URBAR AFRICANS

GENERAL

1975-76
In your issue of December 10, Mr. C. W. H. du Toit said that a Black graduate from Pietersburg had to go through the same laborious processes as an illiterate if he wants to take up employment in Johannesburg. I would like to point out that this can be applicable only where the Labour Office is not functioning properly.

When a vacancy is advertised and a Black graduate wishes to apply for it, the only problem that could cause a laborious process for his registration is the availability of housing. If there is no housing available, no Labour Officer can even consider that application.

The necessity for this housing qualification originated during World War 2 to stop the mushrooming of squatter towns, where health conditions are bad.

**HOMELANDS**

The policy of homeland development also needs contemplation when the employment of Black graduates is discussed. Certainly, there is a much greater need of qualified persons in the homelands than in South Africa, and the homelands should have the first option on this type of labour.

For your further enlightenment I point out that, in accordance with Regulation 28, Chapter 8 of Government Notice R1982, dated December 3, 1965, certain Blacks, mostly graduates, can under certain circumstances be exempted from these regulations as far as their employment is concerned.

No such person need register as a work seeker as prescribed, provided that he is authorised under Section 10(l) (d) of the Urban Areas Act to be in the prescribed area concerned.
THE GOVERNMENT may justify Mr Quint Jansen's decision to drastically reorganize the migrant labour system following his replacement as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration by reappointing Dr Andre Van Niekerk.

This move, according to the message from the Vorster cabinet, is a significant step in the ongoing process of bringing order to the bantustans. It follows the recent appointment of Dr R. Jansen as Minister of Justice and Bantu Administration. The move is seen as a means of breaking the deadlock in the bantustan administration.

RAPPOR, the Africana, Sunday newspaper, comments on the widespread reaction to the appointment of Dr Andre Van Niekerk as a Deputy Minister in this week's major cabinet reshuffle.

"The widespread reaction to the appointment of Dr Andre Van Niekerk as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education in itself tells a story," says RAPPOR.

The cabinet, according to RAPPOR, has given the impression that it has little patience with the calls for adaptation and change that are seen by other South Africans as urgently important for the country.

The post of Deputy Minister is not so important as to get much attention in a cabinet reshuffle. It is, however, significant to a number of important groups, which rules the lives of 10 million Blacks.

At the Natal Congress of the Nationalist Party in Durban in May 1960, Mr Jansen was described by his followers as being "at home not at home.

The cabinet's action is seen as being prompted by the recent admission that their previous policy has not been effective.

The cabinet's minister, in a statement yesterday, said that the government had been asked to consider the appointment of Mr Jansen.

The cabinet's statement emphasized the necessity of maintaining all forms of police against "arrested, arrested, arrested". The cabinet, however, has not been revealed as the party's official view, according to the cabinet's spokesman, H. A. M. Verwoerd.

The cabinet's statement concludes: "We can accept that there are certain persons who are not a White Afrikaner, but who are definitely seen as non-Afrikaners. We are prepared to look upon them as such unless they are shown to be truly Afrikaners within the meaning of the law as laid down by the cabinet's minister."
It's Back to the Future for Growing Black Economists

Economist McCreary Blames the Great War

Rising African unemployment is being masked by an intensified policy of “endorsing out” the jobless to rural areas — where they may seek another year of recession by subsistence gardening.

White unemployment is also rising — especially in the lower-paid jobs. Thousands more whites will survive by going “on the dole” this year, but school-leavers have slim hopes of either finding jobs or qualifying for unemployment insurance.

And the only hope the experts offer is the belief that South Africa's recession and deflationary squeeze will yet the country out of its economic malaise in nineteen months to a year.

This is the delusional situation depicted by the combined observations of welfare workers, trade unionists and economists in a SUNDAY TRIBUNE survey this week.

"There are just a few for most African workers at the moment," said Mrs立足 Piper of the Black South African Women's Centre this week. The Black South African Women's Centre serves tens of thousands of blacks with paper and legal problems each year.

"And now, as soon as the seven-day search limit passes for a man who loses his job, he is endorsed out of the area."

Slackened off

"We noticed an unusual increase in endorsing out during last year as the recession was felt. Then the increase slackened off."

"It has intensified again. There's, of course, no alternative employment in the rural areas these men are sent to, but the welfare officers do not know about it although they agree the problem is merely being transferred to the country," said Mrs Piper.

"The situation demands, more than ever, a review of the policies and methods governing the Unemployment Insurance Fund."

"Although there is about R180 million in reserves, we could find only 100 jobless Africans last year, who were getting unemployment benefits in 1974," she said.

The latest available figures, 1972, show that the Fund paid out R2.6 million in unemployment benefits, R2.1 million in family allowances, R2.4 million to dependents of deceased contributors and medical benefits for R2.6 million.

Mrs Piper and the trade unions have been forced to recognize that many unemployed black workers do not get the benefits they are entitled to because of failure of the Fund's checks and regulations, and because of employers' inefficiency in keeping the records for the essential contribution cards for their employees.

Construction twin

"An example is that of a very large construction firm which had 100 men who had worked for six years," said Mrs Piper.

"He was not given his UIF card, and was told to come back for it in three months. Meanwhile, he had to return to his home district and could not get new benefits."

"When I approached the firm, it was clearly told: 'We can't be bothered with every one of the hundreds of workers we have coming and going."

"When we took this complaint to the Department of Labour, all we got back was a letter that the card had been applied for — which we knew."

"The matter is a question of breaking the benefits laid down for the Fund of irreversibility."

"If the worker was not given his card, he should be reimbursed for six years or more had no hopes of job or of getting benefits for three months."

"The UIF does not cover workers who work less than 120 days a year — a clause which is widely used as politically anti-black discrimination."

The Fund also excludes agricultural workers, domestic servants and casual or seasonal workers among other categories.
20-year leases for Bantu in urban areas

*M4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the grant of 20-year leases to Bantu in urban areas is subject to any conditions; if so, (a) what conditions and (b) for what reasons were the conditions imposed.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT,

Yes.

(a) The rendering of services within the prescribed area, the identification of the person with his or her own Bantu nation and other conditions set forth in the regulations promulgated in terms of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R.1036 of 1968.

(b) For the purpose of good administration in terms of existing policy.

*M5. Dr. E. L. FISHER—Reply standing over.

*M6. Dr. E. L. FISHER—Withdrawn.

*M7. Mr. G. B. D. McIntosh—Withdrawn.
has often been argued that Marxist analysis has paid insufficient attention to the way consciousness actually operates at the mass level. Even Barrington Moore, for example, has seen Marxism as "often superb for the insights it gives into the behaviour of the upper classes, but...it is nearly worthless for the understanding of the behaviour of the lower classes" (51). Thus any model of class and ethnicity needs to account for the way consciousness operates among the masses and to be perceived asanageral response in the post-colonial context. In a sense, the view of ethnicity as "false consciousness" resembles very closely the view of earlier Marxists that nationalism was to be seen as essentially a political phenomenon. But just as the process of uneven development of capitalism on a world scale can be seen as a crucial prerequisite for the emergence of nationalism, so on a local scale uneven development can be seen to promote an ethnic consciousness. The mechanisms by which this is done still remain imperfectly understood, but recent research on syncretism and political clientelism will probably contribute valuable insights into the persistence of ethnic identities into the post-colonial era. They can, in fact, be seen as containing the necessary theoretical insights for an historical model of class and ethnicity.

Towards an historical model:

Hansard 2 col 1844 2nd Feb 1976

The previous discussion has explored the historical relationship in the colonial African context. The guide-lines for the development of the historical dialectic be

Both the categories of class societies, as the product of the political transformation engendered by the capitalist exchange economy. As a result of these situations, producing situations of fluidity between class and ethnic membership on political and social circles, this fluidity is not totally undecipherable since greater sense can be made of seemingly paradoxical political behaviour when greater attention is placed on the changing relationship between leadership and masses and the constant manipulation and counter-manipulation of traditional cultural symbols to relate to a changing economic base. This element of constant change Norman Miller has called "syncretism" (53). When the actions of the traditional leadership is analyzed and its shifting position between the colonial structures before independence on the one hand and the masses on the other brought under scrutiny, then it is possible to perceive a structural context whereby either ethnicity or class can become the salient base of political cleavage (or even a combination of the two). The ideological basis of the system, indeed, is ambiguous as a result of the intermediary position of the traditional leadership:

The individual leader can respond to a peasant in one way on a given topic and answer a bureaucratic administrator on the same topic in another manner; this phenomenon promotes the speaking to two worlds in different tongues, a duality of response (54).

Thus it is not surprising that even after independence traditional leaderships are frequently able to maintain a degree of legitimacy among the rural population. In the case of the Nyamwezi in Tanzania, for example, Norman Miller found that neo-traditionalism which developed among the chiefs between 1958 and 1964 had
Social scientists have not, for the most part, been very successful hitherto in the integration of class and ethnic models of analysis in the study of contemporary African societies. The reasons for this have been manifold. The notions of class and ethnicity conjure up different world views and social behaviour: class being a concept derived from Western and Marxist analysis of capitalism and its division of society into distinctive class groupings based on power and the control of economic resources, while ethnicity being a more recent term derived to explain the maintenance of group ties of affiliation based upon common cultural descent in a modern setting (1). The origins of the terms are very different. Class can be seen as a concept very much within the tradition of rational social enquiry begun by the founders of sociology in the nineteenth century and thus rooted in the notion that human behaviour exhibits an inherent logic and predictability in a way similar to phenomena observed in the natural sciences (2). Ethnicity, on the other hand, can be seen as a category in many ways derived to explain behaviour in social contexts in which conventional sociological models were no longer seen to apply. "It would seem", wrote the American sociologist Nathan Glazer in a polemic against the Marxist notion of class "that the rallying cries that mobilise the classes have, in recent decades, had less power than the rallying cries that mobilise the races, tribes, religions, language users - in short, the Ethnic Groups. Perhaps the epidemic of ethnic conflicts reflects the fact that leaders and organisers believe they can get a more potent response by appealing to ethnicity than they can by appealing to Class Interest" (3).

The Marxist approach

In order to discuss necessity to discuss of nationalism, this which is for the most part, two terms embrace group affiliation based on ties of language, religion, race and culture, then nationalism can be seen as a key to the study of ethnic conflict.

Nationalism has, however, been for Marxists a great enigma. Never fully confronted by Marx in the nineteenth century, a variety of approaches were developed to explain particular historical situations. Nationalism, indeed, has been seen by Tom Haim as "Marxism's greatest failure" since it was the ad hoc nature of analysis which prevented the development of an overall theory (4). In the case of Rosa Luxemburg, for example, Marxism was perceived in specifically internationalist terms so that the Social Democratic Party of the Kingdom of Poland (SDKP) was founded in 1893 to oppose the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) which sought the national independence of Poland. This latter nationalismLuxemburg opposed at the 1896 Congress of the Second International on the grounds that Poland's economic development was already inextricably bound to that of Russia (6).
210. Mr. N. J. T. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development: 

(a) In respect of which areas in South Africa were Bantu councils constituted at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what date are these figures given.

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(b) 31 December 1975
TOESPRAAK VAN SY EDELE M.C. BOTHA, L.V. MINISTER VAN
BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-
ONDERWYS BY GELEENHEID VAN DIE OPENING VAN DIE
BANTOEBIERBROUERY TE PORT ELIZABETH OP 20. FEBRUARIE
1976

Dit maak my altyd gelukkig as ek aan 'n funksie soos hierdie kan deelneem, want 'n funksie soos hierdie staan in die teken van vooruitgang. Dit is ook 'n voorreg om by sulke geleentheid Bantoeleiers te ontmoet.

Soos so baie werksameheide wat dié mens ty sy huis begin het, het die broë en verskaffing van Bantoebier van 'n baie besluitlike begin gegroei tot 'n reusenwagtkrag in die plaaslike bestu voorheen, en nou die Bantoesake-administrasierade, miljoene rand in geboue en toerusting moes belê om dié diens aan die stedelike Bantoe te lewer, en hierdie bedryf besorg ook oor...

2/.....

leefstog aan 'n groot aantal mense.

Die ontwikkeling van Bantoebier-onderneemings in die Oos-Kaap en Kaapse Middellande het nie tred gehou met die snelle bevolkingsaanwas, nywerheidsontwikkeling of die vraag wat hierdeur na 'n kommersiële beskikbare Bantoebier ontwikkel het nie.

Hierdie stelling kan gestaaf word daarmee dat daar in 1971 slegs konvensionele brouerye in Oos-Londen, Uitenhage en Butterworth was. Die gemiddelde verbruik van bier per kapita in die gebied was minder as 20 liter per jaar.

Nersgenoemde twee brouerye is opgerig en bedryf deur Nucleus-onderneemings.
Die geskiedenis van die ontwikkeling van die Bantoebierbedryf in hierdie gebied is vir my uiterst interessant. Na ek verneem, was die eerste Bantoebier wat in die Kaapse Middellande onder Blanke kosig gebrou en verkoop is, die bier wat deur die munisipaliteit van Cradock en Somerset-Oos in 1938 in houtvate vir hul Dantoebevolkings gebrou is. Hierdie was konvensionele bier en hierdie pogings kon dus met reg as die eerste "Bantoebierfabriek" bestempel word. Verkoop hiervan was bevredigend maar die brouproses baie omislaagig en moeitevol.

Die Munisipaliteit van Cradock en Somerset-Oos het gedurende 1960 begin met die brou van poeierbier en daar is bevind dat dit bevredigend geblyk het in die lig van die maklike brouproses en die aanvaarding van die bier deur die plaaslike Bantoe. Terselfdertyd het die munisipaliteit van Uitenhage ook begin met die brou en verkoop van poeierbier en begin 'n era van 13 jaar waar genoemde munisipaliteit die troon sou aangegaan in die bemarking van Bantoebier.

Gedurende 1963 tree die plaaslike overheid van Port Elizabeth ook tot die bemarking van poeierbier toe. As gevolg van die feit dat die Bantoebevolking te Port Elizabeth daartoe in staat was om self 'n baie beter poeierbier te brou, is daar van die begin af teenstand en moeilikheid met die-bemarking van poeierbier ondervind. Die gevolg was dat die verkope van poeierbier só swak was dat hierdie onderneming nu slegs
vier maande gestaak moes word. Mettertyd was die bierverkoop te Uitenhage ook nie meer na wens nie, dog kon hierdie onderneming darem 'n bestaan maak, aangesien 'n groot afset onder Kleurlinge gevind is. Swak verkoop dwing egter die Munisipaliteit van Uitenhage ook om gedurende 1965 die onderneming te staak.

Dit is op hierdie tydperk dat 'n vernaardiger van Bantoebier-bestandele nou op die toneel verskyn en 'n kontrak word deur die Munisipaliteit van Uitenhage met hierdie firma, naamlik Nucleus-Produkte aangegaan, vir die levering van Bantoebier-bestandele, waarvan Bantoebier dan verder voorberei word. Die onderneming was blykaar suksesvol en verkoop toon opwaartse tendens en die verpakking word gedaan in plastiese... 6/....

1/4-gelling pakkies. Addisionele afsetpunte word op hierdie stadium ondersoek en hierdie verpakte bier word mettertyd aan privaat drankwinkels versprei tot sover as Cradock en George. Die Stadsraad van Port Elizabeth het nou ook die voorbeeld van Uitenhage gevolg en ook 'n kontrak met genoemde maatskappy, aangegaan. Ook hier word redelike sukses behaal, maar spoedig word met die verpakking in plastiese pakkies van 1/4-gelling, probleme met die verbruiker ondervind.

By die oorname deur die Kaap-Middellandse Bantoesake-administrasieraad het die Munisipaliteit van Uitenhage reeds Bantoebier verpak. Die Raad het egter onmiddellik daarop oorgegaan om die verpakking te verbeter en het spoedig die bier wat tans nog onder die naam "Victor" beëindig word, na alle bestaande afsetpunte in sy administrasi gebied versorg.
Dit het megebring dat die Raad voertuie moes aanskaaf toe
in koste van nagenoeg R100 000. Tans is 99% van die verkoop
van die Raad in verpakte vorm.

Apart from the fact that Bantu Beer is a refreshing drink,
with a low alcohol content of 2-3% by weight, it is today
generally recognised by experts to have a high nutritional
value. It is a valuable addition of vitamins B and C to
the usual Bantu diet, and is also used by the Bantu as
medicine, especially after an exhausting illness and as a
therapeutic measure in respect of some intestinal disorders.

As I have mentioned earlier, the brewing and supply of Bantu
beer is a national service rendered by Bantu Administration
Boards and because it is a service for the benefit of the

- 8 -

Bantu, the profits yielded are of secondary importance.

In terms of my Department's policy, Bantu persons cannot be
industrial entrepreneurs in White areas and it follows that
Administration Boards, as guardians of the Bantu in urban
areas must therefore be allowed to undertake the manufacture
and supply of Bantu beer. It is desirable that Boards should
as far as possible manage the Bantu beer industry in White
areas on behalf of the Bantu. Local authorities, and no
the Bantu Administration Boards, have, at great expense,
developed this industry, and if the Bantu beer industry
is thrown open to private concerns, these investments may
suffer serious setbacks. It is true, of course, that
matters have so developed in the past that certain ingre-
dients used in the brewing of Bantu beer like malt, yeast,
beer powders and liquids are manufactured by the private sector, but that is as far as private enterprise was permitted to go.

Another consideration closely linked with the monopoly of Administration Boards to manufacture and supply Bantu beer, has to do with the utilization of such profits as may be derived from the sale of the beer. As you know, all such profits are used solely for the benefit of the Bantu communities for purposes specifically laid down in the Act, and also in accordance with determinations which may be made in this respect in terms of the law.

My Department and myself have in the past been criticized for allowing the erection of breweries, described as monuments,

in an attempt to buy the goodwill of the Bantu. That of course, is an untruth. This brewery for instance was erected in collaboration with the C.S.I.R. and the Bureau of Standards, and the emphasis falls heavily on the hygienic aspects which raises the costs of efficient industries considerably. In this context it must again be emphasized that it is the policy of my Department to regard Bantu beer of a high standard as supplementary to the daily diet of the Bantu and thus the supply of Bantu beer must be regarded as a service to the Bantu.

Through development and progress the manner of brewing and supplying this traditional Bantu beverage — actually I should say food — has changed, but the quality, the ingre-
clients, the essence thereof has remained unchanged.

As a result of development and advancement, Bantu beer is today manufactured in modern factories and in very large quantities.

The Bantu beer brewery is a food factory where modern techniques in the manufacture, packaging and marketing of the product have been adopted and where machinery, originally designed for use in other nutritional industries was adapted to suit the demands of the Bantu beer industry.

As I have pointed out, this industry has now developed into a highly sophisticated one. Bantu Affairs Administration Boards involved in the Bantu beer industry, should therefore give earnest attention to the appointment of personnel in responsible positions in this particular industry, and only the best available persons with the highest qualifications and experience in this field should be appointed. Educational facilities with bursaries financed by my Department are available. The Bantu Beer Industry, through years of hard work, in co-operation with the C.S.P.R. and S.A.B.S., has attained a very high standard, and Boards must insure that this high standard is maintained.

The basic sciences involved in the brewing of Bantu beer are: chemistry and biochemistry, microbiology, physics and engineering. A person in charge of a brewery needs a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of the sciences mentioned. He
should also have a sound practical knowledge of hygiene. Many breweries, as surveys by the South African Bureau of Standards have shown, are in this respect in a poor state. Through ignorance they have accepted from manufacturers, equipment of unsuitable design for this particular industry and have permitted their artisans to make alterations which have worsened the position, as it has led to unhygienic conditions because it is imperative to clean equipment regularly in order to comply with standards accepted in all other food industries.

Nog iets van besondere belang is die toestande van verspreidingspunte en Bantoebiersale en dit geld vir alle Rade.

Verskeie tegno-ekonomiese ondersoeke deur die W.N.N.R. het dit duidelik aan die lig gebring dat daar steeds 'n verdere groeiende mark vir hierdie baie belangrike kommoditeit in Raadsgebiede bestaan. Onderhoude met die verbruiker het aangetoon dat hulle grootliks tevrede is sover dit die gehalte van die produk betref, maar duidelik ontevrede is met die wyse waarop en plekke waar dit aangebied word. Ondersoeke het bewys dat die biersale dikwels onmet is en grens aan die onhygiëniese. Verder is verkooplokalé ook skraps en nie strategies geëuse nie.

Die Bantoe wil sy bier na 'n dag se spannende werk in geselskap van sy vriende in ontspannende omstandighede geniet. In hierdie dae waar ons in 'n toonemende mate met die invloed
van sjebeens doen kry, met die sosiale ewels wat daar uit voortvloei is dit duidelik dat die werklike stappe nou gedaan moet word om hierdie toedrag van sake reg te stel.
Om hierdie rede is daar derhalwe nou 'n verpligting op die Rade gestel om 'n bedrag van 1,5 sent per liter van alle verkoop van Bantoebier op sy te sit met die uitsluitlike doel om dit aan te vang ter verbetering en uitbreiding van afset-punte en biersale.

Dit baat ons ten eensmal nie om moderne broueryes soos hierdie, wat aan alle vereiste standaarde voldoen, op te rig nie; en die aansien van die produk gaan verlore deurdat die bemarking daarvan nie met die moderne aanvraag tred hou nie.

Die 22 Bantoe: se administrasierade in die Republiek vorm 16/....

16-

'n Uiteres belan, rike rat in die uitvoering van die Regerings-beleid en lewe ook hulle bydrae ter uitvoering van tuis-landbeleid. Hierdie Rade is aangewese vir hulle voortbestaan uit eie fondse, waarvan Bantoebier, ten spyte van die klein winsgrens, 'n vername bydrae lever.

Weens die feit dat my Departement die ontwikkeling van die Bantoebierbedryf in hierdie gebied in so ernstige lig beskou het, is 'n volkskaal e tegno-economie onderzoek in die hele Oos-Kaap (wat die Middelland insluit) en Suid-Oos-Vrystaat gelas. Dit is deur die W.N.N.R. onderneem en onderhoude en deur meddel van opgeleide onderhoudsvoereers van die Nasionale Instituut vir Personeelhavorsing gevoer met, onder meer die inwoners van die Port Elizabeth se en
Uitenhagse Bantoewoongebiede. Verder is 'n volledige opname na produksi en bemarkingsfasiliteite in die hele gebied onderneem.

In April 1972 is verslag gedaan en daar is bevind dat 'n potensiële mark vir sowat 35 miljoen liter in u gebied bestaan, terwyl die verkoop van konvensorrel bier en poserry-bier op daardie tydstip minder as 6 miljoen liter per jaar was.

'n Streekbrouery in Port Elizabeth sou 'n mark met 'n vraag vir sowat 36 miljoen liter per jaar kon voorsien. Die afsetstruktur was egter baie swak ontwikkeld en 'n groot verbruikersweerstand teen die produk het op daardie tydstip bestaan en het by die verbruiker 'n baie negatiewe en ondeke troon.

sonde beeld g-skop.

Op daardie tydstip het tuisbrouaktiwiteite en dikwels gevaarlike kokkies, na raming, in volume reeds twee keer soveel as die omset van die municipaleite van Uitenhage en Port Elizabeth, beloop. Die waarde van drankverkoop in die twee munisipaliteite se drankafsetpunte, was tien keer soveel as die van Bantoebierverkoop.

Die brouery wat van dag hier staan is grotendeels die gevolg van volgehou pogings aan die kant van die Raad om 'n beter produk aan dié inwoners beskikbaar te stel en om die gewel dige omvang van tuisbrou onder onhygiëniese omstandighede en ongesonde koosies te bekamp. Verder kon dié produk ook
'n Bydrae lewer tot die oplos van tale sosio-ekonomiese probleme wat by die bevolking ontstaan as gevolg van die oormatige gebruik van sterk drank. Na raming is die verkoop per kapita van hierdie drank deur hierdie Raad alleen, tans meer as R2 miljoen per maand vir dié sosiale inwoners van Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Grahamstad en Cradock.

Ten einde die beskikbare tegnologie te benut en om in die toekoms steeds in staat te wees om beter produkte te ontwikkela, was die W.N.P.R. se Sorghumbiereenheid die ontwerpingeneers deurentyd behulpzaam. Die bron van wetenskaplike kennis wat deur die jare opgebou is, word op dié wyse ter beskikking van die nywerheid gestel.

20/.....

Nadat die Kaap Middelandse Bantoeske-administrasieraad op 1 Julie 1973 b'heer oorgeneem het en goedkeuring verkry is, het die Raad oorgegaan tot die oprigting van die streeks-brouery teen 'n totale koste van R401 000.

Ooreenkomstig voorskrifte word tenders nou op hierdie stadium deur die Kaap-Middelandse Bantoeske-administrasieraad aangegaan, ten opsigte van die voorstiening van die brouery toerusting en in installering daarvan. Alle tenders wat ontvang is, is deeglik deur die Raad in oorweging geneem. Nadat alle feite en in oorweging geneem is, is besluit om die tender aan die firma Almaks Engineering (Edms.) Beperk teen 'n bedrag van R 18 000 toe te ken.

Soos u zelf kan waarnem, Meneer die ceremoniemeester, dames
en hier, gaan dit hier nie net om die oprigting van ‘n brouery nie. Deeglike beplanning moes vooraf onderneem word. Die personeel moes aangekoop word, ‘n spoorwegslyn moes aangebring word om nie eens die uitleg van pastie te noem nie. As ‘n mens iets deeglik wil beplan en oprig soos in hierdie geval, moet jy bereid wees om jou hand diep in jou sak te steek. U is bewus daarvan dat toerusting soos stomketels vandaag geweldig duur is. Dit alles het meegedra dat hierdie moderne brouery wat dag hier geopen word, opgerig is teen ‘n koste wat ongeveer R1,3 miljoen beloop.

Hierdie brouery beskik tans oor die modernste toerusting wat beskikbaar is en dit sal 33 miljoen liter per jaar kan produseer. Indien later nodig, sal die kapasiteit verdubbel kan word met die toevoeging van bykomstige toerusting teen taamlik beperkte koste.

