivisante ias op sy ou personeel bepaal. Dit was dus nie in beslag van die Bantoe weer nie.
EVERYONE GETS THE BLAME

By Arthur Knott-Craig

7/8/75

This "holier than thou" attitude of the Karoo Bantu Affairs Administration Board as expressed in their reply to my articles on the shocking rises in the housing fees in the area under their jurisdiction — and especially in Graaff-Reinet and Pearson to which I specifically referred — makes me want to run to the nearest toilet and pulse my heart out. I make no apology to my readers for this strong language, because everyone in this community and other communities in the Karoo, from the citizens to the local authorities, stand condemned while the Board emerges as pure white as the undriven snow.

Firstly, they have the gumption to ask me to publish their views verbatim "to try and maintain a balance" when I offered them all the space in the newspaper. Secondly, I was asked to place race relations in the balance, and, if not, trying to increase my circulation if anyone can be accused of placing race relations in the balance it is the Board by not keeping the public informed of the shocking rises in house rents, especially the people concerned. And for their information, let me just state categorically that circulation increases only by honesty of intent, to publish the views of every member of the community, and to maintain a balance. And this newspaper's circulation has been growing long before the Bantu Board came upon the scene.

I am asked if it is fair to insist that the Board increased the fees without conscience and

(Continued from page 1)

Nowhere did I suggest that I did not know where the plans of the Board were. This newspaper published an article on the capital projects of the Board, and that created quite a sensation because everyone said — and the article was even quoted at the launching of the Highlands Agricultural Union in May this year — that now the Bantu were in for a better deal.

Now this is where I take issue with the Board. Why did they not then and there supply figures to show the other side of the picture — what it was going to cost in increased fees?

In no way else for that matter, has any idea of how the Board budgeted, but I take it that it must be similar to that of a local authority. A local authority plans its capital programmes for the year ahead, and then looks at its income. If that income does not balance, then they either cut down on their expenditure, or otherwise increase Rates. Being the elected representatives of either the town or district, they would not dare to increase rates or even demand the amount the Board has. So I am saying this, not insinuating that if the Board has to put up while housing fees and services in the manner they have done in the Bantu township, that medium and long-term benefits can accrue; they will be out on their ear tomorrow.

I thank the Board for giving me credit for pleading for higher wages for the non-white, I know how hard inflation is hitting all of us, that it was not gory as the industrialised areas, especially where the infrastructure of a community is based on agriculture which has more "downs" than "ups". The depopulation of the platteland in the past three decades is proof of that: young people have left to earn better salaries in the cities, which can afford to pay higher wages because they have the numbers.

I agree that wages and salaries for Bantu must be improved appreciably, but I caution the Board here, for businesses in the mass of people which must be employed, staff could be reduced. What then would happen to the unemployed? How would they pay their housing fees?

One more consideration must be taken into account is that not all the appeals in the press and the radio for higher wages for the Bantu will fall on receptive ears. How will these people who do not get increases pay their housing fees? What will become of them?

If the Board guaranteed that every Bantu wage earner was through legislation, to receive a socio-economic salary to meet their shocking housing fees, nobody would have decried these raises.

The Bantu pensioner is one of the hardest hit by these phenomenal increases in housing fees. The Board has the welfare of the Bantu at heart. Will they knock at the door of the Government and ask for higher

Everyone gets the blame, bar the board

BANTEWJKERS MVIET MENSWARDIGE LOON BETAL WORD
Twelve kept locked in accident van

TWELVE African labourers — arrested at Hout Bay yesterday for allegedly not possessing work permits — sat locked in an overturned truck for almost an hour before being released.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board official in charge of the vehicle did not unlock the rear door after the truck had overturned, according to Mr Ken Evans, on whose building site the labourers were arrested.

Two of the Africans were hurt. One had a cut above his eye, and the other claimed he had been hurt by a loose spare wheel.

Mr Evans, who is owner of the passenger conser Citroen, said it was "surprising" that none of the Africans had suffered worse injuries.

Administration Board officials with several trucks and a car raided the building site about 10am yesterday. The arrested men were locked into the rear of one truck, which reversed into a sandbank and overturned.

The official in charge managed to extricate himself unhurt from the cab and went for help, but left the Africans locked up. Almost an hour later he returned with other officials and opened the rear door so that they could get out.

"CONTEMPT"

Mr Evans said the actions of the officials were disgusting both during and after the arrests. "They chased the chaps all over the building, demanding to see their work permits. It is a miracle one young chap did not kill himself when he climbed up a hoist in an effort to get away."

It was incredible that men trying to earn a living were bound in this way and treated not only like criminals but with the utmost contempt, he said.

A spokesman for the board's offices in Goodwood said yesterday that senior officials had gone to Hout Bay to investigate the matter.

He was aware that two of the African men in the van had been injured but
Official finds 'no trace of negligence'
Locked in upside down

The facts are at variance. Extensive inquiries at Hout Bay on Thursday led to a report in one newspaper that 12 men had been left locked up in an overturned van for one hour by a Bantu Affairs Administration Board official; and in another newspaper that about 10 men had been so left for an hour. The board itself refused to help in the Cape Times’s inquiries. On Friday it denied previous reports and said seven men had been left for fewer than five minutes in the locked, overturned van. Whatever the actual time taken, and whatever the number of trapped men, it was more than the van that went into reverse. The driver left his caged cargo of upside-down human beings, some of them injured, and went looking for help before he released them. Such irresponsibility is close to being criminal. One wouldn’t even treat cattle like that. A witness, Mr Ken Evans, saw petrol running out of the van after the accident. A spark would have incinerated all 12, 10 or seven men in a fraction of five minutes. This horrifying incident requires more than a mere self-justificatory denial from the BAAD. It warrants a public apology and an undertaking that in similar circumstances it will never be allowed to happen again.
EAST LONDON. — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, hinted last night that stricter regulations might be applied in the Western Cape to force employers to use Coloured instead of Black labour.

"Many people including Nationalists," he said, "are lauding Coloured workers as no good. I say that approach must be pushed into the back ground. Stricter regulations should be made. People must help us in this whole process.

Peoples were asking for more concessions for Black labour saying that Coloured labour was bad. But Mr. Raubenheimer said, the time had come for Coloured labour to be better trained and better paid since he was better trained."

Mr Raubenheimer said the migratory labour system was regarded as evil and should be removed. He appealed to farmers to train Coloured workers and not to allow Blacks in the Western Cape.

BOTTLENECKS

Dealing earlier with bottlenecks in the resettlement of Blacks in the homelands, Mr Raubenheimer said the department's great problem was to get funds.

Black spots were being removed first because conditions were not controllable there. Blacks would be resettled in towns where hospitals, schools, businesses and other facilities would be provided.

Soda and Dimbasas in the Ciskei which made headlines in the world Press because it was said people were forced to settle there, now had more people than could be accommodated. There was a tremendous shortage of housing and the department was not getting enough money to catch up with the backlog.

People claimed Blacks did not want to go to the homelands, but Mr Raubenheimer said, he could give the assurance that if houses were provided even if other facilities were lacking Blacks would trek there in their hundreds of thousands.
Use of Coloured labour urged

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. Raubenheimer, gave a hint last night that stricter regulations may be applied in the Western Cape to force employers to use Coloured instead of Black labour.

Many people, including Nationalists, claimed Coloured workers were no good," he said; "I say that approach must be pushed into the background. Stricter regulations should be made. People must stop themselves to help us in this whole process." Mr Raubenheimer added.

People were still asking for more concessions for Black labour on the excuse that Coloured labour was bad, he said. But the time had come for Coloured labourers to be better trained, and better paid once he was trained.

SYSTEM "EVIL"

Mr Raubenheimer said the migratory labour system was regarded as evil and should be removed. He appealed to farmers to train Coloureds and not to allow Blacks in the Western Cape.

Dealing earlier with bottlenecks in the resettlement of Blacks in the homelands, Mr Raubenheimer said the department's great problem was to get funds.

Black spots were being removed first because conditions were not controllable there. Blacks would be resettled in towns where hospitals, schools, businesses and other facilities would be provided.

AN IMPACT

Sads and Imbas, which had made an impact on the world because it was said people were forced to go there, now had more people than had been provided for. There was a tremendous shortage of housing and the department was not getting enough money to catch up with the backlog.

People claimed that Blacks did not want to go to the homelands, but Mr. Raubenheimer said he could give the assurance that if houses were provided (even without other facilities) Blacks would trek there in their hun-
Siyo No to Committees

EAST LONDON — An assurance that people in Fingo Village will not be moved to Committees Drift was made by the Ciskei Minister of Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, in Duncan Village. He was speaking at the Community Centre in support of Mr V. Mbolekwa, the CNIP candidate in the East London Joint Locations Advisory Board election today.

Mr Siyo said the South African Government had been told by the Ciskei Government not to remove people to Committees Drift.

"Committees Drift is a piece of barren land and my government will not allow its people to be thrown in a desert," Mr Siyo said.

He said it was not the fault of his government that people were being removed from Tsetsebana, near Humansdorp, to Keiskammahoek.

"My government was not in power when the removal started. That would not have happened if we were in power then," Mr Siyo said.

There was no truth in rumours that the East London municipality was to establish a township at Potdam.

"Potdam is in the Ciskei and we shall not have a municipal township there. Anybody who wants to establish a township there will have to consult us," Mr Siyo said.

On the question of influx control regulations Mr Siyo said when the Xhosa Administrative Boards were established it was thought they would be relaxed.

"Things have gone from bad to worse. Blacks are still denied the right to sell their labour where they want." The election in Duncan Village today should serve to show the strength of the CNIP, he added.

Mr Mbolekwa is opposing the sitting member, Mr J. J. Matote, in Ward One.

The other ward where residents will go to the polls is Ward Five where..."
Judge hits at marriage bar

A CAPE TOWN judge said yesterday that a section of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act which has the effect of discouraging marriage was “remarkable” and “socially destructive”.

Mr Justice Steyn said this during argument in the hearing of an application by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to have a claim by a Gqunlu man, Mr Gideon Mtima, against it dismissed on the grounds that it was bad in law.

Mr Mtima wants an order, declaring him and his wife, Vusiwa, qualified and entitled to be in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula in terms of the Act. He had worked continuously in the area for one employer for not less than 10 years since December, 1963, and had not been fined more than R100 or sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months.

His wife had married him when he was qualified to be in the area and had lawfully lived with him in it since August, 1973.

The board opposed the application on the grounds that what Mr Mtima stated did not qualify or entitle him and his wife to remain in the area.

The board said Mr Mtima had failed to make allegations which disclosed a cause of action on which the relief he claimed could be founded and asked that his claim be dismissed.

RIGHT LOST

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, for the board, submitted that in terms of the Act a person who qualified to live in the area because his parents did so lost that right when he married and had to leave the area.

Mr Justice Steyn said that it was remarkable that Parliament could have deliberately enacted socially destructive legislation which had the effect of discouraging marriage and could result in illegitimacy.

He, and Mr Justice Banks, reserved judgment.

Mr D Ipp, instructed by Fuller, Moor and Son, appeared for Mr Mtima.

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, instructed by Silverberg, appeared for the board.
EAST LONDON — Two black leaders reacted strongly yesterday to the move by the Director of Labour and Housing for the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, reminding employers of curfew regulations in East London.

The chief economic adviser to the Ciskei Government and former Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr. L. L. Sebe, said: "The move is most upsetting and is typical of the negative attitude taken by the Eastern Cape Board. Their thinking is outdated and negative."

A member of the Joint Advisory Board of Duncan Village, Mr. J. J. Matotie said it was time the black man was given free movement.

"Even Communist China and Russia do not have curfew regulations like this. The police are there to see to wrongdoers and being in the city at night does not necessarily mean one is out to break the law," Mr. Matotie said.

Mr. Matotie said he would do the board a lot of good if they improved conditions in these areas instead of enforcing laws that had lost their meaning.

"So would like to see this memo and I can assure everyone that we shall not do the men when we take the matter up," Mr. Sebe said.

He added that these men would have thought otherwise if they had considered the thousands of people who were affected by the move.

Mr. Matotie said the matter had been taken up by the Ciskei Government previously and an assurance was given "at the highest level" that the matter was to be improved.

"It is surprising that this board should take up this attitude now, and it is the only board we have had trouble with."

"In the Free State, Transvaal and the Port Elizabeth board, we have always found men who take a different view of these matters, but not here," Mr. Sebe added.

"It appeared to him the Eastern Cape Board was made up of conservative farmers. "It is surprising that in these days of detente, there are still some people at the lower level who take this attitude."

"They lay emphasis on the negative. What are they doing about conditions in Tarkastad, about sanitation in Dordrecht, about the crying need for a secondary school in Cathcart and the bad conditions people are living under in Jamestown," Mr. Sebe asked.

He said it would do the board a lot of good if they improved conditions in these areas instead of enforcing laws that had lost their meaning.

"We would like to see this memo and I can assure everyone we shall be ruthless to these men when we take the matter up," Mr. Sebe said.

He added that these men would have thought otherwise if they had considered the thousands of people who were affected by the move.

The President of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr. A. R. Rostel, said he had not had time to study the order. He would comment later.

The personnel manager of Cyril Lord, Mr. M. Jones, said they were not affected as the last batch of employees left the factory at 10 pm and the next after 6 am. — DDR
Rents up almost 80% for Blacks

OUDTSHOORN — Site rents in the African housing area of Bongolethu have risen from R2.50 to R4.48 a month, an increase of almost 80% percent.

In addition, monthly levies of 9c have been imposed for children who live with their parents and levies of R1.50 for lodgers.

The hardest hit are elderly pensioners. The average wage of African labourers here is between R10 and R11 a week, although those in State employment may earn more.

The new rents and levies, published in the Government Gazette, apply to the Karoo Bantu Administration area.

Local African leaders have urged employers to increase wages to help their employees meet the rising costs.
Migratory labour to be dropped?

DURBAN — A strong hint that the Government's migratory labour policy would be dropped or drastically revised was given yesterday at a Natal National Party congress by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T. N. H. Janson.

"We cannot allow more migratory labour. The liberal are also right sometimes. Migratory labour is a bad thing," he said to an obviously stunned congress. He speaking attended by many farmers from northern and central Natal.

He bluntly told a delegate he could not use Shangaan and Xhosa labour or any other black labour from outside the province, for the simple reason that it clashed with National Party policy.

He was, he said, Government policy to place labour near growth points and it was this labour that had to be used.

Mr Janson was replying to a motion calling on the Government to arrange labour contracts with the homeland governments which would be binding to both parties. A delegate complained that local people worked only when it suited them, despite pay of R50 to R60 a month plus food and housing.

The deputy minister said that in the interest of black workers they had to discipline themselves in their work.

He supported the narrowing of the wage gap "one hundred per cent" and did not want to be misunderstood on the score. But there was also a wage gap between white and white. "We do not pay for rotten white work."

"If I am told of giving workers a living wage, but we are not going to dish out presents to those who want to loaf — who want to work now and then," he said.

He urged that there should be consultation at local level with responsible black leaders who should see to it that contracts concluded between two people were respected.

He also hoped that the Bandu Administration Council would keep a list of the "loafers" so that they could see to it they did not go on seeking work elsewhere only to loaf again. It was after this that he made his brief statement on migratory labour.

Later Mr. Janson said migratory labour at heart..."
Short notice
for families

EAST LONDON — Sixteen families have been
given notice to leave their
Duncan Village homes by
tomorrow.

Five families were
forced to move yesterday
to Mdantsane, after being
told only days ago by the
municipal officials that
they had to move.

Their main problem is
their school-going children
who will soon be writing
their end of the year
examinations.

"We do not know what
is going to happen to our
children. No school can
admit new pupils at this
time of the year. A year
has been wasted after we
have paid so much money
for books and school fees,"
Mr Titus Jele, of Duncan
Village, said.

Most of the families said
they had hoped to spend
Christmas at Duncan Village
and "they had even planted
their vegetable gardens.

The houses to which they
are being moved are in
a bad state, with bare
concrete
floors and no doors inside.
Mrs A. Sistela, 85, has
been living in her
Duncan Village house
since 1952.

"I am faced with the
problem of what to do
with my 12-year-old
grandchild in Std 3 who has
suddenly found herself
without a school and a home.
I can only rely on my pension
and have a vegetable garden to
supplement it. I am leaving all that to
rot," she said.

Mr. Milton Betela, a
dad, has nine children
who are attending school
at Duncan Village, said:
"Our welfare is not consid-
ered at all by those who
are moving us to Mdants-
ane.

"My children are
definitely going to be out of
school, as I will not be
able to provide them with
transport to attend school
in Mdantsane."

"Some of us had already
paid our monthly rent of
R8.10 for our Duncan Vil-
lage homes. Now before
we move into the houses at
Mdantsane we have to pay
rent of R6.57." Mr Betela
said.

Mr. J. J. Matjite,
member of the East
London Joint Location
Advisory Board, said: "I
view this eviction as un-
godly" and "unfair." No
thought has been given to
schoolchildren at all.

Mr. P. S. Opperman,
Chairman of the East
London Joint Location
Advisory Board, said he
knew nothing about the
removal.

"As far as we are
concerned the people in
Duncan Village want to
stay in Duncan Village," he
said.

The Housing Officer for
the Eastern Cape Bantu
Administration Board, Mr.
P. Kietzman, declined to
comment. — DDR
The story of Grahamstown's Fingo Village falls into the class of oft-told tales but its poignancy sums up the whole dreadful business of people being uprooted and "re-settled" against their will.

These people are today acutely critical about the authorities but are still proud of their record of service to the old Cape Government.

Their record of service is one of hard work and sacrifice on title deeds recorded on the order of Sir George Grey in 1836.

Gratified feeling holds that he was rewarding them for their service on the frontier side in frontier wars with the Khosa.

They stalled.

The Fingos, like most of the other GrahamStonians, say they do not want to leave the district. Yet now they must prepare for a move to a temporary township somewhere in the sticks.

There are both more than 500 Fingo properties, many of which are being overcrowded, and they had no choice but to move.

The Fingos, like many others, are understandably not keen to show any willingness to go, so they are doing nothing.

If they could occupy the new houses, they have been assured that the area has been reserved for Coloured and Indian occupation.

Fingo wouldn't mind this if they could occupy the new houses, but the area has been reserved for Coloured and Indian occupation.

Though the government has been told for two decades about moving them, the Fingos have sat tight and fought every move against them.

They have waited in vain, but they can't go on sleeping. Whites who have stood loyally by the Fingos throughout their protests are now urging them to prepare a self-help programme to make the resettlement at Committee Drift (or wherever) something less than hell.

Final straw.

But the Fingo leaders are understandably not keen to show any willingness to go, so they are doing nothing.

The newly installed Mayor, Councillor Reich, gave a statement to the Star on behalf of the council.

He said that the council initially opposed the scheme because it was not in the best interests of the community, but because the Government had established a fund to establish industries, the council gave its support.

It is hoping that these moves, such as good housing, industrial and commercial centres, will be ready, none of which the Fingo Village...
African leaders have strongly condemned as "inhuman" the Government's proposed scheme to start a huge resettlement township at Committee's Drift in the City.

They said they did not believe the move would break up family life, because poverty among Blacks and disease from fire and cold.

The leaders were speaking at a meeting in City this morning. The Government has planned a city of 20,000 people to be established over the next 15 to 20 years at Committee's Drift, about 20 km from Caledon.

Mr. Anglo, a St. Andrews United Church member, said the leaders had been meeting on behalf of the National Council of Churches. We applaud the move to establish a new city to break up the poverty areas and provide people with a better life in the long run.

"We demand a city that will provide employment and decent living conditions for all.

"A large number of these people have been forced to live in makeshift shacks and are now being moved to the new city. We cannot accept this."
Removal of Blacks is condemned

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, has flatly condemned the Government’s plans for a huge resettlement scheme at Committee Drift in the Ciskei as “ridiculous.”

And the acting leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Ray Swart, warns that such compulsory mass removals cause bitterness and can provoke unrest, as at Newcastle.

The leaders were asked for comment on articles which appeared in The Star this week dealing with plans for a resettlement of up to 200,000 on the banks of the Great Fish River, 40 km from Grahamstown.

Sir de Villiers said from his office in Cape Town that the United Party had objected to the scheme from the start, about six years ago.

“The establishment of townships where there is no possibility of economic viability is ridiculous,” he said.

“This is another example of ‘grand apartheid’ — highly expensive ideological schemes that cannot be justified economically.”

“KRAGDADIGHEID”

Mr Ray Swart, standing in as leader of the Progressive Reform Party while Mr Colin Eglin is abroad, described the scheme as pure National Party “Kragdadigheid.”

He said this type of mass forced removal made South Africa spiritually and materially bankrupt.

“The Blacks in the Ciskei and elsewhere who are affected by schemes of this kind must be consulted and give their approval first.”
The on-off Ciskei city is shelved

Graeme Addison

The stop-go, on-off plan for a huge Black city at Committees Drift in the Ciskei has been shelved yet again — but not cancelled for good — and thousands of Blacks in the Eastern Cape will continue to wait and wonder what they face.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration Mr. Janson, said at a National Party meeting in Grahamstown at the weekend that the Government had decided to shelve the plan for economic reasons.

His statement followed the publication of a series of indepth articles in The Star last week giving details of the scheme.

It was pointed out in the articles that a city of up to 200,000 people stood little chance of being economically viable because there is no rail link with major centres, the water supply is unreliable and industries were unlikely to be attracted to the site.

Committees Drift is at present a patch of scrubland overlooking the great Fish River about 40 km from Grahamstown.

Mr. Janson's announcement, coupled with the Government’s cut-back on buying of White farms to consolidate the homelands, is sure to annoy Whittas living in the Pedi area, now zoned Black, because of uncertainty.

WATER

Mr. Janson said that he had ordered an investigation into the water supply at the Drift. Last week The Star revealed that the Secretary for Water Affairs, Mr. J P Kriel, had said that by the time water from the Orange-Fish River tunnel reached the Drift it would have been re-used for irrigation or been lost due to leaks. It is feared that much of the water would have been lost before it reached the city.
Underpaid, Border blacks not spoilt

The communities of the Fort Beaufort black townships were shocked and disgusted when they read, in the Daily Dispatch of October 1, the report of the meeting held by Mr. Louis Koch and the white residents of Fort Beaufort. The black people are, furthermore, becoming increasingly perplexed and disappointed by conflicting statements which Mr. Koch and his officials make.

The Daily Dispatch quotes Mr. Koch as saying that blacks should pay the same amount for municipal services as whites do. Surely Mr. Koch is aware that he earns five times more than a black with the same qualifications? Both pay the same amount (19 cents) for a loaf of bread and 38 cents for a packet of cigarettes. Blacks are accustomed to paying the same amount as whites for every commodity they need. But it must be remembered that whites pay much less for these things in terms of the real value of income.

Can it be possible that Mr. Koch can be sincere in his statements? When a black pays R3 for rent out of his monthly earnings of R20, he is left with a pitiful R17 on which to live and support his family. If a white earning R120 per month has to pay R60 for rent, he still has R60 to spend.

Mr. Koch is further reported as saying that the blacks of Fort Beaufort have become spoilt by paying low rentals up to now. Black township residents have been paying 80 cents a month for over 20 years, but have received very little, if any, benefit from all that they have paid.

Then there is the 30 cents school levy which they have been paying for years. The population of schoolgoing age here is 4,000. Mr. Koch promised a 16-roomed school, but work on it has not even started at this late stage of the year. The community is not spoilt by the low rentals; they merely want what they have paid in rentals to be spent on them.

Mr. Koch is reported as having said that he has enforced the new high rentals because the blacks are “lazy” and the rentals will make them work. The black communities of Fort Beaufort would be obliged if Mr. Koch could tell them where to find work. In an administrating position such as his, Mr. Koch should have made a study of motivation. We should be obliged if he would quote title and author of the book which recommends high rentals as a means of motivating people to work.

Mr. Koch seems to have a double-edged tongue. At his last meeting with Fort Beaufort blacks, he promised that he would speak to local whites about the appallingly low wages they are paying black employees. But the Daily Dispatch quotes him as saying that whites must reduce the number of their workers and increase the wages for the efficient ones. Surely this will aggravate the lack of employment problem? Will those who are still less able to pay the increased rentals be evicted from the shanties they have built for themselves or be prosecuted for being in arrears with their rent?

Would you like to be a black worker in Fort Beaufort getting the average wage here of R15 per month with a family of five to have to pay R3 for rent?

V. H. Quper and L. M. Fami, 126 Tinis Location, Fort Beaufort.

Time for detente

I am reacting to the speech made by Mr. E. Koch of the Bantu Administration Board when he addressed Fort Beaufort ratepayers and said the site rentals were so low that blacks were living practically free of charge, that they had no ambition to work harder, that the Bantu should not be subsided and must pay the same as whites for the same services, that when an employer increases a Bantu wage, it must be for a justifiable reason and not for his conscience or what the news advised or what the church dictated.

I want to tell Mr. Koch that if his wild statement had been made by a black man he would face a charge of incitement. If he thinks the policy of his department is to put pressure on blacks he must know this is the time for detente, not confrontation.

C. Rolo
938 NU5, Mantisane
GRAHAMSTOWN – The Government has decided to shelve the controversial Committees Drift resettlement project.

Lack of cash is the official reason given.

The bombshell announcement at the weekend by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Paul Jansen, came only a day after the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, had said the resettlement would definitely go ahead, despite the Government’s cutback on spending.

Speaking at a National Party meeting here, Mr Jansen said that owing to financial questions the Committees Drift scheme was not possible at this stage.

Informed sources earlier in the week had indicated the removal plan had, in fact, been dropped entirely by the Government.

Observers here who have been watching the progress of the government’s plan to resettle 200,000 blacks from Grahamstown, Port Alfred and surrounding areas now consider the Committees Drift project feasible.

However, one major question remains unanswered. Despite an appeal by Rhodes University, a black public relations officer here, Grahamstown’s black title holders have been evasive over the question of what is to happen to the Fingo Village.

The title holders have not yet been consulted or informed of the project, and the Fingo Village extension is still to be completed.

In the resettlement project, translated from Afrikaans, the question of what is to happen to the Fingo Village will be considered.

In reply to a question from Mr Jansen, Mr Jansen spoke at length about the government’s need to encourage a sense of community among black people. It could be handed to other hands and could be handled in various ways.

Furthermore, he said, the Department of Co-operative Development was considering the possibility of bringing the Fingo Village into the city.

The Fingo Village, Mr Jansen said, could be used for a variety of purposes. It could be used for education or training purposes.

In conclusion, the Government is considering bringing the Fingo Village into the city, Mr Jansen said, but it is not possible at this stage.
 Committees plan not scrapped — Janson

DURBAN — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. Punzi, Janson, denied yesterday that plans for a black city at Committees' Drift had been scrapped.

Mr. Janson said in a statement that some newspaper reports of his remarks at a meeting in Grahamstown were incorrect.

"Committees' Drift had been raised during questions," he said, and he had explained that at that time when he had dealt with the matter, aspects such as water provisions and the possibility of industrial development had still to be investigated.

"I also emphasized that it would be impossible to start the scheme immediately and that the large scale originally announced because of the economy and as a result of planning had to be adjusted," Mr. Janson said.

The chairman of the National Party branch in Grahamstown, Mr. V. Oosthuysen, said he did not recall Mr. Janson making the alleged controversial statement.

"My impression when I saw the news reports was that I had misheard," he said.

"Janson's statement was correct." However, he said, Mr. Janson had not replied adequately to a query at the meeting about the possibility of more land being made available to blacks.

"So it looks as though no slum clearance is envisaged — no comforts and no Bokdrecht high school."
Scheme—

NOT

scraped

— Janson

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T. N. H. Janson, has again made it clear it will be impossible to implement the resettlement scheme at Committee's Drift near Grahamstown immediately.

But he said in a statement, issued in reaction to news reports yesterday, that he emphatically denied ever having said the Committee's Drift scheme had been scrapped.

'The scheme would have been impossible to implement the scheme immediately and as ambitiously as previously announced because all planning had been of necessity to take cognisance of available funds,' Mr Janson explained.

PRIORITY

He added in his reply to a questioner at the meeting that the clearance of the Fingo location and the resettlement of Blacks livin in the slum areas would have to receive priority during the planning stage.

'The Committee's Drift scheme was not referred to by him in his main address to the meeting, but was raised during question time.

'Replying to the question, Mr Janson said he told the meeting matters such as housing and resettlement of Blacks had since April this year been the responsibility of his fellow-Deputy Minister, Mr W. A. Cruywagen.

'During the period Mr Janson had dealt with the matter, aspects such as water supply and the establishment of industries had still to be investigated.'
Milnerton’s grooms must go

AFRICAN grooms who care for race horses of the Western Province Owners and Trainers Association will no longer be allowed to reside in Race Course Road, Milnerton.

Milnerton Town Councillors were informed of this decision in a letter from the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, read at their monthly meeting last night.

The letter referred to “numerous complaints and dissatisfaction” expressed by local residents.

The Board had been asked to comment on a scheme to provide extra accommodation for African grooms in Milnerton.

In its reply, the Board said it could not support the scheme, but would make a site available in one of the townships where the proposed accommodation could be erected under the employer-built scheme.

Licences to accommodate grooms in Milnerton would not be renewed and no new ones would be issued.

The Board would allow a maximum of two African watchmen on each licensed site.

The letter evoked a brief discussion at the council meeting.

Many Councillors confirmed there had been complaints about the grooms and stable hands in Race Course Road.

At the suggestion of the Town Clerk, Mr J. S. de Villiers, the Council noted the letter.
Committees: Grahamstown blamed

EAST LONDON — The Committee's Drift resettlement scheme had driven out of Grahamstown's request to become a Border Industrial Area, Mrs N. Charton of the Department of Political Science at Rhodes University said yesterday.

Speaking at the lunch-hour forum of the Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Charton said the people of Grahamstown had asked to be an industrial area in the hope of providing employment opportunities for the town's black population.

"But in doing so, we are to blame for the scheme to move them to Committee's Drift," she said.

She said the people of Grahamstown were told by the Government that the industries would have to employ homeland labour.

"Committee's Drift is the nearest homeland area and so our labour would have to be exported there so that it could be imported again for the industries," Mrs Charton said.

The black population of the town had grown from about 5,000 in 1948 to 37,000 this year, she said, and Grahamstown was unable to provide jobs for all of them.

"This growth is artificial and I blame it on the tightening of the influx control laws after 1948. While young people are able to move away and indeed they do, the blacks are unable to do this," Mrs Charton said.

However, Grahamstown had not enforced these laws as strictly as the big cities, and so the town had become a centre for rural blacks who were unable to move to the big cities.

Grahamstown had only one small industry, and so was unable to provide work for such large numbers, Mrs Charton said.

"There is another alternative to the industrial idea and that is to create a small-town industries," Mrs Charton said.

"If we could create community industries such as the clothing one which is already functioning among the blacks, we could possibly do away with the need for the Committee's Drift scheme." — DDR.
Rail facilities for 250,000

BY THE year 1985 an estimated 250,000 passengers would have to be conveyed daily from areas east and south-east of Langa to their jobs near the city. Mr H J L du Toit, Assistant General Manager of Railways, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He was discussing long-term planning by the Railways at the conference on the Driessen report.

Mr Du Toit said that to move these passengers the rail service would have to be expanded.

On the Nyanga-Mitchell's Plain route four lines would have to be provided while six lines would be required on the Nyanga-Bonteheuwel stretch and eight lines between Bonteheuwel and Langa.

Six lines would be needed between Pinelands and Maitland and eight lines from Maitland to Salt River. Ten lines would have to be provided between Salt River and Woodstock.

The line to Simonstown would have to be quadrupled as far as Plumstead and the Kensington-Bo Kaap line would consist of a double passenger line and a double "goods avoiding line".
Clash over site rent fees at Oudtshoorn

The Argus Correspondent

OUDTSHOORN. — The municipality here has lashed out at the Karoo Bantu Administration Council because of recent increases in the site rent fees in Bongolethu.

Recently the Clickel Bantu Council protested sharply to the Karoo Bantu Council because of the increase in the rental fees from R2.50 monthly to R5.

The Karoo Council said the increase would absorb a part of the increased costs of municipal services.

In a special memorandum submitted to the Minister of Bantu Affairs, the town council alleged this was a distortion of the facts.

"NO INCREASE" There had been no increase in any fees, stated the memorandum, and the town council could not find any justification for the increase in the fees, taking into consideration the fact that no improvements were made by the Bantu Council since they had taken over from the municipality.

The memorandum stated that there were pensioners who received only R1.1 a month and the increase had caused severe hardship.

THE Animal and Dairy Science Research Institute reports that the pig industry in South Africa made good progress in the past year, thanks to the introduction of three new pig breeds and performance testing units at Cedara, Elsenburg and Irene.

Although membership of the Pig Recording and Health Scheme declined to a total of 49, compared with 56 the previous year, more litters were recorded in the scheme — 3,000.

The decline in membership was largely owing to the fact that rising production costs forced smaller producers to sell out.

PROBLEMS

The institute says the problems experienced initially at the testing centres have now been eliminated.

The problem of waste at self-feeders was solved by means of a small adjustment to the self-feeders. To prevent piglets becoming jammed between railings and partitions it was decided to keep pigs from the same litter together in one pen for a few days.

During the past year 164 boars were subjected to performance tests at the testing centres after the self-feeders had been altered to eliminate waste.

Altogether 550 boars were tested at the three testing centres, of which 392 were South African Landrace and 168 Large Whites.

* * *

THE Oenological and Viticultural Research Institute conducted trials during the past year to determine the influence of transport during the heat of the day on the quality of wine grapes.

The cultivars Steen, St Emilion and Colombar were used in the trials.

It was found that transport had no appreciable effect on the quality of the grapes, and therefore the wine, even when temperatures were high.

The quality of the wine was affected only in cases where the transported grapes were of poor quality.
Backers for Black grooms at Milnerton

By a Staff Reporter

MILNERTON. Town Council decided at its monthly meeting last night to support the Cape Turf Club's application to retain its African grooms at the stables in Milnerton. This was done to ensure racing in the town would continue.

At last month's meeting the council noted a decision by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board that African grooms would no longer be allowed to live at the stables in Race Course Road after objections from residents. The board suggested the grooms be housed in African townships. The board also indicated that in future it would allow only two African-night watchmen at a site.

NOT POSSIBLE

Last night, the Mayor of Milnerton, Mr. Theo Marais, told the council he had been told by the chairman of the Cape Turf Club, Mr. Abe Bloomberg, that this decision could mean the end of racing in the town. Mr. Bloomberg said if the board's decision had to be applied rigidly it would not be possible for the club to continue racing in Milnerton—a town whose name had been synonymous with racing.

Mr. Marais said the Turf Club employed 224 African workers who started work between 3 a.m. and 4 a.m. each day. It would be very difficult for them to travel from Langes and Gugaletu.

SECURITY

Mr. Marais said there were serious problems at Race Course Road. Mr. Bloomberg had, however, told him the Turf Club now employed a security firm at a monthly rate of R700. Armed guards with dogs patrolled the stable areas and prevented unauthorised people from entering the grooms' quarters.

The Turf Club wanted to build a compound for the grooms on the other side of the racecourse away from the residential area. This, Mr. Bloomberg assured him, would also be patrolled to eliminate the cause of complaints from residents.
FATE OF GROOMS STILL IN BALANCE

The future of African grooms at Milnerton Racecourse is still in the balance following Milnerton Town Council's decision last week supporting a move to build extra accommodation for the grooms at Milnerton.

There are at present about 250 African grooms licensed to sleep on the premises while caring for racehorses of the Western Province Owners and Trainers Association at Milnerton.

Earlier this year an application was made to the Milnerton Town Council for permission to build additional accommodation for 250 African grooms on a site on the opposite side of the racecourse from the residential area.

Both the council and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Peninsula had complaints from residents about African men in the area. The council referred the proposal for additional accommodation to the Board for its comment.

Langa

At its meeting on September 27 the board decided it does not support the proposal, but added it was prepared to make an alternative site available at one of the African townships - Langa is about 20 km from the racecourse.

The Board also gave notice to the racehorse owners of the board's intention, in terms of Section 9(4) of the Bantu Urban Areas Act of 1945, to renew existing licences to house African grooms at Milnerton, but to restrict owners to two Africans on each licensed site.

SUPPORT

Last week Milnerton Town Council decided to support racecourse owners. Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Board, said today his board had not yet been notified officially of that decision.

"The board rejected the application at a previous meeting, and a new request has not been received," he said. "It will be considered if and when it comes."

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said the board had also had no reaction from the Western Province Owners and Trainers Association to its notice of intention to restrict licences to two on each site at Milnerton."
Banned Zwelitsha man still without a house

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Mr Mapetla Mohapi, who is banned and restricted to King William's Town and Zwelitsha, still has no house despite assurances from King William's Town and Zwelitsha magistrates.

According to Mr Mohapi's wife he visited the Zwelitsha superintendent, Mr Koya, who promised to give him priority in house allocation because of his peculiar circumstances.

Mr Mohapi had previously been detained for six months with the group now charged under the Terrorism Act and was released without being charged.

"We had previously lived in a house at Zwelitsha before my husband was detained and while he was in jail we were kicked out because a person in government employment was to be put in," said Mrs Mohapi.

"My year-old daughter and I were left to search the streets of Zwelitsha for accommodation," Mrs Mohapi said.

When Mr Mohapi was released from prison, he found a house in Durban and his wife was about to join him when he was banned and had to return to Zwelitsha.

My daughter and my baby have to depend on friends on a day-to-day basis for accommodation," said Mrs Mohapi.

"Despite the claim that there are no houses in Zwelitsha, people who have just arrived are getting houses."

"We had a house in Durban but because the Government deemed it fit we cannot go there. We also had a house in Zwelitsha but because the Ciskei Government deemed it fit they were kicked out for a social worker to be put in."