Die huidige verkoop van bier beloop tans ongeveer 12 miljoen liter per jaar en die Raad hoop om gedurende die huidige boekjaar reeds 16 miljoen liter te bemark. Daarvoor sal nodig wees die verbetering van bestaande afsetpunte en oprigting van nuwe afsetpunte in Bantoe woongebiede waar daar tans nog nie Bantoebier bemark word nie.

Die ontginning van ‘n onberuimte mark is nou in die hande van die Kaap-Middellandse Bantoesake-administrasiersraad, want die produk om dit mee te doen, kan nou vervaardig word. Inisiatief, uiterste poging om die verbruiker te bereik
en die opbou van 'n goeie beeld moet lei tot die ontwikkeling van 'n suksesvolle bedryf. In hierdie opsig moet ek die Raad gelukwens dat in sy hoofkantoor 'n onderafdeling geskep is, wat dan ook belas is met navorsing ten opsigte van bemarking en reklame vir die Raad se totale handelsopset, maar met die spesifieke opdrag om die verkoop van Bantoebier te bevorder ten einde die volle kapasiteit van hierdie brouery te benut.

Dit is my begeerte dat die gehalte bier wat hier gebrou sal word van die beste sal wees en dat die Bantoepubliek dit smaaklik, sowel as gesond sal bevind. Ek wen die Bantoe toe dat die mooi sosiale beginsels en gebruikte ten opsigte van Bantoebier wat aan die tradisies van die Bantoe eie is

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in die biersale van die Bantoewoongebiede van hierdie Bantoesake-administrasieraad, tot hul reg sal kom.

It gives me pleasure to officiate here today at the opening of this moderne en well equipped brewery. The people residing in the Boards area can be proud of these facilities and I firmly believe that young and old are going to benefit by the product of this brewery, directly or indirectly. I hope that this brewery in its own way will contribute, in years to come, to the building up of a happy and contented community.

I now have the privilege of declaring this brewery open.

Dit is vir my nou aangenaam om hierdie brouery as geopen te verklaar.
(b) In view of the fact that the Board, on neglect of the duties committed to it under the terms of the agreement, has not been able to reproduce the information, as warranted,

(c) The main sources are:

(1) Forestry

Forestry and Forest Industries

(2) Estate

Estate and Agricultural Industries

(3) Agriculture

Agriculture and Production

(4) Trade

Trade and Commerce

(5) Industry

Industry and Development

(6) Finance

Finance and Economic Development

(7) Labour

Labour and Employment

(8) Housing

Housing and Urban Development

(9) Education

Education and Culture

(10) Health

Health and Social Services

(11) Welfare

Welfare and Social Services

(12) Tourism

Tourism and Recreation

(13) Transport

Transport and Communications

(14) Energy

Energy and Power

(15) Water Resources

Water Resources and Environment

(16) Information Technology

Information Technology and Telecommunications

(17) Urban Development

Urban Development and Planning

(18) Environmental Protection

Environmental Protection and Natural Resources

(19) Law and Order

Law and Order

(20) Urban Areas

Urban Areas and Infrastructure

(21) Oceanic Areas

Oceanic Areas

(22) Rural Areas

Rural Areas

(23) International

International Relations

(24) Science and Technology

Science and Technology

(25) Art and Culture

Art and Culture

(26) Legal

Legal Affairs

(27) Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous
Subsidise Black rail fares

The sharp increase in railways, harbours and airways tariffs is as unfortunate as it was unavoidable. And there is absolutely no point in blaming the SAR for doing the unavoidable. However, two points need to be made:

1. The SAR has done well to retain third-class suburban fares at their current levels and to hold the third-class mainline increase to a negligible 0.6 percent. But it has been forced by the Government's withdrawal of its subsidy on rail fares to the so-called "resettlement areas" to increase these fares considerably (varying from 0.8 percent to 49.2 percent, average 10 percent). This Government decision is a scandalous one and it should be reviewed immediately—after all, it is the Government which forced the Blacks to the "resettlement areas."

2. The Price Controller will have to be much tougher than he has been in the past to prevent unscrupulous businessmen and manufacturers from using the SAR increases for unjustified price hikes.
Suzman attacks Black curfew

Political Staff
THE Progressive Reform Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday attacked the Government for the "medieval" curfew regulations which caused "the clustering up of our jails".

She was commenting on the reply by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to a question she had tabled in which the Minister revealed that 64,732 people had been sent for trial for contravening the curfew regulations between July 1, 1974, and June 30, 1975. Curfews are applied to Africans in seven South African cities and a number of towns.

Mrs Suzman said in an interview yesterday that curfew regulations were "a humiliation" and, as they applied only to Africans, they were "blatantly discriminatory".

In any event, most of the "so-called passes" were "scribbled out by the 12-year-old son if the people are in domestic service and an awful lot scribble them out for themselves".

The curfew regulations were "a medieval concept and should be abolished forthwith. They serve no useful purpose. Criminals always have their passes in order. It is usually the decent law-abiding citizen who is caught, tried and sent to jail," she said.

Mrs Suzman called for the immediate ending of the curfew regulations. "A blow would be struck for human relations in South Africa if they were abolished."

Bill to allow 9/3/76 'mixed' drinking

Staff Reporter

WHITE HOSTS may serve liquor to Black guests in their own homes without obtaining prior permission, once the Liquor Amendment Bill, a draft of which was published in the Government Gazette yesterday, is passed by Parliament.

The draft legislation lifts the prohibition on a white host serving liquor to a black guest in the privacy of his own home.

The draft legislation, which is clearly aimed at introducing a further relaxation of limits on social contact across the colour line, is also aimed at streamlining licensing procedures.

The draft legislation does not, however, mean that Black can be legally served with liquor in licensed premises which the Government has not intended for their use.

The 134-clause draft Bill makes provision for sports grounds without liquor licences to apply to the Minister of Justice for permission for spectators to bring their own liquor for specified events.

It proposes the abolition of the country's 54 local liquor licensing boards and that application for licences should go direct to the National Liquor Licensing Board.
Black housing green light

John Patten, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Urban Blacks may apply immediately for participation in the Government's 30-year lease housing plan — even though there are legal snags concerning homeland citizenship requirements.

The green light for applications for the long-awaited scheme has been signalled by the Deputy-Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr. Treurnicht, in reply to questions put to him by The Star.

Dr. Treurnicht was asked whether the need for amended homeland citizenship legislation was holding up implementation of the scheme, which was mooted in January last year at summit talks between the homeland leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster.

Decision

Later it was announced as a Government decision by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M.C. Botha.

The Deputy-Minister replied that the scheme had already been introduced subject to regulations for Black urban residential areas.

Of the scheme's major difficulties was the requirement that homeland citizenship certificates must be presented by applicants, Dr. Treurnicht said.

Suitable arrangements have been made to enable applicants to provisionally take advantage of the scheme.

Conditions

Besides the homeland citizenship certificates and the existing regulations, conditions for the 30-year lease scheme include requirements that Black applicants must be in regular employment or connected with lawful protection activity in the province.

Call for housing freedom

Pretoria Bureau

Blacks must be allowed to buy and own houses in White urban areas, says an editorial in Volksmond, the official journal of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

According to the editorial, increased Black labour force was identifying more readily with the free capitalist system than any other group in Africa. It also enjoyed the highest standard of living in Black Africa and was developing faster.

This growing Black middle class should be allowed to purchase, own, be proud of and fight for his own homes, says the journal.

The Handelsinstituut appeal is part of a broader plea for "fair dispensation aimed at multinational race harmony."

Headlined "1976: South Africa's year of decision," the editorial argues that "all civilised people, regardless of skin colour, are entitled to equal rights" (geely begereilig).

Fair deal

South Africa stood alone, it continues, but could work out its own destiny and stand up to its foes by determinedly putting a fair deal for all, promoting good relations and "giving everyone something for which to fight."

This did not necessarily imply one group giving way to another.

Volkshandel calls for separate "fatherlands" for Coloureds and Indians, with the right to self determination and integrated into a larger common market.
BUS FARES

Don’t blame Putco

Putco is in a corner. On the one hand it urgently needs fare hikes to restore sagging profitability. On the other it faces unyielding resistance from African commuters whose outlays on transport make up a hefty portion of their weekly budgets. For them fare hikes are a red-hot issue.

Squeezed by soaring costs, Putco reckons it needs to raise revenues by around 20%. Last October’s fuel price increase, for instance, will add R1.4m to its annual petrol and oil bill, while devaluation will put up the price of spares and tyres by a similar amount. Pre-tax profits slumped from R1.9m in the half year to December 1974 to R824 000 in the 1975 half-year.

Putco is asking government to increase its handout from the Bantu Services Levy Fund by about 10%, which means an average 10% fare increase for all passengers using Putco buses in the Natal and Transvaal (other than Springs).

Some routes will go up more than others. For instance, there will be no season ticket increase on Johannesburg’s busy Alexandra Noord Street route, while passengers travelling between Alexandra and Kensington will have to fork out an extra 25%. In general, casual passengers will find their fares up more than regular travellers.

Chances are that Putco will get both the fares and subsidy increases it seeks. All local road transportation boards, except Durban’s, have already sent recommendations to the National Transport Commission which meets soon to take a final decision.

Both Putco and Pretoria are reluctant to disclose the total subsidy being sought but, as one source put it: “The R2.2m paid out in 1973-1974 is small in relation to what the subsidy is now.”

Putco also admits that the proportion of subsidy to fare revenue has been going up. For instance, if the new proposals get the NTC’s nod, costs on the Alex Noord Street route will be covered half by subsidy and half by fares.

Main source of subsidies is the Bantu Service Levy Fund into which employers pay a monthly maximum of R1/worker for transport services. The present levy in Johannesburg is 50c, though most Reef employers pay R1. If the NTC is prepared to hike Putco’s subsidy, employer contributions may also have to go up.

Small sums are also paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on some Reef routes where long distances make employer levies inadequate.

No subsidies are paid on the troubled Springs routes where Putco has taken over a service previously subsidised by the Municipality. Putco tells the 'FM' it is currently losing R6 000/day on these routes but Springs employers are reluctant to pay transport levies. The company isn’t saying how or when it hopes to resolve the present boycott.

Regular subsidy hikes are certainly not the long-term answer to either Putco’s financial problems or Africans’ grievances. Not only do they breed inefficiency in operating companies, they give passengers the false impression of an inexhaustible fund from which all the operators’ cost increases can be paid. They are merely the symptoms of two diseases: low Black wages and enforced settlement, long distances from major work centres, which add to the resentment.
Farmers in row over fees

Agricultural Correspondent.

EAST Griqualand farmers clashed with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. P. Mabede, in Port Stad today over the registration of farm labour in the area.

Mr. P. Miller, secretary of the Eastern Griqualand Regional Development Association, said yesterday that local farmers had expressed "serious dissatisfaction" with the workings of the Bantu Administration Boards and were unhappy about the fees they had to pay for the registration of labour.

Mr. Miller said that farmers "get nothing for their money" because the boards were unable to control the labour recruited by them. Mr. Miller said that labourers ran away from farms and other places of work and where towns and farms were near to homelands, the position was even more difficult. He said that the Bantu Administration Boards could offer no help.

Replying to farmers' accusations, the Deputy Minister admitted that there were inefficiencies in the registration system but he said that this was caused because farmers and the public did not cooperate with the Government in labour matters.

Another meeting between farmers and Bantu Administration Board officials is planned in Mafikeng today.
New bus fare system wanted

A three-cornered dispute on bus fare increases in the Peninsula gathered momentum last night when the Green and Sea Point Tramway Users' and Residents' Association said in a statement that the present system of fares fixing and increases was "unsatisfactory" and should be corrected in the Road Transportation Bill.

The dispute arose after the local Road Transportation Board granted an application by City Tramways Limited for an increase and variation of the existing bus fares in the Peninsula. The board informed the association on December 1st that the application had been granted.

The association said the application was not published and no notice had been given to the public. It noted an appeal to the National Transport Commission against the decision, listing its arguments on nine points.

Last month, the association's statement, the commission upheld a submission from City Tramways Limited that the association had no legal standing and refused to hear the appeal on its merits.

The statement added: "The association respectfully disagrees with the decision of the commission, but as it does not command the necessary funds cannot take the matter on review to the Supreme Court."

The association has submitted a memorandum to the Commission of Inquiry, appointed recently to consider and report on the Road Transportation Bill. The memorandum, tabled at a meeting of the association last night, sets out its proposals for amendments of the bill.

Among the recommendations in the memorandum is the scrapping of a section requiring someone who lodges an appeal to deposit with the commission a sum not exceeding £300. The association felt that the deposits were obviously intended to inhibit access to tribunals.

Another recommendation was that the commission or board, before granting new permits or renewing existing ones, should publish full particulars in the "Government Gazette."
Nat concern over growth of Black populations in cities

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

The Government will persist with the implementation of its separate development and related apartheid policies regardless of criticism from the Opposition parties or anybody else, National Party speakers told the Assembly yesterday.

Some Nationalists expressed concern about the rapid growth of Black urban populations in South African cities and suggested that drastic action might be needed to ensure that the separate development ideal was carried out fully.

WHITE MAN

Reacting to Opposition criticism during the budget debate, Mr W. J. C. Rossouw (Nat, Stellenbosch) said there was a "psychosis" about discrimination in South Africa. "Discrimination" was a word that was used excessively.

Mr Rossouw said he wanted to put in a word for the White man of Southern Africa. In no country in the world had so much been done for under-privileged people as the White man in South Africa had done for his non-White people.

Black people were hankering after the bright lights of cities such as Johannesburg. They could sell their labour there, but would not be given civic rights — "not as long as I live." They should rather build their own cities in their homelands, where they could enjoy full rights.

WESTERN CAPE

Referring to Black people in the Western Cape, Mr Rossouw said he would rather have the economy harmed than his identity. He asked whether the time had not come for the people in Black townships of the Western Cape to be removed to their homelands.

Mr M. S. F. Grobler (Nat, Marico) said that more than ever the National Party's task was to prove to the world that separate development was succeeding. Such proof was already being provided by the fact that South Africa was leading its Black peoples to independence.

But there was a "growing shadow" of millions of Blacks in White urban areas. This was a problem that should be lifted out of the political arena.

GROWING SHADOW

Mr Grobler said that the presence of so many Blacks in White South Africa was creating an imbalance of population numbers. No country should have more people of other cultures and nationalities than its own population. Such a situation could only lead to tension.

There were White areas where the number of Black people exceeded the number of Whites by more than 50 percent.

DRAMATICALLY

An even greater imbalance of numbers would develop in White South Africa if this trend was not drastically curbed.

Mr F. W. de Klerk (Nat, Vereeniging) said it would be looking for trouble to relinquish one's power so as to make it impossible to regain one's right to self-determination. This was what the Progressive Reform Party wanted White South Africans to do. That party was playing a dangerous game," he said.

MR M. S. F. Grobler

... an imbalance of population numbers.
"Stateless' Xhosas in the cities?

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA — Publication of the draft Transkei Independence Constitution yesterday focuses attention on a crucial issue of South African politics — the position of urban Africans.

The constitution seems to explicitly confer Transkei citizenship on all urban Africans of Transkei origin. "Except for those of 'naked' tribal origin, whom, the 'Transkei' may be able to reject as not eligible for Transkei citizenship."

Contrary to the wording of the constitution, Paramount Chief Kaiser Mntanzima insisted yesterday that Africans of Transkei origin living permanently in South African cities would be given a choice of whether to become Transkei citizens or not.

Either way the dilemma posed by urban Africans is highlighted. "If — as would seem to be the case — they are deemed to be Transkei citizens, they will be denied political rights in South Africa as 'foreign citizens'."

If — as seems less likely — they are given the choice, those who decide against Transkei citizenship will be left in a limbo. These people, Chief Mntanzima said, would be the "indabas" of South Africa.

But both the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and his "ambassador" in Umtata, Mr David Potgieter, have made it clear they will not be given South African citizenship — which means they will be stateless.

Mr Vorster has said that as far as the South African Government is concerned, all Africans in South Africa are citizens of one or other homeland.

But will urban Transkeians, like their fellow Blacks in urban areas, be content to be either involuntary citizens of a homeland, or stateless people?

As "homeland" citizens, they are expected to exercise political rights in a homeland far away from their place of work and recreation.

As stateless people, they are presumably expected to exercise their political aspirations.

Having decided against homeland citizenship, they are presumed to have accepted the consequences and forgo their political rights.

But they will not fall into line as neatly as that. They do have political aspirations.

Dr Erich Leistner, deputy director of the semi-official Africa Institute, recognized this when he warned on the eve of publication of the Transkei Constitution that the Witwatersrand would become a contested area between Whites and Blacks and that the homeland policy would not end the race problem in South Africa.

Publication of the constitution is a watershed in the policy on which so many hopes have been invested as the "solution" to the race problem.
That the FM booed last week by misreading the Department of Statistics' report on Anticipated Capital Expenditure of the Public Sector, 1976 to 1977.

We said that the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards had spent R18.9m on White and R9.4m on Black residential buildings in 1975-76. These figures should have read R18 000 and R18,9m respectively.
‘End in sight for White domination’

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA. — Within a decade, White political supremacy in South Africa would be challenged every where, except perhaps south of Bloemfontein, Dr Enoch Leistner, deputy director of the Africa Institute, said last night.

The key Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) complex would be a contested area within which there would have to be political accommodation between White and Black, he said.

In a hard-hitting speech to the Foreign Affairs Conference, Dr Leistner challenged many of the assumptions of separate development, among them the belief that the homeland policy would solve the race relations problem.

"It is short-sighted if many White South Africans still believe the political and economic problems of Black-White relations will be solved once and for all, or at most, of the homelands have become independent and duly consolidated — perhaps even well beyond their present size.

"Even before Russia’s fateful entry into Southern Africa through Angola, there was hardly a Black leader who had not made it clear he considers Black majority rule over the whole of South Africa as the only just and acceptable goal.

"It seems a delusion to think blacks will be long content with a situation where Whites exercise sole control over the economic heartland of South Africa, the PWV complex — on which the wealth or woe of South Africa depends to a smaller or larger degree."

He rejected the view that homeland leaders, or those of neighbouring Black states, would remain grateful and/or docile.

"Having regard to the greater self-confidence engendered among Blacks by their territorial and power gains, it must be expected that sooner or later the constitutional position of South Africa’s economic heartland will become a bone of contention."

Apart from the PWV complex, there were three further key industrial areas, all potential contested areas — Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage and the Cape Peninsula.

Built by White Entrepreneurship and Black labour, these vital metropolitan areas comprised only two per cent of the land but produced more than 60 per cent of the gross national product and housed more than 20 per cent of the population.

Dr Leistner had earlier warned that the wage gap between White and Black was likely to widen in the coming years and that "rampant nationalism" could make it an explosive issue.

Whatever accommodation emerged, it would be the result of interaction between the two peoples. The age of "unilateral decisions" by Whites was drawing to a close.
'Free enterprise' and the law

Restrictive legislation, according to Black businessmen, makes it impossible for them to enjoy the fruits of free enterprise. Restrictions on business activity such as one which stipulates that: No building may be allocated for business purposes.

- To Bantu who under (the influx control Act) do not qualify to be the prescribed area, unless authorised thereto by the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner.
- Unless the business enterprise is established and operated to supply the daily essential domestic requirements of Bantu.
- To companies, partnerships, financial institutions, wholesalers or industrial enterprises, even though Bantu have the controlling share in them.
- To Bantu operating more than one business enterprise in Bantu townships, irrespective of whether they are different types of enterprises.
- To Bantu with enterprises or business interests outside Bantu townships.
Clamp on black schools causing hardship — MP

20/4/76

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The policy of not building any more high schools for blacks in urban areas was causing frustration and hardship, Mr N. Olivier (UP, Edenvale) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Bantu Education vote, Mr Olivier, the chief Opposition spokesman on the subject, said the need for children to attend far-off schools was causing the break-up of families at a crucial time in children’s lives and was placing an almost ruinous financial burden on parents.

Other aspects causing concern were the double-shift system which prevented proper education, lack of classrooms, poor conditions, lack of proper apparatus and the poor condition of that which did exist, teachers who were poorly equipped to fulfil their tasks, and a lack of discipline.

It was National Party policy to spend as much money per capita on black education as on white education, but it would be impossible to reach this par situation in the short term, Mr P. Cronje (NP Port Natal) said.

It would cost about R2 000 million a year if the par position was to be reached at present.

The National Party also wanted maximum educational benefits for all races because it was the party’s policy to grant equal facilities and opportunities for all races as part of its policy of separate development.

“The United Party wants the government to use impossible methods while the National Party is firmly committed to achieving better education for the Bantu people by enabling them to improve their economic circumstances,” he said.

Mr L. F. Wood (UP Boksburg) said since the establishment of training facilities for black pharmacists at Turffontein, 24 pharmacists had graduated and none of these had entered government service.

In recent advertisements which had appeared side by side in the South African Association of Pharmacists’ bulletin, black pharmacists had been offered less than half the salary offered to white pharmacists, but both advertisements had mentioned the same qualifications for applicants.

Black pharmacists were therefore offering their services in other African countries instead of being employed in their own country.

Mr D. de Villiers (NP Johannesburg West) said projections which had been made for black education up to 1990 compared favourably with the situation in many European countries.

By 1990, some 30 per cent of blacks in South Africa would be at school.

In 1974 there had been 3.5 million blacks at school and this would increase to 8.3 million by 1990, Mr de Villiers said.

The future projection for university education for black students was equally exciting, with the total increasing from 1 600 in 1969 to 7 000 in 1974 and 48 100 by 1990.

“By 1990 there will be enough Bantu students at university to fill three times the facilities available at the University of Pretoria or Stellenbosch,” Mr De Villiers said.

“It was not enough, however, to make projections only for the number of people who would be educated; a great deal of attention would have to be given to employment opportunities for these people.”

Mr De Villiers said there was a danger of a brain drain away from the homelands towards the white cities and part of the strategy of advance planning would have to cope with this potential problem. — SAPA.
Govt ‘must subsidize fares’

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. “It was completely unreasonable to expect Blacks to have to pay for Nationalist ideology, and the Government should realize that, if necessary, it must be prepared to subsidize fares for economically depressed communities,” Mr. R. J. Lorimer (PRP Orange Grove), said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking on the transport vote in committee on the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Lorimer said it was a simple fact that the Government’s policy of separate development meant that thousands of Black people had to live considerable distances from their place of work.

“It was also a fact that the cost of transport to and from the so-called ‘White cities’ placed an intolerable burden on people whose incomes were on, or were very close to the poverty datum line.”

He believed that the lessons learned during the Springs bus boycott should be taken to heart. The handling by the department of the Kwa-Thema boycott was also entirely unsatisfactory.

“Twenty-five thousand Africans felt so strongly about the fare increases that they were prepared to walk up to 20 km a day for eight weeks, rather than give in.”

He believed that increases in bus fares were a matter of such extreme sensitivity that the Government, through the Department of Transport, should be very careful how it handled the applications for fare increases. It should also do everything in its power to resolve any dispute amicably as possible.

Sape

Plea for Coloured bus company

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The United Party MP for Simonstown, Mr. John Wiley, yesterday appealed for Government intervention to allow a Coloured bus company to provide a transportation service to Mitchell’s Plain.

Speaking in the debate on the Transport Vote, Mr. Wiley said the local transportation board had apparently erred in granting a subsidiary of Tollgate Holdings the only concession to operate the service.

He pointed out that the other applicant for the concession consisted wholly of Coloured shareholders, directors and capital.

“If there is room for two bus services in that area, I would suggest that consideration be given to the applicant who has been awarded that concession and also to a bus company which could be run by Coloured people for Coloured people,” Mr. Wiley said.

“At least on the basis of equity and justice, I believe that the Minister should look into the matter to see whether it is possible to give the Coloured people a bus company of their own and to provide that very necessary service to Coloured people at Mitchell’s Plain.”
Govt clamp on Black traders

Staff Reporter

The Government has fired another salvo in its campaign to persuade urban Africans to take out homeland citizenship. Earlier this year, would-be Black homeowners were offered the chance of owning houses in the townships — providing they look out homeland citizenship.

Yesterday it was announced that homeowners wishing to make additions will get the aid of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board at cost price. But the citizenship clause still applies.

But now, Black traders, business and professional men and women will not be able to operate in the urban areas unless they too, take out homeland citizenship.

This was announced in the Government Gazette by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, when he amended regulations governing the control and supervision of an urban "Bantu" Residential Areas Act.

According to the Gazette's definition, trader includes medical practitioners and lawyers.

The notice also laid down that a would-be home buyer or builder would have to provide "evidence that he lawfully works or practises his profession within the urban area or prescribed area."

Further conditions for the allotment of business or professional sites are:

- The trader must not carry on more than one business "whether or not of the same type."
- No site allotment shall be given to any trader "who has trading or business interests outside the Bantu residential area" or who employs "any non-Bantu on any allotted site."
- No person shall, without the prior approval of the superintendent of the township, solicit orders within the particular residential area for any trade, business, or profession not conducted in the area.

The new regulations come into effect after December 31 this year.

Soweto business and professional leaders have reacted with shock and dismay to the new regulations.
Citizenship law angers Soweto traders

Soweto traders and doctors have attacked the Government's new move to force them to take out homeland citizenship before they can work in urban areas.

This follows the announcement in the latest Government Gazette that all traders and professional people in urban townships will have to be in possession of a homeland citizenship certificate before they can be allotted a site to trade or practise.

Today, Mr. Marie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, confirmed that this was part of the "new deal" for Black traders which was first mentioned by the Deputy Minister ofantu Administration, Mr. Cruywagen, last September.

Besides the citizenship issue, Black traders would get many new benefits he said. The benefits will include the formation of partnerships and traders being allowed to sell more items than before. They will also be able to build bigger premises.

"IMPROVEMENT"

Mr. Mulder said, however, that businessmen wishing to enjoy these privileges should apply for homeland citizenship certificates.

There was nothing sinister in getting a homeland citizenship certificate.
From BAD to worse

Even by the standards of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD), last Friday's ruling on African township trading is a major breach of faith.

African businessmen in townships on the common area are so manacled by legal restrictions that they are unable to expand beyond small-scale one-man one-shop type operations. This has been a continuing cause of frustration.

It has also led to prices in the townships being higher than they need be, since traders are not allowed to expand their cafes on the corner into large supermarkets and thus pass on to consumers the advantages of economies of scale.

Objections to the restrictions were voiced two years ago in a memorandum which the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) submitted to BAD Minister M C Botha.

Objections were also raised by the Bantustan leaders at their summit meetings with the Prime Minister in March 1974 and January last year. Hopes that the manacles would be lifted were raised when, at last year's meeting, John Vorster expressed "sympathy" and promised that the restrictive regulations would be "reconsidered".

Vorster's sympathy has amounted to little more than crocodile tears. The regulations have indeed been reconsidered. Nafcoc and the Bantustan leaders have got a lot more than they bargained for.

The new regulations gazetted by Deputy BAD Minister Willem Cruywagen do remove a few of the shackles for example, traders will now be permitted to form partnerships, prohibited up to now.

But, as it did when it tied 30-year home leasehold for Afrikaners to Bantustan citizenship, government is once again taking away with one hand what it purports to give with the other. For, as the FM predicted last year (December 19), the new regulations will in effect force traders to take out Bantustan citizenship if they want to continue their operations. Their partners must also become Bantustaners and, if a company is formed, each and every shareholder must also become a Bantustan citizen.

So it is a case of new manacles for old. How on earth can any businessman have any feeling of security if he is forced to sign away his birthright and become a forigner?

The citizenship requirement also applies to professional people like doctors and lawyers.

Cruywagen... one manacle off, another on
Whites told to share

White businessmen were warned today that they would have to share their expertise and their markets with their Black counterparts to prevent the rise of socialism in South Africa.

Professor G Marais, head of the Unisa School of Business Leadership, said in Pretoria at the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Handelinstuut that the most important way to support the Black businessman was to increase the buying power of Blacks in general.

"We cannot permit our Black urban areas to become ghettos or allow the homelands to deteriorate economically," said Professor Marais.

The White businessman could choose between paying more and more tax, which could sink into the "bottomless pit" of homelands development, or helping to promote Black businesses and in the process developing a healthy economy for Black people.

One way of bringing this about, he suggested, would be to permit Whites to start supermarkets in Black urban areas in 50-50 partnership with Blacks.

Three conditions should be laid down he said:

- A deadline should be set, for at least 90 percent of the staff to be Black.
- For each supermarket started in an urban area, another should be established in a homeland, with 70 percent Black capital.
- A certain percentage of the stores' goods should be bought from industries in the homelands and border areas.

GO-BETWEEN

Professor Marais said tax concessions should be given to Whites investing in Black enterprises in proportion to the size of their investment.

He called on Afrikaans businessmen to work more closely with the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and suggested that NEFCOC be subsidised as a go-between to acquire capital and credit for Black enterprises.

Black ownership of homes and buildings in urban areas, and of buildings and agricultural land in the homelands should be encouraged, he said.
Trading clamps: protest to State

Leading White, Black and Coloured businessmen plan to make a direct protest to the Government following regulations gazetted on May 7 which impose fresh restrictions on Black businessmen.

At the same time they have demanded the speeding up of internal and external detente, which they now see as "the imperative political and economic key" to the successful solution of South Africa's problems.

An official statement from Assacom, issued at the end of a two day national executive seminar said: "There is a clear interdependence between external and internal detente, and the success of the one is contingent on the success of the other. The chances of social disruption and the loss of confidence which it would entail are greater if expectations—such as those in the spheres of jobs and earnings—are severely disappointed. Peaceful evolution in Southern Africa is inextricably linked to sustained economic performance and business confidence. Confidence is a fragile state of mind—balancing fears against hopes in the assessment of the future."

"DISMAYED"

Leading figures in Assacom told me they are "dismayed" and "appalled" by the May 7 regulations.

Among other things they stipulate that:

© Black traders, business and professional men will not be able to operate in the urban areas unless they first take out homeland citizenship.

© Traders will have to be medically examined and the citizenship and
Homelands: Botha warns Blacks

Political Staff

THE SENATE — Africans who accept the citizenship of their particular homelands would enjoy more privileges in the White areas of South Africa than those who rejected it, says the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

Speaking on his vote Mr Botha said assured urban Blacks and Blacks living within either “White areas” in South Africa, that they would not be "endorsed out" if they accepted citizenship.

But, he warned, those who did not accept citizenship had better "watch out."

They could be endorsed out of White South Africa to the homelands. Blacks living within White areas could enjoy many benefits and would be in a privileged position if they accepted their affiliation with a homeland.

Mr Botha warned that if homeland chiefs were so irresponsible as to urge their people not to accept citizenship their people could become "stateless".

TRANSEKEI

He made it clear that as soon as the Transkei was independent, Transkei citizens would no longer be regarded as South African citizens. Nor would they lose any privileges if they lived in White South Africa, he said.

Dealing with Opposition criticism, raised by Senator P J Swanepoel (UP) and Senator L P D Winchester (PRP) about the need for citizen certificates for urban Blacks, Mr Botha said these were necessary to ensure that the Blacks enjoyed privileges over ‘foreign Bantu’ from Tanzania, for example.
1. Minister of Police: Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Police:

(a) Whether the South African Police have any suitable books or reference books on which the books are being asked for

(b) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(c) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(d) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(e) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(f) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

2. The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Mr. H. V. HAMMOND, answered:

Yea, and with that the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. H. V. HAMMOND, answered:

(a) Whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(b) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(c) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(d) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(e) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for

(f) whether the books have been supplied to the books which were asked for
Marais plea for urban blacks

PRETORIA — The president of the South Africa Foundation, Dr Jan Marais, yesterday emphasised the urgent need for a formula to accommodate the aspirations of the country's urban black population.

He was asked to comment on the letter written to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, by the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Desmond Tutu, in which the Dean warned of the threat of violence unless urgent moves were made to remove political and economic restrictions on blacks.

Dr Marais would not comment on the letter, but said his and the Foundation's views were clear — the Foundation's researchers indicated the need for closer and more frequent communication between the authorities and responsible black leaders on identifying and eliminating areas of friction and possible conflict.

The homelands appeared to be an irreversible fait accompli for the foreseeable future, but it was extremely unlikely that they would be able to accommodate all blacks.

There would, therefore, always be blacks in what was regarded as white South Africa, he said.

There remained three groups who had to be provided for — Coloureds, Asians and an irreducible number of urban blacks.

"It is glaringly obvious that the formula must be found soon to eliminate these major grievances among South Africa's non-white urban populations and to accommodate their political and economic aspirations."

Dr Marais said the Foundation had not spelled out and did not want to spell out what form closer communication and consultation with blacks, Coloureds and Indians should take.

"But what we do say is, that communication and discussion on these vital problems are urgent. This was shown by the researchers of the Foundation and by other reliable indicators."

Dr Marais said local blacks were upset when they read of blacks from other countries being given red-carpet treatment. "While there appeared to be a reluctance to accord them similar treatment."

He added that it had become necessary that more factual information about alternatives to evolutionary development should be made known.
THE CITIZENSHIP TRAP

The new regulations (FM May 14) requiring prospective African businessmen and professionals to take out Bantustan citizenship if they wish to operate in locations in "White" urban areas are bad enough. What is worse is the element of trickery which Africans feel is involved.

This point emerged from discussions at Stellenbosch University's Graduate School of Business change orientation and planning seminar at Umhlanga Rocks last week.

Advocate Ismael Mahomed SC, of Johannesburg, pointed out that one of the few ways a South African citizen could be deprived of citizenship was to acquire, by a voluntary act other than marriage, the citizenship or nationality of another country, or in the case of dual citizenship, the application for Bantustan citizenship, he noted, could therefore enable government to deprive African of their South African citizenship.

Whether this could be applied to citizenship of a country which had yet to gain independence was uncertain.

Both Chief Gatsha BUTHELEZI, of Kwazulu, and Professor Hudson NTSANWISI, top man of Gazankulu, made it clear that the question of citizenship certificates in relation to leasehold tenure in the Durban areas had not been mentioned in their discussions with Prime Minister Vorster.
Home ownership and city Blacks

THE controversial home ownership—condition for the millions of urban Blacks will—according to the Urban Areas Act—not change their qualifications to be in these areas, a Johannesburg city Councillor, Mr. Sam Moss, said yesterday.

"I have been assured by senior officials of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board that according to the Urban Areas Act, the position of the urban Blacks will remain the same as before," said Mr. Moz, former chairman of the Non-European Affairs committee of the council.

The re-introduction of the home ownership scheme on a 30-year lease basis was hailed by urban Blacks until it was found the scheme would be open only to those who had taken out citizenship certificates of the respective homelands.

This condition was strongly criticised, and the Soweto Urban Bantu Council elected a delegation to see Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

"It was unfortunate that this condition was attached, when top priority for the urban Blacks was home ownership, Mr. Moss said. The condition put fear in people because the full implications of the homeland citizenship as far as urban Blacks were concerned had not been fully spelled out.

"It is logical therefore to see why there is such wide-spread anxiety and resistance to the imposition of the citizenship condition," Mr. Moss said.

"The urban Black population has expressed its apprehension about its future if it accepts the citizenship condition, but I have been assured by senior officials of WRAB that according to the Urban Areas Act, their qualifications will remain the same as before."

At its monthly meeting last week, the Soweto councillors were told by Mr. M. P. Wilmash, WRAB's director for housing, that the scheme will start in June.
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether any conditions attach to the allocation of sites for business or professional purposes in Bantu townships; if so, (a) what conditions and (b) what are the reasons for them.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes, in homeland townships.

(a) The hon. member is referred to the contents of Chapter 3 of Proclamation No. 293 of 1962, as amended.

(b) To protect Traders and Professionals from abnormal competition; to ensure a rapid growth of the trade and to enable a proper service to be rendered to the community.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, asking out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him how the taking out of a certificate of ownership is going to protect persons against competition?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: The hon. member's further question refers to urban Bantu residential areas, in which case there is another proclamation involved, namely, Proclamation R.76 of May, 1976.

Venue

Was the venue for your presentation been decided?
If so:

(a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

(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:
'Talk to Blacks about borders'

By DIRK REZELMAN

A LEADING Afrikaans academic said yesterday that the African elite did not accept separate development and that African leaders should be consulted without delay on the eventual boundaries of the homelands.

Professor Willie Esterhuysse, professor of philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, said that Whites underestimated the feeling of Black unity.

Prof Esterhuysse wrote in Beeld that White South Africans should ask themselves whether they are not infringing on the self-respect of Africans when they require from them to accept a partition of South Africa.

Independent states needed three things: economic viability, juridical independence and a feeling of national pride and patriotism. He regarded the last requirement as being “in many respects the most important ingredient.

Development at whatever level, we may see it is only fully possible when this development is accepted by those for whom it is intended,” he said.

Professor Esterhuysse said that people in the proposed new states had to be motivated to cooperate.

It was clear to an objective observer that this requirement was lacking in a large section of the African leadership.

He says that it is an irrefutable fact that a considerable number of the African elite like teachers and ministers of religion, have not identified with the idea of separate states and that they cannot motivate other Africans to...
The Transkei: citizenship and non-citizenship

The South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) has for years been concerned over Government policy towards the millions of Africans who live permanently outside the homelands in the 87 per cent of South Africa described as the "White" area. Independence for the Transkei has brought the question of citizenship to the fore and the Institute has responded with this statement.

The Institute of Race Relations expressed grave misgivings when the Transkei Constitution Bill was introduced in 1965, a Bill which made all Africans speaking any of the Transkei languages, irrespective of where they lived, "citizens" of the Transkei and entitled to the exercise of the Transkei franchise.

These provisions have not satisfied the people concerned nor solved the political problem involved. Since then 13 years have passed and increasingly voices have been raised by both Whites and Blacks, by homeland and urban African leaders, by prominent Afrikaans and English-speaking industrialists, businessmen, Press editors and academics, urging recognition of the permanence and legitimacy of the African presence in the "White" urban areas and therefore that provision be made to meet the needs of this section of the African population.

But the Government has not responded. The Transkei Draft Constitution and Independence Bill of 1976 contains the same provisions: namely, that all the descendants of Transkei citizens and all persons ethnically, culturally or otherwise associated with any tribe in the Transkei are to be regarded as Transkei citizens, irrespective of where they live.

There is to be no choice. Paramount Chief K. Mantzuma is reported to have said that the 1.3-million Africans of Transkei wish to have the right to opt for Transkei citizenship.

But in the House of Assembly, the Minister of Bantu Administration, M. C. Botha, asserted as recently as May 10 that any African in White South Africa who refused to identify with his own homeland could be seen as "a person with ulterior motives".

The Minister went further and appeared to be inviting direct confrontation. He said: "If some homeland leaders are going to be so unwise as to deprive their own people of citizenship, we will have to consider carefully whether we are going to allow their people entry to White South Africa."

Meanwhile, without waiting for the Transkei Constitution to be finalised, the Government has already introduced new requirements whereby urban Africans are to be compelled to take out certificates of citizenship.

Unless they do so, they will not be permitted to acquire ownership of a house in an urban township in terms of the 30-year leasehold scheme. The restoration of which was announced more than a year ago but has not yet been implemented.

The issue of new licenses to traders in such townships and of the right to practice to professional African, such as medical practitioners, are likewise made conditional on having applied for a certificate of citizenship.

More ominous even is the reference of Mr. W. Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, to "job application privileges", being one of the "benefits", Africans who applied for homeland citizenship would enjoy.

A departmental communication, known to have been sent to at least one category of employer in the towns to the effect that African employees should be persuaded to take out certificates of citizenship, could be taken to presage further moves in this direction.

Although the Minister stated that "the citizenship qualification of Bantu persons in the White areas will not affect their Section 10 privileges", the already pervasive sense of insecurity of urban Africans is visibly increasing as the compulsion on them to become homeland citizens mounts.

It appears that the Government is determined to bring about the extraordinary situation wherein Africans who are NOT citizens of South Africa will qualify for greater privileges than those who value what they conceive to be a South African citizenship and choose to adhere to it.

The SAIRR finds it painful, but necessary, in the long-term interests of this country and all its people, to point out the racially discriminatory basis of this approach.

Are White foreigners who have immigrated to South Africa urged to identify with Italy, Greece or Britain or whatever is their country of origin? Obviously not. On the contrary, they are encouraged to become South African nationals and to identify with South Africa, the country of their adoption.

In the case of Africans, the position is reversed. Mr Cruywagen spells it out: "When you tie a man to his own people, you are doing him a favour," even if this is against his will.

Consequently, he asserts, it is reasonable to give greater privileges to Africans who identify with their homeland by obtaining a certificate of citizenship.

At a time when the world is waiting for South Africa to give proof of the sincerity of its avowal at the UN that it does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race, at a time when the growing African middle class in the towns is having its moderation and loyalty severely strained, at a time when the new measures to provide technical training for Africans in the towns seemed to demonstrate the Government's recognition need for greater skilled part-time Africans in urban processes -- at a time it is a matter of a dangerous one for the Government exist in its definition of citizenship for Africans.
Facilities at Jan Smuts airport: Black citizens

Mr. H. E. J. VAN Rensburg asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) Whether Black citizens of other countries are entitled to use restaurant and lounge facilities at Jan Smuts Airport;

(2) Whether Black citizens of other countries are required to present their passports when they use these facilities;

(3) Whether Black South African citizens may use these facilities.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

Presumably the hon. member refers to the international area only in which case the reply is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

(3) Yes.
Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of Black commuters will be hit by Putco’s 10 per cent fare increase, taking effect from today.

A spokesman for Putco said the company required a 20 per cent increase in revenue of which the Government was subsidising 10 per cent.

He said that overheads had soared tremendously. The price of one tyre had increased from R15 to R199 and one bus needed six tyres. The cost of a bus had increased from over R15 000 to more than R26 000 in two years.

“We are encouraging commuters to buy season tickets. Although the price has also gone up, it is much cheaper than paying cash for every journey.”

The chairman of the Germiston Chamber of Commerce, Mr H. M. Goldberg, said employers should adjust the wages of their Black employees to accommodate the higher bus fares.

The GCC had advised members to tell Black employees of the pending increase and those firms with work liaison committees were urged to use them to explain and disseminate information on the need for bus fare increases.

Members were advised to urge Black workers to arrive at work punctually by using public transport and to point out that the lack of support of such services was likely to lead to the deterioration of the service and possible higher fares.
'No fear of SA uprising'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The two elements indispensable in any popular uprising — a deep fury of resentment and the freedom to strike — are both missing in South Africa, writes Jerome Caminada, former foreign editor of The Times.

After a six-month sojourn in South Africa Mr Caminada says there is no tension in South Africa today as the Middle East and Asia know it.

"If there is a revolution brewing behind the smiles and humour of the working Africans today, it is remarkably well hidden.

"The Africans, Coloureds and Indians undoubtedly have grievances, and these occasionally flare-up, but I doubt if they go deep enough to bring Africans to the point of paying the terrible price of outright revolt against the ever-tightening State security laws," he says.

"Something is stirring in South Africa, but South Africans themselves, Black and White, do not. They are too confused, says Mr Caminada, himself South African-born.

"Some changes there will be, but not by threat or compulsion. The Whites will introduce them of their own accord, if they can free themselves of the bogey that all change from below, all political or economic ferment, is communism."

"Most far-reaching issue in South Africa today, and one that opens up possible change, is that of citizenship for the Black people in the urban and other White areas," he added.
Black pub at corner scheme

CAPE TOWN — The large, soulless beerhalls in African townships should be replaced by small, local "corner pubs" such as those in Britain and Europe, Mr. Radclyffe Cadman (U.F., Umhlatuzana) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Cadman said recent events had shown that the present large beerhalls were the first objects of attention when there was trouble.

When the Liquor Act was amended to allow liquor sales to non-Whites it was believed that shebeens would steadily disappear.

But this was not the case.

What had happened was that the shebeens remained, now selling liquor legally in a sort of club atmosphere.

Mr. Cadman spoke of the soulless atmosphere of large beerhalls.

Small privately owned "corner pubs" would have a number of advantages. They would solve a number of class and environmental problems.

The Minister of Justice and P.O. of Prisons, Mr. Jews Kruger, said this was something to be considered. — (Sapa.)
FirstRemove

Jorge Aznar... sick of our being liedered to. Who's worried about our. Kotobara's Soweto's Mayor, Chief. Mr. T. J.

The South African Students Organization (SASO)

At last they are heard

NAT SERACHE

Chief BUTHELEZI

Mr. C. BOYHA

Patrick LAURENCE

Inside Mail
CHANGE: This is the catalyst that can turn the past week's carnage into a constructive step in South Africa's history, say Black leaders.

"If the riots have brought the authorities face to face with the need for change, then they were not entirely destructive," said Urban Bantu Councillors, Mr Richard Maponya, Mr Lonnox Mlozi and UBC chairman, Mr T. J. Makanya.

Rejecting what they called the "talk-out-your-problems" syndrome, they said consultation would be futile "unless the Government shows that change is possible at the statutory level."

While they accept that apartheid cannot be scrapped overnight, they see vast areas where change is possible and desirable now - "Changes that will bring security and a sense of belonging to urban Blacks."

"The peace will be fragile and short-lived unless attitudes are remodelled as buildings are reconstructed," said Mr David Tshabalala.

Together with Soweto residents, the councillors demanded that:
- Afrikaans be scrapped as a medium of instruction in Black schools;
- Education along ethnic lines cease;
- Moves be made towards free compulsory education for Blacks;
- Equal work receive equal pay;
- Job reservation be scrapped;
- Urban Bantu Councils become autonomous bodies with full administrative powers over township affairs.

"Councillors are sick of belonging to advisory bodies that are seldom listened to anyway," they said.

Other Soweto residents yesterday agreed that these were the "bare minimum" if anything was to be achieved to ease racial tension.

Mr Wilkie Kumbule, headmaster of the Orlando High School summed it up:
"The Government must show that it is honouring its pledge to move away from discrimination. This means a gradual scrapping of separate 'development which is only a rationalisation for discrimination."

Dr Monloedi Mathare, chairman of the Soweto Parents' Association said it was unrealistic to expect "miracles from the Government."

He went on: "But it is up to every South African to create a stable basis for a multiracial society from which we can move into the future when Nationalist ideology trips up on reality."

They all suggested that Blacks run their own transport and other services in Soweto "to break this dependence on the White man."

And they unanimously called for the release of the "true Black leaders." Dean Tutu, Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, said: "Only leaders with the support of the people have the power to channel protest and unrest responsibly and constructively. Blacks do not support Government-appointed leaders, who have no authority at a time of unrest, allowing vandalism to rule."

Blacks emphasised that they had "practical and realistic demands that the Government can meet immediately."

"But there must also be progress towards our long-term demands," they said.

These were:
- Abolition of influx control;
- Scrapping of the Group Areas Act;
- Freedom of choice regarding homeland citizenship;
- Giving Black people full rights where they live and work.

"The Government will have to move in this direction. For no South African Government can succeed without the support of the Black man... and this is what the Black man demands," the councillors said.
The daily grind of the urban face of Britain's largest cities is a daily struggle for many workers and their families. This week saw a major escalation of the conflict over pay and conditions.

BY DEREK TAYLOR

The "VAGY FACE" of the British Administration.

THEIR FEARS were not unfounded.

The struggle for better terms and conditions in the public sector is not new, but the intensity and extent of the current disputes are unprecedented.

The government has been slow to respond to the demands of the workers, who are cutting back on services and striking in large numbers.

The situation is particularly acute in the education sector, where teachers and support staff are demanding higher salaries and better working conditions.

In the face of the government's inaction, workers are fighting back, with strikes and protests becoming more frequent.

The pressure is mounting, and it seems likely that the conflict will continue for some time to come.

For now, the workers are determined to fight for their rights, and they are not afraid to take their message to the streets.
PIETERSBURG — A leading business adviser has urged private enterprise and the Government jointly to train Black businessmen on a large scale and to help create a Black middle class.

In an address read on his behalf to the annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Professor N J Swart, director of the Potchefstroom University's Small Business Advisory Bureau, identified lack of know-how as the Black businessman's biggest drawback.

Referring to a scientific survey on the Black businessman in the Soweto and Pretoria areas, Professor Swart said lack of knowledge and know-how was shown to be by far the main problem.

As a result, the necessity for training could only be rated as priority number one, he said.

Other problems Black businessmen faced included lack of capital and the security to get finance, unsatisfactory premises, non-availability of credit facilities and legal restrictions.

In his policy address to the National African Chamber of Commerce conference here Mr Sam Motsebenyane, president of the chamber, said his executive would meet the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Craywagen, to discuss proposals to improve the lot of the Black businessman. These include:

• Greater economic rights in urban areas for Blacks;
• The lifting of prevailing restrictions on Black businessmen in these areas;
• The planning and development of modern shopping centres;
• "Practical and relevant" training for Black businessmen from semi-government agencies and Black/White private sector partnerships.

REGULATION

Mr Motsebenyane expressed deep disappointment at the new Government regulation which will demand homeland citizenship as a prerequisite for the renewal of Black trading licences in urban areas.

"Most of us were full of optimism that far-reaching reforms would be brought about in the policy governing Black business in urban areas," he said.
Botha's statement on medium of instruction

PRETORIA. - The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, said in a statement here yesterday that the principal of each school falling under the Department of Bantu Education would in future submit his application with regard to the medium of instruction at his school.

Mr Botha said in a letter to leaders of a delegation from Soweto that the following principles are applicable to the medium of instruction:

(i) For obvious and universally accepted educational reasons, the greatest possible value is still being attached to the mother tongue as a medium of instruction.

(ii) Lack of full availability of the mother tongue as a medium of instruction, both official languages should ideally be available as media.

(iii) Although ideally both official languages should be used as media of instruction, it is still necessary to approve deviations on the grounds of prevailing circumstances.

Taking due cognizance of the fundamental principles involved, of practical circumstances, of the course that the medium question has followed over the past twenty years and of recent submissions by various bodies, it is the department's intention to effect certain changes in procedure.

The procedure to be followed henceforth is as follows:

(A) At each secondary school and higher primary school with standard 5, the following options are open with regard to the medium of instruction:

1. English as medium (with additional attention to Afrikaans as subject) and with the mother tongue as the medium in subjects where practicable.

2. Afrikaans as medium (with additional attention to English as a subject) and with the mother tongue as the medium in subjects where practicable.

3. Afrikaans and English as media in various subjects with the mother tongue as the medium in subjects where practicable.

4. English as medium in all classes from standard 1 up to and including standard 6.

(B) Dominated persons:

"The names of members of school boards and school committees allegedly dismissed as a result of their involvement in the use of Afrikaans as a medium, will have to be furnished to the department so as to enable it to go into the matter."

Involvement of Black people:

"The involvement of Black people in educational matters has already been well established in school boards, committees of management of schools, school boards, committee boards, Advisory Councils for Bantu Education, Bantu Language Board and language committees, various subject committees, Board of Directors, Examination Board, Conference of Homelands Secretaries, Central Board, Committee and its subcommittees, editorial board of the Bantu Education Journal, etc."

I trust that the procedures in connection with the medium of instruction as outlined above will in future satisfy all concerned." - Sana

Black leaders welcome move

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - Black leaders yesterday welcomed Mr Botha's statement on the medium of instruction in African schools.

The Mayor of Soweto, Mr T J Mashaya, said: "I think it is as good as the African community in looking for, though they will be happy with it.

Dr Malaysia Buthelezi, chairman of the Black Parents' Association, said: "We are very happy to hear about it, but at the same time it is a little delayed. It is only because three weeks ago, we would not have had the go through all Black people have been through."

Mr Leonor Sisulu, leader of the Soweto Progressive Party, said: "A right has been won. It is an unfortunate fact that it was not brought about long before. It could have saved many lives."

His deputy, the man who warned that the language issue was going to be a problem, Mr Leonard Mokola, said: "That's terrific. The problem has been solved."

"Professor" Phillip J Ntanamwari, Chief Minister of Gazankulu and former lecturer and teacher, said: "I think it is the right solution. If our representations had not been listened to, there would have been these problems."
Tswana\nas reject
Citizenship Act

Mercury Correspondent


The special twoday congress of the party, described attempts to force urban Africans to take out homeland citizenship certificates as "depravity and twisting" by the South African Government.