"It therefore looks to be as though a banning order even goes as far as forbidding a person from having decent shelter for his family. I suppose we are expected to live in the gutters of Zwelitsha," Mrs Mohapi said.— DDR.
URBAN AFRICANS Cape

1976
No water—havoc in Ginsberg

Lack of water has caused havoc in Ginsberg, the only black urban area of King William's Town.

Leightonville, an area at Ginsberg, has not had water for more than a year now.

In October, 1974, water pipes were blocked and as a result there was no water from the taps and if there was any it came out in small drops.

By Christmas time the situation had deteriorated to an extent that people had to fetch water from the neighbouring area called Jullwe.

This was inconvenient and many residents objected to people crossing their property.

The worst problem was toilets which are inside the houses. Because these could not be flushed, people had to resort to neighbours.

Though new pipes were inserted the situation improved only in the sense that early last year and through the year there were times when there was a little water from the taps. But at other times there was no water at all.

By October the situation had again deteriorated and people were again begging for water.

Houses are now stinking because toilets are blocked.

The matter will now be referred to the Department of Bantu Administration.
Domestic worker is fined

Staff Reporter

A RONDEBOSCH widow, Mrs Barbara Graves, yesterday admitted to a Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr L. van Wyk, that she had employed a domestic worker who was living in the area illegally to nurse her ailing husband.

Mr Van Wyk found the worker, Mrs Cynthia Njameni, guilty of being in the Peninsula without a permit and fined her R20 (or 40 days) suspended for 12 months. She was also fined R10 (or five days) for failing to produce her pass.

In a statement before the court, Mrs Graves said she had applied in 1971 for Mrs Njameni to be registered. She had tried to get a good servant as her sick husband needed care.

Her husband had died in the meantime.

Mr J. Fourie prosecuted. Mr A. Solomon (of Sonnenberg, Hoffman and Galombick) appeared for Mrs Njameni.
INTRODUCTION TO UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

The University of Cape Town will be running a two-week orientation course entitled "Introduction to University Statistics" to prepare students for their studies.

Faculty: Arts

The Faculty of Arts is committed to providing a comprehensive introduction to the academic world for new students. This course will cover the basics of statistical analysis and data interpretation, preparing students for their studies.

Faculty: Social Science

The Faculty of Social Science focuses on developing critical thinking and research skills. This course will introduce students to various social science disciplines and their methodologies.

Faculty: Engineering

The Faculty of Engineering emphasizes practical applications of theory. This course will teach students how to apply engineering principles to real-world problems.

Faculty: Science

The Faculty of Science is dedicated to fostering a strong foundation in scientific research. This course will introduce students to the scientific method and data analysis.

Introduction to Introductory Programmes

There are many different pathways available for new students to choose from. The University will provide guidance to help students make the right decision.
Urban black leases restricted

CAPE TOWN — The Government has decided not to extend the 30-year lease system for urban black people in the Cape Peninsula because the Western Cape is a preferential area for Coloured employment.

This was disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, replied to a question tabled by Mrs H. Sizman (PRP, Houghton).

The minister said 30-year leases did not apply to the Cape Peninsula and that "the status quo is being maintained."

Mr Botha added: "The provisions for 30-year leases have not been extended to urban black residential areas in the Cape Peninsula, because generally speaking, it would not have been in line with the declared policy of the Government which recognises the Western Cape as a preferential area for Coloured employment." — PG.
Move to test legality of farm labour levies

EAST LONDON — Storms are brewing in the affairs of Bantu Administration Boards.

The Eastern Agricultural Union based in Alice is to challenge the legality of the board's regulations for the registration of farm labourers.

The Port Alfred Town Council has refused to attend a meeting of the board.

And the board has been accused by the Port Alfred council of failing to co-operate with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

A circular letter issued by the president of the Eastern Agricultural Union, Mr. H. R. Matthews says: "Farmers are prepared to face prosecution rather than comply with the regulation regarding registration of farm labour. It is felt that no benefits are derived in rural areas from the payment of a monthly registration fee."

The document goes on: "In the rural areas of the Eastern Cape where labour is traditionally resident on farms, no benefits are derived from the BAAB and therefore, the monthly fee is considered an imposition.

"To clarify the matter, the members of this union are prepared to support one of its members in a test case.

"The union submits that the functions of these boards is an extension of government policy which should be financed from central government funds."

Although members of the Port Alfred Town Council have been invited to attend a budget meeting of the Cape Midlands Board on February 27 none indicated their willingness to do so.

Mr. A. G. Sinclair-Black expressed the attitude of the council when he said: "I am not prepared to go to any meeting with BAAB and not be allowed to raise a voice or even an objection."

As a similar meeting some time ago, town councillors were told they could not say anything because the meeting was between BAAB and the advisory committee.

The council resolved that the director, Mr. L. Koch, be asked to clarify the position and preferably to address a public meeting in Port Alfred because of the tremendous dissatisfaction felt in the town over Bantu affairs.

A letter addressed by Dr. A. P. Treurnicht, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, to Mr. Bill Deacon, MP. for Albany, and passed on by him to the Port Alfred council raised a storm of protest from councillors over the apparent lack of co-operation between the ministry and BAAB.

Dr. Treurnicht informed Mr. Deacon that he was directing BAAB to submit proposals to his department on the possibility of a black residential area to serve both Port Alfred and Bathurst and also to determine suitable sites for black townships at Kenton-on-Sea and the Bushman's River.

Mr. G. Pitman, chairman of the finance committee said two years ago the council had been under the impression that all this was cut and dried.

He expressed the opinion that Dr. Treurnicht's letter be referred to Mr. Koch with a request that he be asked what had happened to the plans he had promised two years ago. — DDC.
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Home still not 'home'

Dismay that 30-year leasehold rights won't apply to Peninsula Africans

Russell said the implications of the decision were "ominous." It indicated the Government's attitude toward Africans in the Peninsula and showed it still regarded them, not labour units, rather than humans.

"There is room in the Peninsula for all sorts of labour and to use the fact that it is a Coloured preferential labour area as an excuse, is despicable," Mr Russell said.

"This type of discrimination will not make for a peaceful society."

OLIVIER

Mr N. J. J. Olivier, MP for Eikenhof, a former professor of African Government and Law at the University of Stellenbosch, and the United Party's chief spokesman on Bantu Education, also strongly condemned the decision announced by Dr Treurnicht.

"It shows the Government is as committed as ever to a completely impractical and morally reprehensible ideology that cares nothing for the basic needs and aspirations of the Black people," he said.

The Government's hard-line attitude toward Africans in the Western Cape is still based on the fallacy that they will not be required in the Cape Peninsula labour market, and that, in some magical way, they will one day disappear into the thin air of Government ideology.

SECURITY

Even if Africans were to be removed from the Western Cape at some stage, the Government could at least have granted them leasehold rights until such time and so helped to create a more contented African community in the townships with all the obvious pay-offs in terms of our security situation among others, Mr Olivier said.

In spite of all the talk about removing discrimination, the Government was still firmly adhering to discriminatory policies, he said.

Africans were here because their labour was needed and because job opportunities were not available in the homelands.
The confirmation last week by Dr. A. P. Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, that the 30-year leasehold rights for African workers in urban areas which were announced last year would not apply in the Cape Peninsula, has met with strong criticism.

Mrs. Mary Burton, chairman of Black Sash, Cape Western Region, said this week the decision was "deplorable."

"In spite of the theory that the Cape Peninsula should remain a preferential labour area for the Coloured population, demands by the economy had created employment not only for Africans who qualified to be in this area, but also for thousands of migrant workers," she said.

"Cape Town needs these people."

Mrs. Burton said Africans who were born here or had lived here most of their working lives were at the very least entitled to tenures which leasehold tenure would have given them.

DISAPPOINTED

Professor S. P. Cilliers, head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Stellenbosch, said the Minister's decision "greatly disappointed him."

The decision was based purely on ideological and not on practical considerations, he said.

And the time has passed when we can base decisions on ideologies, particularly where they fit one group (Whites) and not necessarily others.

CONTRIBUTION

Africans in the Cape Peninsula had been here a long time and they had made — and were making — a significant contribution, he said.

The director of the University of Cape Town's Centre for Intergroup Studies, Professor H. W. van der Merwe, said Dr. Treurnicht's statement did not surprise him as it was "consistent with traditional policy."

"It should be remembered that many party leaders have to say these things to retain their own credibility and that of their party," he said.

PRESSURES

However, if the right pressures were applied strongly enough, even Dr. Treurnicht could be blackmailed.

Moreover, the fact that they were not applied in the past only proved this approach was "sick in its thinking."

Adjustments, he hoped they would come soon.

"Professor Van der Merwe said Africans could not be denied property or political rights in urban areas for ever — also not in the Cape."

The idea that Whites or for that matter Coloureds are entitled to the same preferential treatment as in the past, is outdated.

Speaking on behalf of the many Africans he serves as assistant priest at the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga and minister of all Cape Town migrant workers, the Rev David
R400 for power — and now he wants

By Indaba reporter

More than two months after Mr M. Ondala, of Zone Seven, Mdantsane, paid R400 to have electricity installed in his house, he is still waiting for the Department of Works to fit a cable and connect up.

Mr Ondala said that when he went to the offices of the department he and Mr J. Sweetnam, who handles applications for electrical installation, searched all over for a form delivered the previous day.

He said that after Mr Sweetnam had taken-up the matter with clerks in the department, Mr Sweetnam found the form had been placed on his desk without his knowledge.

"It was certainly put there by one of the clerks," he said.

Mr Ondala said he applied for the installation on December 1.

"The wiring was completed on December 13 and we were told the cable would be installed in the new year as the department had run out of stocks," Mr Ondala said.

After two weeks into the new year, Mr Ondala's wife enquired about the dela and she says a clerk remarked: "You should not have done any digging if you wanted your job done in good time."

Mr Ondala had dug part of a trench himself as arranged with the department.

Mr Ondala said his invitation to the Department of Works, the superintendent's office and the office of the company that wired the house.

Even after the form had been found I was told I would have to wait my turn," he said.

No consideration has been given to the long wait I have been subjected to, through no fault of mine," Mr Ondala added.

Mr Sweetnam was not available for comment and the town engineer, Mr M. C. van Arentsilia, said: "No comment."

But he added, Mr Ondala should not deal with junior officials and "run to the press" when he could not get his problem solved. He suggested Mr Ondala go to see him.
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**Table:** Percentage of Permanent Employees per Race, as at 31 August 1973.
Bus profits anger MP

Political Correspondent
THE UNITED PARTY MP for Green Point, Mr Lionel Murray, reacted strongly yesterday to the news that Tollgate Holdings — owners of the City Tramways — has pushed up its profits by 63 per cent to R3.5 million in the first half of the current year.

He said in a statement that bus users in the Peninsula would be astounded by the big jump in profits, which had flowed from continued improvement in earnings in the passenger transport division.

Mr Murray pointed out that "enormous" bus fare increases had been allowed year after year by the Transportation Board because of the "overall unsatisfactory financial position" of City Tramways.

The Minister of Transport, Mr S L Muller, had, he said, given the assurance that applications for increases were carefully analysed and carefully investigated by the department’s cost accountants.

"Parents of school children, pensioners, and salaried workers will question with justification the efficiency of these investigations," Mr Murray said.

"They are expected to accept wage-fixing yet the Government happily provides this gigantic profit hike to the shareholders in this monopoly-orientated company.

"Anti-inflation appeals and slogans are meaningless when this profit hike is possible and ratepayers’ associations are refused a hearing by the board."

According to the interim report of Tollgate Holdings published this week, increased costs have been "adequately covered by increased revenue" and the group is heading for a record year.

‘No justification’

Staff Reporter
THE DECISION to grant fare increases to the City Tramways Company has again come under sharp attack from the Progressive Reform Party, following a report that the profits of Tollgate Holdings have climbed by 63 per cent during the current year.

Yesterday the party’s spokesman on transport matters, Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove, said he would place a question on the order paper asking the Minister of Transport, Mr S L Muller, whether transporta-

tion boards in the areas in which the company operated would consider cutting bus fares.

Mr Lorimer said it appeared that as the holding company’s profits were related to earnings in its passenger transport division, there seemed to be no justification for allowing the present fare increases.

"The fact that increases in the price of fuel have been covered by subsidies from the levy fund means that the increase in bus fares should not have been granted," he said.
Bus fare price hike explained

EAST LONDON — Members of the Border Chamber of Industries at a special meeting yesterday were told of the reasons for the increase in the Ciskei Transport Corporation’s bus fares to and from Mdantsane, which will come into effect on 1 April.

They were also asked to pass on this information to their respective liaison committees, and to explain that there would be a boycott of the bus service, the CTC would have no option but to close the service down and dismiss its 315 drivers, 88 inspectors and 300 workshop employees.

Mr F. S. Meisenholl, general manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation, which administers the CTC, explained that the new, increased fares would not benefit the bus service by even one cent.

“These increases merely replace the special Government subsidy which has been granted as a temporary measure only since the end of 1974. This subsidy has already been extended twice, to allow the CTC to get on to a proper footing and to ease the immediate burden on the commuters.”

He explained the last fare increase was in March 1973 and that since then fuel costs alone had risen by 257 per cent.

Mr Meisenholl referred to a statement on the proposed fare increases by the Chief Minister of The Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, in which he had agreed that the increases were reasonable and necessary, as had the leader of the opposition in the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mahandia.

Mr S. Frame, addressing Mr Meisenholl, attacked the monoply system, which was affecting local industry. “We have to rely upon a single transport system for moving all our employees, and this cannot be right. It is dangerous,” he said.

“I would go further” he added, “and say it is even blocking our industrial expansion. Potential industrialists who visit here take one look at what they must rely upon to move their workers and say ‘That’s not for me’.”

Mr Frame said no doubt there had been some improvements in the bus service since it had been taken over by the XDC, but his employees and, no doubt, those of other companies as well, were still most dissatisfied.

“Your buses rarely keep to schedule, your drivers’ attitudes leave much to be desired, and on Mondays some of them arrive late and, as a result, so do our workers.”

Mr R. A. Rood, president of the Border Chamber of Industries, who chaired the meeting, said he did not think anyone would disagree with Mr Frame, and that commuters had many grievances, some justified and some not justified.

“The Chamber of Industries, has, for years, been asking the Railways to take a more active role in the transporting of workers, but so far without success,” Mr Meisenholl said he understood the Railways was still against it on economic grounds. He agreed another bus service in competition would be a good thing, but again it was a matter of economics, and it would be impossible for the Government to supply a double subsidy.

Meanwhile, in parliament yesterday, the Minister of Transport, Mr Louwrens Muller, said the Putco bus company had been subsidised by R14.2 million since 1969-70 financial year from the Bantu Transport services account.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Sufman, he said since 1971 eight applications for fare increases had been granted to the company.

— BUSINESS EDITOR
RATEPAYERS' CRITICISM OF BUS PROFIT

REPORTS that the Tollgate group of companies, which includes City Tramways, expects to make an increased profit of more than R4-million in the coming year have angered the acting chairman of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, Mr Samuel Gross.

The association tried unsuccessfully to appeal against a price increase in bus fares. Mr Gross said that one of the points he had intended to make at the hearing was that the company should absorb a greater proportion of increased costs in accordance with the Government's anti-inflation campaign.

Mr Gross was not pleased to put the association's appeal against the increase because the National Transport Commission ruled that the association had no locus standi.

A spokesman for City Tramways said that an interim report tabled yesterday allowed 80 per cent fares in March, in the last six months of 1975, was for the whole of the Tollgate group and not only for the bus company.

As part of the increase in the group's fares, the company said it would recover costs for its properties, which included hotels, cinemas and conference halls.

Mr Gross said he could not understand why much City Tramways had contributed to the increased profit of the group.

1975 report

Mr Gross said that the 1975 report showed that 62 per cent of their after-tax profit of R8.6-million came from their transport division.

A memorandum submitted by City Tramways at the appeal against the rise in fares to the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' Association showed that the increased fares would increase their after-tax profit by R15,381.

Mr Gross said that people living in the area were adamant to pay the increased fares.

He said the local transporters' board and the minister had promised that there would be no increase without the public being aware that the board had not decided yet to increase fares.

He said the transporters' board had not paid the increased fares.
Professor outlines removal difficulties

GRAHAMSTOWN — Prof H. Davenport, Professor of History at Rhodes University and a former city councillor, yesterday outlined the Black Sash conference here snags in the proposed removal of Fingo villagers in Committees Drift.

He said there were fears of brak soil in the Fish River and the cost of building a tarred road through Pluto's Vale raised the problem of finance.

Prof Davenport said there was still no news of possible jobs for people at Committees Drift, whether they would have amenities like flush sanitation and whether the new settlement would be able to sustain life.

The Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board had opposed the proposed resettlement policy as far back as August 1974. Mr L. Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, also objected.

Although the proposed township was in his territory, it seemed he had never been consulted.

Nearly 3,000 Grahamstown whites had petitioned the Government against the removal of Asian traders from shops in the city centre to the Asian group area straddling Raglan Road at the lower end of its Fingo Village.

He called on the Government to look to local susceptibilities when applying a "great national blueprint" at a local level.

Grahamstown's instinct was to oppose group areas as an alien ideology and highly suspect method of handling real estate.

Prof Davenport criticized the secretiveness surrounding the Fingo Villagers' plight and called for a full enumeration of all aspects of the proposed policy timing and cost before the security of the people affected was further undermined. — DDR

Fingo Villagers assured of rights at Committees

EAST LONDON — An assurance that people with freehold rights in Fingo Village would enjoy the same privileges when resettled at Committees Drift was given by Mr M. J. P. van Onselen, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development in Grahamstown.

Mr van Onselen gave the assurance at a meeting with members of the Grahamstown Urban Council.

A member of the urban council, Mr B. B. Zondani, said the meeting was told the people keen to buy sites would have them at R60 for 100 sq m.

Mr van Onselen said people would get four-roomed houses, shops, clinics, a hospital and creches.

A bus service was also guaranteed and people would not lose their work in Grahamstown.

Mr Zondani said they would have a report back meeting at the Nolutando Hall, Grahamstown on March 30.

"After this meeting we will put any objections and recommendations in writing to Mr van Onselen."

"At our meeting in April last year, the freeholders were totally opposed to removal," Mr Zondani said. — DDR
Minister orders bus fare inquiry


The National Transport Commission is to hold an investigation into fares charged on Cape Town buses.

This announcement was made in the Assembly today by the Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller.

He had been asked whether he would instruct the local Road Transportation Board to inquire into Cape Town bus fares.

Mr Muller said the National Transport Commission intended instituting an investigation by an independent chartered accountant.

ANGRY

Fare increases granted to City Tramways and reports that the Tollgate group of companies, which includes City Tramways, expects to make an increased profit of more than R4-million in the coming year, have angered a number of prominent Cape Town people.

The move has come under sharp attack from the Progressive Reform Party, the United Party, and Mr Willo Meyer, Labour Party CBC member for Bonteheuwel.

Last week the United Party MP for Green Point, Mr Lionel Murray, reacted strongly to the news that Tollgate Holdings had pushed up its profits by 64 percent to R3.8-million in the first half of the current year.

ENORMOUS

Mr Murray pointed out that "enormous" bus fare increases had been allowed year after year by the Transportation Board because of the overall "unsatisfactory financial position" of Tramways.

He said bus fares in the Peninsula would be astonished by the big jump in profits which had flowed from continued improvement in earnings in passenger transport activity.

"Anti-inflation slogans and slogans are meaningless when this price hike is possible and revenues..."
Bantu board says criticism unfair

QUEENSTOWN — Much of the criticism against the Cape Eastern Bantu Administration Board was unfair, the Board’s chairman, Mr. G. J. Coetzer, said.

He was opening a meeting of the East Griqualand Regional Development Association in the Matatiele Town Hall yesterday.

His board only began functioning two years ago and people expected it to be providing most items neglected for 76 years under the old administration which the board had replaced — items such as ideal housing, streets and sports facilities.

People did not realise his board was not subsidised but had to generate its own funds to pay for all its new services and projected improvements to new services.

His board administered the Bantu affairs of 32 municipalities over an area of 51,006 sq km, stretching from East London to Venterstad, and from Peddie North to Kokstad. About 500,000 blacks lived in this area.

People asked what happened to the assets of the 32 municipalities taken over by the board, but did not realise that along with these assets came liabilities.

"And overall, those liabilities exceed the assets," he said.

The board had begun its duties in the face of escalating costs and, more recently, at a time when the state had urged or even enforced financial cutbacks to combat inflation.

"Kokstad municipality, for example, used to charge my board R2 805 to remove refuse from the township," he said. "This year, the figure has increased 100 per cent, to R5 610."

"For sanitation, the charge used to be R3 066. Now it is R8 185 — an increase of 110 per cent. Reminding delegates this was one instance of only two increases from one of the 32 municipalities.

Mr. Coetzer hoped that when new tariffs were imposed in townships this year, workers’ pay packets would be increased accordingly.

"If so, there is a brighter side," he said. "Through careful planning and by improving our administration, we should break even this year and achieve our object which I have already outlined."

He urged the 13 per cent of whites whose task it was to develop the vast area inhabited by 87 per cent of blacks, to plan that development with forethought and care and to use every cooperation, especially with the blacks.

— DDR.
Dr. F. Van Z. Slabbert asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many (a) male and (b) female Bantu were employed in each Bantu Affairs Administration Board area in the Western Cape as at 31 December 1975.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Statistics are only available up to 30 June 1975 and my reply in respect of the area of the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Western Cape, as at that date is as follows:

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<th>Area</th>
<th>Cape Peninsula</th>
<th>South Western Cape</th>
<th>Karoo</th>
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<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>63 420</td>
<td>56 776</td>
<td>21 062</td>
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<td>(b)</td>
<td>7 167</td>
<td>2 359</td>
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Longer trains in plan to cut violence

IN AN EFFORT to prevent violence and relieve congestion on trains to and from the Cape Flats, the South African Railways is to introduce eleven-coach trains in place of the present eight-coach trains and lengthen the platforms of some stations.

Priority is to be given to the Cape Town-Heidelberg line, a spokesman for the SAR said at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday. The scheme for lengthening of trains and platforms does not include the Cape Town-Simonstown line.

The scheme is expected to be completed by June next year.

The congestion on trains has been criticized recently in connection with violence.
200,000 ARE WITHOUT HOMES IN CAPE TOWN

HERE ARE SOME INTERESTING POINTS ABOUT WHAT HAS BECOME KNOWN AS CAPE TOWN'S SQUATTER PROBLEM:

1. There are an estimated 200,000 Coloured and African squatters in greater Cape Town. Officially the number of squatter families is 21,600.

2. At Vrygrond the Cape Town City Council provides water, refuse removal, a night-soil bucket system, street lights, gravel roads, two soccer fields, a shop and a chemist.

3. Each shack is charged R6.50 a month and, while the services provided for the 8,000 people there are inadequate, it is regarded as steps in the right direction.

4. There are 38,000 Coloured families waiting for houses in Cape Town.

5. The Prime Minister said three years ago, "Employers, wherever they may be, should not only see in their workers a unit producing for them, so many hours a day. They should also see them as human beings with souls."
Sebe praises bus commuters

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN - Mdantsane bus commuters were praised yesterday by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Sebe, for their behaviour during the threatened strike earlier this month.

"I feel that it is incumbent on me to extend a word of gratitude to the citizens of Mdantsane and other areas, who, at a time when certain elements were instigating them to act irresponsibly, were in their best behaviour."

Mr Sebe said the projected bus boycott failed because the citizens of the affected areas listened to the voice of reason and rejected the instigator's malicious intentions.

"As leader of the Ciskei, I feel extremely happy at this state of affairs as it augurs well for future cooperation with the government of the Ciskei."

"Let me also thank all those people who were ready to assist and protect innocent citizens, who could have been made to suffer by those who instigated a boycott for their selfish intentions."

"In this regard, a word of special thanks goes to members of the South African Police, the security police, the employers at the various firms and business concerns, private individuals and other persons or organisations, who availed their services to protect the innocent."

Mr Sebe said peaceful negotiation had always been the best concept for achieving one's goal, whereas boycott only disrupted the affected people's way of life and culminated in misery for all concerned. — DDR.
Plea for United Black Families

Staff Reporter

The Athelone advice office run under the auspices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash, said in its quarterly report that its special wish was to see African husbands and wives united in secure homes within reach of their livelihood.

"We do not observe easier times for the Africans who carry so much of the labour load in our city and we continue to hope and press for alleviation of their hardships. This only changes in policy and the laws can achieve:"

"Almost every day of every week we interview couples distressed by enforced separation, and there is nothing we can do for them. For African women, there is no possibility of entering the Western Cape from anywhere else except briefly (and seldom) as 'visitors'."

"Not only may they not come and join their husbands who work here, but they cannot find lawful employment for themselves."

"Their work is wanted and they need desperately..."
Councillor criticises Bantu board move

EAST LONDON – Following complaints from Gonubie residents about the number of black vagrants on the town's streets an inspector from the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board will be stationed in Gonubie from the start of next month.

Complaints received by the Gonubie Municipality were forwarded to the board for consideration as the municipality was powerless to do anything about the situation.

Blacks on the Gonubie streets need proof that they have accommodation in the town, but many employed in the town live in the bush nearby or come from Mdantsane.

The appointment of an inspector met with sharp criticism from Cllr P. Oosthuizen.

"Must these people live in Mdantsane and travel to Gonubie by bus twice a day."

"This is bureaucracy carried to its very limit," he said. — DDR.
Angry farmer hits at Fingo resettlement

PORT ELIZABETH — A press report this week was the first indication a Fish River farmer, Mr. R. Knott, had that the government planned to resettle the Grahamstown Fingo Villagers on his fertile 1,283 hectare farm, Glenmore.

"I do not like this at all," Mr. Knott said. "The most courteous thing would have been to approach the farmer before things are published in the press. It is a tragedy there is no negotiation with the farmer."

Glenmore, 37 km from Grahamstown along the Fort Beaufort and Breakfastiel roads, lies opposite Tyefu's Location, Committee's Drift — the Ciskei-owned site which the Department of Bantu Administration and Development has dropped as the resettlement site.

The Secretary of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. I. P. van Onselen, has indicated his department had dropped the proposed resettlement of the Fingo villagers at Tyefu's Location and was prepared to acquire the farm Glenmore on the same side of the Fish River, to develop a township with modern amenities.

It is not clear why the government has chosen Glenmore as the resettlement site, instead of the original site at Committee's Drift.

The change may have been made to avoid a dispute with the Ciskei Government, which seems to have other plans for the original spot.

Chief Payment Siwandi, Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, confirmed advance planning for development of irrigation farming in Tyefu's Location.

And Mr. A. L. Versfeld, secretary to the Ciskei Department of Agriculture and Forestry, said consultants were working in the area and surveys were still being carried out.

"We want to develop an irrigation scheme at Tyefu's Location similar to that at Keiskammahoek in that we want to settle people on viable economic units," he said.

"We would like the people to be experienced farmers, but the area is already settled, and we cannot just turn the people out."

"We have been fighting against a township at Tyefu's Location for a long time," Mr. Versfeld said.

"Good agricultural land must be used for production, and once a township is established, the land cannot be recovered."

Glenmore, has 215 hectares under overhead spray irrigation from the Fish River, and 400 Afriskander cattle.

Bought only two years ago, the farm had much scope for development, Mr. Knott said, and until now, he had foreseen no danger of losing the land. — DDC
Political Correspondent

THE SENATE.—A works committee for employees of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board has not yet been constituted because agreement has not been reached on the details of the committee.

This emerged yesterday in a reply by the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, to a question put by Senator Brian Bamford.

Mr Botha revealed that available information indicated that the employees favoured a works committee.

However, the committee had not been constituted because the employees insisted on the establishment of one committee for the employer's whole undertaking instead of separate committees for different undertakings.

Mr Botha admitted that there had been recent difficulties regarding the interpretation of "establishment" since it was not defined in the Bantu Labour Relations Regulations Act.

"My department's interpretation of the expression has always been that it relates to the place of employment and not necessarily to the employer," he added.
SOME police and Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials are taking illegal 'street fines' from people in Langa, residents there claim.

The payments range from R2 to R10, and sometimes offenders buy their way out of arrest with liquor, it emerged from a series of interviews with people living in Langa — one of the largest African residential areas in the Western Cape.

The residents' allegations have been backed by social workers dealing with Africans' day-to-day problems. The 'spot fines' practice was 'quite common,' they said.

Only one of a wide range of Langa residents approached was unaware of the practice. This person, a school principal, said the 'spot fines' were 'news to me.'

The Western Cape's chief of police, Major General A. M. Heyns, and the chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J. van der Westhuizen, this week condemned the practice and spoke of the difficulty in finding proof to take action against offending officers.

NOT AWARE

Many of the Africans interviewed were not aware that the street-fines system was illegal. They didn't File for the issue of receipts to avoid paying more than once for the same offence.

'You walk down the street', said a 27-year-old Cape Town garage worker who lives in Langa. 'Maybe you're in the wrong zone or maybe you've left your pass book in your jacket at home. A policeman snaps you and you pay your fine. But then, a few blocks later you're stopped again. Now the policeman won't believe you've already paid the fine.'

A 28-year-old married Xhosa gardener was this week released from prison in Langa after his Wynberg employer had paid a R20 admission of guilt fine on his behalf.

The gardener told his employer: 'I'm sorry I didn't have R10 on me so I could have paid a spot fine.'

ILLEGAL

As a rule, the gardener said, he took this amount names used for fear of retaliation.

General Heyns, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said: 'These people should not pay.

'It's highly irregular for a policeman to accept a fine in the street.

'Ve don't condone that it's entirely wrong. The place to pay a fine is the charge office at a police station.'

General Heyns said policemen on patrol did not have to keep receipt books and receipts for admission-of-guilt fines were issued at police stations.

A normal fine for a contravention of the regulations in question was between R10 and R20, he said.

'We've had complaints which we've investigated in the past,' General Heyns said. But it's difficult to prove this sort of thing.

'And it's not right,' he said.

General Heyns said in some of the complaints individual officers had been identified and the cases had been referred to the Attorney General.

'According to the number of convictions, this sort of thing is negligible,' he said.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said: 'We agree in broad principle with General Heyns — the officials have no right to collect money on the spot.

'As far as we know, it does not happen.

'If it does, we would like the persons concerned to report this to the police.'

He said reports of unauthorised acceptance of money by officials of the board would be passed to the police for investigation.

In the past officials who accepted money unlawfully had been prosecuted, Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said.

IllegaL payments in Langa — claim

By

Lester Venter
The gardener told his employer: 'I'm sorry I didn't have R10 on me so I could have paid a spot fine.'

**ILLEGAL**

As a rule, the gardener said, he took this amount of money with him when he went to an area where he knew he might be apprehended.

Many of the Africans who know the system is illegal pay the fines willingly to avoid the possibilities of being detained and of facing higher statutory fines.

A group of women who were arrested at the start of the Easter long weekend told a social worker they were pleased to be able to pay their spot fines because they believed there would be no food for them in prison at the long weekend.

A 20-year-old male cashier said the street fines system was well known, but it did not happen frequently. None of the people spoken to wanted their
New barrier system for railway stations

EAST LONDON — About R400 000 has been spent so far in introducing the barrier system to railway stations within the East Cape System.

The system is already in operation at Mount Ruth and Mdantsane, stations that in the near future will be introduced at East London and Mlitoeso stations.

The System Manager, Mr C. E. Lubbe, said the barrier system would appreciably increase the railway revenue.

Before the new system was introduced at Mount Ruth and Mdantsane, many commuters were travelling on trains without paying, Mr Lubbe said.

Because of the great number of people enthralling at these stations en route to East London, it was virtually impossible for conductors to collect all the fares on the train from people who had not bought tickets on the platform.

The barrier system means no person is able to gain access to the platforms or the overhead bridge unless they are in possession of a rail ticket.

This has caused some inconvenience to people wanting to cross the railway line for reasons other than boarding a train. What it means is that someone wanting to cross the line has to have a rail ticket, and the cheapest one which can be bought costs five cents. So for the privilege of using the railway bridge, a person has to pay at least five cents.

Mr Lubbe said the railway administration had spent vast amounts of money in putting up these bridges, but that it had done so purely for the benefit of commuters.

"It is not our responsibility to put up bridges for people simply wanting to cross the line," Mr Lubbe said.

The barrier system has been in force in other areas for many years. In Britain, a similar situation exists whereby people need either a train ticket or a platform ticket before being allowed onto the platform.

Mr Lubbe said it had been felt necessary to introduce this system because the Railway Administration was losing revenue. "And after all, we are running a business."

On another railway matter, Mrs L. Valentijn of Hope Farm, Dawn, wrote to Mr Lubbe and sent a copy of her letter to the Daily Dispatch.

In a scathing attack, Mrs Valentijn described as "the last straw" the incident when a train, due to leave East London at 5:30 pm, eventually left at 5:39 pm.

She also complained that commuters were not advised over the public address system when the train was to leave.

(Replying to Mrs Valentijn, Mr Lubbe said the installation of a new signal cabin at East London station had been the cause of delays in train departures between May 21 and May 24. The day Mrs Valentijn was referring to was May 24.)

In his letter Mr Lubbe said: "Numerous difficulties had to be contended with and unfortunately the change-over adversely affected the passenger train service."

Mr Lubbe said it was normal procedure for commuters to be advised over the public address system if there was any delay in departure. Mr Lubbe said the matter was being investigated. — DDR.
Audio/visual:

(a) What is the Bantu population of Port Elizabeth?
(b) How many qualified Bantus (i.e., doctors, (i) pharmacists, (ii) engineers and draughts, (iii) architects, (iv) civil engineers, and (v) advocates) are living in Port Elizabeth?
(c) Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:
(d) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS,

(a) [Redacted] according to Population Census, May 1976.
(b) Not available.

(b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?
(c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
(d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals:

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g., films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget:

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:
The story of Fingo Village is one of heartbreak, apprehension and bitterness. In this second article on the planned mass resettlement of Africans from Grahamstown, GRAEME ADDISON tells what is happening to the village where Fingos have owned land since the 1850s.

More than a month ago the 4000 inhabitants of Fingo Village were invited to take part in a referendum to find out how many favoured moving to the farm Glenmore in the Great Fish River valley.

The referendum was held on April 30, and 20 percent of the villagers turned out to vote. The authorities had done everything they could to draw people to the polls.

Officials had addressed residents and sent out pamphlets explaining the deal the Government was offering. On polling day the booths stayed open from 5 am until midnight.

When only a fifth of the voters came, the officials said they were happy with the turnout — especially as compared with the Urban Bantu Council elections which normally drew only an 8 percent poll.

Fingo villagers themselves say that substantial numbers abstain from all voting because they are sick and tired of the White man’s “confidence tricks.”

The referendum was billed as an attempt to find out what the villagers themselves — as distinct from their outspoken leaders — actually felt about moving.

Outcome?

No-one has been told the outcome of the poll.

Instead, the result has been sent to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M.C. Botha.

Mr. Louis Koch, chief director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, which organised the poll, said afterwards that it was “an internal matter” and could not be made public.

An authoritative source told The Star that about one-tenth of the votes were cast in favour of removal.

Fingo Village has occupied a special position in South African politics ever since the National Party came to power nearly three decades ago.

The village stands on a
People of Fingo shrug off the poll.

The "first phase" of removals from Fingo Village is under way.

Fingo Village street scene. It may be a slum — but it's a home.

The story of Fingo Village — the village that has taken out the slum.
Title

There are 328 landowners in the village who claim hereditary title to remain, since they were awarded their plots in return for good service to the British Colonial Government in the 1890s.

The National Party Government has zoned Fingo Village for occupation by Coloured people and frozen any property transactions until the Fingos are out.

They have been promised a township on the banks of the Fish River at Committee Drift on Glenmore farm.

Before the referendum, constables distributed 2500 copies of a letter in Xhosa and English from the

Schools

"Naturally, all amenities which form part and parcel of a modern township will be provided — e.g. schools, community centres, halls, clinics, parks, recreational facilities, etc. and eventually also a hospital," said the latter.

The landowners in Fingo Village will, as you know, be properly compensated for their land and improvements, and are at liberty to invest their monies in land and improvements in the new township.

Behind these assurances lies years of mounting conflict between the villagers and the authorities.

"Our home"

No African voice has been raised to applaud the move to Committee Drift — a barren, jobless area about 40 km from Grahamstown.

Mr B B Zondi, the UBC man who has fought for Fingo Village over the
BAAB arranged poll — Zondani

EAST LONDON — A representative of Fingo Village in the Grahamstown Urban Council, Mr R. B. Zondani, has reacted strongly at the denial by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, of knowledge of a referendum held to test the feelings of Fingo Villagers on their removal to Committees drift.

Mr Zondani said a circular signed by the chief director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr L. C. Koch advised residents on April 21 that a referendum would take place on April 29.

"The area manager, Mr R. Bush, told the polling officials and urban councillors present that the counting would be done by the chief magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr F. H. Garbers and people would be informed about the results," Mr Zondani said.

The result was to have been forwarded to Mr Botha and we are waiting to hear this from him," Mr Zondani said. -- DDR
Demolition notices
to schools ‘normal’

Staff Reporter

Mr A MaCLACHLAN, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said in Cape Town last night that before schools in African townships could erect new buildings they had to approach the Department of Bantu Education which would then make recommendations to the board.

Mr MaCLachlan was commenting on the demolition notices served by the board on the occupiers of illegal buildings in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu this week.

Many of the notices were served on schools, ordering them to demolish illegal structures which include school soup kitchens, classrooms and storerooms, within 10 days or face prosecution.

Mr MaCLachlan said such notices had been served before and it was a normal procedure to get people to “put such matters right”.

The school soup kitchens are funded by the Peninsula School Feeding Scheme.

Dr B M Horwitz, chairman of the scheme, said that he intended discussing the matter with the board at “the first opportunity” and thought the “whole matter must be a mistake.”