The resolution read in part "Possession of a citizenship card in terms of the Bantu Homeland Citizenship Act ... will not qualify the holder for citizenship of a truly independent Bophuthatswana. An independent Bophuthatswana will have its own Citizenship Act, in terms of which citizenship will be optional."

The Chief Minister of the homeland, Chief Lucas Mangope, gave two reasons for rejecting the 1970 Act.

1. Acceptance of the implied acceptance of the division of land between White and Black and his party emphatically rejected the present allocation of land between the races.

2. Bophuthatswana had not been consulted when the 1970 Act was drawn up and put on the statute book.

In a tough statement to the congress, Chief Mangope warned that trouble was brewing over the division of land, and that it could result in much greater tragedy than the recent Soweto unrest.

Rejection of the Act represents the considered answer of the party to the controversy which has raged over citizenship since the passing of the Status of the Transkei Act to deprive urban Xhosa of their South African citizenship and impose citizenship of an independent Transkei on them.

Like the Transkei, Bophuthatswana has opted for independence under separate development policy.

Chief Mangope announced earlier that he would no longer issue citizenship certificates under the 1970 Act.
A new deal for Blacks urgent – Nat

Mr Louis Nel

Leasehold

So far a leasehold scheme had been allowed, but it was ridden with delays.

"It is difficult to understand why it took so long to implement the leasehold scheme, that had already been announced more than a year ago," said the Prime Minister," Mr Nel said.

Having outlined the existing problem situations concerning urban Blacks.

He suggested a detailed set of solutions. The position of Black people could be improved by making their lives in the cities more meaningful. This could firstly be achieved by practical changes to external circumstances. Mr Nel proposed:

Renewal

Drastic urban renewal projects in areas such as Atteridgeville and Soweto. Urban Black areas should have tarred roads, street lighting, concrete sidewalks and sufficient recreation facilities on a wide scale.

South Africa was highly developed compared to its standards of living.

Sufficient shopping centres should be provided. Existing shops were below standard and forced Blacks to travel to White city centres. Overloaded travel facilities and large numbers of Blacks in city centres were in themselves causes of friction.

Travelling

Travel facilities should be improved. They were so overloaded that Blacks had to get the feeling they were sheep shipped into a cattle truck. Secondly, facilities were much too slow, and Blacks had to waste hours travelling to and from work.

Home ownership in the Black residential areas should be allowed. No principle involved British or German citizens, for instance, could buy land anywhere in South Africa, proving that home ownership had nothing to do with the right to vote. A further advantage was that Blacks owning their own homes instead of merely inhabiting them under a leasehold scheme, would be far more inclined to protect and improve their properties.

Apart from practical improvements, a political content and meaning should also be given to the homeland citizenship of Blacks living in the cities permanently, Mr Nel said.

This could only happen if homeland governments were given a larger say over their citizens in White South Africa, meaning that these governments should be given extra-territorial powers. The powers should be limited to matters such as education, family law, social welfare and pensions, and social services.

In addition to this real homeland connection, urban Blacks should be granted local government rights, including membership of Bantu administration boards.

Motivate

One of the most difficult tasks of the Government was to motivate Blacks to improve their position in White South Africa, Blacks themselves had to play a prominent role in this regard, but motivating them had also become a national task and the duty of every White.

Contact was the only way to feel that we as Nationalists and Africans have been thinking for too long now that only liberals have contact with Blacks and speak to them as equals," he said.

Government policy had the best chance of success if a growing friendship between Black and White and a mutual respect developed in South Africa.

Consensus

Soweto had taught him, Mr Nel said, that the only policy that could succeed in this country was one based on a wider consensus between Black and White.

In order to work, it had to be approached from within the framework of National Party policy. The improvements he had outlined had to be introduced, and a number of basic principles had to be adhered to. These were:

- The acceptance that all people in South Africa were completely co-equal (gekwalidig). Better relations were the task of every White and Black. In this regard, he felt that Black leaders could more often state themselves unequivocally in favour of better relations between the race groups.

- All so-called apartheid measures that served no purpose and were therefore offensive had to be abolished. Examples were separate entrances at public buildings, and the need for Blacks to have special permits to make use of entertainment facilities of a high standard, that could never be duplicated.

However, certain dying measures did pay a principle amount to discrimination, and would remain – for instance, residential separation, mass transport, the Immorality Act and the legislation prohibiting mixed marriages.

Opportunities

- The creation of equal opportunities for all, White and Black, while at the same time continuing the protection of poorly qualified Whites.

- It was essential to develop the Government’s policy on equal pay for equal work.

Concerning Whites, the National Party had only two real principles, namely the maintenance of the continued physical existence of Whites in South Africa, and together with that the maintenance of its own sovereignty for Whites.

He based his argument on a number of premises concerning the subject of urban Blacks:

- A stand had to be taken that could be made applicable to all the Blacks living in cities.

- Urban Blacks had not formed a separate nation, but were still had ties and were members of their own nations.

Share

- The lesson of Africa was that Blacks belonging to different national groups should not share political power. A federal system, for instance, would not succeed, as it was based on a long tradition of military dictatorship, which was lacking among Africans.

According to Mr Nel, the eventual result of the urban Black question depended entirely on possible changes, existing attitudes and the way these were developing.
Waddel wants new deal for Blacks

Political Reporter

A new deal for urban Blacks would have everyone's support despite any disagreement with the Government's motivation in bringing it about, Mr G H Waddell, MP for Johannesburg North, said last night.

At a Progressive Reform Party report-back meeting in Rosbank, Johannesburg, Mr Waddell said:

"There would, I think, be a high degree of consensus among Whites who live in our cities that a great deal needs to be done for those who live on the other side of the tracks."

If the Government's objective was to maintain the position of the Whites then it should act now on a new deal for the urban areas.

"These are steps which all of us could support even though in profound disagreement with the Government's motivation, and in the certainty that no advantage can forever be conferred on a person simply on the basis of the colour of his skin."

RECOGNITION

The new dispensation should start with the recognition of the permanency of all the inhabitants of the urban areas.

"From that all else flows. It really is not something which anyone denies and, as such, it should be the foundation stone."

Mr Waddell said the new deal should allow:

- Property rights - the ownership of a house or land.
- The provision of finance for infrastructure, telephones, electricity and the normal services available to Johannesburg.
- The abolition of homeland citizenship requirements.
- The provision of adequate educational facilities.
- The removal of job barriers.
- The abolition of the pass laws.
- The provision of better transport facilities.
- A greater role in decision-making.

"Of course it will cost money but it is crucial. The money spent on creating a new dispensation will have a much greater and more lasting value than expenditure on armaments, though this is also necessary."
'More say' for Blacks

Political Reporter

The Government is planning to give Blacks greater opportunities to control their own affairs in their own residential areas, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said today.

Without going into detail, the Minister said in an interview that his department over the past months had been preparing a new deal for Black residential areas.

His department, together with Bantu Administration Board, had always been willing to introduce renewal in administration and privileges for Blacks in White areas. "We have been busy on such things during the past months and in the future there will be changes especially for Blacks in their own residential areas."

"The changes will offer greater opportunities for Blacks to look after their own affairs, for them to serve themselves and maintain real peace and order," the Minister said.

Mr Botha also said:

- Buildings and other facilities devastated in the riots had been paid for from revenue raised from the Blacks themselves.
- He was convinced that the great mass of Blacks were peace-loving. A minority's group had put them up with agitation.
Big Govt
concession to Blacks

Urban Black leaders have won a major concession from the Government. They will now be able to buy or build their own homes in urban areas without first having to take out homeland citizenship. The scheme starts in Soweto.

This concession was announced last night by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M.C. Roths. It followed recent talks between Black leaders and the Government.

The home-ownership scheme will be launched in Soweto and other West Rand townships next week, says the director of housing for the West Rand Administration Board, Mr M. P. Wilmschuur.

"This concession was the direct result of two meetings last month between the Government and urban Black leaders," added Mr Wilmschuur.

The conference was held in Johannesburg and a spokesman for the Black leaders said the Blacks had not missed words in putting their demands to the Secretary.

One of the major discussion points was the issue of housing and homeland citizenship.
Blacks should ‘get enough’ [48] Kruger

DURBAN. — Blacks in South Africa should be given enough to make them believe in separate development and want to protect what they had against agitators, Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police, said yesterday.

He told the Natal National Party congress that he believed that at least 80 per cent of the Blacks, Coloureds and Asians did not want confrontation because they felt they could not win.

However, those who wanted confrontation should be given it because the country was sick and tired of troubles which it could not live with permanently.

Mr Kruger said that recent unrest was not aimed at the Afrikaner or the National Party. It was aimed at English-speaking South Africans as well as Black and Brown.

But there was no need to be afraid because the Government had the matter in hand.

He was in favour of Black consciousness but opposed to the Black Power movement which was self-destructive and could lead only to confrontation.

The Government had been aware of Black Power movements for some time and had taken steps to protect the country against them.

The Black Power movement was like a snake biting its own people by destroying their facilities.

He said he believed that 80 per cent of the people wanted to develop in peace.

They want to be able to say — ‘this is my complaint, help me,’ said Mr Kruger.

The National Party had always been fair, and it had the courage and ability to do what was necessary. It would not mean a change of policy, but a matter of putting it into a faster gear.

Mr Kruger said if the Black people had too little to lose they would say they only have their chains to lose. ‘That is our task,’ Mr Kruger said.

Mr Kruger said that a Black man had written to tell him that the Black Power movement had to be destroyed or race riots would be the “order of the day”.

According to the writer the movement’s most hated Whites were: Mrs Helen Suzman, MP; Mrs Selma Browne, MP; and Mrs Harry Oppenheimer.

The movement encouraged sustained hatred of the White man and taught the Blacks that they were victims.
Nats talking of 'new deal.'
OUT TO BEAT THE ACCOMMODATION PROBLEM

BY ALAN PEAT AND COJN VINAIL

AND FOR WHAT

in the townships soon

houses African families can call their own

by modo wamello

the building committee of R100 000 in accordance with its principles the statement can never on the other hand have its model to the fact that the committee had no intention of building the future to the townships in the area of the committee is taking the responsibility and there would have been more than enough to do the work of the committee and the building committee has no intention of building houses on the other hand.
Obstacle remains on Black homes

Building societies are no nearer to financing homes for Blacks in urban townships though the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has announced that the home ownership scheme for Blacks is in operation.

The snag is that building societies may only grant mortgage bonds for houses on the security of the property and its improvements. The latest home ownership scheme, however, only offers as security notarial bonds on an applicant's movable assets or right of occupation of the house.

Neither of these forms of security is legally allowed for building society bonds and, unless an amendment to the Building Societies' Act is made, Blacks will not be in a position to apply for loans.

**Illegal**

The Association of Building Societies announced last month that it was investigating the possibility of providing home loans for Blacks.

The leader of the investigation, Mr. Roy Campbell, said today that the problem of providing loans for Blacks was still the same, although the home ownership scheme is in operation.

Since Blacks could not own land, the only form of security remained notarial bonds — illegal in terms of the Building Societies' Act.
Blacks in Cape Will Not

Own Homes

17/8/76

This plan is to be implemented within the next few weeks.
Hard line on Blacks in White areas

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said today the basis on which Blacks were present in White areas was "to sell their labour and for nothing else."

Taking this unyielding policy line in a speech to the Institute for Public Administration in Maritzburg, Mr Botha said Blacks who accepted citizenship of their nations were "more welcome in White areas than those who did not."

To those who recognize their specific national citizenship, will also be given greater privileges and preference in White South Africa," he said.

In saying that Blacks in White areas were there only to sell their labour, Mr Botha made it clear that the same principle applied to Whites in the Black homelands.

**SPELLING IT OUT**

"All Black people in the White areas remain, regardless of how long they have been in the area and whether they were born there or not, members of their respective peoples," the Minister said.

"The fact that they work here does not make them members of the White nation. They remain Zu-"
a new deal

Blacks get

Govt drops homes limit

areas

their prominence in the urban
and significant recognition of
a move regarded by blacks
urban home ownership scheme
granted to blacks under the
the time limit on the leases
The Government has dropped
This was announced today by the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr. Claude Mathie, who said that “...home ownership scheme would be launched in Soweto and other West Rand townships on Monday.

50,000 homes

But certain administrative hurdles are still preventing the scheme from getting into full swing immediately.

“Certain approvals are still necessary from the Department of Community Development which provided the funds to erect roughly half of Soweto’s 100,000 homes,” said Mr. J. F. de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Board.

“But so as not to delay things we will go ahead and sell the 50,000 houses which were mainly built with the loan from the mining houses in the 1960s.”

Bitterness

Mr. Mathie said: “Originally it was stated that the loan would be for 30 years, but now the leases are to be for an indefinite period.”

He also stressed that a homestead citizenship certificate was no longer necessary to buy a home.

It was this citizenship prerequisite — laid down by the Government some time after announcing the home ownership scheme in May last year — which caused a great deal of bitterness among urban Blacks.

Widows too

According to the West Rand Board, the dropping of this prerequisite followed representations to the Government by Black civic leaders.

Here are some of the conditions laid down for buying or building a house in the West Rand townships:

- A person must be male and over 31 and qualify under influx control to live in the area. At the same time a widow with children may apply to own a house, but such an application is considered by the Department of Bantu Administration.

However the West Rand
Black home mechanics

There are two aspects to government’s leasehold scheme for urban Blacks.

First, the scheme does not really provide for homeownership in the fullest sense, since title to the land is not vested in the buyer and capital gains from land appreciation are not his.

The second point is that the scheme is not new but merely a reinstatement of a situation which prevailed pre-1968 when urban Blacks could lease homes from local authorities on a long-term basis.

Blacks will be allowed to enter into indefinite period leases with the different Administration Boards in their respective townships. The land itself remains firmly in the hands of the Boards.

There are two housing schemes open to Blacks. The first is where an eligible township dweller (ie with Section 10 permanent residential rights) may lease a vacant site from a Board for an indefinite period and constructs his own home. Here the rental is based on servicing costs such as sewerage water and hopefully electricity and a charge for hiring the land.

In Soweto, for instance, this cost is from R6.25 to R6.50 a month “at present” — there’s no mention of escalations and the situation will be “reviewed”. Mathys Wilsnach, Director of Housing for the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) explains that once the house is built, it can be sold to any other eligible buyer.

The second scheme is for the purchase of an indefinite lease over a ready-made house from a Board. The Board determines the purchase price of this leasehold “somewhere between construction and replacement cost” and retains the right to repurchase it for the first five years of the contract. Thereafter owners can dispose of their leases in the market.

The current price for the average four room Soweto home has been put at R1 300. Applying the general terms of payment as laid down for all buyers this means a deposit of 25%, ie R325, with the rest repayable over 30 years. The WRAB is talking of charging 8.5% interest on the balance but it is by no means clear that this will be the rate in all cases.

The Department of Bantu Administration concedes that “there is still much that needs sorting out”. And while the WRAB has jumped in boots and all others such as the East Rand Board “are awaiting Pretoria’s full details”.

The building society movement is also not in unison as to how it will participate in these Black housing schemes. Although one society has earmarked funds for Blacks, Association director David Alston cautions that the movement is still investigating with government ways of how best to finance Black homes.

Congratulations to Anton Rupert for coming forward so readily with an offer of financial assistance for his Black staff wanting to buy houses.

The Department of Bantu Administration tells the FM it has sent circulars to many employers urging them to help. If the scheme is really going to work, building society and government funds alone will not suffice.
The Cape Times

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1976

The Prime Minister

WHEN the Prime Minister says there is no crisis in South Africa, as he did at Springs, he is fooling nobody. We hope he is not fooling himself. Everyone will recognize that a national leader’s task is to maintain public morale in times of stress. But we do not think that this sort of thing—or indeed Mr Vorster’s actions and utterances since June—match up to the standards of leadership which this country is entitled to expect. The death toll in the township rioting, including children, is more than 200, schools, shops and government buildings by the score have been damaged or destroyed by arson and sabotage, commerce and industry on the Rand have been slowed down by a three-day stay-away—and Mr Vorster tells us those who speak of crisis are crying wolf!

When internal unrest flares up at the same time as economic recession and as the moment of decision is approaching in Rhodesia and South West Africa, everyone is aware that Southern Africa is in crisis. It is appreciated that Mr Vorster wishes to appear unflappable at home and abroad as he approaches a tricky stage in his negotiations with Dr Kissinger and the leaders of Black Africa. It is a matter of regret, however, that he has kept silent as the days and weeks have passed by and the country has been crying out for some statement from Mr Vorster in his capacity as Prime Minister. Instead there has been the occasional glimpse of Mr Vorster, the party politician, in his capacity as a sectional leader, saying things designed to soothe and reassure the party faithful. Whatever the effect of this on White public opinion, it can hardly inspire much confidence among the mass of urban Blacks, who are groaning under a burden of oppressive legislation and looking hopefully for signs that better days are on the way. It gives the impression that Mr Vorster regards his responsibility to the National Party as more pressing and fundamental than his role as Prime Minister of all the people. There has not even been a TV appearance in which the nation’s leader has addressed the nation.

South Africans can but hope that when Mr Vorster does at last address himself to them, he will have something worthwhile to say.

White dream

MR PIK Botha has reportedly told United States television viewers that South Africa is working towards an African dream of a White South Africa. He might as well have said White Christmas, considering the chances of realization. Our ambassador at the UN and Washington is speaking for a very small section of the community if he considers that an ethnically-pure South Africa is still possible, or even desirable. Even those who might wish it to happen suffer understandable doubts about its practicability. Unless a special White homeland is to be established in some unpopulated region, a White South Africa just won’t happen. Twenty-eight years of attempted national bleaching through legislation and administrative action have left South Africa as multi-racial as ever, and that’s how it will remain. Mr Botha was perhaps on better ground when he said there must be human rights and civil liberties for everyone: the only question was how to go about it. We have a suggestion for Mr Botha: prevail on the Minister of Justice, if possible, immediately to charge or release the 800 odd people who have just had their civil liberties suspended through detention.

Grave allegation

AS VIOLENCE rumbles on in Soweto, it is deeply disquieting to hear from Mrs Helen Suzman that she has been given “pretty strong evidence” of police collusion with hostel-dwellers against Soweto residents. Tension between the hostel-dwellers, who are migrant labourers, and the residents of Soweto began last week when the former objected to attempts to make them join the three-day stay-away from work. Subsequently there have been allegations that the police incited the hostel-dwellers, many of them Zulus, to attack trouble-makers and, on occasion, stood by while mobs rampaged, attacking and killing indiscriminately. These allegations are of the utmost gravity. The good name of the South African Police and the maintenance of public confidence in the forces of law and order make it imperative that they be fully investigated without delay.
urban blacks - forster

No Political Rights For

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Cape Nat congress

‘Illegal’ Blacks: crunch coming

John Patten, Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Government intends to introduce amending legislation in the next parliamentaray session to increase the penalties imposed on White employers of illegal Black workers in urban areas.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr. Harrenberg, said last night these measures would be taken through an amendment of Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act.

Increased fines would be imposed on employers of illegal Black workers, he said.

The Black workers involved would also be prosecuted.

Dr. Harrenberg was replying to a group discussion at the Cape Congress of the National Party. He spoke after a delegate had complained that many Black migrant workers from the Transkei, recruited for farm work, were abandoning from their work immediately after arrival. Farmers were thus merely providing transport costs for Blacks to work illegally in Cape Town, the delegate said.

TRANSKEI

Other points made by delegates at the group discussion were:

- Pleas for the consolidation of the Transkei to be given priority treatment in the Government's consolidation programme.
- That the Government should be asked to remove illegal workers and unproductive workers, especially from the Western Cape.

REALISTIC

- That the Government speed up homeland development to provide jobs for such workers.
- Senator Dennis Worrall intervened in the debate to say there were Blacks in Cape Town who were illegally there but who were fully employed.

A realistic attitude should be taken on the issue. If it was accepted there would be Blaeks working in the Western Cape, then the quality of their lives had to be improved.

"We cannot have the situation we had in Soweto where there was the attitude that these people were temporary, and then suddenly we started building facilities for them," he said.

I base my whole constitutional and political attitude on an ethnic basis. It is unhealthy that there is a Blackening of the Cape, but you must be realistic. You must not pay lip service to an idea. If the Blacks have a role to play and are important, then there are logical consequences." 

WINNING?

Dr. Harrenberg was asked at one stage whether the Government was winning or losing with its separate development policy.

He said between 1960 and 1970 there had been a population increase in the homeland of 65 percent compared with an increase of 'Blacks in White areas of 16 percent in the same time. The same tendency had continued since then.
Action against demo nurses.

Pretoria: — The SA Nursing Council today condemned nurses who had stayed at their posts during the riots, even at great personal risk, and in spite of intimidation — and it has warned the few nurses who took part in demonstrations to expect disciplinary action.

In a statement the council, which is the highest nursing authority in South Africa and exercises control over the education and conduct of nurses, said nurses who had "continued to act in an orderly and responsible manner during the riots" had upheld the "ethical code of the profession.

Members of the public, "regardless of political affiliations," should feel they were safe in the hands of a nurse.

CONCERN

The ethical code of nurses includes that they should "never take part in political demonstrations.

The council noted with deep concern that some nurses had "apparently taken part in demonstrations" and "intimidation action.

It had a "statutory obligation to investigate allegations of unethical conduct." It warned all grades of nurses that it would not tolerate such conduct.
Yuusef Nazeer

A new and potentially powerful Black African political front emerged in South Africa last night, determined to fight for Black rights.

The front was forged behind closed doors of a Johannesburg White hotel. White reporters were barred from the meeting, in which "secret strategy" was being planned. But a Black reporter was allowed to sit through the talks.

Close to 50 men and women said to be the country's top Black brains and comprising politicians, civic leaders, trade unionists, student leaders, doctors and other African intellectuals met to wipe out Black policy differences, unite the different Black voices and set up means of communication among them.

MILESTONE

The meeting, described as "a milestone in Black solidarity," was piloted by Black homeland leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (KwaZulu), Professor Hudson Ntsaweni (Zululand) and Dr Cedric Phamud (Lobowas), fresh from their talks with Mr Vorster and some Cabinet members.

Others present included UDC and trade union leaders.

In a short press interview after the meeting, Chief Buthelezi said:

"The meeting had cleared up Black fragmentation and closed whatever division existed among Black leaders;

"New strategies had been planned, but we cannot disclose these through the White Press."

The Star was told later in an exclusive interview by Chief Buthelezi and other Black spokesmen that the meeting had not been a vendetta, spontaneous gathering.

"DANGEROUS"

"A dangerous situation is being created by Mr Vorster's rejection of recognition of all races," Chief Buthelezi said.

The meeting was the "rear area inescapable reality" by all Black leaders that they could no longer "go it alone against a common enemy," and had to close ranks.

The leaders said that if Coloureds and Indians wanted to prove their credibility, their voices should be fully heard "in the Black struggle."

© Homeland 'summit: Vorster grannie. — Page 3
Union chief warns on Black labour

Labour Reporter

Urban Blacks do not want to be guest workers in the land of their birth and more Black workers will enter the urban labour market in spite of Government policy, a Black labour leader warned yesterday.

The Government's decentralisation policy is not moving fast enough to provide work for the masses in or near the areas in which they live," said Mrs. Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the largest Black trade union.

She told a political and investment seminar in Pretoria that urban Blacks would not move to decentralised areas or homelands because they were urbanised and because wages in those areas were as little as a third of urban wages.

The industrial laws, which were suspended in those areas or provided many benefits in urban areas although they were discriminatory.

The Government should give urgent attention to the short term aspirations of Blacks which were:

- Better job opportunities and the rate for the job.
- Better training and educational facilities and compulsory education for children.
- Home ownership and the establishment of a middle class.
- Better transport facilities.

Job reservation and the Environment Planning Act (which lays down racial labour ratios) should be repealed and Blacks should be recognised as "employees" under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Black trade unions should be legal and have the same bargaining powers as other unions. They would assist in defusing the present tension. Race relations would improve if urban Blacks were recognised as permanent in the areas in which they lived, Mrs. Mvubelo said.

The greatest tragedy in the existing unrest was that many Blacks did not realise that the key to better jobs and success lay in education.
Give us full control, say UBC men

13/10/76

The future of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council (UBC) today hangs in the balance after a strong call by its members to be given absolute control in the running of the townships or close the institution.

The Black councillors have set forth eight prerequisites which they plan to submit to either the West Rand Administration Board or the Government.

No date has been set for handing over the memorandum.

Among the requirements is that White WRAB staff should be phased out of Soweto and if any Whites are needed, their pay and annual increments should be decided by Blacks.

The decision was taken at an informal meeting yesterday specifically called to determine the future of the UBC in the wake of the unrest.

DECISIONS

The councillors decided to:

- Demand municipal status;
- Do away with township superintendents;
- Have responsibility in the allocation of houses and to have a say in the type of houses to be built in Soweto;
- Take over transport and trading services in Soweto;
- Have direct say in educational matters such as the building of schools and creches;
- Have absolute control in the running of health services;
- Control the amenities services;
- Have total control of finances.

Mr David Thebehali, the newly elected chairman, said before the UBC could decide to disband it must present these demands to the authorities.

Control of rents by the UBC was an extremely important portfolio because the council would decide who to employ and why.

Mr T J Malhaya, former chairman of the UBC, said the UBC had been getting promises from officials without any results.
New urban move criticised

Both urban and homeland Blacks have reacted with disappointment and scepticism to the "innovations" in urban-Black policy announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

In a midnight statement Mr Botha said "innovations" for urban Blacks, including "community councils" which would have more administrative powers than the present urban Bantu Councils, were being considered.

But the Minister stressed that urban Blacks would have their links with the homelands strengthened — a condition which has been largely rejected by urban Blacks and homeland leaders.

Today the Soweto Progressive Party, the opposition in the Soweto UBC, "the Minister's statement has shown no change in the attitude that urban Blacks were "temporary refugees" in the areas they had helped to develop;"

"These so-called concessions the Minister announced are bound to be rejected by Blacks in general," said Mr L Maseko, deputy leader of the Soweto Progressive Party. "In fact, they are quite meaningless.

Equally sceptical of the "concessions" is Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa.

"I don't think the Minister's statement answers the questions," he said. "For a start, there are people in these areas who certainly do not belong to the homelands and have no roots in these areas. What of them?"

Government spokesmen have meanwhile assumed that there will be "large-scale" administrative developments in Black urban areas following the policy statement.

* More responsibility for urban Blacks — Page 27.
OWN CORRESPONDENT

PRETORIA. — Urban Africans may be given increased opportunities of running their own community affairs through elected councils and other bodies, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M.C. Botha, announced in a midnight statement last night.

The Minister said this was among important innovations being considered for urban Africans. Consultations with those concerned were still in progress.

Mr. Botha, announcing a "further extension of policy," said that after discussions with homeland leaders he had stated that further developments in the policy for Blacks' place in the homelands as well as in White areas.

At this stage only a broad outline of what the Government had in mind could be given. Consultations had to be conducted with Black Governments and other concerned bodies.

Revisions being considered

Referring to urban Africans, the Minister said that a revision of the existing system of regulating Blacks — including influx control — as well as the recruiting and registration of African workers, was being considered.

This would be done on the existing basis of principles, that Africans in White areas, even if they were to be there always, remained secondary to the Whites (whose homeland it was) in the same way as Whites were secondary to Africans in the homelands.

Mr. Botha said the urban Africans must be treated as communities and they should have the amenities they required as human beings.

They should be given increasing opportunities of taking care of their own community interests by means of elected councils and other bodies, "with due regard to the reality of the variety of nations." This would entail a revision of the present system of urban Bantu councils and a replacement of the existing system of advisory committees.

The community councils functioning within the areas of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards would have to be linked with the national governments in the homelands by means of representatives or deputies appointed by those governments.

Strengthen homeland ties

The deputations may constitute councils to take care of the interests of the homelands and also to strengthen the ties between the homelands and their dispersed people in the White areas.

"Naturally the community councils will be empowered by delegation and statute to perform duties which in the past fell under the boards. They should ideally have financial powers and duties,"

The Minister said it was also envisaged that a well-organized system of traditional disciplinary courts (kgotla) and community guards would be connected with these community councils.

The general duties of the councils could be increased progressively.

These could include general housing services, buildings, streets, slums and transport, good order, discipline and security, commercial licences, sport and recreation, welfare services, school buildings, libraries, levies or taxes for services, budget work and financial control.
Botha plan

Continued from page 1

interest and on matters where South Africa could help such as with labour arrangements, security and defence, and economic development.

The natural course of this growing self-government could result in complete internal freedom for every Bantu homeland.

"A logical component of internal freedom would be that every Black nation would be able to appoint its own head of state, and in a monarchy or republic with the head of state and head of government separate or united.

"In relations of Black nations to the outside world, South Africa could involve the Black governments." Only a single step would then be necessary for an African nation to move to sovereign independence.

It would depend on the African nation to move to sovereign independence.

It would depend on the African nations themselves how soon they would move to the final phase.

"It should also be borne in mind that our Government has always stated that together with these emerging autonomous Black nations, some kind of commonwealth, association, constellation or power bloc of nations could come into being — a set-up without authority over all the nations," the Minister said.
Transkei Blacks get reprieve

The position of the 1.5-million Xhosa-speaking Blacks in urban areas who have suddenly become citizens of Transkei will remain unchanged for the next two years.

This undertaking on behalf of the Government, was given by the Chief Native Affairs Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr F B du Randt, following a consternation among Africans who lost their right to South African citizenship with Transkei independence in 1976.

"Any Transkei citizen who is legally in any area of South Africa at the moment remains unhindered wherever he is," Mr du Randt said.

"He does not have to get any additional documentation, he remains in possession of his reference book and in fact may even change work within the Republic without having to return to Transkei.

"At the end of a two year interim period these Transkei citizens will have to get a Transkei identity document. That is all."

UNEASE

Mr du Randt was commenting on widespread unease among Blacks who have now become citizens of Transkei about their position in the Republic.

A number of them had voter registration stamps in their reference books after voting in the recent Transkei general election. Some felt this stamp might result in them being endorsed out of an urban area and losing their work.

There has been confusion as to whether this stamp would help or hinder passage to and from Transkei and domicile within the Republic.

Mr du Randt said his remarks regarding the "secure" position of Transkeians was from the Government and applied to Transkei citizens throughout South Africa.

"There is also no regulation about Transkei citizens having to get any special stamp in their reference books," he said. "They just carry on as in the past."

Xhosa query on citizenship

The Natal Mercury, Saturday, October 30, 1976.

Mercury Correspondent

UMITATA — The question of citizenship for Transkei, a State entering its sixth day of sovereignty, still poses problems for thousands of Xhosa living outside the territory.

Transkeians wanting to enter Transkei from South Africa may use a reference book (dombasa), but once inside may not leave without travel documents issued by the Transkeian Government.

Further, Transkeians wishing to work in South Africa not only require a valid travel document, but also a contract of employment attested by a magistrate or other authorised Transkei officials.

South Africans and other foreigners need a permit if they want to stay longer than 14 days.

But South Africans entering the country do not need to show a passport. Their Book of Life will do.
Vrystellingsuur: 15h30
OPENINGSREDE DEUR SY EDELE DR. A.P. TREUTNICTHT, ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS BY GELEENHEID VAN DIE EEN-EN-SEVENTIGSTE JAARKONGRES VAN DIE ORANJE-VRYSTAATSE MUNISIPELE VERENIGING IN PARYS OP DIENSDAG 2 NOVEMBER 1976

Geagte Meneer die President, vise-president, afgevaardigdes van die onderskeie plaaslike owerhede, vriende.

Dit is 'n besondere voorreg wat my te beurt geval het om vandag in die geleentheid gestel te wees om die opening van u jaarvergadering te kan behartig. Uit die Agenda van hierdie verrigtinge merk ek dat hierdie u een-en-seventigste jaarvergadering is en dit is duidelik dat u oor die jare heen reeds 'n lang pad geloop het en ongetwyfeld veel bereik het.

My dank ook aan die Agbare Burgemeester vir sy woorde van verwelkoming.

Graag wil ek ook van hierdie geleentheid gebruik maak om u President en vise-president wat ek verstaan by hierdie verrigtinge vir die volgende termyn verkies gaan word, sterkte toe te wens in die veeleisende taak wat vir u voorlê.

Ons hedendaagse, ingewikkelde samelewing gaan ongelukkig mekaar aan menige gebreke wat miskien direk toegeskryf kan word aan die gebreke aan noue, wederkerige skakeling. Moontlik die belangrikste hiervan is 'n gebrek aan wedersydse vertroue. Soos ons almal uit ondervinding kan getuig, is die goeie ou tyd toe belangrike transaksies tussen partye met slegs 'n handdruk beklek kon word en die partye hulle hierdeur eergebonde gevoel het om hulle kant van die ooreenkoms by te bring, vir goed iets van die verleden. Daar is met ander woorde nie meer die wedersydse vertroue wat ons samelewing in die verlede gekenmerk nie.
Dit strek egter tot die Verenigde Munisipale Bestuur se eer dat ek vandag hier kan bevestig dat persoonlike ondervinding getoon het dat gebrek aan wedersydse vertroue nie 'n faktor was by onderhandelinge in die verlede nie. 'n Sprekende voorbeeld hiervan was die onderhandelinge wat plaasgevind het met die onlangse wetswy-siging waardeur verteenwoordiging deur plaaslike besture in Bantoesake-Adminstrasierade verder ingekort moes word. Die verenigde Munisipale Bestuur se begrip van die besondere omstandighede wat so 'n stap genoodsaak het, word opreg op prys gestel. Ek is seker dat van u wat vandag hier teenwoordig is en wat ook in Bantoesake-adminstrasierade sitting het, uit die ondervinding kan getuig van die talle probleme waarmee hierdie Rade te kampe het.

Terwyl die onderwerp van Bantoesake-adminstrasierade nou ter sprake is, wil ek graag van die geleentheid gebruik maak om verder op hierdie onderwerp, waaroor reeds baie gesê en bespiegel is, 'n paar puntjies nader toe te lig. Maar voordat ek hiermee voortgaan wil ek graag 'n woord van vermaning rig soos wat reeds by verskeie geleenthede gedoen is. Lede van Adminstrasierade - elk met 'n deskundige kennis op sekere gebiede maar wat nie noodwendig volledige kennis van die kompleksiteit van ons Bantoesake-administratiewe stelsel insluit nie - lewer in die eerste plek 'n bydrae tot die breë doelstellings waarvoor die Rade in die lewe geroep is. U sal besef hoe 'n onuithoudbare toestand kan ontwikkel waar administrasieradslede hulself met groepsbelange identificeer en wil poog om die raad in te span om hierdie belange te bevorder. Dit word ten volle besef dat 'n individu eie belange en die belange van sy gemeenskap op die hart mag dra. Dit moet egter altyd opgeweeg word teen landsbelange en op hierdie grondslag onderskei word.
Bantu Affairs Administration in the White Areas of the Republic was previously entrusted to local authorities over a period of more or less fifty years which terminated with the establishment of the various Bantu Affairs Administration Boards during the latter half of 1971. The decision to implement the Bantu Affairs Administration Act of 1971, providing for the establishment of the Boards, was not taken lightly and was only finalised following extensive consultation with those instances intimately involved, including the United Municipal Executive. The increasing complexity of Bantu Affairs Administration necessitated an urgent review of the situation and with this in mind the experience and specialised knowledge of experts in the field of Bantu Administration was employed to devise a system of administration capable of standing up to and be adaptable to increasing demands. Following intensive study and research, consultation with those representative of employers in the different sections of the economy, local authorities and their representative organisations and others, the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act No. 45 of 1971), came into being.
You are no doubt aware of the shortcomings of the previous system where Bantu Administration was the responsibility of local authorities. The numbers alone of local authorities involved, gave rise to problems concerning communication, divergent interpretations of acts, policy instructions etcetera.

Going hand in hand with these difficulties were the limitations imposed on local authorities where they could, for the greater part, only function within their respective areas of jurisdiction, which of necessity limited their effectiveness and which made it virtually impossible to adapt to the ever increasing demands of a rapidly developing administration.

To illustrate what I have said, allow me to elucidate on one aspect. Before the Bantu Affairs Administration Act come into operation a Bantu was permitted to take up employment only in the prescribed area in which he qualified for residential purposes. The ludicrous situation now arose where such a worker was, for example, employed within easy walking distance from the nearest Bantu residential area, but was precluded from taking up residence in this area merely because it was not situated in the prescribed area where he qualified to reside. As a result he may have had to travel a relatively great distance to the residential area where he qualified for residential purposes, with resulting transportation costs and more often than not on an overloaded transport system, especially during peak periods. Measures like that illustrated must inevitably lead to frustration. The implementation of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act was a positive step towards the elimination of restricting measures such as quoted.
I have only touched on a few of the problems experienced under the previous administrative system — problems which were merely symptoms pointing to the underlying short-comings of the administration and which were fortunately timeously recognised as such.

Ek wil dit graag hier benadruk dat daar nie fout gevind was of gesoek was by plaaslike owerhede onder ou administratiewe opset nie.

Omatandighede was net sodanig dat plaaslike owerhede nie meer kon voldoen aan die eise wat gestel was nie en daar moes iets gevind word wat daaraan kon voldoen. Nisteenstaande die probleme wat tans nog ondervind word, is ek daarvan oortuig dat Bantoesake-administrasierade die antwoord is.

Bantoesake-administrasierade, slegs alreeds gemeld, het egter self met 'n legio probleme te kampe, wat vererger word deur die huidige ekonomiese klimaat waarin nie alleen ons land nie, maar feitlik die hele wêreld, geknel is. Waar die Rade se inkomstebronne beperk is en inkomste staties is, is die Rade se probleem om stygende kostes te absorbeer in behoefte te voorsien en nogtans finansiële op die been te bly, 'n baie reële probleem. Die huidige onluste wat veral daardie Rade in wie se gebiede groot stedelike komplekse geleë is, finansiële uiers nadelig tref, dra geensins by tot vergemakliking van hulle verantwoordelike taak nie. Sonder die heelhartige samewerking en ondersteuning van almal betrokke, individue, werkgewers van Bantoe-arbeid, liggaam soos u plaaslike besture, gaan die Bantoesake-administrasierade, ten spyte van die leiding, bystand en steun wat hulle van regeringskant geniet, moeilik die was opkom en daarom het ek die vrymoedigheid om op die daadwerklike samewerking van die plaaslike bestuurssektor met
die administrasierade staat te maak en om ŉ dienooreenkomstige beroep op u te doen.

Bevolkingsaanwas en nywerheidsontwikkeling het tot gevolg dat daar ŉ geweldige agterstand aan behuising vir Bantoewerkers in die blankegebied ontstaan het, en dan veral in die groot stedelike gebiede wat hoofsaaklik ŉ uitvloeisel van intensiewe nywerheidsontwikkeling is. Astronomee bedrae sal gevind moet word om hierdie agterstand in behuisingsvoorsiening, wat in ŉ geringe mate verlig word deur die huiseienaarskema wat onlangs aangekondig is, by te bring. Dit is derhalwe vir die Rade nodig om op ŉ prioriteitsgrondslag vir behoeftes te voorsien en al skyn daar somtyds niks ten opsigte van voorsiening in ŉ spesifieke plaaslike owerheidsgebied plaas te vind nie, moet dit nie goedsmoeds aanvaar word dat so ŉ gebied geignoreer word nie.

Plaaslike besture kan veral baie bydra om die Rade se veeleisende taak te vergemaklik. Daar is verskeie wyse waarop hierdie hulp verleen kan word. Om maar net een hiervan as ŉ voorbeeld te gebruik.

Veel kan vermag word deur byvoorbeeld die heffing van gelde vir dienste aan die Rade gelever, op ŉ billike gronslag te hou. Daar word reeds wetlik voorsiening gemaak dat hierdie gelde op ŉ basis van werklike kostes bereken word, dog by die bepaling van sodanige kostes kan ŉ wye afseer van kostefaktore in berekening gebring word.

Gesien in die lig van die uiers belangrike taak wat die Rade, in belang van ons gemeenskap as ŉ geheel het om uit te voer, sal dit des te meer waardeer word indien daar gepoog kan word om hierdie kostes so billik moontlik te hou.
Ek het reeds vroeër in hierdie rede melding gemaak van die waardeering waarmee die Verenigde Munisipale Bestuur se samewerking by die onlangse wetswyising, waardeur verteenwoordiging van plaaslike owerhede op Bantoesake-administrasierade ingekort is, beëns word.

Hierdie inkorting het tot gevolg dat nie elke plaaslike bestuur in 'n Raad se regsgebied aanspraak op individuele verteenwoordiging in die betrokke Raad kan maak nie. Die Verenigde Munisipale Bestuur het die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling derhalwe versoek om, by die aanstelling van raadsledes uit die plaaslike owerheidsektor, dit pertinent onder die aandag te bring dat so 'n individu nie alleen sy eie plaaslike owerheid nie maar plaaslike owerhede in die algemeen in die betrokke administrasieraad verteenwoordig. Dit is nou ook gedoen, dog daar skyn nog ietwat onduidelikheid in hierdie opsig te wees, geoordeel aan die navrae in hierdie verband.

Die oplossing skyn daarin te lê, en dit is reeds in die praktyk so toegespas, dat elke plaaslike bestuurverteenwoordiger wat sittend in 'n raad het, met plaaslike owerhede in sy omgewing wat nie sodanige sittend het nie, reël om aangeleenthede van belang onder sy aandag te bring, en andersom. Dit staan enige plaaslike bestuur egter nogtans vry om in eie hoedanigheid met die betrokke Bantoesake-administrasieraad te skakel.

'n Verdere aangeleenthed wat opheldering vereis is die prosedure wat gevolg word met die vulling van vakatures in 'n Raad. So 'n vakature word nie noodwendig gevul uit die geledere van die plaaslike bestuur ten opsigte waarvan die vakature aanvanklik ontstaan het nie.
Elke plaaslike bestuur staan hier op 'n gelyke voet en 'n aansel-
ing kan uit enigeen se gelede, volgens die diskresie van die
Minister gemaak word, of hy kan besluit dat so 'n vakature vir 'n
unbepaalde tyd vakant bly of glad nie gevul word nie.

Met hierdie paar gedagtes wil ek afsluit en ten slotte wil ek
graag die wens uitspreek dat die heelhartige samewerking wat tot
dusver die kenmerk was van die plaaslike overheidswese, soos ver-
teenwoordig deur die Verenigde Munisipale Bestuur, in die toekoms
net so hartlik sal wees. Graag wens ek u 'n baie aangename en vrug-
bare jaar Kongres toe.

Hiermee verklaar ek die een-en-seventigste jaarvergadering van
die Oranje-Vrystaatse Munisipale Vereniging amptelik geclops.

Dankie.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE
MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN
BANTOE-ONDERWIS

2 NOVEMBER 1976 om 3.30 NM.

PRETORIA
White faces scare them

Mercury Correspondent
Klerksdorp — Contact between Blacks and Whites was so limited that some Black township children ran and hid if a White "person knocked on the door. The Cluas Riot Commission was told yesterday.

Giving evidence at a Klerksdorp hearing, a community leader of a township near Potedefstrom said lack of communication between the races played a major role in causing the riot.

The man, who may not be identified, said: "Although it is very difficult to understand the true feelings and behaviour of other races, we must meet and contact each other so that this hostility can come to an end.

"When a White person knocks at my door, my children run away because they think it is someone who is chasing us — but it may just be a friend of mine," he said.

"Many children today are not aware of what a White man is. They don't have the opportunities of meeting White people that we had in the past."
Shot official improved 3/16/76

THE CONDITION of Mr. Peter Schoeman, the Human Affairs Administration Board inspector who was stabbed twice and shot through the heart, has improved. No arrests have been made since the attack on him last weekend.

A man was held for questioning by the police on Saturday, but was released yesterday. However, police are confident that arrests will be made shortly.

Mr. Schoeman was attacked while returning from a cafe where he had bought a cold drink. A group of men surrounded him and his gun was pulled from its holster. A bullet tore through a lung before entering the tip of his heart. Mr. Schoeman was also stabbed twice below the heart.
Frustration over housing

Claire Commission

The Times 3/11/76

129
332
Why blacks defied call to strike

Staff Reporter
Johannesburg's 520,638 strong black work force, which was urged to stay away from work for five days this week, defied the call.

They did this fully aware of the risks involved in defying the call by the students, whose apparent aim is to disrupt the country's economy.

The students also want the workers to stay away from work as a sign of mourning for the hundreds of school-children and adults killed since the disturbances broke out.

During the past weekend, workers had an agonising decision to make — to go to work or not. Many decided to go.

Staying at home would probably result in wages being docked or in being fired. Even more distressing was the possibility of finding one's home razed on returning from work.

There was also the stark possibility of being assaulted or having one's car smashed or burnt when coming home from work.

So, with all these risks, the question is, why did the workers defy the call when, on two previous occasions, they responded to the call to strike?

Firstly, it seems, workers felt the duration of the stay-at-home was too long. They asked, "What do they expect us to eat?"

LACK DIRECTION

They argued that pupils depended on the salaries their parents earned. Secondly, the employers' attitude hardened after the previous stay-away. Many workers found themselves without jobs.

Some people say the demands by the students are many and inconsistent and want to lack direction.

Some workers also seem to have banded together that if people stayed away from work, police would raid homes and demand to know why elderly, families were not at work. Some workers, especially those who live in hostels, also feared that they would be "repatriated" to their homelands.

Another view is that the boycott was unlimited, coming so soon after the previous three-day one.

The big question stemming from this massive defiance of student power is whether future stay-away calls will be resisted in the same concerted manner.
AMPELIKE OPENING VAN DIE ADMINISTRATIEWE KANTORE EN BANTOE-
BIERBROERY DEUR SY EDELE DR. A.P. THEUNISCHT, ADJUNK-MINISTER
VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS OP 4 NOVEMBER
1976 TE BLOEMFONTEIN

Dit sê ek my altyd aangenaam om aan 'n funksie soos hierdie te
kan deelneem, want so 'n funksie staan in die teken van voor-
uitgang. Dit is ook 'n voorreg om by sulke geleenthede nouer
te kan kennis saak met Raadsledes, en ander belangstellendes.
Die feit dat beide die Administratiewe kantore en die Bantoe-
bierbrouery geopen word, is vir my 'n bewys dat daar steeds po-
sitief opgetree word, ten spyte van die moeilike ekonomiese
klimaat en onrustfaktore. Soos u miskien bewus is, vorm die
22 Bantoesake-administrasierade 'n baie belangrike rat in die
uitvoering van regeringsbeleid en dra verder ook hul deel by
tot die ontwikkeling van die tuislande.

Elkeen ....2/........

-2-

Elkeen van die 22 Bantoesake-administrasierade in die Republiek
het 'n baie groot en verantwoordelike taak. As ons in gedagte
hou dat elk van hierdie Rade die Bantoe-administrasiefunksies
van 'n groot aantal plaaslike besture oorgeneem het, dan kry
ons 'n idee van die omvang van so 'n Raad se verpliginge.
Voorts is die regsgebied van 'n Bantoesake-administrasieraad uit
die aard van die saak oneindig groter as die van elke plaaslike
bestuur waarvan die Bantoesake-administrasiefunksies deur die
Rade oorgeneem is, want dink maar net hou baie plaaslike besture
daar in die Republiek is en hulle almal so juridiesegebiede
is nou verdeel tussen 'n skamele 22 Administrasierade.
Om so 'n groot gebied so sake rakonde die Bantoe doeltreffend te administroer, is geen goringe taak nie. Weliswaar is die Bantoesake-administrasieraad steeds aanwesig binne die regegebiede van die verskillende individuele plaaslike besture om Bantoesake plaaslik te beheer, maar ek dink u sal dit met my eens wees dat 'n uitgestrekte gebied soos dié van 'n Administrasieraad nie doeltreffend beheer kan word as so 'n Raad nie oor 'n doeltreffende hoofkantoor beskik nie.

Een van die hoofdoelstellings met die instelling van Bantoesake-administrasieraad was juist om die Bantoesakefunksies van 'n groot aantal kleinere en grotere plaaslike besture onder één sentrale gesag te plaas. Nie met lei dit tot beter beheeruitoefening en ....4/...........

en doeltreffender administrasie nie, maar daar word ook beter omgesien na die belange van die Bantoe op 'n grotere streksgrondslag.

Uit wat ek pas verduidelik het, volg dit dat Bantoesake-administrasieraad 'n meer uitgebreide funksie het betreffende die Bantoe as wat individuele plaaslike besture in die vroeëre bedeling gehad het. Omdat die hoofkantoor van 'n Bantoesake-administrasieraad, soos trouens dié van enige geordende organisasie, die beheersentrum is vanwaar sentrale gesag uitgeoefen word, is dit gebiedend noodsaaklik dat daardie kantoor doeltreffend moet funksioneer en om dit te kan regkry, moet dit ....5/........
dit behoorlik ingerig wees.

Met die totstandkoming van die Administrasierade enkele jare gelede, het die probleem van geskikte akkommodasie, en voral akkommodasie van hoofkantoor personeel, vry algemeen voorgekom. Tot my spyt moet erken dat hierdie probleem nog lank nie oral opgelos is nie, maar ek is bly om te kon getuig dat ek van geen Administrasieraad weet wat nie ywerig en daadwerklike pogings aangewend het, en nog steeds aanwend, om hierdie knelpunt die hoof te bied nie.

As gevolg van 'n baie ernstige tekort van voldoende kantoor- huisvesting ... 6/....

huisvesting, het die Stadsraad van Bloemfontein onder die vorige bedeling, opdrag aan sy argitek gegee om 'n nuwe kantoorkompleks vir sy Nie-Blanke Administrasie Departement, te ontwerp. Nadat die beplanning daarvan voltooi is, het die Stadsraad 'n stuk grond geleë aangrensend aan die plaaslike Bantewoongebied vir die oprigting van die gebou beskikbaar gestel. Gedurende hierdie tydperk is die Bantoesake-administrasieraadsstelsel in die lewe geroep en is die beslukke argitek, in die lig daarvan, opdrag gegee om voorsiening vir hierdie doel te maak. Waar die kantoorkompleks aanvanklik beplan was vir 'n laer grondvloer, hoër grondvloer en eerste vloer, moes daar iederhuis in die beplanning voorsiening gemak .... 7/....
Gemaak word vir nog twee bykomende vloere.

Ten tye van die instelling van die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatse Bantoesake-administrasieraad op 1 Augustus 1973 was die kantoorompleks slegs ongeveer 50% voltooi en moes daar noodgedwonge van bestaande sowel as bykomende kantoorfasies lêëtê wat vir hierdie doel in die stad gebruik gemaak word. Na instelling van hierdie Raad, is daar onderhandelings met die Stadsraad van Bloemfontein aangeknoo, wat aangedui het dat hy bereid was om die gebou aan die Bantoesake-administrasieraad beskikbaar te stel.

Dit was dan ook 'n heuglike dag toe die kantoorompleks in jaar na die instelling van die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatse Bantoesake.....8/.....

Bantoesake-administrasieraad op 1 Augustus 1974 betrek kon word. Die meeste van die Raad se onderskeie departemente kon derhalwe nou hier gevestig word.

Tans is daar 115 Blankes en 185 Bantoe werkzaam in die kantoortrompleks, terwyl daar ook baie ruim voorsiening vir die bediening van Blanke sowel as Bantoe besoekers aan die gebou, ten opsigte van arbeidsburo-aangeleenthede, gemaak is. Onderdak wagtermies vir Bantoe op die terrein is ook voorsien. Die kantoorompleks huisves ook 'n ruim moderne Raad- sowel as Komiteekamer.

Hierdie.....9/.....
Hierdie komplex wat teen 'n koste van ongeveer R700 000,00 opgerig is, bestaan uit drie verdiepings, plus twee laer verdiepings. Voorsiening vir onderdak-parkering van die personeel is ook op die terreur gemaak, terwyl parkeer-fasilitate vir besoekers ook voorsien is.

As gevolg van 'n dringende behoefte aan verdere kantoor-akkommodasie is daar opdrag aan 'n argiteksfirma gegee om 'n voorlegging te maak vir die beter benutting van die bestaande kantooroppervlaktes.

Die eerste aanduiding is dat 'n 25% verhoogde benutting verkry sal ....10/.....