The Peninsula School Feeding Scheme feeds approximately 102,000 children, including between 14,000 and 15,000 African children daily at school soup kitchens in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu through 21 distribution points.

With a budget of R200,000 yearly the scheme hands out approximately 22 million meals a year.
Langa soup kitchens for demolition

NOTICES to demolish all illegal structures in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu have been served on the occupiers — including the administrators of school soup kitchens which provide hot, protein meals for more than 14,000 African schoolchildren every day.

In notices served by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, the occupiers are ordered to demolish the "unauthorized existing structure/prefabricated buildings" within 10 days or face prosecution.

Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of the BAAB, said last night that notices had been served on all occupiers of illegal buildings and not only on school soup kitchens.

He said the board would not summarily demolish the buildings, but would wait for the people concerned to come and discuss the matter so "if could be put right".

The Peninsula School Feeding Scheme, which provides the funds for the soup kitchens threatened by demolition, feeds between 14,000 and 18,000 African schoolchildren daily at 21 distribution points.

Dr B M Horwitz, chairman of the feeding scheme, said the notices served on principals of schools with soup kitchens which were regarded as illegal structures, had taken him by surprise.

"At this stage our most immediate aim is to meet with the board officials. We can only surmise that the scheme is vulnerable..."
Decision on soup kitchens soon

The fate of the 21 soup kitchens run by the A.R.P. in the hands of the local authorities is expected to be decided on Monday. The board of the charity's day schools, which have been responsible for running the kitchens, have decided to close them if they are not permitted to continue. The board had been asked to consider the matter by the local authorities, who have been unable to provide funds for the kitchens. The board has been told that it will have to make a decision on Monday, and that it will be unable to continue the kitchens if it is not permitted to do so.

The soup kitchens were set up by the A.R.P. to provide meals for children during the war, and have been running ever since. The board of the charity's day schools, which have been responsible for running the kitchens, have decided to close them if they are not permitted to continue. The board had been asked to consider the matter by the local authorities, who have been unable to provide funds for the kitchens. The board has been told that it will have to make a decision on Monday, and that it will be unable to continue the kitchens if it is not permitted to do so.

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Judgment on African residence

IT WAS stated in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday that a judgment given by the court meant in theory that thousands of Africans in the Cape Peninsula, who believed that they were entitled to remain there, did not qualify to do so.

This opinion was given by a Cape Town attorney, Mr D. A. Jpp, after the judgment by Mr Justice Banks with Mr Justice J Steyn concurring.

Mr Justice Banks upheld the exception with costs in the case where Mr Gideon Mtima and his wife Wuitwa Selina Mtima sued for an order which declared that they were entitled to remain in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula in terms of Section 10 of the Act.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula Area opposed the application.

The Supreme Court ruled that an African was not qualified to remain in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula in terms of Act No. 28 of 1945 as amended unless he had already qualified when the act came into force within 72 hours of January 24, 1922.

Mr and Mrs Mtima intend appealing.
Township soup kitchens to stay

THE soup kitchens at Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu run by the Peninsula School Feeding Association will not be demolished by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, the association's chairman, Dr. B. M. Horwitz, said today.

After an hour-long meeting this morning between officials of the board, the association and the Bantu Education Department, Dr. Horwitz said it had been agreed the 10 soup kitchens threatened with demolition would instead be inspected by the board and made to conform to present-day requirements.

Earlier this month, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board ordered that all demolition within 30 days of illegal structures in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

CHILDREN

Among these structures were 20 of the association's 31 soup kitchens, through which between 14,000 and 15,000 Black children are given hot soup and bread five days a week during winter.

Dr. Horwitz described today's meeting as "very good." He said the officials of the board, the chairman, Brigadier J. H. van der Watholten, and the chief director, Mr. A. Maclellan — were "very helpful. They emphasised they had no intention of hindering the school feeding scheme."

LIASON

The association and the board agreed to liaise closely before any more soup kitchens were erected to ensure they conformed to the board's requirements.

Dr. Horwitz said the soup kitchens to which the board had objected were all more than 15 years old, unsightly and could be liable. He could not say how much it would cost to convert them, or the extent of the alterations needed.

He emphasised, however, that the services provided by the association through its soup kitchens would continue once the new school term opened.
Fingers crossed 3-7

If Pruso's new fare structure is introduced without incident in Natal on June 28 it may be due more to luck than good
judgment. Pruso's fares are, after all, a significant
departure from those of the state-owned Transnet,
which has been able to continue the services it
provides at a lower cost. Pruso's fares are likely to
be higher than those of Transnet, but it is hoped
that the fare increases will not be too high.

The purpose of announcing the change in the
fare structure is to make it clear that fare increases
will be necessary in order to ensure that the
company can continue to operate profitably.
Pruso has agreed to consult with employees and
management before implementing any changes.

The message is that fare increases are necessary,
but it is hoped that they will not be too high.

Understanding why some fares have been
increased and why others have not is crucial.

Employees have been informed that the fare
increase is necessary to ensure the company's
viability. However, some have expressed concern
that the increase is too high and may lead to a
loss of customers.

The company has assured employees that the
increase will be phased in over time and that
they will be consulted on any further increases.

Understanding the reasons behind the fare
increase is important for maintaining employee
morale and ensuring continued support for the
company.

employees through the Transport Levy

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Slabbert guilty

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of Parliament from the permit requirements. If this had been intended it would have been stated in one of these Acts, he said.

In evidence in mitigation of sentence, Dr Slabbert said he had at no stage intended to commit a crime.

"I did not in any way regard myself as being above law in so far as it applies to others. I honestly believed I was acting in the performance of my duties," he said.

He could come to no other conclusion than that the prosecution was a "vindictive act" by the BAAB.

He said it appeared that he was being used as an example to others, and the RAAB officials could use their time more productively in other ways.

Mr Marais was instructed by Mallinich, Bass, Richman and Company.

MP guilty, cautioned over permit

AFTER his conviction today on a charge of illegal entry into an African township, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Reform Party MP for Rondebosch, told a Wynberg magistrate his prosecution by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) had been a "vindictive act."

At the resumed hearing today, Dr Slabbert was found guilty of entering the KTC squatter camp between Nyanga East and Guguletu on April 8 without a permit. He was cautioned and discharged.

In a lengthy judgment the magistrate, Mr G. A. Dell, said the case was unique and there were no firm decided cases which could be used for guidance.

He reviewed the prosecution evidence that Dr Slabbert was found in a squatter camp occupied by the Reverend David Russell and four newspaper reporters. None of the party had permits.

Evidence by BAAB officials was that Dr Slabbert had not applied for a permit at any stage, but would probably have been given one if he had applied.

HIS DUTIES

Mr R. M. Marais SC, who appeared for Dr Slabbert, had told the court he believed Dr Slabbert did not need a permit since he was acting in the performance of his duties as a Member of Parliament elected under the South African Constitution Act.

The magistrate said neither the Act under which Dr Slabbert was charged nor the Constitution Act exempted Members. (Continued on Page 2, col 10)
Slabbert sees
‘vindictiveness’

Staff Reporter

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, yesterday told the Wynberg Magistrate who convicted him of entering a Bantu area without a permit, that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board had acted vindictively in prosecuting him.

Slabbert, who pleaded not guilty to entering the Nyanga East area without a permit on April 8 this year, was giving evidence in mitigation. He was cautioned and discharged.

He said that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board was trying to “make an example” of him.

“The fact that I was prosecuted was an act of vindictiveness on the part of the Board. I feel they could use their time more fully making links between themselves and the squatters.”

He did not regard himself as “above the law”, but honestly believed when he visited the camp that he was performing his duties as shadow minister of Community Development for the Progressive-Reform Party.

He had been asked by squatters to visit the area, and was investigating matters related to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Bill, then before Parliament, he said.

Summing up, the magistrate, Mr G A Doll, said that the fact that Slabbert had contravened the law by entering the area without a permit was not in dispute.

The law stated that a person performing any function under any law had free access to Bantu areas.

The court had to decide, therefore, whether Slabbert was acting in the performance of his functions under law.

The case for the defence was that Slabbert was performing his functions under the South African Constitution Act. But neither the Act under which Slabbert was charged, nor the South African Constitution Act exempted MPs from having to apply for permits, he said.

If the Act was meant to exempt MPs, a clause would have been included in the bill when it was being debated in Parliament.

THE POLITICS of a person applying for a permit to enter a Bantu area were never taken into consideration, Mr Alexander MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Administration Affairs Board in the Peninsula area, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement made by an official of the Board, Mr N J A Goosen, a witness in the trial of Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, who was charged with illegally entering the Nyanga East area without a permit.

Mr Goosen, assistant director of community services at Langa, told the Wynberg Magistrate’s Court during the trial that he was responsible for issuing permits.

Mr Goosen said that whether he granted a permit “would depend on the political viewpoint” of the applicant.

Mr MacLachlan, however, said that neither the colour nor the politics of the applicant was taken into consideration.

“The only thing we want to know is the person’s reason for needing a permit.

“If he wants to hold a political meeting, or take photographs or make a film that can be used as anti-South African propaganda, we would refuse a permit.

“Dr Slabbert had only to apply and give his reasons, and a permit would have been issued, as he is an MP.”

Mr MacLachlan confirmed that the “KTC” squatter camp, which Dr Slabbert was visiting when apprehended by Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials in April, had been “cleared”.

Permit issue not ‘political’
'Pass' system for pupils claimed

BY RASHID SERIA

THE Department of Bantu Administration is believed to have asked African school principals in the Peninsula to enforce a system of 'school passes' to curb African students entering Peninsula schools.

The request was made by top Bantu Administration officials at a meeting with African school principals, school committee chairmen, and school board officials at the Ikwezi Community Centre in Guguletu on July 31.

In addition, the principals were asked at the meeting to:
1. Clamp down on giving posts to African teachers from outside the country.
2. Take stern action against teachers who fail examinations.
3. Start what has been described by principals as a 'witchhunt' for female teachers who keep their marriages secret.

Schools:

The Bantu Administration requested that schools be attended by the principal and issued by the School Administration Board (Peninsula area) state: 'The bearer is resident at [address] Nyanga and eligible for admission to your school.'

A school committee chairman said many principals did not receive the passes and had admitted 'unqualified' students to their schools.

In some cases, the principals did not enter the students' names on the register in case the authorities decided to check if the registered pupils were qualified.

REGISTERS

And in other cases, the principals registered the students because they felt the authorities would not hanker to check because of the arduous process.

But, they said, the Bantu Administration learnt that unqualified students were being admitted and officials were sent to check the registers at certain schools. Then school principals were summoned to a meeting at Guguletu.

EDUCATION

A school committee chairman told me: 'I don't know how the principals can be expected to turn children away from schools who are not supposed to be here legally.'

In many cases, the students have been living here illegally for many years and it is not the fault of the child that he is not qualified.'

A school principal said: 'Our main concern is to give the child an education, so we take him in, even if he is here illegally. It doesn't matter to us. After he comes out of primary school we persuade his parents to send him to a homeland school because there is very little hope of him going into secondary school.'

Mr A. Khumalo, the Bantu Administration Board's head of education, said that the meeting was confidential and the discussions were not for publication.

CONFIDENTIAL

I've been confidentially informed by an official at the Ikwezi Community Centre that the people who have spoken to you are not having any problems.
Penninsular Townships

Blacks own nothing in

The Argus, Friday August 1 1976
Leasehold plan not for West Cape Blacks

Political Correspondent

THE NEW 30-year leasehold scheme for Black township houses will not apply in the Western Cape.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Assistant Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Cape Town, Mr M J C Smyth.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, announced at the Natal National Party congress on Thursday that the scheme would come into operation almost immediately.

The new home-ownership scheme was first announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, in Parliament on May 1 last year.

Mr Botha said in a statement to Sapa last night that the authorities were now in a position to bring the scheme into operation. He said citizenship was not a condition for participation.

The scheme applies to houses already built as well as to the erection of houses on vacant stands. No limit is placed in regard to the income of buyers but provision will be made that instalments on houses will not exceed 25 percent of the buyer's monthly income, the statement says.

Income

Applications for participation in the home ownership scheme must be handed in at the offices of the Bantu Affairs administration boards on the prescribed forms wherein details must be furnished by the purchaser in respect of the proposed house and accompanying facilities, his employer and work, income, national identity, size of family and other relevant information. The possession of a citizenship certificate is not a necessary requirement.

"The scheme applies to houses already built, as well as to the erection of houses on vacant stands. In both cases the land remains the property of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board. In the case of an existing house where the rent has been converted into purchase, the purchasing price will be determined by taking into consideration the cost of erection and replacement value of the house and subject to the approval of the Department of Community Development. For a period of five years the administration boards will have the priority purchasing right on houses purchased," says the statement.

Loans

"Loans to a maximum of R1,000, may be granted to the new owners from Government funds at current interest rates as determined from time to time. Where the purchase price of a house is being paid off in instalments, an amount of 5 percent of the price or R200 (whichever is the lower) must be deposited. The redemption period of the loans from Government funds is 30 years, while the right of ownership to the purchased house will be valid for an unspecified period.

"No limit is placed with regard to the income of buyers, but provision will be made that instalments will not exceed 25 percent of their monthly income.

"Buyers can also make arrangements for loans with financial institutions or their employers, but as security, only notarial bonds on moveable assets of the borrower or on his right of occupation of the house (subject to the board's approval) will be acceptable." — Sapa
Blacks in Cape will not own homes

Tens of thousands of Africans in the Western Cape are to be excluded from the new home ownership scheme for urban Blacks.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for Bantu Administration and Development, who pointed out that a separate housing policy is followed in the Western Cape.

When he announced some of the details of the home-ownership scheme in October last year the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr P van Onselen, said the scheme would not be permitted in the Western Cape.

In this area lying west of the "Eiselen Line" a separate policy applies by virtue of the absolute preferential right enjoyed by the Coloured on the labour market there," he said.

The Eiselen Line was established in the 1950s and runs from just west of Port Elizabeth to the Free State border near Colesburg.

At least 150,000 Africans in the "White" urban areas west of this line will be affected by this ban on home ownership in the Western Cape.

LOOPHOLE

One loophole allowed, according to Mr van Onselen, was if a Black person who qualified for family housing could not afford the rentals of the scheme housing. He might be allowed to buy or build his own home in this area.

The spokesman for Bantu Administration also confirmed that Black businessmen and professional people in urban areas would still have to apply for homeland citizenship by the end of the year if they wanted to renew the licences for their premises.
150,000 in Cape face wage cuts

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Day One of the big stay-away in the Cape yesterday left about 150,000 workers facing reduced weekly pay packets tomorrow, but commerce and industry remained relatively unscathed as the "no work—no pay" policy hardened.

Hardest hit by the large-scale absenteeism were distributive industries and offices reliant on clerical staff. Cape Townians suffered few disruptions to their normal routine.

The chairman of the Parow Industrial Association, Mr. R. Kaplan, said counts from factories in the complex indicated attendance of about 45 to 50 percent.

The deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. F. Roos, was reluctant to place a specific absenteeism rate but agreed that 50 percent sounded about right for industry.

The president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. Kelly, said commerce had been less affected, with an absentee figure of about 30 percent.

Industry heads were anxious to point out that the stay-away was not a protest directed at industry.

The director of the Cape Employers' Association, Mr. F. Lighton, said employers were not unsympathetic to the basic grievances of workers.

An employer consensus was being prepared and this would be forwarded to the authorities. Mr. Roos, of the CCI confirmed that the Chamber had also been preparing submissions on behalf of industry over an extended period.

Isolated cases of workers being dismissed for not showing up at work were reported yesterday, but most employers said they would regard the matter as unwarranted failure to work and simply dock pay.
Boland liquor drought

Staff Reporter

LIQUOR outlets in at least 10 Boland towns were closed yesterday as the current Black worker stay-away spread and unrest threatened to flare again.

Robertson’s chief magistrate invoked Section 58 of the Liquor Act to close all liquor outlets — White and Black — in the town for seven days, from yesterday to September 23. Section 58 empowers magistrates to close liquor outlets in times of riot and tumult.

Liquor outlets in at least nine other Boland towns were voluntarily closed after meetings between representatives of the Hotel, Bottleshop and Restaurant Association, magistrates, and police in Worcester. Towns affected are Swellendam, Worcester, Montagu, Wolvekloof, Tulbagh, Ceres, Bonnievale, De Doorns and Knysna River.

Varying percentages of African and Coloured workers were reported to have stayed away from work in towns in the South Western Cape, but according to municipal spokesmen essential services were not affected.

Worst hit was the Strand, where bread deliveries stopped completely, and residents reported that there was no bread available in the town yesterday.

Some areas of Somerset West experienced a bread shortage, but factory and chais store managers said absenteeism varied from 50 percent to nil.

A Somerset West municipal spokesman said all municipal employees had come to work. He confirmed that a number of petrol bombs were thrown at housing offices in Macassar Coloured township, early yesterday, but said the disturbances were “minor”.

All shops and businesses in Paarl’s Coloured township, Huguenot, were closed all day yesterday, a hotelier said.

At least half the workers of many Paarl firms stayed away, and shopkeepers said the town was “very quiet”.

In Wellington, residents have started patrolling the streets at night. Fairly large numbers of workers stayed at home and all shops in Black areas were shut.

Sapa reports that in Worcester stay-away workers varied in numbers from nil to 100 percent. Employers said those who stayed away would not be paid.

In George, a municipal spokesman said most companies and the municipality were fully staffed.

Between nil and 50 percent of Stellenbosch’s workers stayed at home, and all businesses in the township areas of Cloetesville and Ida’s Vallei closed.
HUNDREDS of workers in Cape Town are said to be out of work as a result of the strike by employees of the Cape Town Employers' Council.

The strike, which started on Monday, is said to be the result of a dispute over wages and conditions of employment.

The strike affects workers in the transport, retail, and hospitality industries.

HARRIES

By Martin

The strike has caused considerable inconvenience to commuters and businesses in the area.

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The strike has caused considerable inconvenience to commuters and businesses in the area.
HUNDREDS of workers in Cape Town may lose their jobs as a result of the two-day stay-away this week which almost brought some industries to a standstill.

Many other business concerns were only slightly affected.

A rationalisation of staff could be one of the more immediate consequences for some of the thousands of workers who did not report for work on Wednesday and Thursday.

The message has come through to many employers that they could do with less staff, said Mr. W. P. D. Louwber, chairman of the Afrikaanse Salekamers.

Employers in commerce and industry, who had to reorganise work schedules, found in some instances that the same work was being done by fewer workers.

In one factory, 10 percent of the labour force which turned up produced...

By Mervyn Harris

40 percent of the normal output.

Another employer found he had too many people in his postal department. Staff reductions would aggravate the already high rate of unemployment among Coloureds and Blacks.

At least 65,000 Coloured people in the Western Cape are estimated to be out of work or under-employed, while unemployment among Blacks is running at about 10 percent.

NO PATTERN

There was no discernible pattern to the work stoppage, according to a spokesman for the Chamber of Industries.

Two features did, however, emerge.

Blacks had a higher rate of absenteeism than Coloured workers. This could be because they live in tighter communities and fear reprisal.

Another feature of the Municipal and State employers had a higher rate of turnout than private industrial and commerce. Potential strikers were not on strike. Commerce was more badly affected than sections of industry.

Mr. C. E. Petersen, assistant secretary of the Current Workers Union of the Western Province, said attendance was higher in the Portway industrial area than in the city. Woodstock or Salt River.

Attendance at some factories from one percent to 10 percent of the workers to 20 and 50 percent. Some of the shops of 200 workers turned up at an furniture factory.

At some hotels, guests helped by keeping their cows alongside and serving themselves from a self-service unit in the dining room.
Wanted: A respite for calming down

least 150 000 Coloured people and many thousands of Africans stayed away from work in the Cape Peninsula on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

A stay-away of the Coloured workers, in concert with an African stay-away, is unprecedented — a development of great importance.

Why was the strike called? It is fair to conclude that the Coloured community has become disorganized as never before and is showing a taste for action which fewer observers would have expected, given the pattern of politics in the coloured community in past decades.

There has been resentment and bitterness in the coloured community since the late 1950s following the stripping of the coloured franchise and the introduction of the Group Area Act and other discriminatory legislation.

Ignored calls

But this resentment has ever manifested itself in large-scale political action. The Coloured community usually ignored the strike calls in the 1960 emergency and were pressed by commerce and industry for their support.

Why was it different this time? A number of possible reasons may be adduced. In the first place, and probably the most important, there was the Government's reaction to the report of the Commission of Inquiry.

The fact that the Government expressed a majority of the 13 important recommendations has not outweighed the outright rejection of the two or three important political recommendations.

As far as the Coloured community is concerned, the rejection of these recommendations has been almost the last straw. A great deal was expected of the Theron Commission, largely as a result of the Government's own propaganda about it.

The second important factor has been police action against school-children in Coloured schools, notably in and around the Alexander Scott High School on September 3.

As a result of this, opinion among Coloured parents swung around almost overnight. The anger and indignation in the coloured community had to be seen and heard to be believed.

Radicalized

Accounts of what happened at Alexander Scott High School report that the coloured community of the Cape had become radicalized as never before. It was not only the happenings at Alexander Scott, but this was the most important incident.

Whatever the reason, the anti-police sentiment in the coloured community at the present time is frightening.

What actually happened at Alexander Scott High School?

The disturbing accounts that are current in the Coloured community seem to accord by and large with the report in the Cape Times on the following day, which said, at one point:

"Twenty minutes later the Riot Squad charged into the Alexander Scott High School for the second time after cars had been stoned in the area. Pupils immediately locked themselves in the classrooms. Police tried to kick down the doors, but failed. They then broke windows in an upper classroom and tossed teargas canisters inside.

Terrified children rushed out to meet a hail of blows from police batons. Shotgun blasts reverberated through the quad and screaming pupils ran in all directions.

This is merely an extract from the dismissive account of a trained professional observer. The accounts given by the parents of the children are considerably less dismissive. So much so that there is little doubt that the "battle" of Alexander Scott was a pivotal event in our recent troubles — and has soured community relations more than any other single incident.

Who was to blame? A full-scale commission of inquiry could no doubt reach a just conclusion after thorough investigation. There was stone-throwing in the Athlone area on the day in question.

Whatever happened, it is difficult to understand the rationale of the police action, which, superficially at least, had the appearance of a punitive expedition.

What is beyond question is the effect — if anyone will discover who talks to families whose children attended schools in the Athlone area.

There is a deep and bitter resentment against the police.

Ask any minister of religion who works on the Cape Flats. Ask Mr Colin Finlay or anyone else in public life whom Coloured people trust and respect.

How the fabric of confidence can be restored between police and people is difficult to say. There is resentment that children have been shot dead.

But this confidence must be restored as the police must be able to count on total public support.

Those without first-hand knowledge of recent happenings on the Cape Flats are hardly in a position to say whether bitter feelings are justified or otherwise. The task of police in a situation of public violence is not easy. They are on duty for long, exhausting hours and are constantly exposed to physical danger. And we are the guardians of safety and mine. So it is only with reluctance that attention is drawn once again to the fact that the Alexander Scott incident is not an isolated case.

The frontier has withstood, once this background is recognized, something which has always been done pretty urgently — the restoration of tolerable relations between police and people.

Possibly this unhappy atmosphere is at least partly

Continued on page
Wanted: Respite for crumbling down
Boraine worried about racial ‘desperation’

Staff Reporter

DR ALEX BORAINE, Progressive Reform Party MP for Pinelands, has cut short his lecture visit to Harvard University in the United States and returned to South Africa after the latest unrest in the Peninsula.

Expressing concern at what he called the boiling over of frustration and depression, Dr Boraine said the tragedy was that those in power did not take the many signs of anger and suffering into account as an incentive to defuse the polarization between the country’s oppressed and the Whites.

The United States, he said, had become very interested in South Africa. There was unprecedented coverage by the country’s news media of events in the Republic. Most of the reports were accurate. This was new in the US.

There was a division of opinion on the US Secretary of State’s visit to Southern Africa. Americans were nervous about Southern Africa and many did not trust Dr Kissinger. Memories of Vietnam were still present and they felt they did not know Africa well enough. They felt therefore that Dr Kissinger was treading on dangerous ground.

There was also suspicion that Dr Kissinger might make a deal with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, over Rhodesia. The United States would then be seen to support what they call the White supremacist regime.

Dr Boraine said the reaction to the withheld 30% labour by Black and Coloured workers could, in the short term, reduce the profit margin of White businessmen, where it was most, in the long term it could force the businessmen to adopt a tough policy on absenteeism. This could have disadvantages for both employers and workers.

He called for a convention, not necessarily national. A regional get-together of community leaders could be a step in the right direction.

Dr Boraine will speak on Thursday night at the Civic Hall, Pinelands, on the latest developments as seen to the United States.
Vigilantes ‘ears, eyes of police’

The Argus Crime Reporter

THE Eversdal and Stellenberg vigilante organisations were solely the ‘ears and eyes of the police,’ and did not plan to take the law into their own hands, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman, who does not want to be identified for professional reasons, was reacting to a report in The Argus yesterday in which vigilante organisations were criticised.

The spokesman said the main aim of the two organisations — which were separate but co-operated closely — was to protect lives and property in the area.

Another aim was to keep residents informed of what action to take in emergencies.

CONTROL POINTS

At present the organisations had control points in the area at night which were in radio contact with roving cars and a central control point.

Should a suspicious-looking car pass a control point, one of the roving cars would be alerted to follow it. Should the occupants of this car commit or prepare to commit an unlawful act, the police would be told through the central control point.

‘We are solely the ears and eyes of the police,’ the spokesman said.

The men on patrol were armed, but this was just for extreme cases of self defence.

‘We emphasise to the men that their task is to protect lives and not to take it,’ the spokesman said.

JOIN RESERVES

A senior police spokesman said today: ‘We would rather have our police reservists join the police reservists force when they are needed.

‘We do not approve of vigilante organisations — neither in the white residential areas nor in the non-white residential areas,’ he added.

In Port Elizabeth last night, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Booza, said the maintenance of law and order was the task of the State and not that of private individuals.’
No Black liquor supply

Staff Reporter

While food deliveries to the Peninsula's Black and Coloured townships were back to normal this week, liquor supplies remained a problem in Langa, Nyanga and Capule.".

As Mr A Macleish, chief director of the Rural Affairs Administration Board, put it: "There are still no bottle stores. How can there be deliveries?".

In the Coloured townships, according to a spokesman for Distillers Corporation, one of the major distributors and producers of wine and spirits, deliveries of liquor were resumed on Monday.
TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE W.A. CRUYWAGEN, L.V. ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN BANTOESAKE BY GELEENHED VAN DIE INGE-
BRUIKNEEM VAN DIE NOORD-KAAPSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRA-
SIERAAD SE HOOFKANTOORGBOU TE VRYBURG OP 5 OKTOBER
1976

Met die totstandkoming van Bantoesake-
administrasierade is 'n nuwe bedeling in die administra-
sie van Bantoesake ingelui. Die nuwe bedeling bestaan
daarin dat Bantoesake-administrasierade die funksies in
verband met die administrasie van aangeleentheede wat op
die Bantoe betrekking het van plaaslike besture met
ander woorde, van stadsrade, munisipaliteite en plaas-
like gesondheidskomites, oorgeneem het. Waar die

2. / ... administrasie-

administrasiefunksies vroër gesetel het in etlike hon-
derde plaaslike besture het dit nou oorgegaan op 22
Bantoesake-administrasierade.

Dit het dadelik meegebreng dat die regtegebied
van elk van die 22 Rade baie groter was as die gebied
waaroor elke individuele plaaslike bestuur in die ver-
lede jurisdiksië gehad het. Die gebied van die Noord-
Kaapse Bantoesake-administrasieraad omvat onder andere
die gebiede wat vroër deur die munisipaliteite van
Vryburg, Kuruman, Upington, Prieska en Postmasburg, om
maar enkele te noem, geadministreer is. Die jurisdiksië-

3. / ... genier van
gebied van die Raad, sy administrasie en beheergebied beslaan 'n indrukwekkende 206 000 vierkante kilometer.

Nou sal u met my saamstem dat om so 'n groot gebied doeltreffend te beheer, om na behore om te sien na die belange en welvaart van die Bantoe binne die gebied, om diens te lewer aan al die werkergesekte en alle ander verbandhoudende pligte te behartig, 'n Bantoesakeadministrasieraad noodsaaklikers, moet beskik oor 'n doeltreffende hoofkantoor. Die hoofkantoor is die brein vanwaar die wyduitgestrekte bedieningsgebied deur behoorlike beplanning en organisasie bestuur moet word;

4. / ... maar dis

maar dis ook die hart vanwaar gesindhede, die klimaat vir goeie verhoudinge, positief beïnvloedend na elke amptenaar tot die verste uithoek moet deurdring.

When the Board was founded on 1 August, 1973, three years ago, no suitable office accommodation for its head office staff could be found. The only available accommodation at that time was in a section of a building previously occupied by a wholesale merchant. The problem was further aggravated by the fact that this particular section of the building was being rented by the wholesaler.

5. / ... All the Board
All the Board could do, therefore, was to acquire the insufficient office accommodation on a basis of sub-letting for two years.

After a year, the Board approached the wholesaler with the request to grant the Board an option to hire the particular accommodation for a further 2 years after the termination of the initial lease period. No satisfactory agreement could, however, be reached on this matter.

In a nutshell, the Board was in an unenviable position at that time. Its head office had to look after

6. / ... the interests

the interests of some 153 000 Bantu living in an area of 206 000 square kilometres; various administrative and practical problems presented themselves, like creating a posts and salary structure for the whole Board's staff, drawing up a first estimate of income and expenditure and taking over the Bantu affairs administration functions from various local governments. While being unsatisfactorily accommodated, the Board's head office staff had to cope with all these and many more problems.

Eversince entering into a lease with the whole-

7. / ... sale merchant,
sale merchant, the Board has made a considerable effort to acquire better accommodation by negotiating with the Vryburg Municipality with a view to purchasing a certain site for a future head office building. Preliminary plans for such a building were drawn up. These plans had later to be revised considerably because the Board realised that purchasing the site from the Municipality and erecting a head office building thereon, would cost about half a million Rand — funds which were just not available. The Board was therefore forced to settle for a smaller building than that originally envisaged. Thus the original building plans were revised to provide for a head office block costing not more than R300 000.

In the meantime, the owner of the leased premises, offered to sell his building to the Board for R225 000. After lengthy negotiations, the owner agreed to reduce his price to R180 000.

Die Raad het langs hierdie weg dus voor 'n keuse te staan gekom: of 'n nuwe hoofkantoor gebou kon voorsien word, of die bestaande gebou kon aangekoopt en teen 'n verdere bedrag van 'n R100 000,00 in 'n doeltreffende hoofkantoor kompleks omgeskep word.

Omdat dit...
Omdat dit ongeveer net soveel sou kos om 'n nuwe gebou te voorsien as om die bestaande gebou aan te koop en te verbeter en omdat die bestaande gebou meer sentraal geleë sou wees en na verbetering 'n groter vloeroppervlakte sou hê as die beplande nuwe gebou, het die keuse op die bestaande gebou geval en is die idee van 'n nuwe hoofkantoor laat vaar.

Ek wil graag die Raad gelukwens met hierdie optrede. Hulle het weldeurdag gehandel en wys besluit - 'n besluit wat veral 'n groot tydsbesparing, en op die
dieper lê as dit. U en ek werk met meer as planne, bakstene, rekords en kontant; ons werk met mense, Blank en Swart. Ons handel met die welsyn en belange van enkelinge uit beide gemeenskappe, ons het te make met die verhoudinge tussen individue en gemeenskappe. En in ons administrasie het elke mens, Wit of Swart, die selfde aanspraak op ons welwillendheid op menswaardige en beskaafde behandeling, op behoorlike en vriendelike diens.

Gesag wat as metode het om mense rond te skree en af te jak, om mense rond te stamp, weg te jaag en

12. / ... te verneder,

- 12 -

te verneder, is geen gesag – dis nog minder administrasie.

Mag ek die volgende aan u voorhou: In Vietnam is die staatsadministrasie uit die skool van Confucius (551-478) tot perfeksie uitgebou. Hierdie leermeester het 'n vraag gevra en daarop die antwoord gegee wat nog steeds van deurslaggewende belang moet wees. Hy het gevra: "Wat gee my aanspraak en reg op gesag oor my medemens?" En dan sy klassieke antwoord wat oor 25 eeuheenklip: "Slegs my morele en

13. / ... intellektuele
intellektuele superioriteit." Dis woorde wat ons met ons kan saamdra, woorde wat ons in goud kan laat uitgrif en in ons kantore kan vertoon, woorde wat ons moet aanspoor om dienaar in die ware sin van die woord te wees.

Ons gepraat oor goeie verhoudinge bring ons eintlik nêrens nie. Ons word ongelukkig (of gelukkig) nie aan ons baie woorde daaroor geoordeel nie, maar aan ons dade en die gesindhede wat saam met die daad gaan. Dis in die Administrasierade - hier by die

14. / ... hoofkantoor,

14-

hoofkantoor, by die beskeie buitekantoor, op die plaas, in die Swartwoongebied waar met die kliënte gewerk word; dis die kontak vlak sover dit op ons betrekking het. En op daardie kontakvlak lê ons sware verantwoordelikhede maar ook ons uitdagende geleenthede - die geleenthed om die hart van mense te wen en hulle medewerking en ondersteuning te verkry.

Dis egter nie net op die verhoudingsvlak wat ons ons steeds moet opskerp tot korrekte en aanvaarbare handelinge nie. Daar moet 'n voortdurende opknapping,
vernuwing en aanpassing van administratiewe en ander prosesse wees, dwarsdeur tot die hoogste vlak. Ek hou met belangstelling dop wat u doen, waar u verander en vernuwe, maar idees en voorstelle wat u kommunikasie na die Departement en Ministerie kan opknap en 'n gladder werking van alle prosesse tot gevolg kan hê, is altyd welkom.

Daar is 'n paar aangeleenthede wat my gedagtes besig hou en ek verwys baie kortliks daarna.

1. Bantoesake-administrasierade is 'n owerheids-en gesagsinstansie wat plaaslik soos 'n owerheid,

16. / ... binne die

16 -

binne die kader van sy verpligtinge en voorgeskrewe funksies, moet opereer en sy gesagsfunksie moet beoefen.

Dit hinder my dat plaaslike gemeenskappe nog nie die Rade as die owerheids- en gesagsliggame, wat hulle werklik is en moet wees, aanvaar nie. Die beperkte en omskrewes beeld wat hulle gegun word om te vertoon, word om verskeie redes nog verder beperk. Rade word nie as die vader, die gesagsfiguur, van hulle gebied en van hulle huis aanvaar nie. Daar is

17. / ... te veel mense
te veel mense en instansies wat aan rade voorskrywe en dikteer — mense wat dikwels nie eers mooi weet waarom dit gaan nie. Ons kan maar aanvaar dat dit aan die hele begrip van gesag, die aanvaarding van owerheidsseggenskap baie skade doen en die 'n saak wat besondere oorweging verdien.

2. Rade kan nooit die dienste lever wat hulle moet lever met die inkomste wat hulle nou toeval nie. Hoe kan hulle bv. baie van die vaal, onooglike en stowwelige en eentonige woonbuurties opknop as hulle inkomste aan-

18. / ... gewend moet

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18 -

gewend moet word vir elke moontlike diens onder die son — van behuising tot die voorsiening van skoollokale, klinieke, polisie — en poskantore. Die huur wat ontvang word, vergoed uiteindelik vir die diens wat gelever word maar daar is nie kapitaal beskikbaar vir ander groot take nie. Kapitaalbesteding ten behoewa van andere wat in 'n posisie is om vir hulleself te sorg verdien ons aandag.

3. En dan is daar nog te veel omslagtighede en

19. / ...ompaale, te veel
ompaaie, te veel romp-slomp, en red tape". Daar is baie
delandinge en voorskrifte wat ons net weer 'n keer
ondersoekend kan ontleed, wat ons moet verander, sodat
die werk gouer op die terrein; die diens vinniger by
die kliënt, die antwoord haastiger by die vertoëmaker
en die besluit spoediger by die wagtendes kan wees.
In godesnaam, laat ons ons moedeloos werk en nie moede-
loos wag nie.

Die ingebruikneming van die nuwe hoofkantoorgebou
het seker 'n nuwe werkywer en entoesiasme by u gaande
gemaak. Mag dit nooit gedemp word omdat u deur u eie

20. / ... lomp metodes

- 20 -

lomp metodes en werkwyses, u eie nuttelose reëls moeg
gemaak word nie. As die frustrerende laste elders
hulle oorsprong hebbes sal ek u probeer help om daarvan
vry te raak.

Mag u Voorsitter, Raadslede, Hoofdirekteur ander
direkteure en personeel bevrediging put uit die taak
wat u verrig, mag die resultate op u arbeid vrugbaar
wees en mag hulle aan wie die voordele van u handelinge
moet toeval, hulle gelukkig ag dat hulle diens van die
Noord-Kaapse Bantossaks-administrasierand kan ontvang.

21. / ... Met die bede
Met die bede dat u almal die toerusting en leiding vir u taak van die Almachtige sal ontvang, verklaar ek jou hierdie hoofkantoorgebou as behoorlik vir gebruik geopen.

UITGEGEIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.
Anglican priest compared to Pontius Pilate

THE Rev David Russell was compared to the Biblical figure Pontius Pilate yesterday when a Wynberg magistrate acquitted the Anglican priest on four counts of being in Nyanga without a permit and one charge of addressing a meeting there without permission.

The magistrate, Mr G Hoffmann, said he could not rid himself of a regrettable comparison between Mr Russell and another Biblical figure “who washed his hands of the same Christ whose injunctions the accused proposes so cloudily to embrace”.

He was referring to Mr Russell’s evidence and to a letter written by Mr Russell to a senior police officer last year, in which he said he did not see it as his responsibility to encourage people either to stay or to leave a squatters’ camp.