...sal kan word, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die verkleining van die bestaande kantore. Dit is dus duidelik dat dit hierdie Haad se orms is om sy probleme op die mees ekonomiese wyse te probeer oplos.

Vergun my nou die geleentheid my, die voorstory, om my vandag meer bepaalde te wend tot die kommoditeit Bantoebier, en die brouery wat ook vandag deur my geopen word.

Soos so baie werkzaamhede wat die mens by sy huis begin het, het .....11/.....
het die bou en verskaffing van Bantoebier van 'n baie beskikbare begin gegroeí tot 'n reusenrywerheid waarin die plaaslike bestuur voorheen, en nou die Bantoesake-administrasierade, miljoene rand in geboue en toerusting mooi belê om 'n diens aan die stedelike Bantoe te lever, en hierdie bedryf besorg ook 'n leefstog aan 'n groot aantal mense.

Dit is jammer dat so baie mense so min van Bantoebier af weet. My Departement en die onderskeie Bantoesake-administrasierade word dikwels onderwerp aan kritiek, wat slegs toegeskryf kan word aan die feit dat die breë publiek oningslg is oor die oorsprong en ontwikkeling van die kommoditeit bantoebier, en die daarmee gegaardgaande navorsing wat hieruit voortgespruit het. 'n Sprekende voorbeeld van 'n navorsing is die oprigting van

hierdie .... 12/....

hierdie brouery wat nou deur die Raad in gebruik geneem gaan word. Die feit dat die Raad dit goed gedink het om hierdie brouery op te rig, teen 'n beraamde koste van nagenoe R9,4 miljoen as 'n voorsieningspoging vir die Raad se hele gebied, is maar net weer 'n bewys dat die overhede in hierdie land ook na die ou gevestigde tradisies van die Bantoe omsien.

Tydens 'n vergadering wat deur die Suid-Oranje-Vrstaats Bantoesake administrasieraad op 14 Augustus 1973 gehou is, is daarvan kennis geneem dat die Maatskappy, wat in daardie stadium die Raad se Bantoebier gebrou het, se ooreenkom op 13 Maart 1976 sou

verstryk ....13/......
Zeker, en dat dit my Departement se sienswysie was dat
hierdie besondere brou-voreenkoms nie hernieu moet word nie.
Die kusse vir die Raad was derhalwe nie moeilik nie, en daar
is gevolglik om die voorgeskrywe Ministeriële goedkeuring
ervoor, wat dan ook deur Sy Edele die Minister van Bantoe-
administrasie en ontwikkeling op 18 Maart 1974 toegestaan is.
In hierdie stadium het die Raad besef dat 'n moeilike tydsdoelwit
van alle deelnemers van die projek gestel sou moes word, en
dat sukses slegs behaal sou kon word, indien die masjinerie
in hoëste versnelling kom en so sou bly. Die Raadgewende
ingenieurs, mnr. Strydom en Roux, het dan ook byna die
sammaantlike vermag deur volledige planne en spesifisasies
gedurende ....14/.....

Gedurende Mei 1974 beskikbaar te hê, wat tot gevolg gehad
het dat die geboukontrak aan mnr. Lecker Konstruksie op
4 Junie 1974 toegestaan kon word, en die toerustingtender

Soos dit maar met die oprigting van 'n projek van hierdie
omvang dikwels gaan, het daar feitlik uit die staanspoor
probleme ontstaan. 'n Ernstige tekort aan staal het die
projek vir minstens twee maande vertraag. Daar was onder-
handelings op hoë vlak met Yskor, waarby die oorsmalige
Adjunk-minister, mnr. Janson, my Departement, die Raad, en
die Raadgewende ingenieurs ook betrokke was, i.e. hierdie
probleem ....15/.....
probleem opgelos.

Weens 'n gebrek aan die veiligheidsfaktor van reservere tyd het die moontlikheid altyd bestaan dat die Brouery nie betyds op 13 Maart 1976 voltooi kon wees nie; gevolglik is voorsiening gemaak met die boukontrakteur vir die aangaan van 'n nuwe kontrak vir 'n verdere termyn van hoogstens 3 maande.

Op 1 Junie 1976 is die eerste proefbrouse ondernem, en het die byna onmoontlike 'n werklikheid geword. Teen 10 Junie 1976 was feitlik alle toerusting reeds getoets en is die Raad se nuwe Bantoebier, Thabure, gebore.

Die Raad ... 16/....

-Die Raad se bier het voorheen bekend gestaan as Kwaza, maar in die lig van die ophoging van die nuwe brouery, is besluit om 'n nuwe handelsnaam aan die kommoditeit toe te kry.

'n Wedstryd vir 'n nuwe benaming is dus uitgeskryf en 'n rodelike getal verbruikers het 'n wit perd met die naam "Thabure" voorge- stel.

Onderzoek deur die Raad het aan die lig gebring dat Thabure die wit perd van die beroemde Basotho-koning, Letsie (seun van Noeshoeshooe - stigter van die Suid-Sotho nasie) was, en 'n belangrike verbindenis het met die Witperd teen Naval-Nieuwel.

Hoewel ..... 17/.....
Hoewel dit 'n dwaalbegrip is - die perd is deur die Wiltshire regiment tydens die Driejarige Oorlog aan die Oostkant van Naval-Neuweel aangebring - verleen dit prominensie aan die idee van die wit perd. Daar word dan ook gevolglik in alle Bantoeskole in Bloemfontein (Sotho, Tswana en Xhosa) gesind van Thabure, die wit perd.

Die broeury wat vandag hier staan, is beplan om 'n aanvanklike kapasiteit van 31 miljoen liter per jaar te hanteer. Met 'n bykomende skoofuitbreiding sal 45 miljoen liter per jaar gebrou kan word. Indien dit nodig sou word, kan die broekapasiteit nog verder verdubbel word met die toevoeging van verdere broutoerusting...

broutoerusting. Dit is dus vir my duidelik dat die broeury deeglik beplan is, en dat die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatse Bantoeeskoladministrasieraad grootse plane in die nou voer.

Soos useelf kan waarnem gaan dit hier nie slegs om die oprigting van 'n broeury nie. Deeglike beplanning moes vooral onderneem word, 'n spoorwegaansluiting vir grondstowwe en steenkool moes aangebring word, om nie enkele die uitlag van paade, die installeer van 'n stoomopwikkelingseheid, broomateriaalopbergingsruim, mengtoerusting en so meer te noem nie.

As 'n mens iets deeglik beplan en oprig, moet jy bereid wees...
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

Apart from the fact that Bantu Beer is a refreshing drink, with a low alcohol content of 2-3% by weight, it is today generally recognised by experts to have a high nutritional value. It is a valuable addition of vitamins B and C to the usual Bantu diet, and is also used by the Bantu as a medicine, especially after an exhausting illness, and as a therapeutic measure in respect of some intestinal disorders.

The brewing and supply of Bantu beer is a national service rendered by Bantu Administration Boards and because it is a service for the benefit of the Bantu, the profits yielded are of secondary importance.

In terms of my Department's policy, Bantu persons cannot be industrial entrepreneurs in White areas and it follows that Administration Boards, as administrators of the affairs pertaining to Bantu in urban areas must therefore be allowed to manufacture and supply Bantu beer. It is desirable that...
Boards should as far as possible manage the Bantu Beer industry in white areas in so far as it served the Bantu. Local authorities, and now the Bantu Administration Boards, have, at great expense, developed this industry and if the Bantu beer industry is thrown open to private concerns, these investments may suffer serious setbacks. It is true, of course, that matters have so developed in the past that certain ingredients used in the brewing of Bantu beer like malt, yeast, beer powders and liquids are manufactured by the private sector, but that is as far as private enterprise was permitted to go.

Another consideration closely linked with the monopoly of Administration Boards to manufacture and supply Bantu beer, has to do with the utilization of such profits as may be derived .... 21/.

-derived from the sale of the beer. As you know, all such profits are used solely for the benefit of the Bantu communities for purposes specifically laid down in the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and also in accordance with determinations which may be made in this respect in terms of the law.

My Department and myself have in the past been criticised for allowing the erection of breweries, described as monuments, in an attempt to buy the goodwill of the Bantu. That of course is an untruth. This brewery for instance was erected in collaboration with the C.S.I.R. and the Bureau of Standards and the emphasis falls heavily on the hygienic aspects which necessarily raises the costs of an efficient industry such as this considerably. In this context it must again be

emphasised ...
emphasised that it is the policy of my Department to regard Bantu beer of a high standard as a food of high nutritional value supplementary to the daily diet of the Bantu and thus the supply of Bantu beer is in this respect also a service to the Bantu.

Through development and progress the matter of brewing and supplying this traditional Bantu beverage — actually I should say food — has changed, but the ingredients and the essence thereof, have remained unchanged.

As a result of development and advancement, Bantu beer is today manufactured in modern factories and in very large quantities ... 23/.....

quantities.

The Bantu beer brewery is a food factory where modern techniques in the manufacture, packaging and marketing of the product have been adopted and where machinery, originally designed for use in other nutritional industries was adapted to suit the demands of the Bantu beer industry.

As I have pointed out, this industry has now developed into a highly sophisticated one. Bantu Affairs Administration Boards involved in the Bantu beer industry, have therefore given earnest attention to the appointment of personnel in responsible positions in this particular industry and to the selection of...
only the best available persons with the highest qualifications and experience in this field. Educational facilities with bursaries financed by the Bantu Beer Research Fund are available. The Bantu Beer industry, through years of hard work, in co-operation with the C.S.I.R. and S.A.B.S., has attained a very high standard, and Boards must therefore ensure that this high standard is maintained.

The basic sciences involved in the brewing of Bantu beer are chemistry and biochemistry, microbiology, physics and engineering. A person in charge of a brewery needs a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of the sciences mentioned. He should also have a sound practical knowledge of hygiene. A number of the older breweries, as surveys by the South African Bureau of Standards .... 25/....

Standards have shown, are in this respect in an unsatisfactory state. Through ignorance prevailing at that time, equipment of unsuitable design for this particular industry was accepted from manufacturers and alterations in the course of operations were permitted which often worsened the position.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in Great Britain, at the time of the Industrial Revolution, one found the beginning of what was at that stage a relatively novel phenomenon - the evolution of cottage or traditional crafts into what are presently termed industries. The reason for this was simple - by the division of labour with resultant specialization, it was possible .... 26/....
possible to achieve a greater output of uniform quality at lower cost.

This example of the transformation of a traditional domestically-based cottage enterprise into modern industry, is applicable to the Bantu Beer industry as it exists in South Africa at present. The industry is protected in terms of legislation in White areas by the Bantu beer Act of 1962 and in Bantu Areas by Proclamation R50 of 1963, regulating production and sale of the product. In White areas the alcohol content may not exceed three per cent. A Bantu Beer Industry Committee, reporting to me, exists and is charged with, inter-alia, policy matters concerning the industry.

This .... 27/....

This includes the erection of new breweries and the training of personnel. Research is funded by means of a small sales levy on beer sold in areas other than the homelands.

Four sectors are involved in the production and distribution of Bantu beer. The main concentration of production facilities is in the 22 newly constituted Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. Mines, industrial undertakings, power stations and other large Bantu employers form the second sector, while the third sector includes various homeland development organizations, which either operate their own breweries, or buy from the administration boards for redistribution in the homelands.

The .... 28/....
The fourth sector is the homebrewing activity, which includes shebeens as well as traditional domestic production in rural areas.

Bantu beer, when compared to other forms of alcoholic beverages stands head and shoulders above the rest as far as its nutritional value is concerned. Its production utilizes traditional raw materials, which are still in part produced by Bantu farmers, and it is the cheapest, low-alcoholic content beverage available. The C.S.I.R. is deeply involved in research into its future. Bantu beer is unique and is sold in an active state of fermentation; it cannot at present be bottled and sealed. Consequently it has a shelf life of, at best, about one week.

Special problems occur in the marketing of the beer - both in terms of actual distribution, and retail. These and other problems are currently being investigated by researchers with the primary object to produce the best beer possible at the least possible cost.

This then is a brief review of the industry today, and the role of scientific and technological research in bringing it to where it is.
The extent and importance of this industry hardly requires further emphasis, but I should like to point out that the image of this product must be upgraded by considering the erection of more restaurant/beer garden complexes. The siting of beer halls is of equal importance. A beerhall being a place where the Bantu meet socially must therefore be sited in their residential area where they can give expression to their traditions and customs in their domestic surroundings, among their own people. In the Bantu residential area the beerhall frequently satisfies another very important need, for it serves as a community hall, especially in smaller towns where no other provision exists for such an amenity. In this connection Administration Boards will be wise if they try to improve the leisure facilities of these beer halls as much as possible. In this respect the use of Television, our latest novelty in South Africa, on a mass presentation basis beyond any doubt comes to the fore.

Mr. die Voorsitter die langtermynvoortbestaan van Bantoebier-ondernemings is primêr afhanklik van hul vermoë om verbruikersbehoeftes te bevredig. Hierdeur sal 'n vraag van ekonomiese omvang verskyn dat hierdie kapitaalintensiewe bedrywe steeds die produk in groot volumes, teen 'n relatief lae prys en teen 'n aanvaarbare winswiel kan bekom.
Die juiste winsgewendheid op bates bele in Bantoeierbedrywe is steeds vaag. Meer aandag moet aan kosteberekoning, bedryfse-oriënteerde begrotings en doeltreffende aanwending van skaars produksiemiddel gedoen word. Dit sal lei tot beter omlynne winsdoelwitte en in die algemeen sal langtermynbeplanning ook toegepas moet word.

'n Voorvereiste vir meer doeltreffende ondernemings is 'n duidelik omlynne produkontwikkeling-, investering-, en bemarkingsbeleid.

Belegging in 'n bepaalde projek is baie meer as net 'n besluit om 'n bepaalde kapitaaluitgawe aan te gaan en is sterk afhanklik van **** 33/ ****

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van subjektiewe faktore. Die vermelde hiervan is die bestaan van die nodige vertrowom risiko's te aanvaar en om deur positiewe ondernemingsbestuur die saak op 'n goeie winsbasis uit te bou.

'n Investeringsbesluit kan nie eenmalig geneem word nie, maar word aangevul en opgevolg deur verdere besluite, ten einde die sukses van die projek te waarborg, en meer winsgewend te maak. Hier veral is voortdurende aanpassing by die mark en verbetering van bemarking van kardinate belang.

Die oprigting van die broecky hier, is dus net die begin van hierdie **** 34/ ****
hierdie onderneming se ontwikkeling. Dit is my mening dat alleen deur doelgerigte mark-ontwikkeling 'n goeie produk, en diens wat verbruikers op die lange duur sal bevredig, die swart inwoners in die gebied goeie bier in so 'n mate sal verbruik dat die kapitaalbelegging alhier geregverdig is. Indien Bantoebier die beeld van gesonde voedseldrank vir alle mense kan verwerf, is die moontlikheid van 'n selfs groter mark as net vir die Swart inwoners, natuurlik nie uitgesluit nie.

Die broe en verkoop van Bantoebier is eerstens uniek in die opsig dat dit die enigste moderne bedryf is wat gefundeer is op, en voortgevoeli het uit die Bantoekultuur. Tweedens is dit misskien die enigste moderne bedryf van hierdie omvang in Suidelike Afrika; wat sy ontstaan aan die Bantoe te danke het, en uitduidend vir die Bantoe ontwikkeld is.

Derdens word die unieke situasie aangetref dat dit 'n tradisie van die Bantoe is wat doer plaaslike owerhede (nou Bantoeakteadministrasiorade) met die koms van die Bantoe na die Blankgebiede namens die Bantoe, ontwikkel en gemodernisier is. Ten laaste word die unieke situasie aangetref dat die huisbedryf wat die Bantoe met hom saamgebring het; tot 'n reus ontwikkel het wat nie net sy plek in die Blankgebiede volstaan nie, maar nou, met behulp van die Korperspies, sy skrede wend na sy plek van oorsprong, om daar sy plek in die ontwikkelingsproses van die Bantoe tuinlandgebiede te stel.
gebiede in te neem.

Die 22 Bantoeakse-administrasierade in die Republiek is aangewe
vir hulle voortbestaan uit eie fondse.

In hierdie opsig speel die winste verkry uit Bantoebier, ten
spyte van die klein winsgrens, 'n baie belangrike rol. Dit is
dus van kardinale belang dat die Rade elke maandlike mark ten
opsigte van Bantoebier moet benut. Na wat ek verneem, bestaan
daar 'n onderneming deur die drankhandelaarsvereniging van
Bloemfontein en die Stadsraad van Bloemfontein dat hulle nie
Bantoebier sal bemerk nie. Verder is dit my ook meegedeel dat
die verkoopsyster van Bantoebier deur Blankedrankhandelaars in

Junie ..... 37/...

-37-

Junie 1972 toe hierdie verkoop gestaak is, 150 000 liter beloop
het, of 10% van die huidige omset van die hele gebied.

Omdat ek egter nie bewus is van al die feite wat gelei het tot
genoemde besluit nie, wil ek my nie veel hieroor uitlaat nie.

Aangesien Bloemfontein Munisipaliteit en die drankhandelaarsver-
eniging, sover vasgestel kan word, egter die enigste instansie
van so 'n omvang is, wat hierdie besluit geseem het, kom dit my
voor asof daar iemoe 'n misverstand kan wees.

Ek sal ..... 38/...
ek sal dit dus baie waardoor indien die belanghebbende instansies weer hierdie aspek in oënskou sal neem.

Mnr. die Voorsitter, dames en here, ek wil graag al daardie personeel van die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaat Bantoesake-administrasie-raad wat gemoeid was met die daardeling van hierdie mooi hoofkantoorkompleks, van harte bedank vir hul ywer. Daardie ywer en harde werk word vandag, by hierdie ingebruiknemingsplegtigheid van u gebou waarmee een en almal u ongetwyfeld gelukwens, ryklik beloon. Hiermee verklaar ek dus hierdie Administratiewe kantore as geopen.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it now also affords me great ....... 39/....

great pleasure in declaring this Bantu brewery duly opened. This I do in the firm conviction that it will establish itself as a living monument - not only as a sound development scheme, but also to devoted practical idealists who were and always will be determined to make their contributions towards the inter-dependent development between our White nation, and the Bantu nations of South Africa.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

4 NOVEMBER 1976

PRETORIA
Non-whites ‘train to liberate’

MAFEKING — Several organisations including White South African Opposition parties — were sending non-White students to be trained for the “liberation struggle” the Cille Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Giving evidence was a senior Bophuthatswana Government official who may not be named.

He told of two incidents in which non-White children were sent abroad for training — one to Tanzania and the other to Europe “so that afterwards they can come back and liberate South Africa.”

Asked by Mr. D. van Graan, leading evidence, whether the ANC was involved, the official replied: “not only the ANC. There are many organisations like the Black People’s Convention. Even Opposition parties Black and White are taking part,” he said.

He said an Alexandra schoolboy went to relatives in Mafekeing while on the run from the police.

He told the Commission he was a Bantu member and had been given a ticket by an English-speaking White man who was financing his trip to Europe.

Gave up study...

The boy said he would undergo training in Germany and other European countries and then come back to liberate the people in South Africa.

The witness told of another incident in which a schoolgirl gave up her studies and went to Caborum, Botswana, from where she flew to Tanzania.

Her mother followed and saw where she went.

Certain organisations...
Homeless Alone

Black Rule In The

8 line 342

[Image of a page from a newspaper]
Aliens Bill for Transkei

UMTATA — All persons who are not citizens of Transkei, including South Africans, will be defined as aliens in Transkei, the Minister of Interior, Miss S. Sigcau, announced in the National Assembly yesterday.

Speaking at the second reading of the Aliens Control Amendment Act of 1976, Miss Sigcau said her department was at present drafting a Bill to provide for the control of entry and departure of aliens to and from Transkei.

She said the Bill would be tabled during the 1977 session of the House. In the meantime to control the sojourn and movement of aliens in Transkei, the Transkei Government would use the Aliens Control Amendment Act as Acts of 1937 and 1972.

"In view of the fact that Transkei is no longer part of South Africa, South African citizens must therefore be included in the concept of alien as far as the Republic of Transkei is concerned," Miss Sigcau said.

It was necessary to amend the definition of alien in the Act to declare all persons who are not citizens of Transkei to be aliens. — DDO.
Citizens' plea by Burger

Political Correspondent

The official mouthpiece of the Cape National Party, the Burger, has, through its influential political columnist, Dawie, once again called for a peaceful, non-violent approach to the political situation in South Africa. The newspaper has been noted for its commitment to the principle of non-violence and has consistently called for a peaceful resolution to the ongoing crisis.

In effect, Dawie's proposals appear to be in line with the government's declared objectives of peace and reconciliation. The government has emphasized the importance of dialogue and negotiation as the best means to resolve the current crisis. Dawie's call for a peaceful approach is significant since the newspaper has long been a voice for moderation and reason.

In conclusion, the Burger's stance is in line with the government's declared objectives of peace and reconciliation. The newspaper has long been a voice for moderation and reason, and its call for a peaceful approach is significant in the current political climate.
Minister asked to clear up confusion

The West Rand Administration Board is to ask the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, to specify the period of leases under the new home-ownership scheme for urban blacks.

At a seminar on black home ownership in Johannesburg today, it became apparent that the "indefinite period" term used in relation to home-ownershi leaseholds in Sophiatown was confusing.

Several questioners referred to this "indefinite period" as not being specific enough to allay black fears that the homeownership scheme may not be reversed at some stage by the Government.

This was in spite of assurances by the chief director of the West Rand Board, Mr A C de Villiers, that he regarded "indefinite" as being "in perpetuity".

Mr de Villiers agreed that the board should ask the Minister to clear up the confusion.

"In some quarters this is interpreted as a period of uncertain duration," Mr de Villiers said.

"My own interpretation, and the one which I believe reflects the intention of the Minister of Bantu Administration, is just the opposite," he said he had no hesitation in assuring that "indefinite" should be interpreted as "in perpetuity".

THE EMPHASIS

Mr de Villiers added that he believed the scheme a lauding authorities agreed with the West Rand Board that in future housing standards the emphasis should be on a better type of house.

"Low and semi-elemental housing should be abolished," he added.
F.M. 12/11/76

That South Africa will shortly have a new acronym to add to the list which already contains gems like BOSS, BAD, and PISCOM?

Bantustan leaders and Urban Bantu Councillors will be meeting on December 2 to launch a new Black Unity Movement, BUM. Not surprisingly, the Soweto SRC this week denounced BUM as "ridiculous".
THE UPHEAVALS
BAD vibes

Organised industry is getting fed up with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) — so much so that one member of the FCI's president's committee, J R Wilson, has described BAD as "the nigger in the woodpile".

Some of the FCI's frustrations with the bloated BAD apparatchicks are shared by Police Minister James Kruger. Kruger is particularly unhappy with the burden which the pass laws throw on his policemen.

Typically, the FCI's frustrations have come to light not in public pronouncements, but at a meeting of its president's committee at the end of August. FCI president Dan Benade was reporting back on a meeting which he, executive director Hennie Reinders, and other FCI brass had with Kruger in Cape Town.

Benade told the committee Kruger had said that failure to carry a pass should not be a criminal offence. The Minister referred to Blacks who spent the greater part of their lives in prison because they did not have passes. Every time they were released they were again arrested within a week and thrown back into prison. This was a tremendous burden both on the police and on the country as a whole.

According to Benade, Kruger had mentioned the idea of sending pass transgressors to "training centres" similar to those to which Coloured "vagrants" in the Western Cape are sent. He suggested that convicted pass offenders could be given the choice of jail or signing a contract to go to a training centre for a year.

Kruger also told the FCI men that there were 100,000 prisoners in South Africa but that industrial council regulations in the building industry prohibited him from using any of these prisoners to build prisons.

D W R Hertzog told the FCI committee that it was a pity government did not take more cognisance of what some of the top police officials were saying, as many of their suggestions were way ahead of the thinking of other government departments. Other speakers confirmed this.

I G Murray, of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries (TCI), said the TCI (which submitted a long memorandum on the Soweto troubles to the Prime Minister) had received support in discussions with the police, but that BAD had been "most unyielding" to the TCI's views.

Wilson added that the experience in Natal was similar: there was a big difference between police and BAD thinking. Jack Holloway, the new president of the TCI, pointed out that there was also conflict between BAD and the Department of Community Development. This should be highlighted, he said.

Kruger appears to be taking a constructive line on some issues. A pity then that he had to regale the FCI with his tired old harangue about "Black Power", with odds and sods about "subversion" thrown in, rather than take a hard look at underlying causes.

Although the original troubles in Soweto can be blamed on the Afrikaans language issue, which fell outside the scope of Kruger's department, the major contributing factor to the continuing tension is the campaign of intimidation which his own police force is conducting in Soweto. But we must not overlook the fact that there is a large black element involved, partly through fear. Young children and now returned victims of police raids that many of them dare not sleep at home at night. Kruger could go a very long way towards restoring peace by simplyheaders. He repeated calls to him to get his police men out of the township.
Blacks may soon have more rights in business

Owen Correspondent
The Government is thinking of extending black business rights in urban black townships.
This includes allowing white know-how and perhaps even white capital into the black townships.
However, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen, says no firm decisions had yet been taken.
He said he discussed certain matters with the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafeco) and asked the organisation to come forward with proposals to improve the position of black businessmen.
He also proposed that Nafeco meet him on an annual basis for discussion in this regard.

CAPITAL
Certain matters have also been referred for consideration to the Bantu Affairs Commission, including the question of investment capital for the black townships.
Mr Cruywagen said he believed black businessmen had to be given better facilities, but the question was where the capital for this should come from.
"Actually, Nafeco does not really want white capital in the black areas, but ways could be devised of getting white know-how into the areas," he said.
He said he had suggested to Nafeco that the immediate problems of black businessmen be dealt with, like floor space for shops and the better use of existing business premises.
Curbs on black businessmen, like limiting them to one undertaking, could also be reconsidered.
Mr Cruywagen pointed out, however, that the present limitation was not an absolute rule, and the businessmen could apply to have more than one business.
On the question of white capital and the establishment of supermarkets in the black townships, Mr Cruywagen said there was also the small businessman to think of who might be pushed out of business.
Home ownership for blacks: scheme is cynical

He says it may not be widely appreciated that many mortgage loans granted by building societies are subsidised by employers. This includes both the Government and the private sector.

"Virtually all the large companies have schemes with building societies in which they provide collateral security and the societies then grant loans to their employees."

"It is a great factor in recruiting, retaining and stabilising the labour force. We know from the positive approaches made to us that just as employers assist their white employees, even more would they like to assist their black employees."

"In fact, if they were able to do this, at a time when the Government is very short of money, they could help to shoulder the burden of providing homes for black people. But for this to happen, proper home ownership must be allowed."

Mr Scales points out that six years ago he and his colleagues called for home ownership for blacks. This was at a time before political conditions...
‘You have gone too far,’ Kruger tells Suzman

By David Willers

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, this week told Mrs Helen Suzman, "This time you have gone too far."

Mr Kruger accused Mrs Suzman, of inflaming the situation in Soweto by making wild allegations about the police.

In an interview yesterday Mr Kruger admitted telephoning Mrs Suzman and that what he had told her should not be interpreted as a threat.

"I was calling her to her sense of parliamentary duty," he said, adding: "Her comments must be seen as inflammatory insofar as the police are made to look like dictators - such irresponsible statements could make the people very angry with the police."

In an interview after her meeting with Mr Kruger, Mrs Suzman said that policemen were arresting Soweto pupils, who were refusing to write examinations.

Mr Kruger denied this and said that such a denial had also been issued by Mrs Suzman by a senior police officer, Brigadier J Visser, before Mrs Suzman made her comments to the press.

"This was a most irresponsible statement for a parliamentarian to make."

Mr Kruger said, "She should not have made it without first checking up on her facts."

Earlier Mr Kruger dismissed as "completely unfounded" remarks by Mrs Suzman that he had misled the situation in Soweto.

Mrs Suzman said after she had seen Mr Kruger for an hour on Monday that he did not understand the dilemma of the young people in the townships.

Mr Kruger said yesterday that while Mrs Suzman was in the USA he was already on top of the situation in Soweto, "doing the job which was allotted to me to do."

He said allegations by Mrs Suzman that the police were arresting children who refused to write exams were "patent nonsense" - as anybody who is acquainted with the facts in Soweto would know.

"Hysterical!"

"Mrs Suzman made a lot of statements to me in her bombastic kind of way - most of which couldn't hold water," Mr Kruger said.

He added: "It is the duty of the police to keep law and order in Soweto. Charges that the police presence at Soweto schools leads to dangerous situations being created are simply untrue - the police only visit the schools when they are called for."

Mr Kruger said Mrs Suzman's attitude during the interview was "almost hysterical - a hysterical outburst!"

Mrs Suzman herself described the meeting as "heated."

"I attempted to put across the extreme tension and anxiety, the helplessness, the number of children held, and the hundreds of children who are still missing."

Mr Kruger may think that that is a normal situation, but I do not," Mrs Suzman said. She added that Mr Kruger's comments on the phone sounded like a threat - "but Mr Kruger knows that I don't frighten easily," she said.

Mrs Suzman said that if anybody was making inflammatory remarks it was Mr Kruger himself. "For instance, he talks gleefully about the police using birdshot as though it were some kind of toy. He also claims that no one under 16 years old was arrested. I know personally of 14 people under the age of 14 and 16 people under the age of 15 years who have been arrested," she said.

Black and White, are at work in the townships. I told him that some attempt should be made to speak to the people, otherwise confrontation would continue. He said he would speak to anybody who was not a Black Power advocate or a communist," Mrs Suzman said.

Mrs Suzman reacted sharply to Mr Kruger's attack last night. "Mr Kruger needs a holiday. It is Mr Kruger who is becoming hysterical, not I," she said.

Mrs Suzman added: "I can understand that the poor man has been carrying the can for the Cabinet since the riots in June."

Mrs Suzman said if someone was "on top" of the situation it was strange that schools should be empty and hundreds of children missing.

"Mr Kruger may think that that is a normal situation, but I do not," Mrs Suzman said. She added that Mr Kruger's comments on the phone sounded like a threat - "but Mr Kruger knows that I don't frighten easily," she said.

Mrs Suzman said that if anybody was making inflammatory remarks it was Mr Kruger himself. "For instance, he talks gleefully about the police using birdshot as though it were some kind of toy. He also claims that no one under 16 years old was arrested. I know personally of 14 people under the age of 14 and 16 people under the age of 15 years who have been arrested," she said.
Mr Cadman

Political Staff

DURBAN. — Mr Radelyffe Cadman, Natal leader of the United Party, said yesterday that it would be the greatest folly if the Government did not promote the free enterprise system among Blacks and grant them freehold property rights in urban and rural areas.

In a wide-ranging speech at the start of the party's provincial congress, Mr Cadman also:

- Fully backed Sir De Villiers Graaff's "save South Africa" plan, saying that the press had failed to convey its true aims and the enthusiasm with which it had been received in Natal and elsewhere;
- Said there was too much "close talk" about majority rule which in many parts of Africa had become a sort of "racialism in reverse";
- Called on the Government to promote among Blacks the concept of a free enterprise system — the key to participating in this being the right to own land — because its failure to do so would be seen to be its greatest folly;
- Appealed to the Government to do all it could to assist Transkei to attain and maintain proper standards because the new country would be seen as the likely blueprint for future Black government in Africa; and,
- Said that from his visit to Southern Africa, the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, had learnt about the apparent unreliability of Rhodesia's Black leaders and the front line presidents who were now trying to change the terms of the peace plan which they knew about in advance. South Africa had learnt of the West's weakness in facing up to communist incursion into Africa.

Mr Cadman said the Black man wanted the wealth of the West, which was White, and believed he need only take over the Government to get that wealth.

Under the Nationalist Government, Blacks had been excluded from participating in the free enterprise system. Blacks, however, could not participate in it properly until they had the key — which was until they become or had the right to be land owners in the towns and country. This should be done immediately.
Piet Cillie calls for freedom

The Cape Times, Friday

19/11/76
**Kruger offer: why blacks are sceptical**

If the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, expected an avalanche of students streaming back into South Africa after his offer not to prosecute them for crossing the borders without a passport, then he really must have had an inflated opinion about the credibility of his government.

As it turned out, when people read about the offer in the Press, the emotions could be heard far and wide. "When he speaks," was the standard comment in almost all quarters.

"Heaven knows, we carry around a litany and catalogue of government promises, with very few — if any — of them being fulfilled.

To all of us, the offer was merely a device to get back the children here and then arrest them. To be brutally frank about it all, no black man in the township trusts Mr Kruger, and his word is worth very little in the light of past experiences."

This week was typical of what we mean by the little faith we place in government assurances.

While Mr Kruger was running against Mrs Helen Suzman on the whole score of alleged schoolchildren around the townships, his police were conducting a methodical sweep in Mahlakeng township. Randfontein, arresting students and their teachers.

What all this boils down to is that parents know that their children have been living in fear of the police in Soweto streets. Parents know that certain areas of the vast township complex were subjected to a house-to-house raid. Parents know that some of the children who were kept in custody for weeks were under the age limit.

The only person who appears not to know all this is the Minister. He seems uninformed about what is happening in his department. How, then, does he possibly think any parent or child will take him seriously if he offers not to prosecute their children?

The trouble is we have had too many promises, but far too little action to back up those promises. Many have been broken. This is why we are sceptical.

Incidentally, the same Minister, speaking authoritatively, recently made a song and dance about the fact that people like Mrs Helen Suzman were the latent targets of the black consciousness movement. He implied that they were hated.

Another classic demonstration of his ignorance as to how the minds of the people of Soweto work. People like Mrs Suzman, I can assure him, have a very high standing in the eyes of our people. This is why in times of stress and problems, many of our people turn to her and members of her parliamentary team for assistance.

They do not dream of going to Mr M. C. Bofha, or, for that matter, Mr Kruger. I can assure Mr Kruger that if there were an election in Soweto tomorrow, and he stood as a candidate against Helen Suzman, the result would be a landslide win for Helen.

The only votes Mr Kruger would get would be from members of the South African Police.

The time may well be around the corner when Mr Kruger and his party will be grateful that Mrs Suzman and her party are around in South Africa. For them, and they alone, will be able to help bring people around the conference table when the chips are down.

They need their country's gratitude instead of being demonised as agitators and people who incite races against one another.

Helen Suzman is far too decent a lady for that type of sordid accusations. And so say all of us in Soweto.
DILEMMA OF RUNAWAYS...

Mercury Africa Bureau

MBABANE.—Scores of African students are believed to be in contact in Swaziland and Botswana with banned African Nationalist movements since they ran away from their homes in Soweto and other South African townships in the last few weeks.

Some of them may even agree to undergo military training, according to diplomatic sources in both countries.

The African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress—both banned in South Africa—are represented in Swaziland and Botswana.

Worried parents believe their children may be persuaded to leave for "further education" elsewhere in Africa—but that this would merely be a ruse to force them to undergo terror training.

Militant students who distrust police promises that they would not be prosecuted if they returned to South Africa before November 22 may soon find they have no alternative but to do as ordered by nationalistic agents.

The students in Swaziland have been prohibited by police from speaking to reporters. Only 30 of the known 130 refugees are in the hands of the authorities at a re-education camp near Malkerns.

When our reporter visited the Malkerns centre, he was warned down by a group of students. They demanded identification and warned that if he returned they would take harsher action.
New plan for urban Blacks

By GORDON KLING

PROMINENT South African business leaders have launched a massive initiative transcending party politics and organized commerce and industry to improve the quality of life of urban African and Coloured communities.

The founding members of the new movement, which includes top African, Coloured, Asian and Afrikaans- and English-speaking White business men, have invited other business leaders from all sections of the population to a conference in Johannesburg on November 28 and 29 to decide on a practical course of action.

A spokesman for the group, Mr D P de Villiers, head of Nasionale Pers, said in an interview in Cape Town yesterday that contemplated action would be offered in a spirit of assistance to the Government and not confrontation.

The business men appreciated actions of the authorities on Black and Coloured housing, but at the same time were acutely aware of their own basic responsibilities, particularly to their employees, and were convinced that the private sector could make a much greater contribution.

The exact methods for achieving improved well-being of the urban communities were a matter for discussion at the conference, Mr De Villiers said, and there would be subsequent liaison with the appropriate authorities.

Co-hosts of the conference include Dr F Cronje, chairman of the SA Permanent Building Society, Mr H F Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American, Mr D P de Villiers, Mr S M Motsumenyane, director of the African Chamber of Commerce, Mr M Harris, managing director of a Coloured building group, Mr P Poovalingam, a prominent Asian business man, and Dr A E Rupert, chairman of the Rembrandt group.
Businessmen join to aid non-Whites

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Prominent business leaders have launched a massive initiative to improve the quality of life of urban African and Coloured communities.

The founding members of the movement, which includes top African, Coloured, Asian, African and English-speaking businessmen, have invited other business leaders from all sections of the population to a conference in Johannesburg on November 29 to decide on a practical course of action.

A spokesman for the group, Mr. D. P. de Villiers, head of National Black, said in an interview yesterday that action would be offered in a spirit of assistance to the Government and not confrontation.

The businessmen appreciated actions of the authorities on African and Coloured housing, but at the same time were acutely aware of the need to extend the spirit of cooperation and assistance to their employers, and were committed that the private sector could make a much greater contribution.

Pretoria

The exact methods of achieving this were a matter for discussion at the conference, Mr. de Villiers said, and there would be subsequent discussion with the appropriate authorities.

Guests of the conference included Dr. W. G. van der Dussen, chairman of the National Building Society; Mr. Harry G. Rubber; chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation; Mr. D. M. Mullens, chairman of the Agricultural Chamber of Commerce; Mr. E. J. M. Harris, general manager of General Building Societies; Mr. J. F. Fourtune; G. S. W. de Villiers, chairman of the Rand Boersma Group; and Mr. D. P. de Villiers.
Business plans to aid blacks

South Africa's top businessmen meet in Johannesburg later this month to work out ways of improving life in black townships.

More than 150 leading businessmen, academics and administrators have been invited to the conference to be held at the Carlton Hotel.

They are likely to discuss funding for housing, education and other amenities in black areas.

Prime movers behind the meeting are Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation, Mr David de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers, and 13 other business leaders of all races.

Mr de Villiers said that while it was possible that a fund would be set up to improve black amenities, it would "certainly be no paternalistic hand-out."

"We are hoping to make provision for things like education, housing and other amenities on an economic basis," he said.

Mr de Villiers said details of how this would be done had to be discussed at the conference, but "we feel that private enterprise has an enormous responsibility and should do a great deal more to help both qualitatively and quantitatively in the provision of urban black amenities."

Among business leaders who will attend the conference are Mr P. E. Barlow, Dr Anton Rupert, Dr Frans Cronje, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Mr Pat Poovamlangam of Durban and Dr A. J. J. Wessels.

The conference will be addressed by leading academics and chaired by Mr Oppenheimer.
New plan for urban Blacks

By GORDON KLING

PROMINENT South African business leaders have launched a massive initiative transcending party politics and organized commerce and industry to improve the quality of life of urban African and Coloured communities.

The founding members of the new movement, which includes top African, Coloured, Asian and Afrikaners- and English-speaking White business men, have invited other business leaders from all sections of the population to a conference in Johannesburg on November 29 and 30 to decide on a practical course of action.

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Co-hosts of the conference include Dr F Cronje, chairman of the SA Permanent Building Society, Mr H F Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American, Mr D P de Villiers, Mr S M Motsenanye, director of the African Chamber of Commerce, Mr P M Harris, managing director of a Coloured building group, Mr P Poovalingam, a prominent Asian businessman, and Dr A E Rupert, chairman of the Rembrandt group.
The quality of life

Alarmed at escalating unrest in Soweto and Guguletu, turmoil in the streets of Cape Town, the shooting of children, and rioting at Alexandra, South Africa's businessmen have asked themselves: "But what can we do?"

Chambers of commerce and industry have sent deputations to Ministers and urged government to respond to Black grievances. Executives have looked again at working conditions and pay scales. Personnel officers have thought hard about the problems of communication and consultation. And some courageous businessmen have publicly called for major changes in government policy.

Now that has been done, the time has come for business itself to take a major step forward towards tackling a fundamental cause of Black frustration and anger: the poor quality of life in urban townships. Paying a living wage, opening up avenues for job advancement, providing training and fringe benefits, ensuring there are works or liaison committees are important. But their beneficial effects largely end once the whistle blows and the Black employee leaves the factory gates. From then on he faces a long, uncomfortable, increasingly expensive and often hazardous journey home. Home to what?

To a township where crime, overcrowding, inadequate housing, darkness and disease, the fragmentation of family life — and now open rebellion and revolt — are added to all the other underlying anxieties and insecurities of a community whose impermanence is repeatedly underlined by Pretoria and whose lives are regulated by a remote authority structure in which they play no part.

But despite the limiting political ground rules which everyone must perform work within, there is much that can be done to improve the quality of urban life. And it is vital that business should make its contribution to this complex and challenging task. That is why we welcome the initiative of men like Norman Herber and Wim de Villiers, Albert Wessels and Harry Oppenheimer, Anton Rupert and Sam Motsuenyane, Clive Menell and David de Villiers. As co-hosts, along with other leading figures, Rupert's Paarlita housing scheme. On a local, and not nationally co-ordinated scale, they have already done a great deal of groundwork towards improving Black housing.

Their work will now have an opportunity of gathering much wider support and of greatly increasing its impact on the urban environment.

Indeed, what is significant about this conference is not only the strong backing it is getting, but the fact that it is coming from Black and White, English and Afrikaans speaking, government supporters and government critics.

It will of course help greatly if it gets the blessing of the authorities at all levels. The government should give this initiative its full support because in the fields of improved housing and transport, to mention only two, it could gain a powerful new ally in tackling social problems at grass roots level. Apart from that, the willingness of the private sector to mobilise money and manpower in these days of financial stringency in the public sector is obviously something Pretoria should welcome.

This is especially so at a time of mounting unemployment. A major home building and home improvement programme would not only meet a pressing social need, it could generate thousands of new jobs country-wide without adding to inflation or worsening the balance of payments problem. Naturally an effective follow through will be vital. An action programme will be needed.

If that programme is bold, imaginative and comprehensive, if it guarantees continuity and provides for close co-operation between Black and White and, despite the destructive atmosphere which presently permeates race relations, if it can attract the support and enthusiasm of our urban communities, then it will deserve the full backing of every businessman in South Africa.
BLACK pupils in the Cape, despite the heavy hand of authority, are determinedly making known their grievances against Bantu Education. Why is this system, considered in many quarters as one designed to keep Africans in a position of inferiority, what was its ideology that prompted the architects of Bantu Education when first came into being in 1954?

Immediately there were four far-reaching changes: transfer from provincial to that of a separate state department, the compulsory registration of all school-leavers (under the Minister), and the detailed plan to get rid of mission and other private schools.

Mrs. Wilson, Progressive Party provincial councilor for Constantia in 1974, was chairman of the Cape Night Schools Association whose schools the Government closed down in the 1980s.

Government beginning to learn from its mistakes, but the process is only partially service and industrial training centres, such innovations concern "semi-skilled" only, the idle machine operators, and not at all the production of African skilled workers, so badly needed in the South African economy to expand and not stagnate.

How then did the Government's drastic ideological approach of the fifties affect the next two generations in the education of South Africa's Black population?

Hard line

On finance a hard line was adopted. There was a complete refusal to accept the practices of most modern states that elementary education, at least, should be free for all its children by the central government. Existing subsidies to private schools were cut back, then abolished, so that after 1957, and for very many years, contributions to African education from the general taxpayer were pegged down to R13m — the figure to be boosted by four-fifths of whatever sum was raised through African taxation; even today, when the financial straitjacket fits a little less tightly, according to the latest available figures only R28m is spent per Black child as against R496 per White child in the Cape, and R557 in Natal. This total inadequate figure is surely the biggest limiting factor in the whole matter of what education facilities are available to Africans.

One of the overwhelming problems of the Bantu Education system is the shortage of teachers. While teachers at an early stage were eliminated from all "Bantu" schools and training colleges. Qualifications for teachers were fixed at too low a level but even with these low qualifications (e.g. Std. VIII with two years of professional training for teaching higher primary), in the latest (1975) departmental report, 17.5 percent of the teachers today attached to primary schools are unqualified. The percentage is even greater at the secondary level. Of the 68,083 Black teachers in the Department of Bantu Education (which includes teachers employed in the remaining private and church schools and in training colleges) only 1,143 were professionally qualified with a degree, that is approximately 1.7 percent; 64 percent have only the Junior Certificate or lower.

Low salaries

Teachers' salaries have remained shockingly low. This year pupils in the Western Cape claim that a primary school male teacher is paid only R92 a month and that a fully qualified high school principal at the top of his salary scale is paid approximately the same as a White woman primary teacher with only training college qualifications, at the bottom of her salary scale.

Subsidies for mission schools were totally withdrawn by the end of 1957. Those schools that wished to continue had to be registered with the Department, had to follow departmental syllabuses and could not obtain recognition for any privately set examinations or privately issued certificates. Numerous mission schools then closed down and those that were left were condemned as "Black spaces".

The method of instruction mother-tongue instruction was introduced in the primary classes. Then came the hated insistence on teaching all subjects in the secondary schools half through the medium of English and half through the medium of Afrikaans. When one considers the appalling difficulties confronting children raised in the vernacular up to Std V, having then to be taught entirely through the media of two "foreign" languages, it is not surprising that to few make the grade in secondary classes.

Secondary education

As it was stated policy that priority was to be given to lower primary and primary education, secondary education took a back seat. The Minister of Bantu Education in 1964 stated (Harare No. 17):

"The accommodation to be provided (for secondary education) will of course be based on the amount of money available after the fundamental education has been provided and on the extent to which this group of better educated can be absorbed in occupations, particularly in the service of their own people in and in their own areas."

In May 1959, the Minister said that "you must give that higher education in the areas at the places where the development process is to be stimulated, and this is in the Bantu areas." Thus developed the highly crippling system of establishing secondary schools mainly in the homelands or rural areas. Such urban-based children as could not be accommodated in the few available urban classes had to give up any further ideas of post primary education or be sent, at great expense by their parents, to far-off boarding schools.

The sad results of failure to promote actively the secondary education of the Bantu have been mentioned in the statistics from the latest (1975) departmental report: 90.6 percent of African pupils in school were in primary classes; only 8.5 percent were in secondary schools and only 0.24 percent were in matric. The emphasis has been on elementary education but here even the startling fact that more than half of the pupils never get further than Std II. Regarding adult education, through lack of space I can no more than mention how a vast network of volunteer-run adult education classes throughout the country, was totally destroyed by the Bantu Education system and how from 1957, when the adult education subsidies were withdrawn, right up until this year, no subsidies whatever were granted for night
Regarding adult education, the lack of education places in the education system and the inability to accommodate voluntary-adult classes throughout the country. There is serious evidence that the education system, which was designed to cater to the needs of the Anglo community, has failed to meet the needs of the non-English speaking population. African education has been greatly neglected. The Education Act of 1957, which replaced the previous law, did not address the needs of African education.

In 1959, the Education Act was amended to include a provision for the establishment of African Education Trusts. This was a welcome development, but it was not enough. The educational system continued to exclude the African population.

The Education Act of 1959 also provided for the establishment of African-language schools. However, these schools were not well-funded and were not able to provide quality education. The lack of resources and the lack of qualified teachers contributed to the poor quality of education in these schools.

In 1960, the Education Act was further amended to include a provision for the establishment of African-language schools. This was a significant step forward, but it was not enough. The educational system continued to exclude the African population.
UN care for Soweto pupils

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees is looking after about 130 pupils aged 15 to 25 who fled Soweto and sought refuge in Swaziland's capital of Mbabane.

A spokesman for the UNHCR said yesterday the current plan was to take them through Maputo to Dar es Salaam before they found final destinations.

"Our representative on the spot, Denis McNamara, the spokesman said, "is checking all of them out in case some want to return home. After all they are not all adults."

He added that Nigeria had offered educational scholarships for those who want to go there.

"Some have already been moved to Dar es Salaam and about 120 are waiting for transfer," the spokesman added.

He said the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress had enough money to guarantee their future "but are willing to put up enough money to cover such expenses. The
Soweto's govt
in Soweto

LONDON. — Soweto was now virtually under the control of students, the president of the Black Parents' Association, Dr Manas Buthelezi, said in a radio interview here.

"The Students' Representative Council forms the de facto government in Soweto," Dr Buthelezi said in a BBC programme.

"If you move the police, that is the only body that can direct the community at the moment."

He said that the mood in Soweto now was one of "bitterness". Many families had lost one of their members and race relations had been badly hurt in the country.

Also interviewed in the programme was the editor of the Johannesburg Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, who said that there seemed to be "a dangerous drift" due to the quality of leadership and lack of vision in South Africa. — Sapa
Urban myth a reality claim

UMTATA — The success or failure of separate development could be measured only against black demands, the director of the Institute of Black Studies, Mr N. Mkele, said here yesterday.

But the fact was, he told the South African Institute of International Affairs conference here, that for the South African Government the most important issue was to hang on to political power. Talk of "power sharing" meant little more to blacks than no power at all.

The Government had created a myth that blacks were temporary visitors in the central industrial economy and many South Africans took comfort in the Government's reasoning provided — the idea that every black man had a home somewhere in the country.

"The Government is now turning this bizarre myth into a ghastly reality, which is having to be lived out by the blacks."

Mr Mkele predicted that the homeland policy would strengthen black demands for self-determination in the whole of South Africa.

But the new Transkei Ambassador in Pretoria, Prof M. Njisane, refused to see Transkei independence as an end in itself. It was a new beginning, he said, speaking in the same debate.

"One day, Prof Njisane said, Transkei and South Africa would find themselves in a position to sit back and talk about a new union of equals, without master and servant.

Independence would provide Transkei with a power base when it came to bargaining over reunion.

Summing up the discussion, a Johannesburg journalist, Mr Patrick Laurence, suggested independence could be used by Transkei leaders to argue strongly on behalf of their nationals in South Africa."
AFRICAN LEASEHOLDS

An obstacle race

Companies attempting to assist city Africans obtain "leases" over their homes are finding they have to run an obstacle course strewn with legal, financial, and ideological requirements.

Like the building societies, they are unhappy with the fact that the much vaunted "home ownership" or "home leasehold" scheme is really nothing of the kind, amounting to not much more than giving a right of occupancy in a house built on land belonging to the various Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. Since it still adheres to the myth that city Africans are "temporary sojourners," government has refused to allow leases to be registered at the Deeds Office and to grant freethold rights.

In Johannesburg, the African in the most fortunate position is the one who can pay, in cash, to the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB), the full purchase price (about R1500) of a "lease" over the house of which he is already the tenant, or alternatively himself fully finance the construction of a new house on a vacant stand. Few have this kind of money.

Next best off is the tenant of an existing house who can finance his own deposit for a "lease." The WRAB may then grant him a loan to a maximum of R1000 at a current interest rate of 8.75% (but subject to alteration at three months' notice) to finance his monthly instalments. The WRAB, however, does not have the money to make loans for the erection of new houses.

The African Bank of SA is prepared to lend money for the acquisition of leases over existing houses or the erection of new houses, provided it can satisfy itself that the customer is a good "moral risk," or obtain collateral security either from the customer himself or from a third party, such as his employer. General manager Alan Wentzel tells the FM that the best way for the bank to lend the deposit is against an insurance endowment policy. This, he says, is the most popular form of insurance among Africans.

Problems can arise when employers wish to assist their employees with loans. Not much has been done in concrete terms, though several firms are, as one director puts it, "kicking ideas around to see what we can come up with".

One large industrial conglomerate proposes lending the worker the deposit, interest free, for a year. Another large manufacturing group is discussing the possibility of lending the deposit at a relatively low rate of interest over five years. And one suggestion is that the employee's pension rights would then be regarded as security for the loan. In the event of the employee leaving the company, he would be able to retain the house, but the company would then look to pension monies owed to him to redeem any outstanding balance.

There may be difficulties attached to appropriating pension monies, however. One firm says it looks into the idea, but thinks it may be illegal.