Regrettable

Mr Hoffmann said it was regrettable that a man of religion who, requested by the authorities to co-operate in advising illegal residents to leave, chose to wash his hands of both the residents and the authorities.

The magistrate also criticized the number of prominent clerics and theologians who had testified for the defence. The court had been inundated and overwhelmed with the opinions of “such illustrious personages” as the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett, and others.

Attitude

Strength and truth did not always lie in numbers, said Mr Hoffmann, adding: “It could tarnish the image of a higher church authority when he testifies that it would be proper for a priest in the pursuit of his Holy office to advise illegal immigrants to disobey the law by refusing to move when legally ordered to do so.”

The court was convinced that this attitude could not be justified scripturally, he said, let alone legally.

Mr Hoffmann ruled that Mr Russell was acting within the law on three counts when he visited Nyanga — without a permit — in the course of his work as an ordained priest.

He found that the priest should be given the benefit of the doubt on a fourth permit charge and on a charge of addressing a meeting on April 3.

He agreed with the defence submission that one of the main State witnesses, Mr Albert Tshume, was an unsatisfactory witness.

Mr Russell was mobbed by friends — both Black and White — after his acquittal. Mr Russell was represented by Mr E L King, instructed by Mallinck, Ress, Richman and Company. Mr S Schoock appeared for the State.
Township priest is cleared

CAPE TOWN — In the Wynberg Magistrate’s Court yesterday it was held that a minister of religion was entitled to be in an urban African area without a permit, and the Reverend David Russell, an Anglican priest, was found not guilty of all charges against him.

The Magistrate, Mr. G. Hoffman, gave judgment at the end of the trial of Mr. Russell (57), of St. James Street, Woodstock, who had pleaded not guilty to four charges of being in Nyanga township without a permit and to one charge of convening or addressing a public meeting in Nyanga on April 3 without written permission.

Counsel for the State, Mr. S. Schrock, had asked the Court to convict Mr. Russell under Section 9 (9) of the Bantu Areas Act, which granted no exemption to people other than Africans to be in an urban area without a permit.

He submitted that this was the charge laid against Mr. Russell.

The regulations promulgated in 1958 by the Minister of Bantu Administration in terms of the Act did provide an exemption for ministers of religion, but Mr. Russell had not been charged under the regulations.

The Magistrate said in his judgment that on these four charges he had to make a decision based on law — whether or not there were exemptions for priests, doctors, midwives and nurses.

Mr. E. L. King, for the defence, had said the exemptions granted in the regulations were valid in law.

Mr. Hoffman said Mr. Russell’s presence at the RTC camp in Nyanga was covered by the rule
Labour unrest warning by S.A. academic

PRETORIA. — A prominent Pretoria academic, Professor George Marais, has warned of labour unrest in South Africa unless the needs of urban Blacks are accommodated.

He said it should be borne in mind that the Black population would aspire to a position of more negotiated power to ensure their survival and an improvement in their standard of living.

"And if we are not prepared to help the urban Black man, he will attain his position of power in the labour field which may introduce in South Africa a period of labour unrest." EXPERTISE

But writing in Management Perspectives, quarterly publication of the Firspa Group, Professor Marais, dean of the Faculty of Commerce, said in his Administration and Director of the School of Business Leadership of the University of South Africa, proposed an alternative.

He said the White man was faced with the choice of either yielding more and more tax to the development of the homelands or donating some of his expertise and a part of his market to the establishment of a healthy Black economy.

The solution to the urban Black problem should be sought somewhere between separation and integration. With the policy of separate development the urban Black man and his income could be used as a link between the White economy and the homelands.

"We cannot afford our Black townships and homelands to degenerate into areas characterised by poverty and acute social disorganisation."

10-POINT PLAN

1. Establishing an urban development corporation in the Black towns to take over from the Bantu Administration boards.
2. Introducing high minimum wages for Blacks in cities to ensure a better standard of living and better utilisation of Black labour.
3. Assisting border and homeland factories and establishing low-cost communication between the present main markets and the place of production.
4. Developing the skills, especially technical and managerial, of the Black man while purchasing power is channelled to the homelands.
5. Overcoming the problem of business communication by establishing closer contact between the White businessman and the nation's African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafeco).
6. Encouraging Black financial institutions, possibly in the form of tax allowances.
7. Subsidising Nafeco to act as mediator for the Black enterprises to obtain credit and capital.
Blacks in S-W Cape double in 5 years

Staff Reporter

THE NUMBER of Blacks living in the South-western Cape has almost doubled over the past five years, according to a survey published by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa.

The bureau says that economic growth in the area probably caused an influx of unskilled and semi-skilled labour, raising the number of Blacks living there from 750 in 1970 to 1 500 in 1975.

For census purposes the South-western Cape covers an area bounded by the towns of Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Hopfields, Vredenburg and Piketberg.

Not reversed

Commenting on the figures in Cape Town, the Western Cape regional chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Mike Savage, said: "This proves the Government has failed to arrest and even reverse the flow of Black migrant workers to this area."

Mr Savage said the area fell within the Eiden line, which he felt had not been breached. The Eiden line is an imaginary line between Hoefseid and Culemborg East, established when a Coloured labour preference policy was instituted by the Government in December 1968.

Those figures would seem to indicate that the Government has quietly dropped their policy, whereby Coloured people and given job preference over Blacks in the Western Cape," he said.

But the Nationalist Party's Mr Piet Marais disagreed.

"If these figures are correct, which I dispute, then it must be borne in mind that the majority of Blacks in that area are contract workers without families who work for fixed periods only and then return to their homelands," he said.

Mr Marais said he would be surprised if there was a single Black man in Malmesbury.

Heavily reliant

"I must also add that many Coloured people are migrating to the cities, and the Railways, for instance, have to rely heavily on Black labour. In the crayfish industry, many Blacks are employed as well as Whites."

I can tell you now that many strides have been made in..."
Education chief rejects Lagunya statement

Staff Reporter

MR D H OWENS, Regional Director of Bantu Education for the Cape, in a statement issued yesterday, said that there was no truth whatever in the statement by the Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga (Lagunya) Action Committee, that all decisions of the school boards and committees, have to be ratified by an ordinary school inspector.

The text of the statement is as follows:

It is unfortunate that the Lagunya Action Committee made no attempt to verify many of the statements appearing in the article headed "Committee resigns to Bantu Education chief" in the Cape Times of November 9.

It is to be doubted whether any purpose is served by attempting to communicate with the action committee through the columns of a newspaper, but it is necessary in the public interest to comment on some of the more blatantly tendentious and inaccurate observations to which the committee has committed itself.

There is, for example, no truth whatever in the statement that all decisions of school boards and committees "have to be ratified by an ordinary school inspector." Even in the matter of appointment of teachers the department has no power to influence school boards or committees in their choice of applicants. As for the domination of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of boards and committees, the members of the circuit inspector are normally chosen from amongst the persons elected at a parent meeting. The secretary of a school committee is not a nominee, whilst the secretary of a school board is a paid official.

The chairman of the local school boards are all ministers of religion and can readily be considered to be literate.

During February 1973 a circular was issued to all principals in the Peninsula advising them that procedure should be followed if they wished to be granted exemption from the policy of the time concerning the use of English and Afrikaans as media of instruction.

The Circuit Inspector also discussed the matter personally with school principals, in order to determine whether or not they were in a position to comply with the policy, and it may be added that no complaints concerning the policy itself were submitted to the circuit inspector.

The action committee appears also to be unaware that each school is now free to make its own decision concerning the medium of instruction in classes from Standard 5 upwards, subject only to the recommendation of the school committee and school board, and that this policy change was communicated to all principals before the end of July this year.

The committee refers also to the "large number" of Whites in Bantu Education. The number is in fact extremely limited (less than 2 percent) in relation to the small number of pupils and teachers employed in Black education. It has always been the policy of the department to create opportunities for the advancement of Black persons, in an instance one need only refer to the existence of three Black Secretaries for Education, whose opportunities for promotion arose through the policies of the department.

Any difficulties with regard to the delivery of teachers' October salary cheques arise from the destruction of post offices in the townships. The department has not withheld cheques, and is not responsible for postal delays.

Finally, with regard to the "inflexible attitude of the Regional Director of Bantu Education," I must point out that I have made repeated efforts to set up communication with senior pupils (not "teachers") represented at a responsible level and observing acceptable norms of behaviour.
Note: The image is a scan of a document, and the text is partially visible. The content is not fully legible due to the angle of the scan and the quality of the image.
Kruger's promise on missing Black pupils

Special police bureau to be set up
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, — The Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, has given a firm undertaking to Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Reform Party MP for Houghton, that a special police bureau will be established soon to answer Black parents’ queries on the arrest or disappearance of school pupils.

This undertaking was given today during a ‘heated’ hour-long meeting Mrs Suzman had with Mr Kruger in Pretoria in which the fears of some Soweto parents was spelt out to the Minister.

Mrs Suzman said in an interview immediately after the meeting that Mr Kruger had presented what she called an ‘intransigent attitude’ on police activity at Black schools, but had made the minor concessions on the information about arrests.

Mr Kruger said the bureau would consist of a senior police officer with a direct and open telephone line who would give the latest information on arrests and would answer all questions from parents.

The announcement of the establishment of the bureau will be made on Radio Bantu soon, he said.

His own way

Mr Kruger also undertook to ‘re-examine’ the statements made by parents who said their children were being held.

Mrs Suzman urged that the police stay away from Soweto schools to lessen the dangerous situation, but Mr Kruger said it was his job to clean Soweto, that he would do it his own way and would not be told by anyone how to do it.

She also discussed the question of children under the age of 16 being held without their parents or lawyers knowing their whereabouts.

Mr Kruger assured her this had not happened, and that children of this age would not go to jail but would face a magistrate.

Unsatisfactory

But Mrs Suzman said: ‘He did not give me any satisfactory answer when I presented specific cases of children being held merely assurances that this was not taking place.

According to Mr Kruger, children under 16 — even

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)
Missing students

(Continued from Page 1)

if they face criminal charges — are not being held while awaiting trial.

But Mrs Szuman pointed out that 16 children under the age of 16 who appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate’s Court last week after the march in the city centre in September had been held for six weeks.

Mrs Szuman told Mr Kruger the children would not go back to school unless the police gave an undertaking that they would stay away.

But the Minister would give no undertaking on this.

Mrs Szuman said she had information that police with school registers were going from house to house in Soweto, arresting Matric and Standard 8 pupils who have not written their exams.

‘Apparently the police seem to think failure to write exams identifies schoolchildren with student militants,’ she said.

Told that top police officers had persistently denied widespread arrests on ideological grounds, Mrs Szuman said: ‘My information is very different from theirs.

General Gert Prinsloo, Commissioner of Police, today denied that children under 16 had been arrested on ideological grounds.

The number of students from Soweto entering Swaziland has now reached 110. Swaziland’s commissioner of police, Mr T. V. Mitiwa, said in Maseru today.

He told The Argus Africa News Service that the students, whose ages range from 18 to 25 years, were seeking political asylum in Swaziland but he could not comment on whether this would be granted.

For the time being the students were being kept at a government farm near Mankwini.

The United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in Southern Africa Dr Ernest Schletter, who is in Swaziland, said he was keeping an eye on the situation. He said the International Red Cross was helping to care for the students.

Dr Schletter said: ‘The students all want to continue their education and we will study ways of enabling them to do this, either in Swaziland or in other countries.’

Soweto pupils are also reported to be trying to enter Botswana.
BLACK HOUSING

The Cape stirs

After nearly two-and-a-half-years of inactivity, the Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Baab) at last (spurred perhaps by the riots?) looks like getting to grips with the acute shortage of family housing in Cape Town's African townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

Baab's chairman Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, reckons that the immediate aim is to eliminate the shortage of 1 000-1 200 "dwelling units" required by "qualified" families, many of whom have been coping with their accommodation problems by squatting in the bush at Crossroads, near Nyanga, or by lodging with more fortunate families in the townships.

Van der Westhuizen tells the F/M that the finishing touches are being put to a scheme to convert housing currently used for the accommodation of "single" Africans into family dwelling units. These, he says, consist of single-storey units, two per plot, which will be vacated as soon as new "single" quarters for migrant workers on contract are completed.

The new quarters will be erected in the townships with the financial assistance of "large employers of Bantu labour".

"Although we have powers to raise money on the capital market, we feel that interest rates are so high that it would place undue hardship on Black people from whom we would have to raise the money — by taxes and levies and so on — to serve such loans. In current conditions it would be unfair to do that."

"Not that the conversion of the buildings currently housing contract workers on a single basis into family units will not require a good deal of money, but at least the sums are more or less manageable in our budget. We shall have to provide things like bathrooms and kitchens, which the structures do not have at present."

The Cape Peninsula has been excluded from the areas where 30-year leasehold agreements for Urban Africans will be re-introduced. But Van der Westhuizen hopes to negotiate with employers for them to finance African family housing through Baab, which will administer the properties and act as landlord, while giving the employer/financier certain guarantees of occupation — provided the occupants are "qualified".

Cape housing ... when there's nothing else, what can you do?
Blacks unhappy with new beach

EAST LONDON — With a month to go before Christmas, the Divisional Council of Kaffirsia is trying to hire a piece of privately-owned land so blacks can park and picnic near the beach adjacent to the white-zoned Rockcliffе beach.

A month ago a meeting was held in Beacon Bay. The Town Council had decided to call the meeting of all interested local bodies to try to find an alternative swimming place for the thousands of blacks who, in past years, have been bathing at Beacon Bay.

Yesterday a meeting was held in the East London City Hall, chaired again by the Mayor of Beacon Bay, Mr. J. Marston.

The black delegation, headed by the Mayor of Mdantsane, Mr. R. Toyana, then joined the meeting. Mr. D. Card, an East London city councillor, who has been doing the liaison work between the white and black bodies, then asked the delegation whether there were any problems to using the beach at Rockcliffe.

There was a two members of the Duncan Village Advisory Board, Mr. S. Soma, and Mr. D. Makatala, said they had visited Rockcliffе on Monday. The sign on the beach said the beach was for the exclusive use of whites. After consulting a map, it became clear the whites and blacks had been thinking of different beaches.

The meeting then broke up and all those present drove to Huizi, the beach zoned for blacks.

This beach is reached by taking the Igoda Mouth road and then forks off near the sea.

The black delegates and a few whites walked along most of Huizi. For the first three-quarters of a kilometre from the car park, there was no place to bathe.

The safe bathing area is about a kilometre from the car park and next to the whites-only beach of Rockcliffе.

Mr. Soma said of Huizi: “I am not happy with this beach. We can’t swim here.”

An Mdantsane councillor, Mr. K. Gaxela, said: “This Huizi is useless. It’s absolutely no good.”

The black delegation returned to where most of the whites were on the beach and then a discussion was held at the car park.

It was decided to try to hire the private property running along the Huizi beach area towards Rockcliffе. This would enable blacks to get a few hundred metres nearer the swimming area.

The black delegates accepted this as a temporary measure, because it was so near Christmas. They expressed views however, that they would prefer a beach nearer East London. — DDR.
Inquiry is told of hatred campaign

Mr R. D. N. Ngo... asked about ridiculous.

Mr D. J. Rabie, headmaster of the Gordon's Hill School in Johannesburg West, yesterday told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry of a campaign of hatred that had been waged against him after he called the riot police to restore order at his school during the recent unrest.

Mr Rabie told the commission that his name had been mentioned in a report of the evidence of Mr Franklin Sonn in The Argus of November 27.

He said his name had been mentioned because he had called the police to alleviate a riot at his school after pupils demonstrated, burned classes and refused to write examinations.

Mr Rabie asked why he should be singled out when many other school principals had prob-
ably done the same thing.

AS A RESPONSIBILITY

He told the commission he had had no wish to take any responsibility to parents, children, and to the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

He had done his job in the interests of the children.

He feared the goodwill that had existed between Whites and Coloureds in Pretoria Somerset West had been adversely affected at the recent events at the Garden's High School.

He described the picnics on the school at which the police had been called in to the riot pol-

TOO STRICT

Mr Rabie said he had been told his position was not as a school principal and was seen as a local leader before taking up a new post next year.

He had told his superiors that he was prepared to return to his post as school principal and was seen as a local leader before taking up a new post next year.

He later heard his evidence, Mr Justice Cillie, Rabie could be identified.

The judge said "unfortu-

nately his name had been trouble at Mr Rabie's school, and there had been no complaints about the school. There had also been no police action at Gordon's Hill. Rumours had been spread about Mr Rabie's actions and the commission threw weight that it had been evidence that he had taken his leave. There had been reports in two newspapers about Mr Rabie's actions. Later both papers had apolo-

The judge said the com-

Mr Rabie had said that the Bantu in the BAAB had been treated more fairly and the Bantu in the Tramway had been treated more fairly than the Bantu in the Township.

Mr MacLachlan said the BAAB did inherit some inferior as well as some good people, and that it had been in existence employees were carefully screened before they were engaged. These people were not informed they were young because most clerks were young school-leavers.

Mr Ngo then questioned Mr MacLachlan on the heart-rending complaint that no sooner was a bus-

PERMISSION NEEDED

Mr MacLachlan said law BAAB was not permitted to allocate a vehicle to a woman without the permission of the Chief

A LETTER

Mr MacLachlan read a letter from a Black pupil, a girl, who said that all her school started to work as informers rather than rioters.

She said that although the same-made bombs used on the street of August 17 were kept in the house of a pupil's sister.

She said she had more market than anything else.

Mr Ngo asked Mr Mac-

He had said the BAAB had worried about certain headlines on newspapers during the national-wide unrest.

He quoted a Transkei representative in the Pen-

He had said he had not the recent disturbances had followed a set pattern and had used the African people for their own means.

Mr Ngo had said the question of language as a medium of instruction was being raised by trouble-

He had said the Bantu in the Tramway had been treated more unfairly than the Bantu in the Township.

One, described by Dr Percy Yutar, who was leading the evidence as a "kind of witness. He said that the Bantu in the Township were open to all South Africans and this is what we intended... the people will govern."
Black sensitivity ‘underestimated’

Chief Reporter

A LEADING sociologist, Professor Brunilde Helm, said in evidence before the Cille Commission yesterday that the intelligence and sensitivity of Black people were generally ‘grossly underestimated’ by White South Africans. She said she was using the term “Black” in its wider connotation.

Professor Helm, who heads the Department of Applied Sociology at the University of Cape Town, was one of a team of eight from the School of Social Work at the UCT who testified yesterday in the closing stages of the commission’s Cape Town hearing.

She said she could say from her many years of working among the Coloured community that removals under the Group Areas Act had contributed enormously to the growing alienation, frustration and anger of the Coloured people of Cape town.

Redress

The only way to achieve some redress would be, first, by some explicit acknowledgment from clearly authoritative quarters that a major mistake had been made and, secondly, by real steps that Coloured people will recognize as an honest attempt at making good of some of the loss and the damage they have suffered.

“In other words, new opportunities must be created, and new rights.”

Professor Helm said district Six had been looked down on by the Coloured people of Cape Town as their “landlord.”

Men born there had become intellectual leaders — some of them even in other countries. Sportsmen, churchmen and professional men there were known and revered. Artists, ballet dancers, singers and musicians had been bred in District Six.

Destroyed

“The Group Areas Act, passed in 1950 and implemented in stages, destroyed all this. Householders were moved against their will, and homes were destroyed.

“No consultation took place, and people were ‘allocated’ houses in new areas where they knew nobody and where they did not wish to be.”

Professor Helm said she had over the years kept in touch with District Six, and that each time she went there, people who had not yet been moved spoke with deep bitterness of what had been destroyed around them.

“The destruction is seen as unwarranted, wanton, callous, authoritarian and ruthless.”

Another member of the UCT team, Mr Lionel Louw, said that as a member of the people’s anger was either not recognized or else it was ignored.

Professor Helm said she had over the years kept in touch with District Six, and that each time she went there, people who had not yet been moved spoke with deep bitterness of what had been destroyed around them.

“This destruction is seen as unwarranted, wanton, callous, authoritarian and ruthless.”

Another member of the UCT team, Mr Lionel Louw, said that as a member of the

“The shortage of housing is impinging on every dimension of family and community living in the ‘Coloured’ community,” he said.

“Squatting and overcrowded conditions in existing housing stock impair the social functioning of the entire community.”

“This is a daily, living reality for people, and there is the persistent knowledge that the mass removals of people from one area to another, because of their racial classification, aggravate the tota situation.”

Protest

Mr Louw said that at this stage in South African history the Black (meaning all non-White) people were once again registering their protest against the system of legalised separation.

“While the importance of further study is not overlooked, the demand for the abolition of the system of legalised separation is urgent and requires immediate action.”

“Peaceful co-existence is what all of us desire, but it must occur on the basis of human equality. The daily experiences of Black people testify to the absence of human equality, and peaceful co-existence is jeopardized.”

Mrs “Nonnie” Jansen of Pretoria is playing a vital role in the work of the Cille Commission. She is the official recorder of evidence given at the inquiry and she has already recorded, on magnetic tape, the equivalent of more than 4 000 typed pages. The typing is being done in Pretoria from the tapes sent by Mrs Jansen, by air, to her firm’s office there. The 502 tapes already completed — each with a running time of about 20 minutes — contain the evidence of the 268 witnesses heard by the commission since its first sitting in Pretoria on September 13. Before the commission arrived in Cape Town it had also heard evidence in Pietersburg, Witbank, Rustenburg, Vaalwater and Bloemfontein. It is also Mrs Jansen’s job to keep a record of all the exhibits — and there have been 196 of these so far, many of them bulky memoranda from Government and other bodies. She is a member of what has become a tightly-knit team which is moving from centre to centre in its in-depth investigation of the recent riots.

Mrs Carla Taylor, a social worker, said that when she visited Langa early last year with a group of social work students, the situation there was already “so explosive that it was dangerous simply to stand there and let people talk about themselves.”

“Since then, and until recently, it has been quiet in Langa, and we tend to assume that the quiet means that life is at least tolerable.”

“We hear that the situation is ‘calm, and under control’. I wish to use an illustration here: the situation was also calm and under control in the Jewish ghettos, but life was not tolerable.”

No parallel

“I do not wish to draw a parallel between life in the Jewish ghettos and that in the townsships in the Western Cape. It would be unrealistic to do so.

“But I am using this example to illustrate the danger of assuming that calm means absence of suffering, frustration and anger.”

Mrs Taylor said she knew from clinical experience that feelings of underlying bitterness must find expression sooner or later, and that if no direct expression was possible for the adult, it would in some way find expression in the behaviour of the young.

“I suggest this is what has happened in our townships.”

Outline

Mr Francois Theron, a junior lecturer in the UCT School of Social Work, gave what he described as a documentary outline of the sequence and the major causes of Black unrest in South Africa as viewed by nine commissions of inquiry appointed by the State, from the Roberts Commission on the Bulhoek disturbances in 1921, to the Snyman Commission on the Paarl riots in 1962.

“It is my considered opinion, based on scientific study and on practical experience and observation,” he said, “that the basic grievances, reported by previous commissions of inquiry, exist today to a more urgent extent than in the past.”

“No attempt was made to recognize people’s preferences, associates, antecedents or individuality. The rich, warm network of human relationships that had bound people together by means of informal and peaceful community controls was missing in the new environments.”
Survey hits at damp African housing

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A study recently made of the living conditions of African migrant workers on the Cape Peninsula has revealed that as many as 80 per cent of them are living in conditions of squalor. The report, based on a survey of conditions in the Cape Peninsula, said no man should have to suffer the privations of a social, unhealthy, and often unhealthy, condition. Overcrowding was noted throughout the area.

However, there was a growing realisation by the larger, more progressive companies that poor housing conditions were economically counter-productive. An example of counter-productive dwelling units, the report noted, was the recently built dormitories in Section 2, Guguletu. These were directly responsible for preventing employees from going to work.

Constant dampness created by inadequate ventilation and poor ventilation made water consumption of the low roofs. This resulted in a marked reduction in the number of employees who worked on the premises and those remaining there were prone to other diseases.

Most dormitories were cold and poorly lit. The workers were genuinely dissatisfied with their living conditions, and the report said the amount of water used during the second half of the year showed that conditions in the townships were unacceptable to those living there.

The report says certain minimum living requirements should be compulsory in all accommodation, and makes several recommendations. These include the division of all dormitories into separate rooms. Each room should have a window; two-tier beds should be scrapped; floors should be adequately treated, and all dormitories should have ceilings.
Migrant living conditions are poor — survey

THE average type of accommodation offered to Black migrant workers in the Cape Peninsula does not cater for the basic living needs of a human being, according to a report by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town department of economics.

The report, based on a survey of the living conditions of migrant workers in the Peninsula, said no man should have to spend his working life in the poor and often unhealthy conditions provided by current accommodation.

However, there was a growing realization by the larger, more progressive companies that poor living conditions were economically counter-productive.

An example of counter-productive dwelling units was evident in recently built dormitories in Section two, Guguletu. These were directly responsible for preventing employees from going to work.

Ventilation

Constant dampness, created by inadequate ventilation, caused water to condense on the low roofs which resulted in flu outbreaks among workers and left them prone to other diseases. Most of the dormitories were at best cold and considerably draughty.

The workers were genuinely dissatisfied with their living conditions, and the events of the second half of this year were evidence that conditions in the townships were far from acceptable to those living there.

The report says certain minimum living requirements should be compulsory in all accommodation, and makes several recommendations.

These include the division of all dormitories into separate rooms, each room should have a window, two-tier bunks should be scrapped, floors should be adequately covered, and all dormitories should have ceilings.

Above: The inside of an employer's temporary dormitory shed in flyanga. The migrant workers have erected ponchos in the sheds. These pictures were among a collection taken by the Southern Labour and Development Research Unit of the department of economics at the University of Cape Town as part of a report on the living conditions of migrant workers in the Peninsula.

Top left: The four-storey blocks of flats with rooms for two men are very much in demand and always full.

Top centre: The inside of a dormitory in one of the Peninsula's Black townships. There was one light bulb to each dormitory and no plugs to enable the dwellers to use the electricity, according to the report.

Top right: The outside of two-storey flats in Langa.
BLACK LEADER BACKS OLIVIER INQUIRY CALL

The Argus Political Staff

A PROMINENT African leader, the Rev Heniel Mamabolo, has supported a call from Professor N. J. J. Olivier, the United Party's chief spokesman on urban African affairs, for an independent commission of inquiry into the latest violence in Nyanga.

Mr Mamabolo said today there was an urgent need for an inquiry "so that the people who know the truth can come forward and tell it."

He is chairman of Langanya, the body representing African leaders from Cape Town's three African townships. He is also head of the African Ministers' Fraternal.

Local African leaders, Mr Mamabolo said, should be appointed to sit on the commission and witnesses should not be intimidated.

'I believe the police did not do their job of protecting innocent people and property properly, and many of the residents feel the same. It was necessary for this matter to be looked into,' Mr Mamabolo said.

CALL FOR TALKS

Professor Olivier has also called for talks between Black leaders, the police and concerned Whites to seek ways of preventing further violence.

He said in a statement that the most recent events in the Black townships of the Peninsula were 'matters of the gravest concern to all thinking South Africans and to the people of Cape Town in particular.'

These events had resulted in the death and injury of many people, the destruction of property and the fleeing of hundreds of families from the areas of conflict.

The human suffering endured by these people, many of them completely innocent victims, cries out for understanding, consideration and assistance,' Professor Olivier said.

There was confusion about the causes of the recent disturbances. Some people blamed the militant young Blacks; others the contract workers and still others the riot police."

"Professor Olivier said that whatever the true facts were, there seemed to be a general consensus among the permanent residents of the Black townships that the police had failed in their duty to protect innocent people.

"If this is so, there is obviously a serious breakdown in the maintenance of law and order which should receive immediate attention as a matter of urgent priority," Professor Olivier said.

Professor Olivier said that in view of the large number of deaths and injuries, the large-scale burning of houses and material losses suffered by people, the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry seemed to be called for.

"The Cillie commission would hopefully lay bare the long-term causes that led to the recent spate of riots in a large number of Black townships."

A LONG WAY

The events of the past few days in the Peninsula, however, had been of such a nature that the immediate appointment of a separate commission of inquiry would go a long way towards restoring calm and peaceful conditions and to restore confidence in the police.

He added that a distressing aspect of the situation seemed to be the absence of constructive leadership and the lack of communication between various people and groups, including the Black community on the one hand and the police and authorities on the other.
R2000, gifts for Nyanga

MORE than R2 000 in cash has already been given for the relief of distress in Nyanga, while food, clothing and blankets have been donated to help meet immediate needs, made more urgent by the cold and rainy weather.

All is quiet in the townships today, and community leaders said the immediate public response to appeals for help had ensured that hundreds of hungry people had been fed.

MUSLIM APPEAL
An appeal to the Muslim community to help meet Nyanga's needs has been made by Mr S. Sera, member for the Cape Provincial Board of the Islamic Council of South Africa, who said that action would be taken through the Muslim Assembly and the Community Action Trust in Cape Town.

The collection point is at the Muslim Assembly Centre, 2 Dobson Road, Athlone (telephone Mr A. Davids, the assembly's Director of Social Services 67-4021).

Preliminary surveys by Bishop Parick Matolongwe, Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, and the Rev Johannes Thabala, Methodist superintendent in Langa, indicated that those in need numbered hundreds, and not thousands as first thought.

People are now beginning to return to their homes, even if these are damaged,' Mr Thabala said today. 'While the overall problem is not as bad as it appeared, it should be remembered that in the destroyed and damaged houses whole families have lost everything they possessed.'

In addition to the R500 from the Mayor's Relief Fund to the Red Cross appeal yesterday, Hackers, the clothing chain-store, bought food to the value of R500 through Kupugani for distribution to the victims of violence at Nyanga.

The Rev David Prior, rector of St John's Parish, Wynberg, said his parish had given R250 this week.

Township repair bill could hit rents

RAISING the R500 000 needed to repair houses damaged by fire during the December unrest in Nyanga could have a serious impact on the rents of houses in the Black townships, Mr N. C. Lomnitz, financial director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today.

Mr Lomnitz said that unless the money could be raised by donations from the public he saw such a step as inevitable. The procedure which had to be followed to increase rents usually took about three months.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC
He said that of 860 people whose homes had been affected, 460 had had their houses destroyed and needed alternative accommodation.

Repeating his appeal for public donations to assist the board with its housing task, Mr Lomnitz said that the Bantu Affairs budget did not provide for an emergency of these proportions.

FOR COOKING
Mrs Barbara Broer, director of Kupugani and organiser of the overall relief campaign, stressed the need for cooking and eating utensils, and paraffin pressure stoves. To help people build temporary accommodation, cash would be welcome as well as gifts of iron or fibreglass sheeting, timber, nails and hammers.

Telephone numbers for inquiries are 6-3878 (overall fund), 71-7170 (Red Cross), 53-2973 (Bantu Affairs Administration Board welfare service).
Residents cannot build elsewhere

Staff Reporter

NYANGA residents in need of accommodation as a result of last weekend's unrest will not be allowed to build temporary homes in Langa or Guguletu, as stated by the acting chief director of the Urban Affairs Administration Board, Mr F J van Heelan on Wednesday.

Mr Van Heelan said yesterday that his statement was the result of an "unfortunate mistake on my part".

On Wednesday he told the Cape Times in a telephone interview that it had been decided to allow people in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest to erect temporary structures at the homes of friends in Langa and Guguletu, provided that the structures were safe and did not constitute a fire hazard.

Mr P S Petersen, director of labour and community services at the BAAB, said yesterday, however, that there had been a "misunderstanding" between officials of the BAAB.

He said the BAAB's "concession" was in fact that Nyanga residents in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest could now erect temporary structures in the backyards of their sites in Nyanga where their previous houses had been either damaged or destroyed.

He said this had been decided lest the situation "get out of control" with Nyanga residents building "all kinds of structures in Cape Town's various Black townships and the BAAB not being able to keep control.

He emphasized that Nyanga residents must report to the Nyanga office of the BAAB before building such structures so that assistance could be given, procedures explained and so that the building could be done under proper supervision.

Mr Petersen said that from the observer's point of view, yesterday
Black students warn workers

STUDENT LEADERS and residents in the Peninsula's African townships warned migrant workers this week that their internal campaign would continue unless the workers showed their solidarity with the Black cause and destroyed their stocks of liquor.

In an interview conducted just outside Guguletu on Tuesday night, four African men said township residents did not want to become involved in internal fighting because that could only damage their goal of equal rights for all.

But they had this message for the migrant workers, or "white caps": "Get rid of your liquor now and show you are with us if you want to enjoy the privileges of a just society."

One of the spokesmen said...
Homeless can build shacks in Langa, Guguletu

By MIGNONNE CROZIER

THE ACTING chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr F J van Eeden, announced yesterday that Nyanga residents in need of accommodation as a result of unrest at the weekend could build temporary homes in Langa and Guguletu.

Mr Van Eeden said the repair and rebuilding of damaged property in the township — he estimated that R34 000 was the damage caused to houses alone — would be a “massive task” and it would be a long time before order could be restored from the “chaos.”

He said he and a colleague decided yesterday to allow people in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest to erect temporary structures at the homes of friends in Langa and Guguletu.

Homes in these townships, he said, were situated on fairly big sites and there was sufficient room on each site to erect a further structure. This could be permitted provided the structures were safe and did not constitute fire hazards.

Mr Van Eeden advised employers who wanted to assist their workers, to do so by giving them materials such as poles, nails, sheets of corrugated iron and doors and windows, so that they could build such structures.

But he advised employers who were approached by employees for such assistance to check with the board to ascertain whether employees’ homes had in fact been damaged in the unrest.

He said his board had a list of all the houses destroyed, badly damaged or slightly damaged in the unrest.

Mr Van Eeden said damage estimated at R340 000 had been caused to married quarters in Nyanga between December 25 and 27, and damage estimated at R10 000 to the single quarters there.

He said that after an inspection of the township on Monday, he found that 31 houses were destroyed by fire, 58 were badly damaged and 36 slightly damaged. Private vehicles were burnt out and five hostels had been burnt down.

No damage

He said there had been no damage to property in Langa or Guguletu, and some of the houses damaged in Nyanga were burnt on Monday when a strong wind revived some of the smouldering fires from the night before.

Mr Van Eeden said the board was planning to make another, house-to-house, inspection of Nyanga this week and it could be found then that these figures were not entirely accurate.

He estimated that 846 people had left the township as a result of the unrest and that 486 people were homeless. However, with the board’s “operation clean-up”, many were beginning to return to the township.

Meanwhile, he added, damage estimated at R46 000 had been caused to single quarters in Nyanga between December 25 and 27 during the unrest, which he said, was an indication of what residents of the single quarters ignored the calls of Nyanga residents and students to stay away from work.

He said 23 hostels were burnt out during that period while no damage had been caused to married quarters in the township.

nivals

stricted

The Western Cape will enjoy a tomorrow, and all Coon

plating in the Cape for all be closed for the day,

s in the Cape would be open

post office and Government

Major Coon Carnivals in the word from the Minister of

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ble and Athlone, which means

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sympathetic

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talk individually to the stadium.

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named in Athlone. One of the

Mrs C Banoo, said this was

, but it was hoped that the

the Minister to allow ticket-


Public urged to aid relief

Residents returning

30/12/76

Staff Reporter

THE Acting Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Ted Maunder, yesterday appealed to Capetonians to assist people who suffered losses in last weekend’s unrest which left 26 people dead and more than 106 injured.

In a statement, Mr Maunder said he had considered the need to establish a fund for the relief of those people who have suffered the loss of their houses and possessions in the disturbances last weekend.

He did not intend launching a separate fund on behalf of the City, he said.

“Instead,” the statement continued, “I would ask all persons desirous of rendering assistance in the way of a financial contribution or food, clothing or furniture to do this through the Red Cross or other agency known to be assisting those who have been dispossessed.”

NYANGA RESIDENTS, who fled from their homes during fighting over the Christmas weekend, began returning to the township yesterday.

Speaking from the township last night, Bishop Patrick Makonde said people were “trickling back”.

This confirmed the opinion of a senior Bantu Administration Board official who said earlier in the day that there were signs of a return.

He predicted that more people would return over the next few days and said some had come to the Board offices asking for aid.

Meanwhile, a network of depots to collect, food, clothing, blankets, cooking utensils and building materials for the relief of Nyanga residents has been set up in the Peninsula.

The depots are in

- Wynberg at Red Cross House, Broad Road (telephone 71-7170).
- Surrey Estate at the Methodist Church (telephone 672011).
- Mowbray at the Christian Institute, Long Street (telephone 689708).
- Cape Town at the Methodist Church, Buitenkant Street (telephone 411278).
- St James Church, St James Road (telephone 441826).
- Observatory at the Methodist Church, Ixwell Street (telephone 552676).

Continued on page 2
DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2535
31 December 1976
BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE DIAMOND FIELDS AREA: REDEFINITION
OF BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA KNOWN AS
VALSPAN, SITUATE AT JAN KEMPORDP

I. Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)(b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Diamond Fields Area at Jan Kempdorp, which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area known as Valspan in terms of section 2 (1) (a) (b) of the said Act.

Government Notice 609, dated 24 April 1964, is hereby withdrawn.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy of Bantu Affairs.

(File A6/5/24)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, being portion of Site 157 (a portion of Site 1) Vaalharts Settlement B., in the Administrative District of Barkly-West, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, within the administrative area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Diamond Fields Area at Jan Kempdorp, shown on a sketch-map which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director, Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Diamond Fields Area, at Kimberley, and defined as follows:

Beginning at Beacon D placed according to survey records 1497/76; thence in an easterly direction to Beacon C placed according to survey records 1497/76; thence in a southeasterly direction to Beacon C according to Diagram 305/63; thence in a westerly direction of 78° 30' 00" to the intersection with the eastern boundary fence of the canal; thence in a northerly along the eastern boundary fence of the canal to the first mentioned Beacon D placed according to Survey Records 1497/76.

GOEWEREMENTSKENNISGEGWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 2535
31 December 1976
DIAMANTVELDGEBIED: HERTOMSKRYWING VAN
BANTOWOONGEBIED BEKEND AS VALSPAN,
GELIEK TE JAN KEMPDORP

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoebelewe, omskryf hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoebeleweadministrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hem verleent by artikel 2 (1)(b) van die Bantoe (Stadigegebied) Konsolidasiwet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae heur, geleë binne die regiegte van die Bantoebeleweadministrasieraad vir die Diamantveldgebied te Jan Kempdorp, wat kragtens die bepaling van artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet as 'n Bantoebelewegebied bekend as Valspan bepaal en afgesonder is.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoebelewe

(Bylae A6/5/24)

IN SKEERE STUK GROND, SYDSE GDEDETTJE VAN PERCEEL 157
GDEDETTJE VAN PERCEEL 1) VAALHARTSADSENSETTEMENT B., IN DIE
ADMINISTRATiewe DISTRIPY TE BARTY-LY-WYS, PROVINSE THE
KNAP DIE GRIEK HOOP, BINNE DIE ADMINISTRATiewegebied TE
BANTOEBELEWEADSENSETTEMENT B., IN DIE DIAMANTVELD-
GEBIEDE TE JAN KEMPDEP, SOMS GEOM ON "N SKETAKA WAT
IN DIE KAMERE VAN DISSIE AGENDIASIE, BANTOEBELEWE-
ADSENSETTEMENT B., IN DIE DIAMANTVELDgebied, TE KIM-
BERLEY, BIEWAAR, EN AS VOLG OMSKRYF:

Begin by Baken D soos geplaas volgens Meestakke
F497/76, daardran in 'n oostelike rigting tot by Baken
C soos geplaas volgens Meestakke F497/76; daardran
in 'n suidelike rigting tot by Baken C soos geplaas
Kaat
30° 00' in 'n noordelike rigting langs die
suidelike grens van die kanaal; daardran in 'n noordelike rigting langs die
easterly grens van die kanaal tot by eersgenoemde
Baken D soos geplaas volgens Meestakke F497/76.
Residents cannot build elsewhere

Staff Reporter

NYANGA residents in need of accommodation as a result of last weekend's unrest will not be allowed to build temporary homes in Langa or Guguletu, as stated by the acting chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr F J van Eeden, on Wednesday.

Mr Van Eeden said yesterday that his statement was the result of an "an unfortunate mistake on my part".

On Wednesday he told the Cape Times in a telephone interview that he had been decided to allow people in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest to erect temporary structures at the homes of friends in Langa and Guguletu, provided that the structures were safe and did not constitute a fire hazard.

Mr P S Pietersen, director of labour and community services at the BAAB, said yesterday, however, that there had been a "misunderstanding" between officials of the BAAB.

He said the BAAB's "concession" was in fact that Nyanga residents in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest could now erect temporary structures in the backyards of their houses in Nyanga where their previous homes had been either damaged or destroyed.

He said this had been decided last the situation "got out of control" with Nyanga residents building "all kinds of structures" in Cape Town's various Black townships and the BAAB not being able to keep control.

He emphasized that Nyanga residents must report to the Nyanga office of the BAAB before building such structures so that assistance could be given, procedures explained and so that the building could be done under "proper conditions".

Mr Pietersen said that from observations made yesterday morning it appeared that a number of Nyanga residents were returning to their township. A number of families had approached the Board, he said, and had been issued with materials to help them build new homes.

Owing to yesterday's rain he did not think that they would have been able to start erecting structures yesterday.

Mr Pietersen said the single men rendered homeless by the recent rioting had been provided with beds from other hostel schemes and had been accommodated in temporary asbestos buildings erected by various employers and now awaiting demolition.

Mr Van Eeden confirmed the BAAB's "concession" outlined by Mr Pietersen.
URBAN AFRICAN
CAPE
1977
NYANGA AID CALL RAISES R6 000

ORGANISERS of the Nyanga appeal said today there had been an excellent response from the public and the cash relief fund was approaching R6 000 while large quantities of food and clothing had already been distributed in the African township.

All is quiet in the township today after a night of heavy police patrols through the Peninsula's Black townships.

A loud chorus of metallic drums rang out through the township soon after midnight as Nyanga residents ushered in the New Year in the traditional way, beating paraffin drums and firing shots to the ringing of church bells.

However, few residents ventured beyond their front doors and a feeling of tension hung over the usually jubilant New Year celebrations.

30 children

Bishop Patrick Matolongwe, Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, said that the relief operation was progressing 'extremely well' and all those in need of food were being fed.

He said there had been an excellent response by the public to appeals for aid.

In the pre-New Year tension in the township yesterday about 30 frightened African children arrived at the Christian Institute offices in Mowbray and had to be accommodated and looked after.

The Women's Peace Movement is standing by to start an accommodation centre for children in a Rondebosch hall should it be necessary.

Mrs Barbara Cleave, chairman of the movement, has appealed to members who would be willing to help run the centre to contact her as soon as possible.

In an independent effort the Cape Muslim community has collected R1 500 towards meeting the needs of distressed Nyanga residents.

The Muslim effort is coordinated through the Community Action Trust in Cape Town.

People wishing to make a donation should contact Mr A. David, the assembly's director of social services, at 67-5201.

Meanwhile, the Cape Muslim Umma, a branch of the international Islamic movement, Al-Jihad, has appealed to its members to donate towards the alleviation of suffering of Black Muslims who have been the victims of rioting in the Cape Peninsula's African townships.

Telephone numbers for inquiries are 51-3824 and 25-7266.

Bishop Matolongwe said that most of the people who initially fled from the Nyanga violence and arson had 'tricked' back into the township although many of those whose homes had been destroyed were still staying with relatives and friends in other townships.

Materials

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) has already distributed large quantities of building materials to residents whose houses were destroyed by arson.

On Friday, Mr F. J. van Eeden, acting chief director of the BAAB, said these residents could erect temporary structures in the backyards of their houses.

Several residents have already begun erecting structures while others have repaired leaking roofs with building materials provided by the board and by employers.

The director of Kupugani, Mrs Barbara Broer, and a spokesman for the Red Cross today renewed their appeal for donations.

Loans

The board has still to consider how it is going to finance the cost of the damage. This will be done in consultation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development before finality can be reached.

Should it be necessary to raise economic loans to finance expenditure it is only reasonable to assume that in view of high interest rates it could have an impact on rentals, he said.

Telephone numbers for inquiries are 6-3378 over all. 56-2969. The board is not accepting applications and will not process any for the foreseeable future.
PORT ELIZABETH — Black primary school pupils in Port Elizabeth townships started filtering back to school yesterday for the first time since the September boycott. But for the most part, high schools remained empty.

At the same time, a normal bus service was restored to the townships yesterday morning after buses had been running only to the perimeter of the area on police instructions during much of the weekend.

The Port Elizabeth Circuit Inspector, Mr Steve Buys, said although yesterday’s total attendance was not big, it was encouraging.

"It is a start. The hope is that by the end of the week there will be many more. It was good to see the interest shown by those parents who brought their children and remained with them for some time. It shows their recognition of the importance of education for their children’s future."

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, Brig J. C. de Klerk, said there had been no trouble at yesterday’s reopening of schools. The early reopening is an attempt by the Department of Bantu Education to salvage a year’s schooling for about 33,000 of the 38,000 pupils who boycotted classes during the last quarter of 1977 and failed to write their final internal examinations. After four weeks intensive revision, they will be allowed to write the 1977 examinations starting on January 30. — DDC:SAFA.
Wages — and a curt note — after 31 years’ service

A 74-YEAR-OLD Guguletu woman — forced last year through ill health to drop her job as a domestic — left with only her month’s wages and the curt note ‘and no more money now’ from the Newlands widow she had served for 31 years.

The former domestic is Elizabeth Masiza, a woman who suffers from arthritis.

According to Miss Masiza, she has not yet received her Government pension. She says she is partially dependent on her daughter Constance, a Point domestic, who provides some support on her week wage.

July last year Masiza’s attempts to get her employer to give her a pension or a financial aid for her long illness fell flat. She got was a promise of R5.

HER VICTIM

Miss Masiza, a weak domestic worker, asked for help to Miss Gweshe, the head of the Guguletu Domestics’ Centre.

Masiza said she was yet to receive the support the Government’s very small pension.

According to Miss Masiza, she left her job in June last year when she became ill.

When she asked her employer to pay her a pension, she said she was told to apply for a Government pension from Langa.

Miss Masiza said she had been ill for two weeks and had been given refuge by her friends.

LIFE A HOLIDAY

‘Elizabeth didn’t need a holiday like other servants. Her whole life was a holiday,’ the employer said.

‘I was kind and just to her. She’s not told you all the benefits she’s had. She’s only told you the things that aren’t so good. I’m very tired of her now. She’s been useless to me for years and I kept her on.’

The employer said she instructed Miss Masiza to apply for a Government pension because a private pension would stop when she died.

By Margaret McNally

MISS Elizabeth Masiza, a 74-year-old former domestic worker, left the widow who had employed her with only her month’s wages — all she had to show for 31 years’ service.
Blacks called work-shy

QUEENSTOWN — Blacks on the Border are not interested in working, according to two wine farmers from the Western Cape, who have been trying to recruit farm contract labour.

"Good and willing labour is just about impossible to find here," said Mr. F. Fouche and Mr. P. de Villiers of Worcester.

"People just don't seem to be interested in work anymore. All they want to do is loaf around drinking cheap liquor and watching their families starve.

"Yet we pay our contract labourers good wages, feed them, house them and give them free transport both ways.

"We even allow them to keep cattle and fatten them on our farms," they said.

According to a Department of Labour official, farm labour was plentiful five years ago.

Recruiting agents for mining and engineering projects say response to the demand for contract labour is rapidly diminishing, the official said. — DDR.
560 are detained

The Argus Crime Reporter

MORE than 560 Africans have been detained — the majority in connection with infringements of influx control measures — during routine inspections in the White residential areas of the Peninsula since Monday.

A spokesman for the Cape Bantu Administration Board said the inspections had nothing to do with the police sweep in Langa early yesterday morning when 95 people were arrested on a variety of charges.

According to the spokesman, inspectors detained 147 on Monday, 153 on Tuesday and 166 yesterday, a total of 466.

In addition, inspectors found 100 citizens of the Republic of Transkei who were in possession of Transkei passports but did not have the necessary endorsements in their passports.

TRANSKEIANS

These Transkei citizens were taken to the board's offices in Langa to have the necessary endorsements entered on their passports.

The other 458 Africans would be charged with being in the Peninsula without the necessary permits. They would probably be fined and told to leave the area, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the inspections were continuing.

LANGA ARRESTS

Meanwhile, the police are still questioning some of the 95 people they arrested in Langa early yesterday morning.

Some have already been charged and have appeared in court on a variety of charges ranging from being in the Peninsula without proper permits.
Department of Bantu Administration and Development

No. 31  14 January 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE KAROO AREA. RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATED AT ABERDEEN, BEAUFORT WEST, BRITSTOWN, COLESBERG, DE AAR, GRAAFF-REINET, HANKEY, HANOVER, HUMANSDORP, KARIEDOUW, JANSENVILLE, JEFFREYSBAAI, MIDDELBURG, MURRAYSBURG, NOUPOORT, OUDISHOORN, PEARSTON, PHILIPSTOWN, PETRUSVILLE, RICHMOND, STEYTLERVILLE AND VICTORIA WEST.

In terms of the provisions of section 22 (1) (b) read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), it is hereby determined—

(a) that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situated in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas or any other person who is required or compelled to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the regulations governing the control and supervision of an urban Bantu residential area and relevant matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, shall, with effect from 1 February 1977 pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the superintendent of the Bantu residential area in which the property is situated, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 26 inclusive, hereeto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) that the regulations specified in Schedule 27 hereeto, are hereby repealed in terms of the provisions of section 22 (3) (f) of the above-mentioned Act.

Tariff of Charges

Schedule 1

Aberdeen Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

(1) Residential site: R3.75.
(2) Business site: R6.
SCHEDULE 2
Beaufort-West Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R4,75.
(2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 3
Britesberg Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R5,30.
(2) Business site: R10.

SCHEDULE 4
Colesberg Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R4,87.
(2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 5
De Aar Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R6,38.
(2) Business site: R10.

SCHEDULE 6
Graaff Reinet Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R3,86.
(2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 7
Hankey Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R5,03.
(2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 8
Hanover Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R4,06.
(2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 9
Hummershoop Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R6,13.
(2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 10
Kareedouw Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R5,11.
(2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 11
Jansenville Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R5,30.
(2) Business site: R10.

SCHEDULE 12
Jeffreys Bay Bantu Residential Area
Site rent, per site per month:
(1) Residential site: R5,30.
(2) Business site: R6.
BYLAE 13

Middelburg-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R5,30.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 14

Murraysburg-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R4,91.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 15

Nonoord-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R6,06.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

BYLAE 16

Oudshoorn-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 17

Pearston-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R4,97.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 18

Phillipstown-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R5,30.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 19

Pietrustville-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R5,30.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 20

Richmond-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R8,07.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

BYLAE 21

Steylerville-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R4,70.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 22

Victoria-West-Bantoewoongebied
Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:
(1) Woongebruik: R5,30.
(2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 23

HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS BETAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEOONGEBIEDE BINNE DIE REIGEBIED VAN DIE RAAD

1. Loseerderspermit.
   Gelde betaalbaar soos deur die Raad voorgeskryw volgens regulerings 20 (2) (e) van Hoofstuk 2 van Goowerningskennisgewing R. 1306 van 14 Junie 1968.
2. Verbyfpermits met indien permis vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R.1.
3. Duplikaatdokumente, per afskrif: R.0,35.
4. Huurgelde vir geboeie aangegaan deur die Raad. Huurgelde betaalbaar bykomend by die persecelhuur soos uiteengesit in Bylae 1 tot en met 22.

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<th>Huurgelde betaalbaar per maand per gebou</th>
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BYLAE 24
BEGAAPPLAAS- EN OPGRAMMINGSELDE BETAAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEOENWONGBEBIEDE BINNE DIE REEGSGBIED VAN DIE RAAD

2. Opgraving en opmaak van grafies.

Gelder is betaalbaar soos deur die Raad bepaal insoveel regulessie 41 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goeewerkskennisregulessie R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

BYLAE 25
HUURGELDE BETAAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEOENWBEBIEDE BINNE DIE REEGSGBIED VAN DIE RAAD VIR HUISVESTING VOORSIEN VIR WERKNEREMIS DEUR WERKGEVERS

1. Huisvesting wat vir werknemers voorsien word deur hul werkgewers

Die tarief betaalbaar deur elke werknemer woonagig in die gebou wat deur sy werkgewer opgerig of voorsien is, sal diezelfde wees as die tarief betaalbaar deur 'n enkeloplopende loser wat in dieselfde woongebied woon. Die tarief moet deur die Raad voorgeskryf word in soveel regulessie 20 (2) (c) van Hoofstuk 2 van Goeewerkskennisregulessie R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

2. Huisvesting wat deur die Raad vereis word

Die tarief soos bedoel in item 1 van hierdie Bylae plus 'n bedrag gebaseer op die tarief vir huise deur die Raad aangegaan.

BYLAE 26
KERKPERSEELHUIS BETAAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEOENWBEBIEDE BINNE DIE REEGSGBIED VAN DIE RAAD

Huurgelde soos gereelde tussen huurder en verhuurder.

SCHEDULE 24
CEMETARY AND EXHUMATION FEES PAYABLE IN ALL THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

1. Cemetery fees as prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.
2. Exhumation and Opening of Graves.

The fees payable shall be fixed by the Board in terms of regulation 41 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

SCHEDULE 25
RENTALS PAYABLE IN ALL THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD FOR ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS

1. Accommodation provided for employees by their employers

The tariff payable by each employee residing in the building which has been erected or provided by his employer, shall be the same as the tariff payable by a single lodger residing in the same residential area. The tariff shall be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 20 (2) (c) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

2. Accommodation provided by the Board

The tariff referred to in item 1 of this Schedule, plus an amount based on the tariff for houses purchased by the Board.

SCHEDULE 26
CHURCH SITE RENT PAYABLE IN ALL THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

Rent as agreed upon between lessee and lessor.
CAPE TOWN The acting chief director of the Bantu Affairs Board in the Cape, Mr. J. van Eeden, yesterday confirmed that board inspectors had detained 689 'non-bantus' White in residential areas in the Peninsula since Monday.

The majority were arrested in connection with infringements of influx control measures, while a large number were Transkei citizens whose passports were not endorsed.

The Transkeians were taken to the board's offices in Long to have their passports endorsed.

Mr. van Eeden said the large number of people detained was not a weekly occurrence but a consequence of the inspectors' not having been able to make regular inspections because of the unrest.non - bantu. White, without necessary permits would probably be fined and told to leave the area.

(Sapa)
Township conditions shock inspectors

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Africa Mr. R. c/o SALDRO
Aires Mr. A. Dunbrody Esq.
Antrobus Mr. G. Economics
Archer Mr. S. c/o School
Artington Mr. A. P.O. Box 375
Artington Mrs. L. P.O. Box 375
Baffoe Mr. F. The Nation
Bates Mr. R. 14 Park Crescent
Behrmann Prof. H. University of U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
Birt Mr. M. c/o School
Bloch Mr. N. c/o SALDRO
Boonzaier Mr. E. 2 Bartholomew
Botha Mr. D. c/o Die Post
Boyle Mr. B. c/o The Star
Bowery Mr. W. Wesbrooke
Brokebsha Prof. D. Dept. of Biology
Brown Mr. P. P.O. Box 78
Bromberger Mr. N. 70 Wilmot Street
Budiender Ms. D. c/o U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
Christie Mr. R. 20 College Street
Clarke Mr. D. c/o Dept. of Agriculture
Cummings Ms. P. 37 Christmas Street
Dinnell Mr. M. c/o City of Natal
Dorrington Dr. J. P.O. Box 375
Dorrington Mrs. P.O. Box 375
Evans Mr. A. P.O. Box 375
Finlay Mr. W. Tue Matador
Ford Mr. Cape Midland Board, P.O. Box 14024
Fiske Mr. S. 6 Paton Street
Freman Mr. N. c/o Saleroom
Gebhardt Ms. B. P.O. Box 469, WINDHOEK, N.W.A.
Report names worst townships

GOVERNMENT health inspectors this week labelled black townships in Grahamstown the worst in the country.

A report revealed:
- In the Deed Horse Cliff area an average of 74 people are living on plots without services in slums 600 metres from clean water.
- In the Fingo location, a single plot is housing enough families for resettlement in 48 houses.

- A total of 1,289 blacks were squeezed into 1.5 hectares in the old cemetery area.

The report urges priority action by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.
BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE MIDLANDS AREA—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE—

(1) URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATED AT ADELAIDE, ALEXANDRIA, ALICE-DEALE, BATHURST, BEDFORD, COOKHOUSE, CRA-DOCK, DESPATCH, PORT BEAUFORT, GRAHAMSTOWN, KIRKWOOD, PATerson, PORT ALFRED, PORT ELIZABETH, RIEBEEK-OOS, SEYMOUR, SOMERSET EAST ANI Uitenhage; AND THE

(2) EMERGENCY CAMP SITUATE AT KENTON-ON-SEA

I. Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), as amended by section 4 of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1976 (Act 92 of 1976), do hereby—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas and the emergency camp at Kenton-on-Sea, or any other person who is required or obliged to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, and in the case of occupiers of the above-mentioned emergency camp, in terms of the Regulations for the Administration, Maintenance, Sanitation and Health of the Emergency Camp for Bantu, Kenton-on-Sea, published under Government Notice 1142, dated 2 August 1963, shall, with effect from 1 February 1977 pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the Superintendent of the Bantu residential area or the emergency camp, as the case may be, in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 20, inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), the regulations specified in Schedule 21 hereto in respect of urban Bantu residential areas as well as section 35 of Chapter 2 of the Regulations for the Administration, Maintenance, Sanitation and Health of the Emergency Camp for Bantu, Kenton-on-Sea, published under Government Notice 1142, dated 2 August 1963, in terms of section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951).

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE VIR DIE OOS-KAAPGEBIED.—HUIRUGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE SUIDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIED GELEE TE ALIWAL-NOORD, BARKLY-OOS, BURGERSDORP, CATHCART, CEDARVILLE, DORDRECHT, ELLIOT, HOFMEYR, INDWE, JAMESTOWN, KELWEG, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, KOKSTAD, KOMGA, LADY GREY, MACLEAR, MATATIELE, MOLTENO, OOS-LONDEN, PORT ST. JOHNS, QUEENSTOWN, RHODES, STEKSTROOM, STEYNSBURG, STUTTERHEIM, TARKASTAD, TYLDE, UGIE EN VENTERSTAD

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 22 (1) (b) gelee met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoe-woorde, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971) word—

(a) hierby bepaal dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiland gelee in bogenoemde Bantoe-woongebied of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalings van die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Siedelike Bantoe-woongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleentheid, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, by die kantoor van die superintendente van die Bantoe-woongebied waarin die eiland gelee is, met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977 aan begomeld: Raad die gelde soos uiteensig in Bylae 1 tot en met 29 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelever; ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aangeneem word, bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) die regulasie vermeld in Bylae 30 hiervan kragtens die bepalings van artikel 22 (3) (f) van bogenoemde Wet herroep.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EASTERN CAPE AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATED AT ALIWAL NORTH, BARKLY EAST, BURGERSDORP, CATHCART, CEDARVILLE, DORDRECHT, EAST LONDON, ELLIOT, HOFMEYR, INDWE, JAMESTOWN, KEI ROAD, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, KOKSTAD, KOMGA, LADY GREY, MACLEAR, MATATIELE, MOLTENO, QUEENSTOWN, RHODES, STEKSTROOM, STEYNSBURG, STUTTERHEIM, TARKASTAD, TYLDE, UGIE AND VENTERSTAD

In terms of the provisions of section 22 (1) (b) read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), it is hereby determined—

(a) dat elke regsterteëder of enige ander regsterteëder van enige eiendom gelee in die bogenoemde Bantoe-woongebieds of van enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalings van die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Siedelike Bantoe-woongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleentheid, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, by die kantoor van die superintendente van die Bantoe-woongebied waarin die eiendom gelee is, met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977 aan begomeld: Raad die gelde soos uiteensig in Bylae 1 tot en met 29 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie en enige ander dienste deur die Bantoe-woongebied gelever; en ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aangeneem word, betaalbaar is; en

(b) dat die regulasie vermeld in Bylae 30 hiervan kragtens die bepalings van artikel 22 (3) (f) van bogenoemde Wet herroep.
Rents up for 36,000 City families

Staff Reporter

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND families living in Cape Town council houses will have to pay higher rents from next month. The increases will range from 50c to R7.50 a month but only 187 tenants will be paying the R7.50. For 33,100 tenants, the increases will be below R3 per month.

A statement from the office of the Town Clerk said the council had "with great reluctance been obliged to increase the rents paid by its tenants. Factors which led to this included rises in administration and maintenance costs and insurance premiums and increases in contributions which had to be included in rents in lieu of rates and, in some cases, for electricity and water charges."

Burden

"The council is very much aware of the effect which increasing prices have had on householders and has resolved that no increases will exceed R7.50 a month so as to reduce as far as possible the additional burden which will be placed on its tenants."

The statement said the increases would come into effect from March 1. All tenants have been sent notices of the increases and how they will operate.

Sixty percent of tenants (21,435) will pay less than R1.50 extra; 92 percent (33,100) will pay less than R3 extra; 450 tenants will pay between R5 and R7.50 more and 187 will pay the maximum of R7.50."
Plattelanders — a forgotten people

LARGELY insulated from the political changes sweeping through South Africa and virtually ignored by the media, they are forgotten people. They are the platteland Africans. In the years since Sharpeville their kinsmen in the homelands and in the cities have acquired a political voice and made known their aspirations and grievances. But there are no legislative assemblies or urban councils for the platteland Africans and their voice has remained silent in an era which has spawned a new generation of leaders.

Yet platteland Africans form a significant portion of the African people. According to the 1970 census they numbered more than 3.6 million, or more than 23 per cent of the African population. Their economic role is not insignificant. As farm labourers they help to feed the growing South African population.

The 1913 Land Acts struck them a devastating blow. It prohibited Africans from owning land in the platteland. But more than that it largely eliminated the farming-on-the-half system, under which Africans farmed land in return for giving half of the produce to the White owner.

The 1938 Land Act was a follow-up blow. It provided for action against African labour tenants, people who were given a section of a farm in return for providing the owner with labour for part of the year. Amendments after 1948 and tighter administrative application of the law sent labour tenants into the dust of history.

Today most African plattelanders are landless farm labourers. Three factors combine to reduce their options to two alternatives — to remain on the farms as labourers like their fathers before them, or to leave for the already overcrowded homelands. The factors are:

- The pass laws, which make it virtually impossible for farm labourers to enter the towns and cities (including platteland corps, which are prescribed areas).
- Indebtedness to farm owners who often dig into their pockets to help their labourers in emergencies.
- Their families. No farm labourer who is head of a family living on a farm may leave the farm as long as his family remains there.

Restrictions on the right of farm labourers to sell their labour to the highest bidder in any sector of the economy are designed to keep their wages low.

An Agricultural Department survey of the north-west Free State, the Transvaal Highveld and the Western Transvaal showed that monthly cash wages in 1976-77 varied from R14.24 to R16.55. Wages in kind ranged from R20.50 to R21.50. Total wages were bracketed between R38.50 and R44.50.

The Department was quick to emphasise that living costs in the platteland are lower than in the cities, that farm labourers neither pay house rent nor fork out for transport costs. But it did not make the counterpoint: farm labourers, like the serfs of feudal times, are denied a choice.

Contract workers on the mines earn about R100 a month today, excluding food and accommodation. But it is not ordinarily an option open to farm workers. In terms of an agreement between the Chamber of Mines and the Agricultural Union, recruited farm labourers are not recruited by the mines.

**Miners**

For a married farm worker whose family lives with him, there is only one road to the mine. It runs through the homestead. The worker must take his family to a homestead, settle his family there and then volunteer as a recruit.

But there is a catch. Once the man settles in the homestead he may not bring his family back into the "White" areas. For the family it is virtually a one-way trip.

Farm workers face another major problem. It is that of ensuring that their sons and daughters are educated beyond primary school. Nowadays many farmers realise the value of providing farm schools for their workers' children. But most schools only go to Standard Three. For most children that marks the end.

Once an African farm child reaches Standard Four he becomes a problem to both his parents and the farmer if he wants to continue his education. Theoretically, he can go to the township school attached to the local platteland town but again there are obstacles. The first is the capacity of township schools. As the building of schools is tied by formula to the number of children of school-going age in the township, more often than not the schools are crowded to capacity.

The second is a ruling that farm children must walk to the town, then the school and not board in the township. That reduces the chances still further for children from distant farms.

These rules can be — and are — bent by sympathetic headmasters, township superintendents and administration board chiefs. But they are still there as a barrier to all but the most persistent parents, whose success often depends on winning the backing of the local farm owner.

But, whatever the short-term prospects of the platteland African, the long-term prognosis is more hopeful.

As more and more African farm workers move into responsible positions in farm management, particularly in the present period of growing mechanisation, their bargaining power increases. The tendency towards absenteeism by White farm owners improves their bargaining position still further.

A joke told in the Free State illustrates the point. Farmer: "Josiah! You know that field in the fields of the farm? We've got land in the fields where the land has gone up. The workers must take their family to a homestead, settle their families there and then volunteer as a recruit." Josiah: "What field, boss?"

Farmer: "What! Don't tell me YOU forgot to plant there this season."

But even the significant is the "beswarming" of the platteland. As more and more Whites leave the platteland for the towns and cities, the African platteland population continues to rise.

To quote figures tabulated by Prof P. J. van der Merwe, of the University of Pretoria: between 1921 and 1970, the White population in the Free State, platteland fell by 17,000, while that of Africans rose by 285,000. To put it differently: in 1951 there were less than seven African plattelanders to one White, while in 1970 the ratio was more than 15 to one.

The records of history prove that those who live and work on the land assess it eventually. There is no reason to believe South Africa should be any different... the 1913 Land Act notwithstanding.
Bantu townships and locations in Grahamstown area

*12. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether his Department received a report by health inspectors on conditions in Bantu townships and locations in the Grahamstown area; if so, what steps have been taken or are to be taken to remedy these conditions.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes. The Department is investigating the matter.
Housing plan for Langa

Staff Reporter

THE BANTU Affairs Administration Board is planning a R900 000 scheme to convert migrant worker accommodation in Langa into 1,700 semi-detached family homes.

The plan, which forms part of a report on housing conditions for Africans at present being considered by the board and which has been approved by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, according to the board, was outlined yesterday by the board's chief director, Mr A MacLachlan, and director of Labour and community services, Mr P S Pietersen.

Mr Pietersen said the plan would be tackled in two phases at the end of which 850 units, at present housing more than 13,000 migrant workers, would have been converted into 1,700 family houses.

In the first phase, 383 units would be altered, he said, to provide 766 houses. In the second phases, 467 units would be altered to provide 934 units.

2 bedrooms

Each house would contain two bedrooms, a sitting room, a kitchen, a toilet and a shower, with space in the shower for a bath to be installed.

About 13,600 migrant workers will be transferred from Langa to Ooguleta in the course of the alterations.

The ultimate idea of the scheme, he said, was to get all the single men out of Langa and to make Langa a "married" area.

Mr Pietersen said squatters would not be eligible for accommodation in the converted migrant workers' hostels in Langa.

See how they live—Cleave

Staff reporter

MRS BARBARA CLEAVE, head of the Peninsula's Women's Movement, yesterday appealed to people to go to Grassy Park and see the conditions under which 26 families were trying to live, following the demolition of their shacks by the Cape Divisional Council on Thursday.

By yesterday the families were still camping on the vacant plot in Klip Road, Grassy Park, where their shanty homes used to stand.

A mother, Miss Ann Johnson, was suffering from inflammation of the womb. She was treated at Victoria Hospital on Wednesday night.

Mrs Cleave told the Cape Times she was "absolutely shocked and horrified" by what she saw at the squatter camp yesterday.

Mr P S Pietersen (right), director of labour and community services in the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, with Mr A MacLachlan, chief director.
Incitement of Black contract workers

Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

Whether the Police have investigated allegations that members of the riot police incited contract workers in the Black townships in the Cape Peninsula to attack residents in these townships during the recent New Year weekend; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action is to be taken in regard to the findings; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes, but the investigations have not yet been concluded.
Black men not forced into boot – report

The report of the one-man commission of inquiry into an incident in which two Black men were allegedly forced into a car boot by members of the provincial traffic department was tabled by the administrator, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, in the Provincial Council last night.

Mr H. van Huyssteen, former Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, found that two Black men who were stopped by Provincial traffic officials on Settler's Way on July 6, 1976, were asked for their identity documents and where they lived, but all was in order.

Then explained to them, the 'freeway rules were ... and while this was happening, they sat on the boot.'

FRIENDLY

After the rules had been explained, they were bade farewell in a friendly manner, and the Black men went away together.

Although there was some laughing, there was no ridicule, he said.

No one was handcuffed, no one was forced into a boot, and no one was frightened or humiliated.

Mr van Huyssteen found there could have been no damage to race relations and that the facts as presented in the Cape Times were not a trustworthy version of the incident.

The traffic officers had not behaved unlawfully, apart from a possible absurdity of ordering, or telling the Black men to sit on the boot of the car.

Mr van Huyssteen recommended that no information be given to the Press before it has been properly investigated and considered, and that consideration be given to reporting the matter to the Newspaper Press Union.
Mlungisi Bantu residential area: Schools

Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(1) Whether schools at the Mlungisi Bantu residential area, Sutterheim, have water supplies for (a) drinking and (b) washing purposes; if so, what facilities do these supplies comprise;

(2) whether these schools have toilet facilities; if so, (a) what facilities and (b) how many pupils have to use these facilities.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1)(a) and (b) Yes. There are two schools in the Mlungisi residential area, viz. the Nomathemba Lower Primary School and the Mlungisi Higher Primary School. Each school has two taps in the streets adjoining the school. Water is obtained from these taps for drinking and washing purposes. The Bantu Affairs Administration Board is giving attention to the water reticulation in this area. R8 000 has been made available for this purpose.

(2) Yes.

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Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether discussions have taken place between the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the town council of Stutterheim on (a) the provision of water to the Mlungisi Bantu residential area and (b) the sewage disposal system for the area; if so, with what result;

(2) whether the existing water supplies have recently been tested; if not, why not; if so,

(3) (a) what was the result of the test and (b) what steps have been taken as a result of the test;

(4) what is the intention of the Board in regard to the future of Mlungisi.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, only in regard to (a). The Town Council's decision is still being awaited.

(2) Yes.

(3) (a) The water was found to be unsuitable, but health hazards have not been experienced since the inception of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Eastern Cape.

(b) The Town Council has been requested to deliver purified water to the boundary of the location.

(4) The intention is to settle the residents in a township to be established on South African Bantu Trust land within easy reach of Stutterheim.

Mr. R. J. LORIMER: Mr. Speaker, rising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, can he inform the House when the new township's inception is envisaged?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Not at this stage.
Urban Bantu Councils/Bantu Advisory Boards

(543) Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) In respect of which areas in South Africa had (a) Urban Bantu Councils and (b) Bantu Advisory Boards been constituted at the latest date for which figures are available;

(2) what is the date in respect of which the figures are given.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (2).

The hon. member is referred to the reply to Question No. 388.

(b) Bantu Advisory Boards have been established for each urban Bantu residential area in terms of section 21 of the Bantu (Urban) Areas Consolidation Act, 25 of 1945, except in those areas where such boards have been substituted by Urban Bantu Councils.
Peninsula-born
but must leave

DOCUMENTS showing that a young Black girl born in the Peninsula has been given a temporary permit to reside in the area of her birth, have been given to The Argus by the Athlone Advice Office.

In its latest quarterly report, the Advice Office — operated jointly by the Black Echo and the SA Institute of Race Relations — said it was disturbing to note that Cape Town-born and bred Xhosa-speaking young people who applied for their identity documents were being given Transvaal travel documents instead.

The Argus was shown a temporary permit issued by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner in January to a girl born at The Strand in 1961, and who was required to apply for a Reference Book last year.

Instead, the 16-year-old girl was given a document marked 'temporary permit,' stating she was entitled to be in the Peninsula only until July 20.

The permit is marked 'Country or territory of origin — Transvaal.' It is signed by a homestead control officer.

The person concerned was born at The Strand but has lived in Cape Town since birth and attended school in the peninsula. She has never been outside the Peninsula, a spokesman of the Athlone Advice Office said.
Public telephones in Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga

670 Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

How many public telephones were there in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, respectively, as at 31 December 1976.

1. 1
2. 1
3. Both A and B are correct.
4. Neither A nor B is correct.
5. A is correct but B is incorrect.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Langa 9; Guguletu 2 and Nyanga 0 (the one that existed was destroyed during the riots and has not yet been replaced).

23. One reason why the quantity supplied is likely to be elastic in the short run.

(a) The supply curve of agricultural products is likely to be.
(b) Determined quantities supplied in year t+1.
(c) The demand model is based on the assumption that price in year t+1.

22. Consider the following statements:

1. A rise in output due to favourable weather conditions causes farmers to increase their income.
2. A fall in the demand for coffee per capita.
3. A fall in the demand for cups and saucers.
4. A rise in the demand for services of less than 10%.
5. A rise in the demand for cups and saucers.

21. Assume that the supply of maize is perfectly elastic. A decrease (shift to the left) in demand will

20. If the price elasticity of demand for coffee is 1.3, would a 10% increase in income cause a

19. Income increase by 10%. Suppose the demand for cups is income

18. We define an inferior good as one with
Mr. M. CADMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether he has received a letter on the subject of the Cillie Commission from the chairman of the Nyanga Action Committee;
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No.

(2) The Cillie Commission received a memorandum in connection with riots in Nyanga from the chairman of the Nyanga Action Committee. Negotiations are at present being conducted regarding the submission of statements of witnesses who wish to testify before the Commission.

---

3. Write briefly on the causes of urbanisation.
blocks with Transkei Fathers

Documents nighthemare for young
No. 587
15 April 1977
DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT
GM 2 SS 0 9

SCHEDULE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>For one room</td>
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<tr>
<td>For two rooms</td>
<td>R 60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For three rooms</td>
<td>R 80.00</td>
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</table>

*Note: All rates are payable in addition to the rent specified in the Fourth Schedule.*

*This Schedule is made in pursuance of the Fourth Schedule of the Bantu Administration Board Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971).*

*Date of commencement: 1 May 1977.*

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*Note: This document is in Afrikaans.*

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*Note: This document includes a table with rates for different room sizes.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase price of house</th>
<th>House rent payable</th>
<th>Aankoopprys van woning</th>
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**Item 3** (1), (a), (b), (2) en (3).—Vervang “R10, 12”, “R18, 12”, “R1, 30” en “40c” deur onderskeidelik “R13, 60”, “R24, 46”, “R1, 62” en “54c”.

**Item 4** (1), (2), (3), (4) en (5).—Vervang onder die hoof “Kimberley”, “1, 80”, “1, 30”, “2, 50”, “2, 25” en “1, 50” deur onderskeidelik “2, 70”, “1, 80”, “2, 30”, “1, 50” en “1, 00”, respectievelik, en vervang onder die hoof “Alle ander gebiede”, “1, 30”, “1, 00”, “1, 80”, “1, 70”, en “0, 70” deur onderskeidelik “2, 00”, “1, 50”, “2, 70”, “1, 50” en “1, 00”.

**Item 5.**—Vervang “50c” deur “R1”.
BLANK HOUSING BACKLOG
NEW STATE BID TO BEAT
City's Blacks to liaise with new Urban body

PRELIMINARY steps to form a Black committee empowered to liaise with the Cape Town sub-committee of the Urban Foundation were taken at a well attended meeting of residents in Guguletu Civic Centre last night.

The meeting, convened by the Co-ordinating Council (CCC) of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, reached its decision amid stormy protests by some speakers who challenged the credentials of the council. They claimed the CCC was not fully representative of the Black people.

Mr. J. Phillips, a CCC official, said the foundation, through its Cape Town sub-committee, sought to help Blacks to help themselves. It had set itself a target of R25 million.

Mr. Phillips said the Black population in the area exceeded 300,000. There were major needs which the authorities could not adequately meet. Hence standards in various facets of urban life had fallen.

REPRESENTATIVES

At the foundation's inaugural conference in Johannesburg last year, three businessmen, Mr. Stanley Yoko, Mr. J. Rakaza and Mr. B. Labe, represented the Foundation's Blacks.

OUTLining the urban situation, Mr. Phillips said the Black population in the area exceeded 300,000. There were major needs which the authorities could not adequately meet. Hence standards in various facets of urban life had fallen.

OTHER POSITIONS

Mr. W. Gaha, who was in the chair, said another public meeting would be called to elect other committee members to fill positions in various categories of the Foundation's programme.

The categories would be: Social welfare, health, housing, education, labour, roads and transport, commerce, and industry, construction and works and sport and recreation.

The foundation is a body of South African industrialists formed late last year in the wake of widespread urban unrest, to help to solve the vexed urban problems.

Its priorities are a programme of housing with an emphasis on home ownership and the improvement of community facilities.

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Fingoes can stay

CAPE-TOWN — After a 12-year battle, the Government has reversed its policy that blacks will have to be moved out of Grahamstown.

And it has decided that all black landowners in the historic Fingo Village will be entitled to homeownership rights in the Makasankap township on the outskirts of Grahamstown.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. W. Cruywagen.

The Independent United Party MP for Albany, Mr. Bill Deacon, who had been previous, Mr. Colin Bennett, have fought against the removal of Grahamstown blacks to Committees Drift and Glenmore, about 50 km outside the city, since 1965 said yesterday: "It has been one of the highlights of my political career to get this changed."

Mr. Cruywagen was approached to confirm the accuracy of Mr. Deacon's speech on the position of Grahamstown's black people during the debate on the vote for Bantu Administration and Development in the House of Assembly this week.

In his speech, Mr. Deacon said a new homeownership scheme for all property owners in Fingo Village, in Grahamstown, had been introduced...

"Nobody will be forced to leave there," Mr. Deacon said.

Yesterday, Mr. Cruywagen said Mr. Deacon had been accurate.

Although the homeownership scheme was not at this stage applicable to other black people in Grahamstown, all Fingo Village property owners would be entitled to homes.

Mr. Cruywagen said the Fingo Villagers would also be entitled to standalone Glenmore, a settlement based on an irrigation scheme.

The new policy was "nothing more than fair. You can't just give them Hobson's choice," he added.

PC
Kruger promises to speed youths' cases

Tim Paten, Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — A delegation of black parents met the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, in Cape Town yesterday to plead for information about their children who had "disappeared."

The eight parents — all from Guguletu township, Cape Town — were told that the youths had been arrested last November while attempting to leave South Africa.

Mr. Kruger assured the group he would look into the case of each youth and expedite a charge or a release.

The delegation was accompanied by Mrs. Helen Suzman MP who said Mr. Kruger received the delegation courteously and had listened sympathetically to their appeal for information.

The parents had been told at some stage after the youths had disappeared from home that they had been detained but had not heard of them since.

Mr. Kruger said in Parliament later that he was always concerned about detainees and prisoners and was prepared to receive and listen to people who came to him expressing their concern about their welfare.

Talking during the second-reading debate on the Lower Courts Amendment Bill, Mr. Kruger asked Mrs. Suzman to confirm that she was sympathetic to representations and was always prepared to listen to Mrs. Suzman nodded.


Health conditions in Bantu townships/locations in Grahamstown area

5. Dr. F. van Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether his Department has taken steps following its investigation into health conditions in the Bantu townships and locations in the Grahamstown area; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

No, but the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board has since its inception in general, improved conditions as far as possible in all urban Bantu residential areas within its area. As far as Grahamstown is concerned, squatter families are being rehoused in prefabricated huts, rubbish removal services have been improved, drainage has been attended to to a certain extent and all sites made available on a letting basis have been provided with latrines.
Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether the Grahamstown City Council offered land for housing to the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board during the past 12 months; if so, what were the terms of the offer;

(2) whether the offer was accepted; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.
No decision on black rents

While no decision has yet been made to increase rents in the Peninsula's African townships, the area's Bantu Affairs Administration Board is facing a steadily-growing deficit.

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the board, told the Cape Times yesterday that the deficit, which was growing every year, was being discussed with the Department of Bantu Administration.

"The board's income is no longer sufficient to cover its expenses, so we have to look for ways, including rent increases, to increase our revenue.

"But there has been no final decision to increase rents," he said.

Mr Willem Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, reportedly told a four-man Nyanga action committee yesterday that a rent increase was not imminent.

*Alarmed*

Mr Oscar Mpetha, the committee's chairman, said Nyanga residents were alarmed to hear at an Advisory Board meeting last month that rents were about to be increased from R7.70 to R23.26 a month.

"Mr Cruywagen said these figures were not correct. The whole question of increased rents had not yet been brought to him.

"But, he said he would discuss the matter with us before any action was taken, and would not allow any increase that he felt was wrong," Mr Mpetha said.

When asked to comment, Mr Cruywagen would only say the discussion was general and no specific proposals were put to him officially.

Last week the Government suspended for one month the rent increases for Soweto residents that were due to come into effect this month.

The suspension followed a meeting between a deputation of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr Cruywagen and the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.
Bantu in Grahamstown area

859. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) What was the number of Bantu males and females, respectively, (a) under the age of 18 years and (b) of 18 years and over, in the Grahamstown area as at 31 December 1976;

(2) how many of the (a) males and (b) females of 18 years and over were unemployed at that date.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) (a)</td>
<td>9 835</td>
<td>12 625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>6 867</td>
<td>7 144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) No statistics of unemployment are available but—

(a) 301 males, and

(b) 87 females, were registered as workseekers as at 31 December 1976.
New civic council will be link between townships, authorities

At a meeting of the new CCC, Mr S M Tindlani was elected chairman and Mr W. Gusha, vice-chairman.

Mr Tindlani said the original CCC was formed several years ago to act as a board similar to the Urban Bantu Council in Soweto. After the area was declared a town council, the original council died, since the Act had not come into force.

According to Mr Tindlani, the CCC was allowed to operate only in Guguletu and had received insufficent support from residents. Also, several suggestions put forward to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board through the CCC had been ignored.

Conveners

A meeting of the "reborn" CCC would be held this weekend or early next week.

During the meeting, the executive committee will choose conveners to call upon all sections of the three township communities and represent them.

"Once this is settled, our first priority will be to look into the housing and education defects. We will liaise strongly with the Urban Foundation on both these matters."

He added there was a "dire need" for a teachers' training centre for nurses as residents wanting to train for either occupation had to travel in some cases hundreds of kilometres.

The council would also ensure that the act of evicting squatters on their land was stopped and the government to prosecute the act of expropriate stock theft by African squatters. The blame

Staff Reporter

A REVITALIZED Coordinating Civic Council, aimed at providing a link between township residents and various authorities, is being formed to solve vexing urban problems.

The council (CCC) will liaise with the businessmen and residents of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga and will convey complaints to the Urban Foundation, a body of South African industrialists formed after the unrest last year to solve housing, schooling and other problems.

on the ground that the act of evicting squatters on their land in the past was asserted to the failure of the government to prosecute the act of expropriate stock theft by African squatters. The blame
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 802 13 May 1977

DECLARATION OF THE AREA OF THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL OF HANOVER (CAPE) AS A PRESCRIBED AREA SITUATED IN THE ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE KAROO AREA

I, Willem Adrian Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, do hereby on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by sections 9bis (1) (a) and (c) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), and after consultation with the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Karoo Area, declare that, with effect from the first day of the month following that in which publication hereof takes place—

(a) the area of the Divisional Council of Hanover (Cape) shall be a prescribed area; and

(b) the area mentioned in subparagraph (a) above shall be deemed to be an urban area for the purposes of the administration of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), and the regulations made thereunder; and

(c) the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Karoo Area shall have jurisdiction in the said area for the purposes of the administration of the said Acts and regulations.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunct-minister van Bantu-afstande.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grapes (p)</th>
<th>Grapes (N-B)</th>
<th>Other Deciduous Fruits (B)</th>
<th>Other Deciduous Fruits (N-B)</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Horses, Mules, Donkeys</th>
<th>Ostriches</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
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Goedelingsraad van Hanover (Kaap) in voorgeskrewe gebied in.

(a) die gebied van die Afdelingsraad van Hanover (Kaap) in voorgeskrewe gebied in.

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(c) die gebied in sub-reglement (a) hiervan tot dusver nie in bezienswaardigheid gestel het.

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Shame city tag for Grahamstown

GRAHAMSTOWN — Journalists students at Rhodes University have dubbed Grahamstown “shame city” after investigating poverty and overcrowding in the black townships.

The latest edition of the student newspaper, Rhodes, due to appear today, carries six pages of pictures and stories dealing with conditions in the townships — particularly the squatter camp at ‘Dead Horse Kloof.’

Headed “Shame City,” the expose reveals that officialdom is doing little or nothing to rectify conditions which were recently described in Parliament as being among the worst in South Africa.

Second-year journalism student, Miss Carol Southey, writes in one article: “The horror conditions at Thornhill fade into far-off paradise when compared to Dead Horse Kloof.”

She describes how more than 1,000 people are living in damp, overcrowded shanties, all served by a single tap some distance away. As many as 18 families are living on one plot of land in the Kloof.

Miss Southey’s article makes it clear that the squatters have settled in the Kloof because until recently the Government forbade the building of black housing in Grahamstown. Even the 200 new houses soon to be built for Fingo Villagers will only provide homes for a small number of the thousands of families on the waiting list.

According to local authorities, a balance of blacks will still be moved to Glenmore, a planned resettlement camp about 40 km from Grahamstown near the Ciskei border.

Officials say they can do nothing to assist the people of the Kloof because once they recognise the existence of the camp, they will have to act to remove it, as required by law.

The Rhodes feature includes articles on unemployment and on the restrictions on political activity among blacks. Students undertook an on-the-spot investigation of the black areas as part of an environmental reporting project organised by the Department of Journalism at Rhodes.

Another feature in today’s Rhodes is a report on “The Great Debate” between Dr. Derek Henderson, Vice-Chancellor of the University and those who oppose him on the subject of campus censorship. - DDC
Income/expenditure of Cape Midlands
Bantu Affairs Administration Board

(862) Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and De-
velopment:

(a) What was the total (i) income and (ii)
expenditure of the Cape Midlands Bantu
Affairs Administration Board in each of the
past three financial years and (b) what are
its estimates of (i) income and (ii) expendi-
ture for the financial year 1976-'77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Board's financial year expires on 31
March. The particulars are as follows:

(a) (i) 1974-'75: R15 508 167.
1975-'76: R20 803 425.
1976-'77: Refer to reply to ques-
tion (b) below.

(ii) R15 575 685.
R21 113 069.

(b) (i) R23 300 794.

(ii) R22 851 608.
Income from Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board in Grahamstown area

Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What income was derived by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board from (a) the sale of (i) Bantu beer and (ii) other liquor, (b) school levies, (c) Bantu services levies and (d) house rentals in the Grahamstown area in each of the past three financial years.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 1974-75, 1975-76.
   (i) R158 075.
       R152 066.
   (ii) R169 830.
       R775 776.

(b) 1975-76: R 7 761.

(c) Nil.
    Nil.

(d) R 73 500.
    R134 907.

Note: Contributions to the Bantu Services Levy ceased as from 1 January 1974. Statistics in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 1977 are not yet available.
BAAB expects R450 000 excess

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board expects to have a R450 000 excess of income over expenditure during the current financial year. The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, revealed yesterday.

Although the board is to spend R22.55 million this year, the Progressive Reform Party's Mr. Rupert Lorimer, MP, who has strongly attacked the conditions in some of the townships under the board's control, said yesterday: the amount of money made available to the board was "too stingy."

Because of the depressed situation of black people in the area, housing and other services had to be improved more rapidly than at present, Mr. Lorimer said.

He was reacting to the replies given him in two questions by Mr. Botha in the House of Assembly.

The Minister said the board expected to have an income of R23.3 million during the present financial year. This was R2 million more than the previous year.

The excess of income over expenditure was expected to be R448 886.

School fees had increased from R7 761 in 1974-1975 to R15 562 in 1975-1976 and income from rentals in the Grahamstown area had risen from R73,500 to R124 007. — PC.
Housing for Bantu in Grahamstown area

Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) What amounts were spent by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board on housing for Bantu in the Grahamstown area in each of the past three financial years;

(2) what is the estimated expenditure on housing in this area for the financial year 1976-'77;

(3) whether there is a shortage of housing for Bantu in this area; if so, what is its extent.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Board's financial year closes on 31 March. The particulars are as follows:

(1) 1974-'75: R27 438.
    1975-'76: R8 985,
    1976-'77: Refer to reply to question (2) below.

(2) R5 000.

(3) Yes, 3 590 houses.
MONDAY, 6 JUNE 1977

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Persons in Bantu township at Riebeeck East

887. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

1. What is the total number of males and females, respectively, (a) under 18 years of age and (b) of 18 years and over in the Bantu township at Riebeeck East;

2. how many of the males and females, respectively, of 18 years and over are in employment.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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Grahamstown City Council: Land for housing of Bantu

11. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether the Grahamstown City Council has since 29 April 1977 offered land for housing to the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board; if so, what were the conditions of the offer.

(2) Whether the offer was accepted; if not, why not; if so, when will the building of houses be commenced.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS (for the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development):

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

For written reply...
Hardship in picturesque village

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. - The picturesque village of Riebeek East has a pool of human misery in its township for Africans and coloured people where more than 600 people share three taps and six communal toilets and 130 Africans have registered as workseekers.

The white population of 110 cannot provide work for more than 30 hand and wages are pitifully low. Domestic workers earn an average of R10 a month, according to a spokesman for the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board who said: "How many of them exist is a mystery to me."

This was corroborated by the area manager for the BAAB, Mr Dennis Bush.

The spotlight fell on Riebeek East this week when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said that about one seventh of 312 adult blacks were employed - 20 men and 24 women.

The only concern which offer employment other than domestic are three shops and the former Piet Retief Orphanage, now closed, where five Africans maintain the buildings and grounds.

The BAAB employs a constable and a labourer for refuse removal and other odd jobs. It found work for 22 men and 17 women in other centres but as unemployment rises in Port Elizabeth, Despatch, Uitenhage and the surrounding districts, it is increasingly difficult to find jobs for workseekers.

The African population at Riebeek East is 572 and it is estimated there are about 20 coloured families.

Mr G M Taboshe, a teacher at the African school, said 237 children attended the school which took children up to Std 5. Many more would be in school if their parents could afford the fees.

Rents of the houses, mainly wattle and daub, were put up to R2,60 in April but the BAAB waived the rent for indigents.

Mr Bush said about six or eight households were not required to pay rent.

He said the staple diet was samp or porridge.

Some of the men work on the railway at Alledale. They walk the 21 km to Alledale every Monday, returning on foot on Fridays.

Some get seasonal work on farms at shearing time and others depend on sons and brothers who occasionally send some of their pay.

The Riebeek East Welfare Association runs a state-aided clinic where patients are mainly villagers although neighbouring farmers use it chiefly for maternity cases.

The nearest doctor is at Grahamstown.

A police spokesman said the incidence of crime was negligible.

The Albany Divisional Council is carrying out a TB survey. Mr G Costee, senior health inspector, said TB was rife some years ago but modern medication had cut the incidence dramatically.

He said: "I doubt whether there are more than 30 on treatment at present. We seem to have got on top of it."
Reporters in townships: New decision

Staff Reporter

REPORTERS of all races, except Africans, will be barred from covering events in Cape Town’s black townships over the next few days — unless the chief director of the Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr A MacLachlan, decides that the situation warrants it.

Non-African reporters are subject to the same strictures as members of the public and have to comply with the formality of a permit before they can enter a township.

In the past the Bantu Affairs authorities, because of the special nature of reporters’ work, made exceptions, and granted “special” permits to allow reporters to go about their professional duties.

Last night Mr MacLachlan made it clear that permits for the press would in future be subject to his personal assessment of the situation in a township on any given day.

He told the Cape Times he would make up his mind on a daily basis — depending on circumstances — whether permits should be allowed in to cover events.

No special permission, to enable pressmen to visit the scene of events on permits for longer than a day, would be considered.

Mr MacLachlan’s ruling conflicts with the press agreement with the police that a reporter, carrying a press card “may . . . enter and remain for the purpose of professional work in any area, under the control of the police from which the general public is excluded.”

In the usual course of events, people wanting permits have to apply for permission from Bantu Affairs Administration Board offices.

Earlier this week, the Cape Times applied to the Nyanga Administration offices for permits allowing reporters and photographers to enter the township.

But this was turned down.

A senior official said instructions had been issued that newspapers could only apply to go into the townships at the actual time of disturbances.
City peaceful
Continued from page 1

To be completed yesterday was the placing of a banner on the roof of a building on the University of Cape Town campus. An address by the Rev. David Russell, scheduled for lunchtime yesterday on the campus, was cancelled after a Wynberg magistrate banned all meetings on the campus from 5pm on Wednesday to 8am today.

1. Constant:
   a) similar
   b) material
   c) material
   d) material
   e) non-material

Which of the above statements is closest to the meaning of the word in the context?

2. Assume corn.
   A warning has been issued to all white Government schools in the Peninsula, meanwhile, to take protective measures against any "attacks" which might be made. The warning was issued by the Department of Education.

Also as farmer in the short and long term? What is his best course of action? Explain your assumptions.

3.

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<th>Output (No. of units)</th>
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Assuming wages of R5 per man, fixed cost of R100, calculate total cost, total variable cost, average fixed cost, marginal cost.

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

p.t.o.
2/...
Erection of Bantu beer brewery

Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether during 1974-75 he approved the payment from the Bantu beer account of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board of an amount in respect of consulting engineers' fees arising from plans for a Bantu beer brewery; if so, to which firms was the amount paid;

(2) whether the brewery was erected; if not, why not;

(3) (a) what were the initial reasons for the project and (b) where was the brewery to be situated;

(4) whether another brewery is being planned for this Board; if so, (a) where will it be situated, (b) which consulting engineers have been appointed and (c) what is the approximate value of the contract.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. Messrs. O'Connell, Manthe and Partners.

(2) No. It transpired that the contemplated premises was set aside by the Queenstown Town Council for future town planning and as no alternative suitable premises were available at the time, the project was shelved.

(3) (a) and (b) The brewery site was selected about 1 km from Queenstown and was planned to supply the increasing demand for the commodity in the Eastern Cape.

(4) No.
Cape Town — The government has now lawfully gazetted the land on the field. The field is about 100 people. The administrative region of the field is the City Council for the City of Cape Town. The administrative region is the office of the Minister of Housing. The council of the City of Cape Town is the office of the Deputy Minister of Housing. The council of the City of Cape Town is the office of the Minister of Housing.
A DAILY DISPATCH
EXCLUSIVE EXPOSE

Wood Street:
the worst
in SA?

EAST LONDON—Living conditions for Grahamstown blacks could be the worst in South Africa with as many as 208 people sharing shacks on a half-acre site in Fingo Village.

Mr. Rupert Lorimer (PRP, Orange Grove) has described the living conditions generally for blacks in South Africa as bad—but the Grahamstown locations he says "are some of the worst he has seen."

The worst example of overcrowding was at 38 Wood Street in Fingo Village, which is on a half-acre stand. It houses 208 people—about 20 per tin shack.

A survey by the Grahamstown PRP youth branch, says that next door neighbours were "far more fortunate"—there were only 117 people living on that stand. Plots accommodating 100 or more people were common.

Conditions are so cramped in Fingo Village that chairs are placed on tables to increase sleeping space.

But the survey revealed that overcrowding was not only rife in Fingo Village. Other townships, like the Old Municipal Location, Tantyi Township, Makanas Kop, and one that does not officially exist, "Dead Horse Kloof," are also hopelessly jammed, while facilities are alarmingly inadequate.

Most of the townships have no electricity. Showers or baths don't exist and in Fingo Village there are only communal taps with, according to a Bantu Affairs Administration Board official, "about 100 people per tap."

Crude toilet facilities are mostly of the bucket type. Despite chronic overcrowding, they are only emptied twice a week. Overused communal rubbish bins are also only emptied twice a week.

Telephones were "non-existent." The survey team was unable to find out the whereabouts of the nearest public telephone in any of the locations.

"Dead Horse Kloof" is situated on an area on which animal carcasses were buried—hence the name. One area in the Old Municipal Location is called "Old Cemetery." It was built on an old cemetery.

A total of 400 people live in Dead Horse Kloof. They share three toilets while the nearest tap is 200 m away.

Because "it does not exist," no rents have been paid since 1976. It is administered by both the Grahamstown Municipalities and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Houses often collapse during rain because there is no drainage. One house was collapsed twice recently and has been rebuilt by the occupant.

Before 1976 Dead Horse Kloof housed employees of a brickfield and the local power station. The brickfield has closed down and electricity is now supplied by Escom.

The survey "said overcrowding in the Old Cemetery "suburb" of the Old Municipal Location was..."
a plot, says survey

Blacks live 200 to
Community centres in Bantu townships in Cape Peninsula

1159. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

In how many Bantu townships in the Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b) are there no community centres.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) All three.

(b) Falls away.
Schools in Bantu townships in Cape Peninsula

1158. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

In how many Bantu townships in the Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b) are there no (i) high schools and (ii) primary schools.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

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Grahamstown townships the worst — top BAAB official

EAST LONDON — Grahamstown’s black township is the worst in the Cape Midlands region.

This was the admission made yesterday by the Chief Director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr L. Koch.

Mr Koch was reacting to a Daily Dispatch expose which revealed the appalling living conditions for blacks in Grahamstown, and to criticism levelled at BAAB by the Mayor of Grahamstown, Mr G. Fourie, who this week blamed BAAB for the filth and squalor rampant in the township.

In a lengthy statement Mr Koch outlined what role BAAB was playing to create better living for the 38,000 people resident in the area.

"Now let us admit at the outset we have not accomplished a fraction of what is required to be done.

"The Grahamstown position is decidedly the worst in our area, but there are inhibiting facts which delay the general transformation," Mr Koch said.

"Such examples, he said, were: The status of Fingo Village — complicated by "rapacious" landlords; the chronic shortage of water in Grahamstown (which precluded further installation and extension of water borne sewerage); and the vast unemployment and very limited employment potential in Grahamstown.

"It is obvious the Mayor, mindful of the sorry state in which the township was handed over to the BAAB in 1974, took no further personal interest in the affairs of the Bantu population.

"If he had, he would have not said there were no visible signs of improvement to any amenities over the years in the township and that no positive improvement had been made to dwellings, sewerage, water and living conditions.

"But for a Mayor of a relatively small community to show such a callous disregard and ignorance of what is happening on his doorstep is unforgivable and may explain why conditions in Grahamstown over the years deteriorated to the deplorable extent we found them in 1973," he said.

Mr Koch said for a 38,000 population there were only 6,600 jobs, many grossly underpaid and yet there were instances in Grahamstown of people who encouraged a further influx of "Bantu".

"Nevertheless, the Board had performed its role in the short period of time, and shudders to think what conditions would have been today had the Grahamstown City Council retained control," the Chief Director added.

Mr Koch then drew a comparison of what share the municipal resources had received in the past three years and collected only R476,245 for the full year of 1973.

"The figures, he said, were from auditing done by BAAB by the City Council.

"For the three years preceding the take-over, in 1972, R9,300 was spent on capital works in the township," he said.

"BAAB, however, in the first transition period of 1974, had spent R55,500 and thereafter had budgeted for and spent R25,339 (for period 1975-76) on capital goods, Mr Koch said.

"While Mr Koch failed to furnish details as to how much of the enormous increase had been seen for the Grahamstown residents, he said: "It would take days to compile a list of what we have done.

"But then it is not possible to show these improvements in any tangible form.

"Hundreds of roofs, broken down buildings have been replaced, and improvements made," he said.

"Questions on how much BAAB had managed to charge over collection of R266,455 during the three-year period, Mr Koch said: "The BAAB was forced to put up the service charge levies of the township residents."

"He said the increase in service charges had been necessary to carry out important improvement work in the townships.

"In 1973 the City Council collected R39,833 for services such as removal, water supply and streets. Their expenditure was R27,065 showing a surplus of R12,768. For the following year the deficit was R73,329," he said.

"On housing administration, Mr Koch said the City Council had spent R109,218 in 1973 and had an income of R55,500.

"They do not have to worry, he said, with a loss of R55,675. Mr Koch said R763,478 on housing administration during the past three years and collected only R476,245, a deficit of R287,231," he said.

"On health and recreation BAAB had diverted R128,218, receiving R48,875 as income. During the past year they received another R53,189 on housing, R35,477 on street maintenance and R6,000 on sundries," he added.

"Schools, he said, accounted for R108,162 and in all "70 classrooms" had been built — half of them "kindly" donated by the Funda fund in Grahamstown.

"On sewage disposal R17,924 had been spent, plus another R100,000 for additional bucket at 50 cents per bucket per month.

"Of course, many Fingo Village landlords ignore the need for extra buckets and dissatisfaction is real," he said.

"These are some of the salient facts which the Mayor deems "invisible". A study of the figures above should reveal expenditure on this scale would have severely strained the resources if not beyond the capacity of the former City of Grahamstown," he said.

Mr Koch said: "It certainly would have been impossible for my Board if we could not rely on the "po" for the whole area.

"Yet the Mayor glibly states there are hundreds of buckets in the Albany area which is not being used by the Board for work in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. To say the least, I regret to say, statement is difficult to imagine," Mr Koch added.

The Chief Director said labour bureau fees for the Grahamstown area now being used by the Board for work in the Grahamstown district accounted for R55,675 a year — wages in excess of R50,500 over four years.

"We are paying the Grahamstown municipality R56,071 for water alone this year," Mr Koch added.

"The Mayor states rents in Grahamstown have more than doubled, but in actual fact basic rents have remained the same.

"Charges — for services however — have increased to provide for increases in the municipality and for the necessity to provide basic amenities where previously none existed."

"There are so many unpleasant facts about the townships which in truth he stated that there is no need for his worship to resort to misstatements when the facts can be readily ascertained," Mr Koch said.

"He accused Mr Fourie through his statements, of failing to further the good image of Grahamstown and his own credibility."

"We repeat we are concerned about conditions in Grahamstown — perhaps more so than others who are not in daily contact with the people there."

"If we were unkind of our relations, we would gladly hand over the care of the Bantu in Grahamstown to another body."

"But if such a body had to rely on their local resources and income we fear conditions will soon revert to what they were and even worse," Mr Koch said.

Referring to a statement made by Mr Rupert Lorimer, PRP (MP for Orange Grove) that conditions in the townships were some of the worst he had seen in South Africa, the Chief Director’s reply was: "As far as the comments of Mr Lorimer are concerned, we do not rather enter into controversy with politicians since they seem different in nature." — DM.
Police stations in townships for non-Whites in Cape Peninsula

1162. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Police:

In how many townships for non-Whites in the Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b) are there no police stations.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) 6.

(b) 6.
Bantu beer brewery at Queenstown

Mr. W. H. D. DEACON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Who was responsible for (a) selecting the site of the proposed Bantu beer brewery at Queenstown, which was subsequently shelved, and (b) the appointment of the firm of O’Connell, Mantle and Partners as consulting engineers for the project?

(2) (a) On what grounds was the firm appointed and (b) what actual planning was done by the firm.

(3) Whether the firm was paid according to a standard fee; if so, what standard fee;

(4) Whether any disciplinary or other action has been taken by his Department in connection with the matter; if so, (a) what action, (b) by whom and (c) against whom.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) The Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board on recommendation of the consulting engineers and after confirmation by the CSIR as to the suitability of the site.

(b) and (2)(a) The Board, at its first meeting, resolved that the firm O’Connell, Mantle and Partners be appointed to do engineering work for the Bantu beer brewery.

(2) (b) The design and specifications for a brewery.

(3) Yes. In terms of the Association of Consulting Engineers and section 7(1) of the Quantity Surveyors’ Act, 36 of 1970.

(4) No.
Post offices in townships for non-Whites in Cape Peninsula

Mr. G. W. MELLS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

In how many townships for non-Whites in the Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b) are there tax post offices.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) 15 and

(b) 12 but the provision of post offices in two of these areas has already been approved, whilst the establishment of a third one is currently being investigated.
Killer stalks village

A SADISTIC killer — or killers — is preying on KwaFord Village, New Brighton.

And residents are now afraid to send little boys to the shops in the evenings.

This follows the gruesome discovery of the body of a 9-year-old boy, who was indecently assaulted before being throttled to death in a busy area near the Technical High School.

The story of schoolboy Thembe Khahle Elvis Maseti, of Nkapuka Street, has shocked the whole area.

Residents found two combs, an empty brandy bottle and a half "roll" of dagga next to the body.

Mrs Iris Maseti, 31, told me Elvis was her eldest son and a very "obedient" child.

She said: "On a Tuesday evening, two weeks ago, I sent my son to buy us a bottle of home-brewed ginger beer.

"After 30 minutes when he failed to return my husband and myself went to look for him.

Mrs Maseti said they went to the police, then she and her husband, Wilson combed the streets of the township the whole night.

"In the street next day, we saw a crowd of spectators gathered at an open space about 100 metres from our home.

"I fainted as soon as I saw the feet of my son protruding from a sheet," she said.
BOIKOT IN KIMBERLEY

Vier busse met klippe bestook

Van Ons Korrespondente

VIER busse, 'n bakkie, 'n polisievoertuig en twee biersale is eersgisteraand in die Bantoeoord Galeshewe naby Kimberley met klippe bestook. Niemand is beskou nie.

Die klippoleer was saam met 'n grootskaalse busboek is die bruin en swart werkers in Kimberley wat wederom verhoogde bustaaknieuwe te betaal. Die politie meen dat sowat 70 persent van die busjewers in die bruin en swart woonbuurte die boek geseent en werk toe gegaan het.

In 'n paar swart jeugdige word deur die politie in verband met eersgisteraand se klippoleery aangehou. Politiebekersing is eersgister en gister aan diegene verleen wat wel van die busdestee gebruik wou maak. Speciale maatreëls is ook getref om intimidaties te verjag.

Geweerslegging het eersgister ook in die swart woonbuur Tebong naby Welkom voorgaan. Gelek is beskuldig, 'n voertuig is uitgebrak en 'n swart politiebrigadier is met ernstige kopbeurings in 'n hospitaal opgenem.

Gemobreerd die gistermiddag by 'n sokkerwedstryd in Tebong hoog geloop en in 'n stadion, toe die beoekte spelers vlug toe swart ondertoonsters op die veld gehardloop het.

Sowat vyfduisend jeugdige het hie rems motors met klippe bestook. 'n Voertuig van die Midde-Vrystaatse Bantoeesake administrasie-raad is omgekeer en aan die brand gestoof. Polisieversterkings het Welkom as ná die sokkerveeld gestuur. 'n Aantal swart oproemakers is in hegtenis geneem.

Uit Welkom is ook berig dat 'n klaskamer van 'n swart skool in die navoel naby Bochelle deur 'n brand in puin gely het. Die politie veroordeel brandstigting.

Die toestand in Soweto is nog gespanne. Jeugdige het gister in Dhlamini klippe oor die ou Potchefstroom-pad gepak. Dit is later deur motorreigers weggedra.

In Diepkloof het 'n kloppe leerlinge gepoorge om 'n vragmotor met kooldrank te beroof, maar die politie was jou op die toneel om hulle te verjag.

Die middestad van Johannesburg en Pretoria word deur die polisies gedekte vir moontlike optogte.
QUEENSTOWN — The Bantu Affairs Administration Board here has refused a licence to operate a liquor store at the entrance to the black and Coloured townships.

The chief director of BAAB, Mr. H. J. Swanepoel, said yesterday the national Liquor Licensing Board had turned down the application "only on a technicality."

Mr. Swanepoel said BAAB retained permission to re-submit the application.

The Liquor Licensing Board approved the application of Mr. N. Sprenger, to operate his hotel in Colacari Road on a multi-racial basis.

A similar application by Mr. A. Botha on behalf of his hotel is still in abeyance.

Mr. Sprengers hotel is the first in Queenstown to go multi-racial.

However, he stressed that restrictions on his black, Indian and Coloured guests were still stringent, but he would turn none away provided they were quietly-spoken, suitably dressed, and behaved acceptably. He still reserved the right of admission to all races.
Hitch with fire hoses as store burns

EAST LONDON — The Fire Brigade rushed to a fire in Duncan Village at the weekend — but found the connections of their hoses could not fit a fire-hydrant in the street.

As a result they had to rush to-and-fro across the street to Pefferville to draw water to put out the fire at a wood store belonging to Mr. M. Shiri, of Jabavu Street.

The fire, which lasted two hours, destroyed the store completely.

A spokesman at the Fire Department confirmed the incident.

It is not known how the fire started. — DDR.
No fire hydrants in Duncan Village

EAST LONDON — While the East London municipality and the East Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board pass the buck, the fire department has to put out fires in Duncan Village without the aid of fire hydrants.

The fire hydrants in Duncan Village are not the wrong size for the fire hoses, as was reported concerning a weekend fire at a wood store belonging to Mr. M. Sizani of Jabavu Street — there are no fire hydrants.

The city engineer, Mr. W. E. Kepple, said Duncan Village was no longer part of the municipality, but fell under the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

He said when they laid on the water supply to Duncan Village 20 years ago it was done exclusively as a domestic supply.

The chief director of the East Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. H. J. Swanepeol, said when his board inherited Duncan Village in September, 1973, it reached an agreement that the municipality would supply fire services.

"We haven’t the equipment, and it would be throwing away good money to duplicate equipment the municipality has," he said.

"Also, we are in the process of moving people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane, and in our view, the taps are sufficient for the purpose," Mr. Swanepeol said.

The assistant fire chief, Mr. D. Busse, said there were no fire hydrants in East London which would not fit the fire hoses, as all were of a standard size.

The engine which went to the weekend fire carried 1,800 litres of water, and the officer who went on the call said this had extinguished the fire.

He called a second engine, carrying 1,300 litres, to make sure that the fire was properly extinguished.

No further damage was done while the transfer of water was completed about a kilometre from the fire.

"There was little to save when we got there," he said.

Mr. Sizani’s store was completely destroyed by the fire which took two hours to put out. — DDR
CAPE TOWN — A man here who claims two Bantu Affairs Administration inspectors forced an entry onto his property and were abusive has reported the matter to BAAB and has received widespread encouragement from the public for "speaking out against injustice."

Mr R.D. Napoli said the inspectors forced open both gates to his property recently when they went to arrest his servant.

"I'm extremely annoyed. It's hard to believe such things can go on. They broke the locks on both gates and let the dogs out. They then ordered our maid, Miss Felicia Mzeleni, to open the back door and let them in."

Mr Napoli said the maid then phoned his wife who rushed home immediately.

"I arrived back just as they were trying to open the back door after already breaking through the gates. I told them they had a cheek to barge in like this and the young inspector answered 'you are lucky we did not break down the front door'," Mrs Napoli said yesterday.

Mr and Mrs Napoli told a newspaper of the incident and a report appeared.

"Since then we've had dozens of telephone calls from people who have had the same thing happen to them. And they all encouraged us and thanked us for speaking out against the rude actions of the inspectors."

— DDC.
ZWELITSHA.—WOONSTELHUUR

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoessake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 46 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasi R. 293 van 1962, bepaal hierby dat elke bewoner van 'n woonstel-
eenhed in die dorp Zwelitsha maandeliks vooruit aan die bestuurder van sodanige dorp die toepaslike huurgeld uit-
engesit in die Bylne hiervan moet betaal.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoessake.
(Lêer T60/8/2018)

BYLNE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beskrywing van woonstel-eenhed</th>
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<td>16,4</td>
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<td>44,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Výf verreik met badkamer</td>
<td>52,7</td>
<td>16,28</td>
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</table>

ZWELITSHA.—FLAT RENTAL

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Adminis-
tration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 46 of Chapter 2 of the Regulations for
the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby
determine that every occupier of a flat unit in the Zwelitsha township shall pay monthly in advance to the
manager of such township the appropriate rental set out in the Schedule hereto.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File T60/8/2018)

SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of flat unit</th>
<th>Surface area in square metres</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Four rooms with bathroom</td>
<td>44,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Five rooms with bathroom</td>
<td>52,7</td>
<td>16,28</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Miss Sithela for Nairobi

By Nimrod Xayimpi

PORT ELIZABETH — A New Brighton women's leader, Miss Kholiwe Sithela, will be among delegates who will attend a multi-racial women's conference in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 1 to 11.

Miss Sithela is secretary of the Federation of Women of Southern Africa (FWSA) and also secretary of the Zenzile Organisation.

She will represent Zenzile at the annual conference of the Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW), which will be held at the Karen College of Nutrition. The programme includes:

- Teaching and demonstration sessions on nutrition.
- Lectures and demonstrations on the production, preparation and conservation of food given by the staff of Karen College.

Discussions of feeding and pre and postnatal care.

Miss Sithela will fly from Jan Smuts airport, Johannesburg, on September 28.
People back man who reported inspectors

Staff Reporter

A KENWYN man who claims two Bantu Affairs Administration inspectors forced entry to his property and were abusive reported the matter to Baab and has received widespread encouragement from the public.

Mr R D Napoli, of Benghazi Road, Kenwyn, said the inspectors forced open both gates to his property recently when they went to arrest his servant. "They broke the locks on both gates and let the dogs out. They then ordered our maid, Miss Felicia Mazeleni, to open the back door and let them in."

Mrs Napoli said she asked the inspectors to allow the maid to look after the Napoli's two-year-old son till Mr Napoli returned from work. "I told them we would then take Felicia to the police station ourselves but the inspectors said she must be taken in a van otherwise she would escape."

Mr and Mrs Napoli told a Cape Town newspaper of the incident and a report appeared.

"Since then we've had dozens of telephone calls from people who have had the same thing happen to them. And they all encouraged us and thanked us for speaking out against the rude actions of the inspectors."

Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, yesterday denied that the inspectors had forcibly entered Mr Napoli's property and said he had sworn statements to prove this.
Cape Blacks face State pressure

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Stricter interpretation of Government policy on Blacks in the economy has been extended to the western Cape where employers are being requested to replace legally resident Africans with Coloured and White workers.

The shock move, which comes following a Government ban on Black managers in White areas and shortly after restrictions on the employment of migrant workers, will affect thousands of Africans in the region.

Workers who have legally lived in the Western Cape all their lives risk permanent unemployment if they are dismissed or quit their jobs.

Essom's Cape Western undertaking is to gradually phase out 1,500 Africans.

The divisional inspector of labour in the Western Cape, Mr. G. D. van den Berg, said he had impressed Government policy on employers because of the steep rise in unemployment in the region which was a White and Coloured preferential worker area.

The Department of Labour had no work for the legally resident Africans and it was not its responsibility.

It was up to the Bantu Affairs Administration board to look after their welfare.
Law on workers' houses?

EAST LONDON — A scheme to compel employers to provide housing for their workers has already been considered by the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

But, according to the Board's chairman, Mr. Gerrie Coetzee, it had been decided not to enforce this power "at the moment".

The Board had to consider the position of people like pensioners who could not afford to construct housing for their employees.

However, the Board had considered enforcing "the power it already has to compel employers to provide approved housing for their staff."

If it eventually decided to go ahead with the scheme, "we will start with the industrialists", he said.

"The white people in this area must start facing up to the situation here," Mr. Coetzee added. — PC
Shelved R131 000 plan will be used — BAAB

EAST LONDON — The R131 000 plan for the shelved Queenstown brewery project will still be used in the future, according to the Chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. Gerrie Coetzee.

"It is one of our priorities to get the brewery established because it will definitely be a source of income. When the economic climate is right, we will use those plans," he said.

In an interview, he also pointed out that the R131 000 had not only been used for brewery plans, but also for the planning of new townships in Elliot, Hofmeyr and Steynsburg as well as water reticulation and sanitation schemes.

Earlier this year, there was an uproar in Parliament when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M.C. Botha, disclosed that R131 000 had been paid to a firm of consulting engineers, O'Connell, Manthe and Partners, for the brewery plans but that the project had then been shelved after the Queenstown Town Council indicated that it wanted to use the proposed site for residential purposes.

The controversy arose after the Auditor-General, Mr. F.G. Barrie, reported that the minister had approved the wasteful expenditure after the erection of the brewery had been "abandoned" by the Board.

Mr. Coetzee said that the brewery, which was expected to cost over R2 million, had been shelved because of the economic climate, but the plans would still be used.

"Those plans can be used anywhere. They were not bound to any particular site," he said.

When the Board was first formed in 1970 there was only one brewery for black beer in the area. This was situated in East London and it was privately owned. However, its product had been condemned by government inspectors as not being up to standard.

As a result, the Board had decided that it should construct its own brewery and that it should be situated in Queenstown as this was central for the whole area.

At present, beer was bought from the Southern Free State Board, from the Drakensberg Board, from the Cape Midlands Board as well as from the Ciskei National Development Corporation.

"Because we have to buy it, our profit is not what it should be. There are so many things we have to do but there are priorities," Mr. Coetzee said.

If a brewery was constructed, it would have to be financed with a loan, but the board had not yet applied for one, he added.

— PC
Lorimer: give 
BAAB cash

EAST LONDON — The Progressive Reform Party's chief whip, Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP, has written to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M.C. Botha, urging him to grant R11 million for the construction of model black townships in the Eastern Cape.

He has also suggested to the Minister that he visit the area to see for himself how bad conditions are in these townships.

Mr Lorimer was reacting to the announcement that the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board had drawn up a five-year R11 million plan to construct model townships in the region but was unable to raise the money for the programme except at high rates of interest which the inhabitants were unlikely to be able to afford.

He was also commenting on the call by the Board's former chairman, Mr Alfons van der Vyver, to the Government to give the Board R50 million over the next five years solely to improve living conditions in the townships.

Earlier this year, Mr Lorimer described the black townships in the Eastern Cape as the worst he had seen anywhere and tackled the Government on the conditions in them by tabling a number of questions on them in Parliament.

Yesterday in an interview, he welcomed the statements by the Board and Mr van der Vyver.

"I am glad there is awareness now. Action is now called for and the money must be raised without delay.

"I know the Eastern Cape Board is not responsible for the Grahamstown townships, but the Government should certainly give money for building new houses there as a matter of urgency as well. — PC."
Children mix it at Kowie

PORT ALFRED — While politicians are still using sport as levers in their debates, children in Port Alfred are leaving race out of things and just getting on with the game.

And with mixed sport a reality, it could become a regular feature here.

At a request from Mthofo School, rugby and netball matches had been arranged with teams from Queen Alexandra School. There was no fuss, no bother, and everyone enjoyed themselves.

The games were played with the permission of the school committee, the Cape Department of Education and the Department of Sport.

The principal of Queen Alexandra, Mr Keith Howard, said there had been no animosity between any of the players.

The rugby and netball games followed a mixed-race cross-country held between the two schools last week.

Mr Howard said no pressure was exerted on any of his pupils to participate and only two parents had said they did not want their children to participate.

Mr Howard said it had taken only a week to get the permission of the Department of Sport to hold the games, and ten days from the Department of Education. — DDC
Two hurt as brakes fail

EAST LONDON — Two men were slightly injured when the brakes failed on a car being towed from Connaught Avenue into Oxford Street yesterday morning.

The towed car spun across the road at the intersection opposite the East London Museum, and overturned, causing the front car to overturn as well.

The two drivers, Mr D. Nikwela and Mr M. Rebola, both of Mdantsane, sustained minor injuries. — DDR
The new post office building in King William's Town will be handed over to the Department of Public Works today. The R650 000 building was completed eight months ahead of schedule. The building faces onto the historical Maclean Square and is built on the site formerly occupied by the old King William's Town Club.
Indaba Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH — Thirty-one people gathered in a house in Dubula Street, New Brighton, to welcome home the owner, Sister Belinda Kwatsa, a nurse who had been away in GaRankua, near Pretoria, on a year’s study leave.

Mrs Kwatsa told the gathering that she missed home from far-away GaRankua, a homeland settlement area about 32 kilometres north west of Pretoria, where the language was predominantly Tswana. She said she looked forward to attending services on Sundays, if only to listen to the wonderful singing.

Mrs Kwatsa attended the GaRankua Technical College, which is connected with the general communities.

Sister Bellinda B. Kwatsa, of Empilweni Hospital, addressing her neighbours at her home, during a welcome home celebration.

Community health entailed the study of prevalent diseases among communities. The socio-economic aspect also played an important role in the study of the causes of diseases. For instance, the community worker had to understand why certain people would sell their eggs rather than feed on them, and why people consulted a witchdoctor, instead of a hospital doctor.

Mrs Kwatsa has since resumed her duties at Empilweni Hospital, where she has worked for eight years.

As a social community worker, Mrs Kwatsa is secretary for the Middle Dubula Women’s Club. She is also choir mistress in her church.

She has a daughter, Nandipha, 17, and two sons Mandla, 16, and Monde, 18.
BAAB goes ahead
—housing, jobs

HERALD REPORTER
27/1/77

FAR-REACHING proposals to improve employment and housing for Africans, particularly in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex, were approved by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board this week.

The proposals are contained in a report by an ad-hoc committee appointed to investigate the creation of work opportunities for Africans and will be sent to the Government for consideration.

The proposals are that the Government:
- Consider the possibility of convincing industrialists to create more labour intensive industries by limiting automation, giving tax reductions to those which comply and forcing them to give in-service training.

Deeds Act
- Consider the desirability of changing the Registration of Deeds Act to allow "certificates of deeds" for leasehold property in townships to be registered, and opening the way for building societies to give loans for housing which in turn would stimulate the building industry.
- Be asked to lift the restrictions on African labour imposed on the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex in 1967 when it was declared a Coloured labour preferential area.
- Does not apply the conditions of the Environment Planning Act restricting the number of Africans employed in an industry in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex.
- Abolish the prescribed stipulations until the employment situation improves.

The report refers to the success in the mining industry had with running a labour intensive business, mainly because of its efficiency in-service training programme. It is a pity that the industry has been forced to mechanise, particularly at a time when the authorities will be confronted increasingly to supply opportunities for a growing labour force, the report says.

"It is the committee's opinion that with a few adaptations the mining industry can be used in the present climate to provide work for tens of thousands of Africans."

Taxed

The report says that employers, particularly manufacturers, must also be encouraged to become labour intensive by allowing tax concessions. It must be a condition that industrialists give in-service training to the Government's satisfaction to ensure greater productivity.

Industries which do not want to join the scheme, but prefer to import equipment at the risk of further inflationary tendencies, must be more heavily taxed.

The report says the advantages of its proposals are clear because:
- White workers will become available for the more advanced industries.
- With a better equipped and trained labour force the export of manufactured goods can be increased.
- Greater job satisfaction will lead to labour peace.

"The scheme is not inflationary and will promote trade and improve the balance of payments. Referring to housing, the report says that the introduction of "certificates of deeds" showing proper registration of leasehold properties, will overcome the reluctance of building societies to lend money for buying or building of houses by Africans who now look to the Government for money.

Inflation

Once building societies start lending money to Africans the building trade will be stimulated without causing inflation because little of the material used in African housing is imported.

The report says that unemployment in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex has led to the Government policy of the area being a Coloured labour preference area.

African workers cannot see why they are denied work because labour is available. Another factor is that Africans can lose their residential qualifications if they are unable to get work or refuse to accept offers.

Favoured

"From this it is clear that the policy favouring Coloured labour, which in practice amounts to job reservation, needs urgent revision," the report says.

Industries are also limited, by the Physical Planning Act to the number of Africans they can employ. In the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area the limits have been changed from time to time. At present, however, Coloured unemployment exceeds the limits laid down, which means that Africans are further pena-
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. 1447
29 July 1977,

BANTU TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957 (ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (2) (c) of the Bantu Transport Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Stefanus Louwrens Muller, Minister of Transport, after consultation with the National Transport Commission, declare the area under the authority of the urban local authority of Kimberley to be an area in respect of which the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from 1 August 1977, in respect of adult Bantu in the employ of an employer in the declared area, and, in terms of section 3 of that Act and after consultation with the National Transport Commission, fix the sum of R1 per month to be the rate of the contribution payable to the relevant Bantu Affairs Administration Board in respect of the said declared area, with effect from 1 August 1977.

S. L. MULLER, Minister of Transport.
an infinite number
These changes in
build into the c
it is difficult to
effects. For exam-
canal knifes in
railroads (14)

The year--

(333) Fh 2971/77
CAPE LABOUR SUPPLY
Pernicious policies

All that talk in the House of Assembly in
Cape Town about “moving away from
racial discrimination” might just as well
have been blown away by the south-easter, for all the practical effect it is hav-
ing on Africans in the mother city.

On instruction from the Ministry of
Labour, regulations enforcing the racially
discriminating policy of placing Africans
at the back of the queue for jobs in the
Western Cape are being applied more
strictly than at any time since the intro-
duction of the region’s coloured labour
preference rules in 1964.

The regulations are aimed at affording
whites and coloured people first refusal
of available work.

According to the Department’s Cape
divisional office, the number of registered
coloured work-seekers at the end of June
was about 6 000, compared with 1 002 in
June 1971, the last serious trough in the
business cycle. With a growing pool of
jobless coloured people, the issue of cer-
certificates permitting employers to take on
Africans (if suitable whites or coloureds
cannot be found) has slowed down
sharply.

According to large employers of Afri-
cans in engineering and construction, the
policy is making itself particularly felt in
the negotiation of new, and the renewal of
existing, migrant labour contracts.

Some employers say they are still in a
position to get the authorities to agree to
renewals, but that this is only done in
cases where it can be shown that contract
workers have been coming to Cape Town
at regular intervals over a long period
and that they have developed skills that
would be difficult to replace. But each
case has to be argued individually.

Equally time-wasting is the onus placed
on employers to show that they took
reasonable steps to try to obtain
“suitable” alternative labour.

A particularly malodorous feature of
the policy is that it applies to all Africans,
even those who, by virtue of legal resi-
dential qualifications, may rightly count
themselves as a permanent part of the
Western Cape economic system. In Cape
Town alone there are more than 100 000
such people and their families.

It is perhaps fortunate for “legal” Afri-
cans in the Western Cape that racial
stereotypes place great premiums on
their labour, owing to their reputation
for prudence, diligence and sobriety. Yet
for all practical purposes, qualified
Western Cape Africans might as well be
part of another planet when it comes to
the allocation of work, since they fall into
a non-preferred labour category, as do
their thousands of children who come
onto the labour market annually.

The fact that they are subjected to so
much administrative harassment does
not escape unscrupulous employers who
exploit black insecurity by either holding
down wage levels or negotiating new
employment contracts at unrealistically
low levels.

(15) Gould, Hypothetical History.
(17) Andreano, p. 87.
PETENI AND DLAMLENZE

FOR WORLD CONFERENCE

EAST LONDON — President of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr. R. L. Peteni, of Fort Hare, and his secretary, Mr. H. H. Dlamlenze, will represent their association at the World Conference of Teachers in Lagos, Nigeria, next month.

This was announced by Mr. Dlamlenze at the 16th eisteddfod at Pietermaritzburg.

The theme of the conference will be: "Curriculum development in the world."

Observers for the teachers' national body will be Mr. Bopape, Mr. Rametsi, Mr. Matsapula, Mr. Mnyaluza and Mrs. Ntsiko.

Mr. Dlamlenze also announced a world seminar to take place in Swaziland in September.

For ten days delegates will read and discuss papers on the role of women in education.

Mr. Dlamlenze, on second trip to conference.

Each province will be required to send delegates to acquaint them with what is happening in other countries.

The last conference in which Atasa officials will take part this year will be in Durban sometime during the year.

Its theme will be: "Population and Education."
Warrant for witness

EAST LONDON — A magistrate authorised a warrant of arrest yesterday for a State witness who failed to appear at court to give evidence in a dagga hearing.

Mr Ntobeli Mntwini, no address given, was to have given evidence against Miss Nonkululeku Camela, 22, of NU3, Mdantsane, who was arrested on June 21 at the airport by the Railway police before she could fly out of East-London to an unknown destination.

Miss Camela appeared on a charge of dealing in dagga, alternatively, of being in possession of 27 kg of dagga.

She was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Miss Camela who is out on R400 bail, was warned to appear for trial on September 15. — DDR.
URBAN COUNCIL RESIGNS

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Frustration with the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the lack of basic facilities in African townships has led to the resignation of the entire Uitenhage Urban Bantu Council.

The decision was taken at a special meeting of the council and announced by the chairman, Mr. G. K. Majombeki.

Mr Majombeki said their resignations would take effect in four weeks time.

"We do not want to be unreasonable but if nothing is done in that time we will no longer be members of the council," he said.

A delegation from the council recently saw officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria but evidently met with little success.

Among their reasons for resigning were:

- "Rentals in the townships have escalated far beyond the means of residents in spite of our efforts to get the BAAB to curb this.
- "The quality of houses offered to the people is too poor. We have always complained about leaking houses, especially after heavy rains.
- "The streets have never been satisfactorily made.
- "In the new section of Kwa Nobulele, street lights have not been installed although residents there have been paying full rentals since 1975.
- "We have long been asking for a house ownership scheme to be put in motion.
- "The granting of the green light to allow traders to build in Kwa Nobulele is being delayed indefinitely, yet this township was built some 10 years ago.
- "A recreation hall, sports fields, creche, clinic, post office, police station, swimming pool and so on have long been awaited.
- "The building of schools has not received the priority we expect."
East Cape urban council resigns

PORT ELIZABETH — The entire Litenhage Urban Bantu Council has resigned because of "frustration" with the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the "lack of basic facilities" in black townships.

The chairman, Mr G. Majombeki, said their decision would come into effect in four weeks' time.

"We do not want to be unreasonable, but if nothing is done in that time we will no longer be members of the council," he said.

Litenhage's black townships were the centre of violence on the anniversary of the Soweto riots in June. Mr Majombeki and other council members were the target of rioters because they were seen as being part of the "apartheid system."

Members gave as some of their reasons for resigning that rents in the townships had escalated, the quality of houses was poor and roofs leaked in heavy rains.

"It was quite clear that representations on behalf of our people are not viewed seriously by the board, and yet our lives are at stake," they said ——

SAPA
PORT ELIZABETH—The entire Uitenhage Urban Council has resigned because of frustration with the Cape Midlands Borough Affairs Administration Board and the loss of basic facilities in Black townships.

The chairman, Mr. G. K. Mabonang, said in Port Elizabeth that this decision taken on Sunday, would come into effect in four weeks' time.

"We do not want to be unreasonable, but if nothing is done in that time we will no longer be members of the council," he said.

Uitenhage's black townships were the centre of violence in the anniversary of the Sharpeville riots recently. Mr. Mabonang and other council members were the target of threats because they were seen as part of the apartheid system.

Members gave as reasons for resigning that rentals in the townships had escalated far beyond the means of residents, the quality of housing was poor and prone to leak after heavy rains, a requested house ownership scheme had not been implemented, the building of schools did not receive priority, and certain trading facilities and recreational amenities had not been provided.

Members said it was quite clear that "representation on behalf of our people are not given seriously by the Board, and yet our lives are at stake."
Redes vir bedankking ongegrond

—Koch

Van Ons Korrespondent
PORT ELIZABETH.

DIE redes wat genoem is vir die besluit van Uitenhage se Stedelike Bantoeraad om oor vier weke te bedank, is totaal ongegrond, se mnr. L. C. Koch, hoofdirekteur van die Bantoe sake-Administrasie-raad van die Kaapse Middelandse.

Die Stedelike Bantoeraad het voorheen Sondag besluit om te bedank omdat hy ontvrede is met die administrasie en oor die gebrek aan basiese geriewe in swart woonbuurte.

“Mnr. Koch het gesê hy het gistermiddag vir die eerste keer van die voorgenome bedanking gehoor toe hy 'n Koeranberig' daaroor gekies het. Hy het gesê die beweringe in die berigte oor die tragedie oor die voorgenome bedanking is nie op feite gegrond nie. Hy hoop dieselfde publiciteit sal aan die ware feite gegee word.”
Koch replies to UBC

PORT ELIZABETH — The Uitenhage Urban Bantu Council’s reasons for wanting to resign were “totally unfounded,” the chief director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr L. Koch, said here yesterday.

Members of the UBC said they would resign unless improvements were made in Uitenhage’s black townships. These included better housing, the erection of street lights, the introduction of a home ownership scheme and permission for traders to establish themselves in the townships.

Mr. Koch said he was surprised to learn of the council members’ intention. He had written to all of them yesterday to arrange a meeting tomorrow to discuss their grievances. — SAPA.
PORT ALFRED, PORT ELIZABETH, RIEBEEK-OOS, SEYMOUR, SOMERSET-OOS EN Uitenhage; en die
(2) NOODKAMP GELDE TE KENTON-ON-SEA
WYSEING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNIS-GEWING 90 VAN 28 JANUARI 1977

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoekasie, handigende nuens die Minister van Bantoekasie en ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) geheue met artikel 22 (4) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoekasie, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), geheue met artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Verkoering van Onregmatige Plakker, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), soos gewysig by artikel 4 van die Wet met die Verkoering van Onregmatige Plakker, 1976 (Wet 92 van 1976), wys hierby Goewermentskennisgewing 90 van 28 Januarie 1977 dei die Tarief van Geld te wysig:

   Item 3.—Vervang “R3,25” deur “R4,25”.
   2. Bylde 15.
   Item 3 (1) en (2).—Vervang “R3,04” en “R1,90” deur onderskeidelik “R4,25” en “R3,04”.
   Item 3.—Vervang “R3,25” deur “R4,25”.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoekasie.
(Leeër A1/3/2/13/19)
BURGERSDORP.—A businessman here says he intends taking legal action against the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board over a death-trap bridge.

The bridge, across the Stormberg River between Sand Bult township and Burgersdorp has claimed its third victim.

Mr George Moss, 58, a father of four, toppled over an open space on the bridge and plunged to his death eight metres below.

He landed on the rocks at the bottom of the river and broke his neck.

Mr Moss was giving way to a passing car when the accident happened.

There is a big hole in the bridge where pedestrians have to walk.

Former Advisory Board member and now secretary of the local Civic Urban Board and president North Eastern Districts Chamber of Commerce, Mr T.D. Gxalaba said he intends taking the BAAB to court over the death of Mr Moss.

"Had the ECAAB listened to my pleas to have the bridge repaired Mr Moss would not have fallen to his death," Mr Gxalaba said.

"This is the third victim from the same bridge, whose owners do not repair it.

"Thousands of blacks cross this dangerous bridge when going to sell their labour in Burgersdorp. They do it at the risk of their lives," Mr Gxalaba said. We have repeatedly complained about the seriousness of the damage to the bridge but these complaints have fallen on deaf ears," he said.

A ECAAB spokesman agreed the bridge was their property and that they were responsible for its maintenance.

The chief director of Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr J.H. Swanepoel, said the fatal fall of Mr Moss was discussed at their executive meeting and he had issued instruction that the whole bridge be repaired as it was old.
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<td>Four armed men who allegedly broke into Mr Sizwe Boniwe's house at Zone 9, have been sent for trial in the Supreme Court. They are: Mr Mahlubandile Baha, 21, Mr Desmond Mxolile Lalawe, 22, Mr Mita Mahamba, 21 and Mr Phumzile Payi, 24, who are alleged to have broken into Mr Boniwe's house armed with two revolvers and a sword. Their case had been postponed on many occasions as some of the state witnesses did not turn up. Three are out on R50 bail. Mr Payi who could not pay bail, is in custody.**</td>
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Says Louis Koch
I'm Ready to Talk

Face to Face Problems

By Gerold Richardson

At a recent high level meeting in Pretoria, Koch, who has
been Laport e's main go-to man about
the situation, expressed his
frustration with the way
of events, saying it was time for
the parties to face the
problems head-on.

"We have ignored
enough of the
problems that need
attention," he said during
the meeting.

"It's time for us to
face the facts and
reach a solution,"
Koch said.

In addition to the
problems Koch
mentioned,
there were also
concerns about
the lack of
progress in the
negotiations.

"We have been
negotiating for
years, but
there has been no
real progress," Koch
said.

"It's time for us to
sit down and
reach a
compromise," he
added.
Poison assault case:
Five men convicted

EAST LONDON — A Railways detective and four other people from Duncan Village, accused of assaulting a woman after she allegedly gave them poisoned chicken to eat, were found guilty of assault when they appeared in court here.

Mr Joseph van Voor, 32, of Ballinger Street, Miss Nhlanhla Cungcu, 38, of Seiso Street, Mrs Tembekka van Voor, 30, of Ballinger Street, Det-Const John Molele, 40, of Seiso Street, and Mr David Nyembezi, 29, of Ballinger Street, pleaded not guilty.

They were each fined R10 (20 days' imprisonment). The fines were paid.

Miss S. Mnyaka, of Ballinger Street, told the court all the accused had attacked her after accusing her of having poisoned the chicken she had given them to eat. They had complained of stomach pains after eating the chicken.

She said beside being hit with flat hands and fists, she was also kicked until she lost consciousness.

All the accused denied they assaulted Miss Mnyaka.

Det-Const Molele told the court he asked Miss Mnyaka what she put into the chicken that caused the people to get sick.

She told him a witchdoctor must have given her the wrong medicine. The medicine was intended to bewitch Mr Ntanjana to love her more.

"She took out R10 and offered to pay the medical expenses of all those who got sick from the meal," Det-Const Molele said.

He searched her house and found some of the medicine. When he gave it to policemen from the Duncan Village Station they threw it away.

Det-Const Molele said he was called to the police station and told of the assault charge against him.

He said Mr Ntanjana assaulted Miss Mnyaka after he had heard about the poisoned chicken.

The magistrate, Mr J. A. Hamman, said he accepted the State evidence that Det-Const Molele and the others had assaulted Miss Mnyaka because of the poison in the meat.

- DDR
Meat contract winner denies favouritism

**Indaba Reporter**

MDANTSANE — A new man has the meat contract to supply the large Friskie Siyo Hospital; here, but he denies it is because of favouritism in the Sebe-Siyo political wrangle.

Mr George Qinga used to have the contract but a new contract has been awarded to Mr Temba Salayi, a known Sebe supporter, after tenders had been submitted.

"Mr Qinga did not submit a tender and for anyone to say he has had his contract withdrawn is a misrepresentation of the truth," Mr Salayi said.

He said he was the only black who had submitted a tender.

"And I think that is why I got the contract because it would have been improper for whites to get the contract in a homeland when there were blacks who had submitted tenders.

"Mr Qinga knew his contract was expiring at the end of July and I am sure he was aware tenders for the supply of meat and many other requirements for the hospital would be advertised," he said.

Mr Salayi said he did not agree with the claim that the withdrawal of the contract had something to do with the Sebe-Siyo wrangle in Ciskei politics because Mrs M. Lufuso, a known Siyo supporter, had won the contract for the supply of vegetables and fruit.

She was the only tenderer from within the township.
It wasn't suicide says widow

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A year after her husband's death in police custody, Mrs Noble Mohapi still believes he did not commit suicide.

Mr Mohapi was found dead on August 8 last year in a police cell at Kei Road where he was being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The inquest into his death, which took 11 months to complete, found that he died as a result of hanging but that nobody could be held responsible for his death.

Police evidence was that he hanged himself on the bars of his cell with two pairs of jeans.

The inquest magistrate, Mr A. J. Swart, did not deliver a formal verdict that Mr Mohapi had committed suicide.

Mrs Mohapi said yesterday: "I wish once more to reiterate that my husband did not commit suicide."

"For any wife to lose a husband through premature death is bad enough but it is worse when such death comes as a result of his avowed political belief."

"For how else can his death be construed when he was for so long the victim of police harassment and eventually died while in their custody?"

She added, however: "If his death contributed well to his ideals as represented by his fervent desire for the liberation of the black man, then I am happy his blood was chosen for such sacrifice."

Mrs Mohapi is suing the Minister of Police for R48 409 over the death of her husband.
Fine for visit to township

FORT ELIZABETH

Mr. Donald Cairncross and Mr. Norman Middleton, the two Coloured Labour Party members arrested by Security Police in KwaZakhele here on Saturday, were released on Saturday night after paying admission of guilt fines, Col. P. J. Goosen, head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday.

Col. Goosen said Mr. Cairncross of Fort Elizabeth and Mr. Middleton of Cape Town had been charged with entering an African township without a permit. Both men paid R50 admission of guilt fines.

Mr. Middleton, national deputy leader, and Mr. Cairncross, chairman of the Eastern Cape region, were arrested while attending the national congress of the Gasko National Party.
Labour leaders released

PORT ELIZABETH. - Mr. Donald Cairncross and Mr. Norman Middleton, the two Labour Party members arrested by security police in KwaZulu on Saturday, were released on Saturday night after paying admission of guilt fines, Colonel P. J. Goosen, head of security police in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday.

Colonel Goosen said that Mr. Cairncross and Mr. Middleton had been charged with entering an African township without a permit. Both men paid R30 admission of guilt fines.

Mr. Middleton, the national deputy leader of the Labour Party, and Mr. Cairncross, chairman of the Eastern Cape Region of the Labour Party, were arrested while attending the annual national congress of the Ciskei National Party in KwaZulu.

Both had applied for permits but they were refused by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board. No reason for the refusal was given.
Pamphlet case: priest appeals

CAPE TOWN — Judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court here yesterday on the appeal by the Rev. David Russell against his sentence for refusing to divulge to a magistrate the names and addresses of three reputed eye-witnesses to acts alleged to have been performed by the police during the Nyanga unrest last Christmas.

Mr Russell, an Anglican priest at Nyanga, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on February 17 this year following an inquiry in the magistrates' court here. He is on R20 bail.

Mr E. L. King, for Mr Russell, argued yesterday the ambit of the appeal was "very narrow."

Mr Russell had appeared before the magistrate in terms of a subpoena which informed him he was required to testify and declare all he knew about arson, alleged by committed by the South African Police.

The subpoena was not defective, but was restricted, Mr. King argued.

The statements made by the three unidentified people quoted in the pamphlet entitled "role of riot police in the burnings and killings at Nyanga, Christmas 1976," and those names and addresses Mr Russell was asked to furnish at the inquiry did not allege arson, Mr. King submitted.

Accordingly, Mr. Russell would not, by divulging these names and addresses, have been testifying concerning the offence for which he was subpoenaed to attend the inquiry.

Mr. King said the relevant section of the Criminal Procedure Act empowered a magistrate to hear evidence as to an alleged offence.

By no stretch of the imagination could names and addresses of potential witnesses be evidence.

On sentence, Mr. King said the three months' imprisonment imposed on Mr. Russell was excessive.

For the State, Mr. N. Trountricht argued Mr. Russell had given evidence that he was present when the pamphlet was drawn up, that he knew the names and some of the addresses of people referred to as Mrs. E. X., Mrs. D. M. of Mr. S. T. were true.

The evidence sought from Mr. Russell, and which he refused to furnish was clearly in connection with an investigation of the allegations made in the pamphlet and to assist in tracing the perpetrators.

From the pamphlet it was clear to the magistrate that Mrs. E. X. and Mrs. D. M. alleged members of the SA Police had committed the crimes of arson and murder, either as main offenders or at least by their common purpose with migrant workers, Mr. Trountricht submitted.

The sentence imposed by the magistrate was not excessive, he argued. — SAPA.
CAPE SQUATTERS

Foundation to act?

The full horror of B A D Minister Michiel Botha’s apartheid dream descended on the African squatter communities of the Cape Peninsula this week. It has also had an impact on the Urban Foundation.

The Western Cape has always been a thorn in the flesh of apartheid ideologues because it exposes more starkly than any other SA urban area the insane contradictions of a policy which requires the labour of blacks but at the same time seeks to confine them to separate “ethnic” states. Thus, they have to be in two places at the same time.

For thousands of Africans at Bellville South it was bad enough witnessing raw apartheid at work as Botha’s bulldozers razed their pondoks while armed police and their dogs stood by to keep the emotions of the dispossessed within manageable proportions.

But for many the real nightmare is still to come, because they face the prospect of not only being jobless and homeless, but stateless as well. Digby Koyana, Transkei’s Foreign Minister, says his government flatly rejects the idea of unwanted Xhosa-speakers being dumped in independent Transkei at the whim of SA Government officials. And last week Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe told the squatters’ committee “There are no jobs or houses for you in Ciskei.”

So who will have them? Not only is the Peninsula squatter situation giving birth to a classic pariah culture among the people involved but it may create a class of Palestinian-type refugees as well, forced to forage and fight and beg and steal to keep body and soul together.

The attitude of government officials involved is interesting. Said Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner Frikkie Botha: “This is one of the most unpleasant things I have had to do in all my 40 years in government service.”

Said Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen: “I wish to reiterate the assurance that the matter will be handled with sensitivity and regard to the human considerations affecting the families involved.” Nevertheless, said Cruywagen, if the problem was handled with “kid gloves” it was likely to grow worse.

“We have to deal with a human situation and a human problem, but unfortunately government has sometimes to do unpopular things, and condonation would result in more tragic consequences.”

Added Frikkie Botha: “As a responsible official, I can assure you that this thing of people starving in the homelands is overrated.”

By now the African squatters realise that their presence at Modderdam-Unibell is a crime, but, as a member of their committee put it this week: “If we are criminals, then our crime was to wish to live with our families.”

A number of the squatters are contract workers who have been coming to the
same job in the Peninsula for 25 years, living a bleak and lonely "bachelor" life for 11 months at a time before going home to their families. The fact that they have chosen to break the law, and jeopardise their jobs, rather than continue a pointless existence should be an indication to government that the policy is both vicious and unworkable.

The question government will have to answer soon is whether it believes normal family life can be denied indefinitely to thousands of people, whose labour is required, but who do not "qualify" under the stringent provisions of urban African residence laws.

Despite official attempts (since August 1966) to check, halt and reverse the flow of Africans to the Western Cape, the employment of black contract workers in Cape Town has increased 299% in the construction sector since 1968; in government service (including railways) 323%; in industry and commerce 114%; and in farming 48%. The only decline registered has been in domestic service, but this may be because many African women have gone "underground" and consequently do not show up in official statistics. The number of Africans employed by the railways alone increased from 2 152 in 1964 to 6 500 last year.

Between the end of June 1968 and the end of June last year the total number of African contract workers increased from 12 000 to 33 155 men, but large-scale lay-offs in the construction industry in the past year may have reduced the present number to about 26 000.

To this situation government responded by putting a freeze on black housing. Apart from three houses built recently in Nyanga by employers, no family housing has been built in Langa since 1955, in Nyanga since 1962 and in Guguletu since 1972. The official backlog for family housing is 1 300 units. The backlog of "single" accommodation for contract workers is estimated at about 4 000 "beds".

Pick n Pay's Raymond Ackerman, a member of the Cape Town local committee of the Urban Foundation, agrees the position of the Peninsula's urban blacks is no longer good.
Verdict on fatal bullet

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The death of a Nyanga labourer, Mr. Mava Gaya (30), who was shot in the head by police during the Christmas unrest last year, was found to be justifiable homicide in the Cape Town Inquest Court yesterday.

Mr. Gaya was killed when police fired into a crowd of rioters on December 27.

In a written statement, Lieut. Johannes F. H. Visser described the faction fighting between contract labourers and residents in the township that day. He said the police were forced to disperse crowds of up to 5,000 labourers by firing at them.

He said that at no stage did they fire at any innocent people.
R1,7m to be spent on townships

QUEENSTOWN — The Eastern Cape Baab will spend R1,7m on the improvement of townships in the area under its control, the chairman, Mr G. Coetzee, said here yesterday.

Apart from providing two entirely new townships at Cathcart and Jamestown the board will allocate about R18 000 to black Queenstown schools — R13 000 for new toilets and R5 000 on additional lighting.

In Duncan Village, East London, R33 000 will go to providing new toilets, and another R5 500 for more lighting.

In Burgersdorp a new hostel for 230 people and 120 houses will cost about R206 000. In addition R17 000 has been allocated for water reticulation and R5 000 for sanitation and sewage disposal.

Aliwal North — where there are no schools at present — will get two costing R98 000. Another R100 000 will go on water supply and reticulation.

Like Aliwal North, neither Jamestown nor Hofmeyr locations have schools, and each will get a new one costing R22 500 and R36 000 respectively.

King William's Town is to get a new R36 000 school and at Cathcart, Mr Coetzee hopes to move all blacks, qualified to live there to new housing. But all other blacks now living unhoused in Cathcart will be moved to Transkei or the Ciskei.

— DDB
BAAB rent hike in Beaufort criticised

PORT BEAUFORT — The Bantu Affairs Administration Board has been sharply criticised by a member of the Fort Beaufort Advisory Board following a rental hike of all houses in the townships.

All house rentals have now been increased and residents are now paying R4.50 a month for self-built homes, while the rental for BAAB houses has been set at R4.50 a month.

A member of the Fort Beaufort Advisory Board, Mr A. N. Q. Q. Q. Q. Q. Q, commenting on the rent increase, said: "I find it increasingly difficult to satisfy the community on the one hand, and the BAAB on the other." Of the township houses in the area, 90 per cent are self-built while only 10 per cent are BAAB houses.

Reasons for the dissatisfaction among members of the township board are: That occupants of self-built homes consider it unfair that their rentals are nearly as high as that of BAAB tenants.

That occupants of self-built houses erect the buildings at their own expense and have not been compensated for the building costs.

That in the Fort Beaufort townships, nearly all residents are pensioners or domestic employees because of the non-industry at Fort Beaufort and wages and pension monies are inadequate to meet today's cost-of-living.

A result of the rent hike is that many township residents have been issued with summonses, and in addition to paying admissions of guilt, now have to pay rentals in arrears.

Because of the increased hardship, the Advisory Board in Fort Beaufort contacted the BAAB headquartes in Grahamstown in an attempt to outline the plight of the township residents.

The argument they presented was that urban blacks earned higher wages in cities, they were in a better position to foot the bill for an increased house rental.

Fort Beaufort blacks earnings were confined to an average wage varying from R15 to R20 for each domestic employee, while labourers earned just over R20.

The Advisory Board is now planning on approaching employers in the town to up black wages to enable township residents to pay the increased rental.

However, a reply from the Grahamstown BAAB offices was: "This is a matter which has been discussed in the past between the Chief Director, the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce. "It should be borne in mind there is no way in which the board can force employers to pay higher salaries." The Advisory Board before the rent hike, were given to understand by area manager, Mr L. Koch that employers would be approached to increase wages.

The board claims no employers have been approached by BAAB and feels their function is meaningless as all advice given by them is ignored by BAAB. The board is now planning to bring to the attention of BAAB that the authorities convince employers of the need to increase wages and pensions, and that such rental increases be in accordance with the income of a resident. — DDC
REQUEST FOR POSTGRADUATE REGISTRATION

I wish to make application...

JOBS AND HOUSES

Special disabilities

"Temporary sojourners," "guest workers," "superfluous appendages," are just some of the epithets that have been applied to African workers and their families in the "white" urban areas.

Nowhere has government's policy of excluding and removing Africans from these areas been more systematically applied than in the Western Cape. The bulldozing of the shanty shantytown at Modderdam epitomises much more than the housing plight of Africans in the Cape Peninsula. It highlights the special disabilities affecting about a million Africans, in an area a third the size of SA — over and above those affecting them along with Africans everywhere in SA.

The "Eiselen Line", so called after Hendrik Verwoerd's Secretary of Bantu Affairs, Werner Eiselen, was proclaimed in 1955 as a border across a large portion of the Western Cape.

The territory west of the line was demarcated a "coloured preference area". The effect of this was to favour coloured people over Africans with regard to jobs and housing. In 1964 the line was extended eastwards, so incorporating a substantially larger area as shown in a map to be included in a forthcoming publication, *The Urbanization of the Black Population*, by P. Smit and J. J. Booyse. Firms wishing to employ Africans have to prove to the Departments of Labour and Bantu Administration that they are unable to find suitable coloured labour and that housing for Africans is already available.

Since the entire purpose of the line (now referred to as the Western Cape Relocation Policy Boundary) was to emphasize the "impermanence" of Africans in the area, and their status as migrant workers, no family housing for them has been built west of the Eiselen line for over a decade.

Moreover, Africans west of the boundary, however long they might have lived there, do not enjoy even the extremely limited rights of "home-ownership" available to Africans elsewhere. Thus the right of township blacks to "purchase" their homes under the "indefinite" lease scheme introduced by government last year is specifically denied them.

The Cape Chamber of Industries has already submitted memoranda to government raising the issues of job security and housing for Africans in the Coloured Labour Preference Area. Albert Marais, President of the Association of Building Societies of SA, is emphatic that his members are desirous of providing financial assistance for home-ownership for Africans in all urban centres of SA (once suitable legal security for the loans is established) and points out that nearly all the societies have African depositors in the boundary area that they would be morally obliged to assist if and when legislation permits.

(Postgraduate Registration, see over)
20 SHELTER houses for Nyanga camp

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE BOARD of trustees of the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund has authorized the expenditure of R10 000 from the fund on construction of the first of 50 modular houses that SHELTER has been allowed to erect at the KTC emergency camp at Nyanga.

An immediate start is being made on 20 of these wood-and-iron structures, to be erected by contractors. Each of these SHELTER houses will have two rooms and will cost about R300. Negotiations are in progress for erection of the other 30 houses authorized by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Only Africans who qualify under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, or who are temporarily exempted from the provisions of the act on compassionate or other grounds will be allowed by the BAAB to occupy these houses.

The modular structures for SHELTER will be in addition to the "starter" houses designed by SHELTER's planning consultants which are to be erected on sites allocated by the authorities in several areas of the Cape Peninsula.

The emphasis in this starter-house scheme is on low cost and self-help, and it is hoped that, if successful, the SHELTER system could eventually be adopted by the State and local authorities in their efforts to reduce and eventually eliminate the acute housing backlog quickly and cheaply.

It is SHELTER policy to use public money entrusted to it to contribute something of lasting, and not temporary benefit, in the efforts to meet the housing crisis.

Although the bulk of the fund - which on Friday stood at R251 179 - is to be used on experimental permanent self-help housing schemes, about R30 000 has already been spent on immediate help for the homeless of greater Cape Town, in one of the most severe winters experienced at the Cape. This help has been given mainly through SHELTER's member organizations Cufda, Shawco, the Sable clubs and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA).

Dr. O.D. Wollheim, spokesman for the SHELTER trustees, said yesterday the trustees were extremely grateful for the efforts being made by certain churches and individuals to provide a temporary refuge for squatters.

"We appreciate the fact that in their humanitarian efforts to provide shelter for the homeless, these churches and individuals are exposing themselves to legal action, which SHELTER is in no position to do as it operates under a registered welfare organization number - that of the Cape Flats Distress Association," said Dr. Wollheim.

Nevertheless, he added, SHELTER was continuing through its member organizations to give all the help it could to those who had been made homeless in recent weeks.

Part of the help already given to evicted families from Modderdam Road was SHELTER's undertaking to pay a nominal rental for storage at Epping of the squatters' materials, and the fund's offer, to indemnify the cold-drink company which made space available for storing the materials.

Footnote: A full account of SHELTER's activities and of its expenditures to date was published in the Cape Times on Friday.
Appeal to stop employing 'illegal' labour

Staff Reporter

THE Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board has appealed to employers to stop employing "illegal" Africans.

In a statement issued yesterday BAAB said that the co-operation of employers was needed after the steep rise of prosecutions over the past five years.

Employers prosecuted for hiring "illegal" Africans rose from 607 in 1971 to 1,486 in 1976.

The statement said: "The total of unemployed coloured and African workers, who are legally in the area, has risen sharply."

"The Africans who are illegally employed is usually without exception, also illegally in the area. The African in the area has a serious problem when he is jobless and cannot meet the needs of his family."

BAAB decided at a recent meeting to seek the co-operation of employers.

Fines for employers, laid down in the last parliamentary sitting, are: For the first offence a maximum of R100 or three months' imprisonment; and if convicted within two years a minimum of R100 or imprisonment for a minimum period of three months.

Employers can also be imprisoned on the second conviction without the option of a fine. The statement explained the procedure for hiring an African: "An employer must first get a certificate from the Department of Labour stating that coloured labour is not available in the area. After this the employer should contact the labour bureau of BAAB."

The BAAB labour bureau can be contacted in Langa at 53-1673 and Nyanga at 779-9187.

The Cape Peninsula are Langa, Nyanga and Milnerton. If an employer wants to employ coloured workers outside the townships, he must apply to the Board for a special permit to do so.

The workers who came to the urban areas are entitled to remain in the Peninsula. Firstly they have permanent residence in the urban area in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act No. 17 of 1950.

The men are able to fulfill the requirements of Section 19(1a) or b) for permanent residence in terms of Section 19(1b) of the above act provided they do not have employment with whom they have contracted. Speaking they have been able to fulfill the requirements of Section 19(1a) and 19(1b) for permanent residence. Thirdly, there are the men who have an employment contract with whom they have contracted. The final category consists of those men who are "illegal" in the townships or in squatter camps. This category is dealt with in this work paper.

The latter term has been chosen in preference to the term 'migrant workers' because the popular connotation of the work migrant is of impermanence.

In fact it is submitted that the contract workers spend their entire working lives in urban areas insofar as it matters, and return to the rural areas for only a few weeks each year.

The Western Cape is officially a 'Coloured Preference' area. This means that before an employer can employ contract workers, he must first show that there are no so-called Coloured men to fill the jobs. It is the Government's stated intention to phase out the African labour force in the Western Cape. The criterion applied to implement this policy is that of productivity.
Encourage black resettlement call

CAPE TOWN — The chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. Gerry Coetzee, has pleaded for more effective measures to encourage black people to return to the homelands.

Mr. Coetzee, a delegate from Queenstown to the Cape congress of the National Party, told delegates more could be done to stimulate the resettlement of black people in the homelands.

He asked the Deputy Minister of Bantu affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, to make greater provision for facilities in the homelands to facilitate resettlement.

He also felt that schools and high schools should as far as possible be constructed in the homelands to encourage children to be educated there.

Replying, Mr. Cruywagen said: "I agree with the sentiments of Mr. Coetzee."

Referring to a resolution submitted by the Jamestown branch of the National Party, the Deputy Minister said that housing schemes in black areas were subsidised by two percent by the National Housing Fund. He admitted that the Jamestown township did not look good but said the Government had a problem because it could not construct houses in areas where salaries were low because the people would not be able to afford them.

A move to tighten up the provisions of the controversial Environment Planning Act which controls the number of black people who can be employed in white areas was rejected.

The Minister of Planning, Dr. S. W. van der Merwe, said yesterday it was never the intention of the law to restrict economic growth or the number of black people with jobs.
Call for Black Property Rights

The Cape Times, Thursday, August 25, 1977
Mount Coke killing: judgment tomorrow

KING WILLIAM’S TOWN
— Judgment in the case in which four men are charged with killing Mr Simon Matthews, owner of the Mount Coke Hotel, will be given tomorrow.

Mr Dan Mlodana, 33, Mr Khawulezele Koshe, 28, Mr Vuyisile Saleni, 25, and Mr Ntsakelelo Ngoongolo, 19, are charged with murder, attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and theft.

In calling for the conviction of the men, the prosecutor, Adv S. Engelbrecht submitted it was their intention to overcome resistance during the robbery by using firearms.

"It does not matter whether it was Mr Mlodana or Mr Koshe who fired the fatal shot, both should be found guilty of Mr Matthews’s murder and the attempted murder of Mrs Matthews," he said.

Regarding Mr Ngoongolo, Mr Engelbrecht said he had admitted in evidence that he had also entered the room where the shooting had occurred.

According to police evidence, a shell fired from Mr Ngoongolo’s gun was found in the room.

"The only inference the court can draw from this is that he also used a firearm in the room and joined in the shooting there,” Mr Engelbrecht said.

He also submitted that Mr Saleni was present when they planned the robbery and that the use of firearms must have been discussed.

Mr Engelbrecht said Mr Saleni was aware the firearms would be used and was just as guilty as the other three.

Adv L. Leach, appearing for Mr Mlodana, and Mr Ngoongolo, argued the men had no intention of killing Mr Matthews and carried firearms only to frighten him.

He also said it was highly probable that Mrs Matthews had been hit by a ricocheting bullet.

Adv J. Coetzee, appearing for Mr Koshe, also said the men had no desire to kill "which should be distinguished from intention."

Adv G. Maree, representing Mr Saleni, submitted that his client’s evidence denying his knowledge that the firearms would be used should be accepted.

He also submitted that Mr Saleni was assigned a very minor role in the whole scheme where he was required to do duty as a driver. — DDR.
Training for co-operatives

Indaba Correspondent

ALICE—The Co-operative Course Committee of the University of Fort Hare is holding a special short course in Co-operative Practice for officials of the different homelands.

The course, which is the second of its kind to be held at Fort Hare, started on August 8 and will end today when successful candidates will be awarded certificates.

When he opened the course, the Vice President of Fort Hare, Professor A. C. M. S. Ewens, said that those taking the course were welcome at Fort Hare and he hoped the candidates, who come from the Ciskei, Venda, Garankuwa and Lebowa, would benefit from the lectures they would be given during the course.

The course includes lectures on buying procedures and receipt of goods, determination of selling prices, documents involved in buying and selling, presentation of sales figures, and Co-operative Law.

Fort Hare is the only institution in South Africa which provides training facilities in co-operatives for blacks. This has particular significance because black co-operatives have their own register.

There are already over 100 black co-operatives in the Ciskei alone. The Bantu Homelands Co-operative Proclamation of 1971 applies to all the homelands.

Before these courses were made available for blacks at Fort Hare, Ciskei students, for instance, had to go to England if they wished to do co-operative training.

It is generally agreed that this course, like the previous one, is a great success.

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Jews

Zospe comparison of the life circumstances, vertical and horizontal, of the Jews at the Capitol, just as they had pre- and post- the war, show an interesting result. The Jewish population of the Capitol has decreased, while the general population of the city has increased.


domestication. 

Co-operative and dynamic ecology. Edward Arnold, 83.

Is a cemi ssimae actus est; ad quem defferenbuntur 


South African Scenery. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh & 

pp 699.

70--Physical and physiological basis for the relation of visible and infrared radiation from vegetation.

ing Environment 1:155-159.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 1708 2 September 1977

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEGEWE

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERaad VIR DIE SUIDWES-KAAPGEBIED.—HUIRGERELDE EN VORDERING VIR DIE STEDELIKE BANTOE WOONGEBIED GELEE TE ASHTON, ROBERTSON, HERMANUS, CERES, CITRUSDAL, PAARL, STELLENBOSCH EN WORCESTER.

Gouvernementskennisgegewing 1263 van 23 Julie 1976 word hierby as volg verbeter:

BYLAE 3

Item 1 (ii) (b).
Vergange "R3,05" deur "R3,85".

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DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1708 2 September 1977

CORRECTION NOTICE

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN CAPE AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT ASHTON, ROBERTSON, HERMANUS, CERES, CITRUSDAL, PAARL, STELLENBOSCH AND WORCESTER.

Government Notice 1263, dated 23 July 1976, is hereby corrected as follows:

SCHEDULE 3

Item 1 (ii) (b).
Substitute "R3,85" for "R3,05".
Grahamstown is ‘Shame City’ — student survey

A RHODES UNIVERSITY student survey of black living conditions in Grahamstown has labelled the Settler town “Shame City” and calls it “a curse upon the future of bulk of its inhabitants”.

The survey, carried out by second-year B Journalism students over several months, has appeared in a 12-page supplement to the university’s student newspaper, Rhodeo.

“Depending on whether you are one of its 21 500 whites or one of its 50 000 black, inhabitants, Grahamstown is either the traditional centre of English culture in South Africa or the most squalid collection of townships in the country,” says the survey.

It quotes Rupert Lorimer, the PRP MP for Orange Grove, as saying that Grahamstown had “some of the foulest living conditions that I have ever seen in my life, and I have seen some pretty bad ones.”

Some houses are occupied by up to 200 people and there is only one high school for blacks, the survey found.

In an editorial by Mr G N Addison, a lecturer in the department of Journalism, the living conditions for blacks are described as “sheer misery.”

“They live in tumbledown, leaking shacks in conditions of fearful over-crowding. Crime stalks the unlit, untarred streets and disease lurks in the yards where open pit and bucket latrines are used by scores of people daily.

“There is no hope for children born onto the streets to grow up as beggars and thieves. And there is little chance of education — but there is despair and hatred,” Mr Addison said.

A student interview with the town’s mayor, Mr Gerrit Fourie, gives his view of Grahamstown as a “city with a split personality. This was because the city had a responsibility to develop more jobs and better living standards for the unemployed but at the same time had to preserve its historical character.

He described Grahamstown as unique because of its restrictions on income.

With 52 churches, seven white schools, the university, two hospitals, a magistrate’s court, and the Settler’s Moniment, more than half the town was derated property.

This had given rise to the situation where a small house brought in more money in rates than a flat costing several million rand. Grahamstown was living on half the normal income for a town its size, Mr Fourie said.
Night raid on tents, fines

CAPE TOWN - Police and officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board raided squatter camps at St. George's Cathedral in the city centre here and St. Thomas' Church in Rondebosch near here before dawn yesterday and took away squatters in vans. The raids started about 4:30 a.m.

Officials with flashlights roused the sleeping squatters. At Rondebosch about 65 men and 35 women were taken away. The officials, with police in the background, moved the squatters from their tents to the church hall, where they were asked to produce their documents.

Those who could not comply with the regulations were moved to vans parked near the church.

The summonses issued to the women specified that admission of guilt fines of R45 could be paid by September 22.

A witness said police also raided five families living in tents outside St. George's Cathedral and arrested all the men on charges of living in a prescribed White area.

One man paid an admission of guilt of R20 at Langa police station and was released, a cathedral spokesman said. He said all the women at the cathedral were summoned to appear in court on September 26 on similar charges.

"All the people living at the cathedral have jobs. As a result of this raid, these men could lose their jobs because they are not at work today."

The man said the people were being harassed - despicably. "It is clearly deliberate - the raid could have taken place any time in the day."

(Sapa)
Stevedores' passes checked

BANTU AFFAIRS Administration Board officials and Railways Police this week checked the passes of a stevedoring gang at the Duncan Dock.

A stevedore, Mr Robert Krimehaski, told the Cape Times yesterday that he had been working with his stevedoring gang about midday on Thursday aboard a Swedish fishing boat, Salmo.

"Two lock-up vans, a group of BAAB officials and some Railways Police arrived and stationed themselves at the foot of the gangplank. At 2pm, when the shift was over, the men who left were asked to show their passes," said Mr Krimehaski.

"Some of my men did not have their passes with them, so they stayed on board. The BAAB officials told me they would return to the ship at 5pm to check passes, and if necessary would search the ship if all the gang didn't come off," said Mr Krimehaski.

The BAAB officials, however, did not return, and none of the stevedoring gang was arrested.

Mr Krimehaski said the incident had angered and upset him.

"The ships in Duncan Dock are almost all foreign-registered. What terrible advertisement for South Africa. When one thinks that seamen who saw the incident call at ports round the world spreading the story, no wonder we have a bad reputation abroad," he said.

Yesterday BAAB officials were not available for comment.
Boraine hits at ‘terrorists’

CAPE TOWN — Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, said the firing of a teargas canister into last night’s protest meeting in Rondebosch was urban terrorism, and an act of cowardice.

The meeting in the Rondebosch Town Hall was held to protest against the death of Mr Steve Bilbo and other detainees.

Several people collapsed and at least one was injured when the teargas bomb exploded.

In a rush to escape the fumes in the hall, people smashed windows with their bare hands and scrambled through.

A young man with a lacerated hand was taken to hospital in an ambulance.

As the multi-racial crowd of more than 1000 at the Progressive Federal Party meeting spilled into the street some collapsed and some were retching.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, was on record that he would clamp down with the greatest force against anyone who resorted to violence.

“I just hope that Mr Kruger will be consistent and that he will be just as strong against this right-wing violence as he is against other forms of violence,” said Mr Boraine.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Major General T. M. Bischoff, today ordered a thorough investigation into last night’s teargas attack.

“We cannot accept this sort of thing and I have instructed the officers to conduct an impartial and thorough investigation,” said Mr Bischoff.

The senior provincial police officer said the force was confident the perpetrators would be arrested and prosecuted.
Ex-BAAB man found guilty

A FORMER Bantu Affairs Administration Board Inspector, Basil Joseph Bruce, was found guilty in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday of 105 counts of inducing and assisting blacks to stay in a prescribed area without permission.

He pleaded not guilty to 105 main charges of fraud and not guilty to the 105 alternative charges.

The magistrate, Mr G A Dell, accepted his plea of not guilty to the charge of fraud but found him guilty on 105 alternative counts.

He was fined R50 on each of the counts, or six weeks in prison, suspended for five years on condition that he repay the loss suffered by BAAB, the amount of R3 150, at R100 a month.

In passing sentence Mr Dell considered the fact that Bruce was married with two children, was a first-time offender and had no job.

No evidence was led.

The prosecutor was Miss J M le Roux. Mr F A Stander appeared for Bruce.
DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2026 7 October 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE NORTHERN CAPE AREA—DESCRIPTION OF
BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SITUATE AT
GRIQUATOWN

1. Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby describe on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Cape Area at Griquatown, which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the said Act.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File A6/5/2/G37)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, 120,150.5 hectares in extent, being Erf 332, a portion of Erf 261, Griquatown, situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Cape Area at Griquatown, as shown on Diagram S.G. 3098/59 which has been approved by the Surveyor-General.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 2026 7 Oktober 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
NOORD- KAAPGEBIED — OMSKRYWING VAN
BANTOEWOONGEBIED GELEË TE GRIEkwastad

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, omskryf hierby, naamlik die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen deur artikel 2 (1) (b) van die Bantoe (Stadgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die grond, soos uitgebeeld in die Bylde hiervan, geleë binne die regegebied van die Bantoe-sake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Kaapgebied te Griekwastad, wat kragtens die bepaling van artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van getroue Wet soos in Bantoewoongebied bepaal en afge-

sonder is.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

(by) A6/5/2/G37

BYLDE

's Sekere stuk grond, groot 120,150.5 hektaar, synde
Erf 332, (in gedeelte van Erf 261), Griekwastad, geleë
binne die administrasiegibied van die Bantooesake-admin-

strasieraad vir die Noord-Kaapgebied te Griekwastad,
sos geëen op Kaart L.G. 3098/59 wat deur die Land-

meter-generaal goedgekeur is.
Koch: we will have community councils

PORT ELIZABETH — Community Councils are coming. That's what Chief Director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, says.

He maintains that a meeting in Port Elizabeth earlier this month to protest against the establishment of a local community council, was not representative of the views of the majority of Port Elizabeth Africans.

"And I said this to a delegation from the meeting which included Mr Dan Qebe and Mr A.T. Yeko," Mr Koch said.

He expects a formal proclamation for the establishment of community councils in the BAAB area to be proclaimed in the Government Gazette by the end of the month.

Arrangements would then be made to hold elections before the end of the year so that the councils could start to function by the beginning of January.

Mr Koch said the Port Elizabeth Joint Advisory Board had not voted against the councils. But four members, including Mr Qebe, were against them in principle before putting the details to the residents.

He said meetings with a number of civic and cultural leaders had shown overwhelming support for the council. This also applied to public meetings called by a number of JAB members to explain the workings of the councils.

The BAAB was getting overall cooperation from the residents with the compiling of the voters rolls and he had no doubt about the candidates coming forward.

Mr Koch emphasised that the JAB was not regarding the establishment of the council as an experiment. In January, the BAAB had delegated 20 of the proposed powers of the councils to the JAB.

On the strength of the results it had been decided to transfer all the powers vested in the Community Councils Act to the various councils.

By agreement with them it would be decided which functions they would be unable to handle immediately.

The areas where community councils will be established are: Port Elizabeth, Despatch, Uitenhage, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Cookhouse, Cradock, Port Beaufort, Alexandria, Alberdale, Patterson, Bedford, Adelphi, Port Alfred, Bathurst and Kenton-on-Sea.

Promoters: Monday evening.

For the second time this month, meetings of the Port Elizabeth JAB had to be postponed. A meeting on Monday failed to draw a quorum, and a meeting on October 19 was postponed by the BAAB.
Ringmaster of the Lusaka 'circus'

Some Zambians take a lighthearted view of the comings and goings of politicians trying to resolve the Rhodesian deadlock. The faces may change but they feel they have seen the whole parade before — so many times, reports a special correspondent of The Star’s Africa News Service in Lusaka.

"Tiny" Rowland . . . the ringmaster.

During these hot and balmy summer days the people here have discovered a new pastime to augment tennis, swimming and cricket. It is plane spotting, or, more specifically, watching out for Lomho chief "Tiny" Rowland’s sleek executive jet as it sweeps low over the Lusaka suburbs.

It was this aircraft that brought Rhodesian "rebel" Premier Ian Smith to State House in September.

As he dropped out of the heavens over socialist Zambia by courtesy of arch-capitalist Mr Rowland, he brought a little ray of hope to an otherwise gloomy prospect of increasing war in Rhodesia.

And now, every time the Swiss-registered aircraft is spotted, word bubbles around the Lusaka Club and other haunts of the black and white privileged that perhaps Mr Smith is in town again.

That aircraft, according to residents here, was seen again on Tuesday and its appearance added a nice touch of mystique to the hum-drum, almost predictable visit by Lord Carver, Britain’s resident commissioner designate to Rhodesia, who left earlier in the day for Nigeria at the end of his African shuttle to sound out opinion on a possible cease-fire to the Rhodesian guerilla war.

Lord Carver’s transport lifted off the runway at Lusaka airport like an ungainly circus elephant, in contrast to the eagle-look of Mr Rowland’s jet.

It is the Government-controlled Zambian Press that has drawn the analogy of successive visits by representatives of Britain and America here to that of a "circus coming to town again" and if it really is a circus then Mr Rowland must be assuming the role of ringmaster.

Zambians can be forgiven for taking a lighthearted look at the Rhodesian situation because they really have seen it all before. Kissinger, Richard, Young, Owen, Graham and Mr Carver and Prem Chand have come and gone and a solution to the Rhodesia crisis still seems no nearer.

The arrival of the bogeyman Mr Smith himself and subsequent reports of Rhodesian Government officials arriving here by "Lomho Airways" — as it is called here — have been a worthwhile diversion.

But behind the black humour — which includes jokes about President Kaunda playing golf and tennis with Mr Smith — diplomats and other Rhodesian watchers are being careful not to overlook an ugly mood of frustration that, slowly and behind the smiles, is manifesting itself.

When Government officials — right up to the President — start muttering about a transfer of power to the Patriotic Front, bypassing the internal nationalist leaders in Rhodesia who do not have power in the form of guerilla armies, it is time to take note.

Dr Kaunda, as far as can be gathered, has mentioned this possibility only as another idea for the Rhodesia pot, but there is no doubt here that this new line is being pushed strongly.

Controlled leaks to the Press have indicated that there should be a direct handover to the Patriotic Front of Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, who would then organise elections with candidates put up by the front after a lengthy period, possibly three years.

The example of Prelimo in Mozambique — who were given power directly without elections being cited here. It is pointed out that Mozambique has a stable government without the worry of civil war, as in the other Portuguese colony that is a member of the frontline states, Angola.

If Zambia really is serious about its power-to-the-Front theory then it casts a bizarre reflection on all the appeals for one man, one vote, the calls for democracy through a majority-elected black government that have been made over the past 12 years.

Memories, however, can be short in a sometimes bizarre continent.

An example, dealing with the broader spectrum of southern Africa, is the castigation by the Zambian newspapers of the West’s reluctance to vote for economic sanctions against South Africa, as a penalty for Pretoria’s support of Smith and South Africa’s internal policies of repression.

Last week the Times of Zambia accused the West of hypocrisy, but the newspaper appears to have forgotten where it sometimes gets its supplies of newsprint from — South Africa.

The newspaper, however, was once owned by Mr Rowland’s Lomho and so may believe that getting relatively cheap newsprint from the enemy makes good capitalist sense.
that the right consists of blood, of joyous war, of wild exultation, and to stand in the midst of our resounding. But all this talk is based more on rhetoric to show off than on actual fact, so you may infer from their conduct. These same men, though they may be exiled from home, banished far from the sight of their fellows, full of destiny, full of fates, a prey to every torment, still cling to life. Wherever they are in their tribulation, they make propitiatory sacrifices, they bless cattle, they make offerings to the Departed Spirits. To stave off their afflictions, to more savagely they turn their minds to superstition. Look at a man in the midst of doubt and danger, and you will learn in his hour of despair why the real thing is that true utterances are wrung from the recesses of his breast. The mask is torn off: the reality remains.
THE CITY COUNCIL yesterday decided to submit the names of six councillors for service on the Bantu Affairs Administration Board which is to be re-convened next year.

The names, in order of the council's preference, are: Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the housing committee, Mr Lenore and Distribution
International Economics
Kendal, Mr Andre Hudson, Mr Selma Yach, Mr Tom Walters and Mr John Tyers.

Last time the council was asked to submit nominations it sent in the names of Mrs Stott, Mr Hudson and Mr A.L. J Powell who failed to be re-elected to the council last year.

Mr Powell and Mr Hudson were appointed to the board and yesterday the council decided to make its wishes clear to the BAAB by submitting the names in order of preference.

† of the four options. Those intending to proceed to a Monetary option.

Essays - Five essays will be required during the year. For d.p. purposes students must do four out of the 5 essays (and attend 75% of the tutorial class).

Assessment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Weightage</th>
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<tr>
<td>June Test</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Essays</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>End of Year Exam</td>
<td>80%</td>
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There may be a test in September, in which case this will also count as 15%, and the end of year exam 85%.

Lecturers responsible for various sub-courses are:

- Macro: B. Kantor
- Micro: D. Rees
- Labour: J. Marco
- International: D. Rees
- Monetary: B. Kantor
- Welfare and Distribution: S. Archor

Any problems or queries now or during the year may be directed either to your tutor or to me (D. Rees - Room B250).

* * * * * * *
African dropout rate high — study

Industrial Reporter

The majority of black people living legally in the Peninsula are confined to menial positions because of legislation, labour agreements, and employer attitudes, according to a study by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

The study, “A profile of African employment in the Cape Peninsula”, also found that the general level of education reached by blacks was very low. The quality of education was far lower than that offered to whites.

There was an average of 59 pupils to a classroom and a pupil-teacher ratio of 46:1 compared with a ratio of about 30:1 in white schools.

These were official figures and they underestimated the number of black pupils because principals did not declare the presence of illegal children.

The dropout rate was extremely high. Less than two percent of pupils who began school in 1963 matriculated in 1975.

The study found the scope of black employment in the Peninsula was greatly restricted by many interlinking factors: from numerous regulatory acts, to closed shop agreements, to the attitudes of many employers.

“The result is that the large majority of Africans are confined to the position of a labourer or domestic servant.”
**Schools before bottle stores urge Uitenhage UBC men**

By Nimrod Xayimpi

UITENHAGE — Members of Uitenhage Urban Bantu Council want the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board to stop building bottle stores in the townships because the African community needs more schools. Members discussed the problem at length at the monthly meeting in the Kabah Administration office.

The chairman of the UBC, Mr. G.K. Majombozi, said the BAAB was building a bottle store in Kwa Nobuhle, but there were few schools in the townships although the UBC had always promised to build schools. The problem was that the African community needs more schools.

Mr. W.D. Pityana said there were no sports fields, no halls, and there were few schools in the townships but the liquor outlet was the first thing to be built.

The Rev. W. Mabuto said: "Let us stop building the bottle stores and start with schools."

The Deputy Director of BAAB, Mr. I. Peter, said BAAB had already signed a contract with a building contractor, but he promised schools would be built soon.

He said BAAB had money for schools so he promised members that five schools would be built early next year.

Mr. Peter said he did not take lightly what had been discussed and he would discuss some of the problems affecting the Uitenhage African community with the Chief Director, Mr. D.C. Koch.

Mr. J.P. Knockpaal said it was strange BAAB had started to build a bottle store when it was difficult to build schools. UBC members were not safe in the townships because they brought promises to the people and those promises were not fulfilled by BAAB.

He said they attended meetings but people did not know why they were still members of the UBC.

Mr. Majombozi said: "This is a deadlock. Mr. Peter, we accepted the community council in principle but if that bottle store goes on we are bound to resign. Because we want schools."

He said they were not against the bottle stores but schools should be built first.
Mqombothi in comfort

Sebe pledges better recreation centres

The much criticised beerhalls in the Ciskei's urban areas are to make way for specially designed complexes aimed at re-establishing the Xhosa tradition of meeting for a drink of Mqombothi in congenial surroundings.

This was said by Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei in King William's Town, when he announced the erection of a sophisticated R150 000 recreation centre for Zwelitsha.

The new recreational centres will be built of brick and mortar and will be designed to provide effective control of undesirables and also maintain a high standard of hygiene.

Chief Sebe said the centres had been planned and designed by the Ciskeian National Development Corporation after an intensive study in conjunction with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Corporation for Economic Development and a number of local authorities on the Witwatersrand.

"The inadequate structures used in the past as beerhalls were an eyesore and did not contribute to the social development of the Xhosa people" he said.

"We intend replacing them with the modern buildings which will find favour with all sections of the community".

Apart from serving Mqombothi — the traditional sorghum beer produced at the modern R2 million brewery at Mdantsane — the recreation centres also have television sets and video machines to screen sports and educational films during non-TV hours. The halls would, in addition, be suitable for screening film shows. In the larger centres, modern cafeterias offering a variety of dishes will be provided while smaller towns will be served by "container depots".

The latter will be similar to bottle stores except that only fresh beer in hygienic plastic containers will be sold, so customers can return home to enjoy their national drink.

Sorghum beer is widely regarded as a food rather than an alcoholic beverage. It is rich in B vitamins and proteins and has a strictly controlled alcohol content of only two per cent.

The establishment of the recreation centres will provide permanent employment for at least 50 more Ciskeians and create hundreds of jobs in the building and construction stages.

"The service provided by the CNDC in setting new standards is appreciated. Effectively controlled centres of this nature are assets as well organised black community" Chief Sebe said.
By Johan Swanepoel

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 74,000 Africans have registered as voters to elect the first Community Councils in the areas of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

This was disclosed by the Chief Director of the BAAB, Mr. Louis Koch, who said he expected the elections for the councils to take place in January.

"Because the proclamation of the Community Councils is expected soon, no further meetings of the Port Elizabeth Joint Bantu Advisory Board will be held," he said.

Up to last month three consecutive meetings of JAB had been cancelled. Two of the meetings failed to raise a quorum and the first was postponed because the chairman, Mr. F.H. Kotze, was out of town on business.

In an interview in October, Mr. Koch said all the powers in the Community Councils Act would be transferred to the 11 councils which BAAB proposed to establish.

By agreement with the councils it would be decided which functions they would not be able to handle and these would still be handled by BAAB in the same manner as when the BAAB took over from municipalities.

The areas where Community Councils would be established were: Port Elizabeth, Despatch-Uitenhage, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Cookhouse, Cradock, Port Beaufort, Alexandria, Alicedale-Paterson, Bedford-Adelaide, and Port Alfred, Bathurst and Kenton on Sea.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, said in Pretoria that he wanted to give Africans complete local self-government, with more powers than white local authorities, by allowing them to make their own education arrangements and certain arrangements for law and order.

"I want them to be ruled by elected representatives, but it is not the policy of my party to give them representation in Parliament or to establish a Parliament for them, such as the one proposed for Coloureds and Asians," he said.
UDI by Guguletu residents

The Guguletu Residents' Association has unilaterally declared itself the sole representative civic body of the township and after an election in February it will present itself to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) as being the representative body.

Until now there have been three bodies claiming to represent the interests of Guguletu's people — Community Services, the Co-ordinating Civic Council and the Guguletu Residents' Association.

The decision was taken after the BAAB called on the community to state who were their official leaders and representatives.

The Guguletu Residents' Association was the only association present at the meeting and it decided the other two associations should be dissolved.

After the February election, the names of the new office-bearers will be sent to the BAAB.

Meanwhile, the association has made a call on the BAAB to return the rent offices to Guguletu as they are too far away for most residents.
ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR ALEXANDRIA AND OTHER URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

I, Willem Adrian Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977)—

(1) a community council for each of the following urban residential areas:

Alexandria, defined in Government Notice 795 of 26 May 1961;
Cradock, defined in Government Notice 794 of 26 May 1961;
Port Beaufort, defined in Government Notice 751 of 28 May 1965; and Kirkwood, defined in Government Notice 1218 of 20 August 1965;

(2) a community council for the following urban residential areas:
Adelaide, defined in Government Notice 1700 of 4 September 1942;
Bedford, defined in Government Notice 1645 of 18 October 1940; and
Bedford, defined in Government Notice 667 of 15 September 1961;

(3) a community council for the following urban residential areas:
Alfredville, defined in Government Notice 1154 of 4 August 1967;
Patterson, defined in Government Notice 450 of 12 March 1954; and
Richards Bay, defined in Government Notice 3083 of 15 December 1958;

(4) a community council for the following urban residential areas:
Grahamstown, defined in Government Notice 1186 of 17 June 1955; and
Grahamstown, defined in Government Notice 464 of 25 March 1955;

(5) a community council for the following urban residential areas:
Port Alfred, defined in Government Notice 1508 of 2 September 1977; and
Bulwer, defined in Government Notice 191 of 29 January 1926;

(6) a community council for the following urban residential areas:
New Brighton, defined in Government Notice 2236 of 11 November 1955;
Winburg, defined in Government Notice 1541 of 31 August 1945;
Zwarte 1-3, defined in Government Notice 1563 of 1 September 1972;
Zwarte 4, defined in Government Notice 167 of 6 February 1976; and
Zwarte 4 Extension, defined in Government Notice 868 of 20 May 1977;

(7) a community council for the following urban residential areas:
Somerset East, defined in Government Notice 1523 of 29 September 1967;
Somerset East, defined in Government Notice 283 of 18 February 1977; and
Cookhouse, defined in Government Notice 1643 of 7 September 1973; and

(8) a community council for the following urban residential areas:

INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSRADE VIR ALEXANDRIA EN ANDER STEDELIKE WOONGEBIJD

Ek, Willem Adrian Cruywagen, Adjunct-minister van Bantoebeleeg, stel hiefer, namens die Minister van Bantoebeleeg en ontwikkeling kragtig die bevoegdheid hom vereen met artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsraade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977)—

(1) 'n Gemeenskapsraad in vir elk van die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Alexandria omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 795 van 26 Mei 1961;
Cradock, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 794 van 26 Mei 1961;
Port Beaufort, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 751 van 28 Mei 1965; en
Kirkwood, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1218 van 20 Augustus 1965;

(2) 'n Gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:
Adelaide, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1770 van 4 September 1942;
Bedford, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1645 van 18 Oktober 1940; en
Bedford, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 667 van 15 September 1961;

(3) 'n Gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:
Alfredville, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1154 van 4 Augustus 1967;
Patterson, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 450 van 12 Maart 1954; en
Richards Bay, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 3083 van 15 December 1958;

(4) 'n Gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:
Grahamstad, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1186 van 17 Junie 1955; en
Grahamstad, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 464 van 25 Maart 1955;

(5) 'n Gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:
Port Alfred, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1508 van 2 September 1977; en
Bulwer, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 191 van 29 Januarie 1926;

(6) 'n Gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:
New Brighton, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 2236 van 11 November 1955;
Winburg, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1541 van 31 Augustus 1945;
Zwarte 1-3, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1563 van 1 September 1972;
Zwarte 4, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 167 van 6 Februarie 1976; en
Zwarte 4 Extension, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 868 van 20 Mei 1977;

(7) 'n Gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:
Somerset East, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1523 van 29 September 1967;
Somerset East, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 283 van 18 Februarie 1977; en
Cookhouse, omsoek in Goewermskenningsgew 1643 van 7 September 1973; en

(8) 'n Gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:
Ulutenhage, defined in Government Notice 260 of 25 February 1966 as amended by Government Notice 1001 of 16 June 1972; Ulutenhage, defined in Government Notice 548 of 23 April 1965; and

Dispatch, defined in Government Notice 280 of 24 February 1956.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

No. 5842

Ulutenhage, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 260 van 25 Februarie 1966 soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 16 Junie 1972 Ulutenhage, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 548 van 23 April 1965; en

Despatch, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 280 van 24 Februarie 1956.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunkt-minister van Bantoeaangeleenthede.

(File A2/14/2/P43/1)