Several companies are studying a proposal to set up a jointly-owned subsidiary and to provide it with funds at (say) 8% to lend to their employees. The loans would be administered by the African Bank, which would charge the employee a slightly higher rate of interest than that at which the funds are lent to the joint company, in order to finance its administration costs. If the employee resigns, he will retain his house, and the Bank will try and arrange for the loan to be taken over by the new employer or by another financial institution.

Wentzel makes the point that "industry is looking to its employees to say what they want. But they may be worried about asking for 'too much' in case they get fired. The time has come for White industrialists to put Blacks on their boards so they can find out at top level what Black people want."
AFRICAN MORTGAGES

"Cannot be entertained"

Have money, can’t spend. That is the essence of the stalemate which has been reached between Pretoria and the big building societies over African housing.

The societies want to lend to Blacks on the same basis as they do to Whites — inter alia against a first mortgage bond over fixed property held in freehold or on a long-term registered lease. They are precluded by law from lending on any other basis.

But the Ministry of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) has put its foot down flat. A letter from the Ministry says that since African townships are in “White” areas, Africans are “debarred from owning land therein . . . The land remains the property of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Baab) concerned.”

It adds that the “details and conditions in regard to the leasehold/houseownership scheme have now been finalised.” The scheme “provides that a Bantu who qualifies for a house may only buy the right of occupation of a house or may build his own house on a site allocated to him on a leasehold basis.” (FM italics).

BAD also says in the letter that the registration of first mortgage bonds in Black locations to serve as security for building society loans “can, in terms of the law and the Department’s policy, not be entertained favourably . . . It is regretted that consideration cannot be given to amend the legislation.

“The only bonds that can be registered are notarial bonds over the right of occupation of the house with the permission of the Baab or on the lender’s movable property.”

Not surprisingly, the societies are feeling pretty frustrated. They want to do all they can to assist Blacks buy or build their own homes. But the ideological hurdles erected by BAD are making it difficult if not impossible. David Alston of the Association of Building Societies says “notarial bonds have got nothing to do with building society financing. We can’t lend on notarial bonds. No-one will do business on that basis.”

A top executive in one society comments tersely: “So-called ownership, only by right of occupancy, is pure bullshit. The European in South Africa is fighting for survival. Unless we do something we’ll find ourselves in serious trouble.”

Pat Watson of the Pent confirms “there is a need for urgent decisive action. There is no time to drag this out for months and months. Blacks must either be given title to the land on which the house is built or they must be given security via a long term lease registered at the Deeds Office.”

Precluded by restrictive restrictions from direct loans to Africans, the societies could follow the policy of the Natal Building Society (FM last week) and lend money to the Baabs. But the big three -- Perm, Allied, and UBS -- are loath to do this. Affirms Watson: “Anonymous loans through the Boards suit neither us nor the Blacks. Many Blacks invest their savings with us. We believe we should be free to deal directly with them.”

Watson adds that Black distrust of the Baabs is a “fact of life. Blacks don’t like dealing with them.” His remarks are borne out by top men in other societies: “Africans just don’t want to know about the Boards.”

One society says it is averse to lending to the Baabs because “they will just build more Sowetos. This is not giving people homes. They need proper title to encourage them to make improvements to houses and turn them into real homes.”

What next? The deadlock was due to be discussed at a council meeting of the Association this week. Alston puts his finger on the crux of the problem: the granting of registered leases of freehold involves BAD “having to change a cornerstone of its policy and allow land ownership rights to urban Blacks.”

Watson hopes the meeting will agree upon a “basis for unified action. The best chance of getting the authorities to make changes is by concerted action on the part of all building societies, through the Association. We are pledged to making funds available for Black housing. We are waiting only for the green light.”

More strength to their elbow.
Rupert wants move to life in townships.

The Cape Times, Tuesday, November 30, 1976.

30/11/76.

30/11/76.
Rupert's plan to aid urban Blacks

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The establishment of an urban development foundation by businessmen to improve the quality of life in urban Black townships was proposed here last night by South African entrepreneur, Dr Anton Rupert.

He was speaking at a conference on the quality of life of urban communities attended by prominent businessmen from all over South Africa.

He said businessmen should establish an urban development foundation to aim at transforming South Africa's urban Black communities into stable, essentially middle-class societies which subscribed to the values of free enterprise and had a vested interest in the survival of their social order.

CONSTRUCTION

The foundation could be the vehicle for development aid and counselling provided by the private sector. It could consult with Black leaders. It should include representatives of urban Black leaders among its trustees.

Specific objects of the foundation could be:

• Housing. A major task would be to help find ways of enabling Blacks to own houses. The capital needed would be enormous, but businessmen could make a substantial contribution.
Rupert's plan to help blacks

The establishment of an urban development foundation by businessmen to improve the quality of life in urban black townships was proposed last night by South African entrepreneur Dr Anton Rupert.

He was delivering the keynote address at the Johannesburg conference on the quality of life of urban communities, which is being attended by prominent businessmen from throughout South Africa.

He proposed that businessmen should establish an urban development foundation which would aim at transforming the country's urban black communities into stable, essentially middle-class societies subscribing to the values of free enterprise and having a vested interest in their own survival.

The foundation could be the vehicle for developing mobilisation of large numbers of township residents, not gainfully employed, to work on community projects.

Young people especially could be included in this, he said. "We cannot survive unless we have a free market economy, a stable black middle class with the necessary security of tenure, personal security and a feeling of hope for betterment in the hearts of all our peoples," Dr Rupert said.

Urban black problems 'are urgent'

Tom Duff

The businessmen's conference on the quality of life in urban areas was told yesterday of the need for urgent and decisive action to solve the problems of urban black communities - future-oriented. But his attitude was also marked by a stark, puritanical commitment to a struggle.

He said there had to be swift and decisive action to solve community problems and it was essential that this should be done
Professor Laurie Schlemmer, director of the centre for applied social sciences at the University of Natal, told the conference that the private sector must help improve the quality of the lives of urban blacks and so dispel their bitterness and discontent.

He said surveys in urban black communities had revealed:

- Feelings of alienation.
- Lack of faith in community leadership.
- Feelings of being controlled by a vast bureaucratic machine.
- Lack of recreational facilities.
- A profound mistrust of the system.

Professor Schlemmer said the mistrust was most marked among young people.

He said that, like most young people, blacks were the communities involved.

Another speaker at the conference, Mr. Derek Cleary, director of housing in Port Elizabeth, stressed that the responsibility of home ownership generated more responsible citizens.

Responsibility

The matter of ownership of a home, pride of ownership produces greater responsibility for community involvement," he said.

He warned of overcrowding in many housing schemes. He felt it was the greatest factor in causing unrest and frustration and had a direct influence on productivity potential.

In addition, overcrowding resulted in a variety of social problems and, at present, two out of every five coloured children were being raised without proper paternal control and guidance.
100 set up body to lift township living

JOHANNESBURG — A foundation to promote improvement of the quality of life of urban Black communities was established here yesterday by more than 100 of the country's top businessmen.

At the end of their two-day conference the businessmen also stated their commitment to the rejection of discrimination in employment and adherence to a merit basis in promotion and payment.

Among matters the foundation is to promote are improvement of housing standards, education, community activities, recreation facilities and employment opportunities.

The foundation will try to co-ordinate private-sector activities in seeking means of rationalizing the financing of housing in Black urban areas through improved wages and the mobilizing of loan capital.

Free enterprise

The foundation will also encourage free-enterprise values by promoting entrepreneurship in urban Black communities. It will also plan and execute appropriate projects either alone or in cooperation with others as well as conduct study and research.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Dr. Ashton Rupert said he hoped the foundation would have a catalytic effect.

The chairman of Anglo American, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, said the question of adequate tenure for Blacks in urban areas was vital if Black housing was to be improved.

He was confident that the foundation would result in substantial improvements to the quality of life of the Urban Black communities.
Singing in the streets?

As SA's business leaders prepared to leave the Carlton Hotel for their boardrooms this week, few were under any illusion about the magnitude of the challenge facing them in the coming months.

After two days' of wide-ranging discussion of the problems of SA's Black communities, the private sector's top decision-makers have committed themselves to establishing an Urban Foundation to tackle the problems of urban Black communities. They have also pledged themselves to remove colour discrimination in industry.

There is no doubting the sincerity of the commitment of most present at the conference to an ambitious programme of urban renewal, and to making a multi-faceted contribution to improving the quality of life.

"The challenge is for all of us to do something to remove the conditions which at present stifle motivation, and to create a situation in which the worker who does try, can see a reasonable chance of being rewarded."
— Derek Cleary, Port Elizabeth Director of Housing

The experience of architects, town planners and public officials was inculcated to outline the scope of the problem and identify the pitfalls as well as to define the real needs of urban Black communities. All stressed the danger of paternalism, of relying on charitable hand-outs to solve urban problems.

All, however, agreed that businessmen have a contribution to make and that, however far reaching the problems, housing projects are the right point to start. Provided, of course, they form part of a concerted urban renewal programme.

But throughout it all was an undertone of uncertainty, centering around the reaction of the authorities and, perhaps more importantly, of the Black communities themselves. For, while a determination to make a new beginning was obviously there, Black delegates made no bones about their feeling that the proposals which came out of the conference do not go nearly far enough.

In the end, the conference decided to implement keynote speaker Anton Rupert's idea of an Urban Foundation which would engage in community programmes while stressing the principles of self-help and community initiative.

Rupert envisages the work of the Foundation in finding the means to enable Blacks to own their own homes: providing social amenities in Black communities (and encouraging these communities to provide the amenities themselves); advising Black businessmen; and mobilising the unemployed in Black communities to work on community programmes themselves in order to eliminate unemployment and avoid "any semblance of philanthropy".

"A prerequisite for achieving our overall objectives should be the adoption of free enterprise values by urban Blacks," he told delegates.

Money has not yet been earmarked for the Foundation because, explained conference chairman Harry Oppenheimer, "We cannot expect businessmen to give money until we have presented them with concrete projects." But the money should be there once the Foundation gets down to the nuts and bolts of its commitment.

There are still hurdles to be surmounted before the Foundation can really get down to work. The primary one is the question of freehold title, or the granting of registrable leaseholds acceptable as collateral for loans. If, as Cape Town's Dr Martyn Putterill put it, the first duty of the participants is to "unlearn our paternalistic tradition" — and this was certainly the tenor of the conference — home ownership is one of the first prerequisites.

This was emphasised by speaker after speaker. Nowhere was it more convincingly illustrated than in the address of Port Elizabeth Director of Housing Derek Cleary. Not only is home ownership desirable in itself, he argued, it is obviously preferable for people to improve their own homes than for others to improve them for them. Cleary's own Coloured housing programme is convincing evidence of this.

Delegates left with no illusions about the size of the task they were setting themselves — even in the limited area of housing. UCT Town Planner David Dewar's daunting projection that even if government decentralisation policies prove to be as much as 50% effective — which he quite reasonably doubted — eight more Sowetos would be needed by the turn of the century, underlined the point.

The problem is not simply a shortage of housing units, but the whole way in which our cities are structured. And that,
Hammering out a blue-print for action

He seemed to say, is not an historical accident, but the result of a political ideology; it would not change until the ideology changed.

Perhaps the most significant, if last minute, decision was to include as an explicit objective the elimination of race discrimination in business. This will be an easy task either. It means creating colour blind companies in a colour-obsessed society. The reaction of registered trade unions and of government itself is unlikely to be particularly sympathetic. But, as Black delegates pointed out, business can do a great deal more than it is doing in the areas of training and job mobility, particularly in training Blacks for managerial posts. The determination with which this stated aim is tackled will certainly be one of the yardsticks by which the Foundation will be judged.

In this context it is significant that the Conference had to skirt round Black Parents Association (BPA) chairman Dr Manas Buthelezi’s plea for the recognition of African trade unions. Granting Oppenheimer’s point that this had to be done in order to maintain unanimity this would seem one obvious implication of removing colour discrimination and a test of what Cape Town headmaster Franklin Soms called “the need to have Black Blacks accept the bona fides of this Conference.”

There is, in my view, more creative effort and professional skill in the making of one advertisement than in the design of some of our townships
— Hann Hallen, Past President, SA Institute of Architects

And that, surely, was the Conference’s dilemma. It had heard Buthelezi reject opening speaker David de Villiers’ plea to eschew politics: “You ask me to avoid politics but I cannot. For us politics is not just a profession or academic discipline. It is the totality of the Black man’s experience of life.” It also heard Durban social scientist Professor Laurie Schlemmer warn that young Blacks “no longer see the future in terms of jobs or education but in terms of a stark parochial commitment to “the struggle”.

Schlemmer went on to warn that young Blacks were not interested primarily in conditions in the townships, but saw these as part of a wider political issue.

Despite this — whether by choice or in an attempt to maintain some sort of consensus — the Conference failed to respond more imaginatively to Buthelezi’s suggestions. Significantly, he did not once mention housing, but pleaded for businessmen to “construct a lasting peace” and to reject separate development: “This system has no machinery for coming together.”

Other Black speakers emphasised that the youth were likely to condemn any community schemes carried out within the framework of separate development as merely “making apartheid more comfortable”; such aid would be rejected as a “hand out”.

The chances of the Business Foundation’s development programme winning the support of young or even not-so-young Blacks are, therefore, slim. Unless of course the participants are prepared to take their commitment a logical step further and face up to the basic need for political change and trade union recognition.

There is no way that Africans in the urban centres of the Republic can be seen as temporary. It is therefore necessary to move in an active and positive way to improve their position. The pressures which are already being felt in SA cities will increase dramatically in the foreseeable future
— David Dewar, Senior Lecturer, Town Planning Department, UCT

Finally, the success of the Foundation’s endeavours will depend very much on the response of government. The home-ownership issue is a case in point. Government and quasi-governmental bodies like the Bantu Affairs Board have it in their power to sabotage the Foundation’s projects or ensure their success. Which way the government and the

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**SOME CHILLING FIGURES**

David Dewar, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Cape Town, provided this week’s Conference with some startling measures of the scope of urban African problems:

- By the year 2000 the African population will have more than doubled from a 1970 figure of 15m to 37m or from 70% to 74% of the total. By 2020 it will have increased to 63m or 77% of the total.
- If White immigration does not occur at the projected rate of 30,000 a year, Coloureds will also outnumber Whites by about 2010.
- “The most critical implication is that, because there is a direct correlation between race and income in SA, the vast majority of this staggering increase will be amongst the poorest people.”
- By the year 2000 93% of Whites, 86% of Coloureds, 92% of Indians and 75% of Africans will be urbanised. This implies a growth in urban population from 12m to 40m, of which 34m will be Black. Total urban population in “White” areas will thus more than double.
- Africans are coming on to the job market at a rate of 203,000 a year — 105,000 from the Homelands and 98,000 from “White” areas. In the last 15 years 120,000 decentralised jobs have been created — only one half of one year’s job requirements.
- The most recent study of decentralisation shows that, of the total number of relocations recorded, in the Johannesburg area, 68% were to places elsewhere on the Reef. The majority of the remainder were to other metropolitan centres.
- If separate development is even 50% successful, essential services will have to increase threefold in order to maintain present minimal developmental levels.
- These projections mean that, in the next 24 years, SA will have to provide more housing and more services in the urban areas than have been produced in the last 300 years merely to maintain existing standards. This means that four more cities the size of the PWV region or 11 the size of Cape Town or Durban will have to be built.
Boards react is therefore crucial.

On this score, the Conference got little joy out of WRAB vice chairman C P Venter's address. Besides saying that the Board saw it as its duty "to avoid procedures which are out of touch with present-day circumstances" and that the Board strove to meet the housing backlog, Venter gave few clues as to the WRAB's attitude to the Conference or to business-initiated programmes. He did, however, stress that the Board could do little without the approval of the Department of Bantu Administration and without a lot more money, preferably from sources other than liquor sales.

Granted, WRAB chief director J C de Villiers told the NDMF that he welcomed business involvement in Soweto housing. But he seemed more to imply that business should assist the Board in funding projects than that it was welcome to initiate its own.

This is hardly an adequate response. Speakers like architect Hans Hallen and UCT Professor Roelof Uyttenbogaardt stressed that new housing developments should not be mere repetitions of today's "spiritless barracks"; and little would be achieved by merely putting up more "matchbox houses".

Since government's reaction to this historic initiative will be as crucial to its success as that of the Black's, its viewpoint should be spelled out as soon as possible and as unequivocally as possible. South Africa's businessmen would be much heartened by a bold constructive commitment of maximum co-operation.

Housing: the yawning cost-price gap

He can't afford to build for less and you can't afford to pay more. That spells hard times for the building industry

House ownership: arithmetic no longer adds up. As salary increases slip behind the rate of inflation the gap widens between what buyers can afford to buy and builders can afford to build and the sums start going awry. What used to be the "right" of every White South African to own his own home, and perhaps also to trade up to ever more lavish accommodation, is fast disappearing.

Double-digit inflation is playing havoc with personal savings: how is the young family to accumulate enough for a down-payment and transfer costs? The mortgage rate has climbed from a manageable 8.5% to an onerous 11.5%-12% in only three years. The cost of living is currently rising at a little over 11%, but building costs in the last three years have been increasing at 15%-18% pa.

At the same time replacement values (at which owners tend to insure their houses) are diverging from market values (at which a house can reasonably be expected to change hands). Particularly in the upper-price brackets, higher rates of personal tax, increasing maintenance costs and escalating municipal rates are pushing holding costs beyond the means of their owners. In the present atmosphere of both economic recession and political uncertainty, the supply of houses being put onto the market exceeds the demand for them.

This spells downward pressure on house prices. Yet the cost of replacing them still accelerates. This can only be bad news for the building industry.

Compounding building cost increases at a modest 10%, Schachat Cullum marketing director Blair Ewing points out, that, 25 years hence, a house which costs R25 000 today will cost R271 000; a R30 000 house R325 000; and a R40 000 house R433 000.

The myth that property always appreciates, in market terms, is dead. As Nortrustee's Peter Alexander has pointed out (FM September 3), there are numerous instances where deed-of-sale purchasers have been unable to afford to take over from liquidated builders and have simply walked away from their

AN IMPOSSIBLE DREAM?

Home acquisition costs are already frightening. Take a R6 000 stand, probably 1000 m² on the East Rand or Johannesburg's southern suburbs, and a building contract of R16 000 for an extremely modest home. After transfer costs and sundries of R1 000, the total package costs the buyer R23 000.

To purchase, he will need a 10% deposit of R2 300 and R1 000 in legal costs. So he needs another R19 700, of which the building society provides an R18 000 bond in terms of its lending limitations. The buyer is then R1 700 short which, if he finances it from his own pocket rather than a more expensive second bond, means that his initial outlay will be R5 000 in cash!

More typically, the stand costs R7 000, legal and sundry expenses will be around R1 200, and the building contract R20 000, putting the total package at R28 000. This provides a 110 m² house with three bedrooms, two bathrooms and a garage.

To qualify for an R18 000 bond, the buyer will have to find (including legal expenses) R10 200 cash. Alternatively he may have R5 000 and has to find R2 300 in a building society bond — which, over 20 years, will cost him R245 in monthly instalments. But the building society will not grant it if his monthly income is at least R980.

Alternatively, he might take an R18 000 first bond (R177 monthly over 25 years) and a R5 000 second bond (a further R75 monthly, making his total repayments R252) over five years. After five years, he will have to replace the capital value of the second bond by finding some R4 000 cash.

He might succeed in applying to the building society for a revaluation and for an increase in the size of his first bond. However, he is at risk in that the seller or second bondholder may repossess unless it has appreciated proportionately if the cash cannot be found.
Africans to be covered

The African Affairs Reporter

The African Insurance Brokers have agreed to insure the properties of the members of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce whose policies were cancelled following the widespread riots earlier this year.

The announcement by Mr. P. G. Gumede, a director of the African Bank, has brought relief to hundreds of African traders who have been running their shops without insurance coverage.

Insurance companies withdrew soon after the riots erupted in Johannesburg and since then the businessmen have been struggling to find new companies to insure their properties, but without any success.

Mr. Gumede was instructed by his organisation to negotiate with insurance companies on behalf of the members.

Overseas insurance companies were also contacted.

AfriBank will insure the shops and homes of businessmen, and also their motor cars.
Black
reforms:
action
urged

Labour Reporter
A prominent economist has called for urgent Government action to raise black expectations.

"It is now imperative for the Government to act on the calls from the responsible white elite," Professor P J Nieuwenhuisen of the Rand Afrikaans University said in an interview.

"If the Government fails to respond to the pleas of those who seek peace and stability, it will promote a despondency which can be as detrimental as economic sanctions."

The essential reforms which would eliminate the basis for black discontent did not require a scrapping of separate development, the professor said.

COSTLY REFORMS
Nor was it necessary to jeopardise the economy with the full introduction of more costly reforms. These could be staggered or postponed.

But provision for some change should be made in the next budget.

"Amendments to offensive legislation which no longer serves a useful purpose could be introduced swiftly and with even more dramatic effect," Professor Nieuwenhuisen said.
Homes for blacks

Hundreds of black employees of the brewing division of South African Breweries will have the chance to buy, build or improve their homes.

The South African Breweries have prepared a housing scheme which provides their workers with finance facilities, low interest subsidised loans, building plans and insurance.

The scheme is the result of a R1-million loan between South African Breweries and the Natal Building Society.

"One of the most stabilising factors in a man's life are a good job and home ownership," Mr. John Seton, general manager of the Breweries' northern provinces region, said today.

The said loans could be used in three ways: employees could use them to buy their existing homes, make renovations or improvements to them, or to build new homes.

In terms of the scheme, which will be available to about 800 employees throughout the Transvaal, the Free State, and the Northern Cape, home loans will be made available at an interest rate of 6.5 per cent — which is more than five per cent below the prevailing building society rate."
Soweto operating on a shoestring

JOHANNESBURG. — The West Rand Administration Board will enter the new year having to operate its administration of Soweto on a shoestring budget.

With about 7500 of its migrant workers engaged on capital works projects already laid off because of lack of funds and millions of rand's of damage to its property in Soweto, the board faces a year of austerity.

The main reason for the board's financial difficulties is due to the destruction during the unrest of its liquor and sorghum beer outlets. These have provided the bulk of the board’s revenue in past years.

"We will just have to cut our coat according to our cloth," Mr. J. C. de Villiers, chief director of the board, said this week.

He warned that capital expenditure was having to be cut and the board would have to operate on a shoestring budget during the coming year.

Mr de Villiers said that in the past, sales of liquor and of sorghum beer each provided revenue of approximately R20-million a year to the board.

However, liquor outlets had been almost completely destroyed and revenue from these had dropped to less than R1-million.

PRESENT CHALLENGE

"Sales of sorghum beer were now at about 70 percent of normal, and this revenue from this source was expected to drop to between R10-million and R15-million.

However, Mr de Villiers did strike an optimistic note on one issue. He said plans were still underway to provide electricity to all homes in Soweto.

STATEMENT

"This is a project which is still very much on the go, but at this stage I'm afraid that I cannot say anything." However, he added that an official statement may be made soon.

"The Government was urged last week by the deputy chairman of the board, Mr. C. Venter, to give more money to cover riot damage and rising costs in urban townships."
New party to be launched for urban Transkeians

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Democratic Party, under the leadership of detained Mr. Hector Neokazi, is to disassociate itself from all National Assembly politics and form a new party for urban Transkeians.

It was decided by many Democratic Party members in the urban areas of South Africa that we form a new party.

"We feel such a move is vital to cater for the interests and welfare of the Transkei refugees residing in South Africa," Mr. Koho said.

"Further, we are distancing ourselves from any political activity revolving around the National Assembly of Transkei, and regard the so-called New Democratic Party under Mr. J. Dika as a mere mouthpiece of the Transkei Government," Mr. Koho said.

Mr. Koho said that the Transkei Democratic Party executive members had not been detained, and that the move was confirmed by one of the two Transkei executive members, Mr. J. Dika.

It was learnt that the Chief Secretary of Tembland — a Transkei Democratic Party district — is aligned with the new party plan.

"Chief Secretary made arrangements to meet the Onderstepoort, Mr. S. Sebe, as a problem of Transkeians fleeing from the D.C. and Glen Grey districts to Suda has intensified," Mr. Koho said.

"Chief Secretary is concerned over the plight of these refugees and wants to concern himself with the problems of Transkeians in the urban areas.

Mr. Sebe said, "All of this had not been discussed yet by the Transkei Government, and that the government was willing to discuss the refugee problem with the refugees themselves.

Mr. Sebe said, "Chief Secretary is in the Transkei, and that he was not concerned about the refugees themselves."
BLACK HOUSING EAC Enquiry II

Government, anxious to channel private funds into Black housing, has appointed yet another committee - a small inter-departmental group chaired by Registrar of Financial Institutions Wynand Louw and with representatives from the Treasury, Community Development and Bantu Administration.

It is to report to the next meeting of the Economic Advisory Council in February on "possible sources and period of financing and the repayment conditions attached thereto" and on "the nature of the security which employers and other lenders can obtain when providing housing for Black employees".

This is the crux of the matter. Since the leasehold scheme for urban Blacks was first announced early in 1975, the private sector has time and again expressed its willingness to assist - only to become entangled in red tape from bureaucratic levers lighter than government representatives on the EAC. It took another committee, chaired by Community Development Secretary Louis Fouche, to point out to the EAC that financial "bottlenecks" stood in the way of meaningful private enterprise participation.

The construction of Black housing is an obvious way of stimulating the economy. The import content of housing is relatively low; there is an existing housing shortage and growing unemployment; and there is underutilised capacity in the depressed building industry. This the EAC has now recognised.

Let's hope the stage is finally set for real action.
Continuing confrontation?

Last week the *FM* reported on what the business community proposes doing to stave off further unrest. What is Pretoria planning to do?

**Next Thursday,** December 16, is the day when some sections of the White population commemorate their ancestors' military victory over the Zulus at the Battle of Blood River. Some might feel such celebrations would be in rather poor taste this year, particularly since the Day of the Covenant falls exactly six months after Soweto first gave vent to its rage, on June 16.

During those six months, there have been demonstrations against apartheid in at least 160 Black communities all over the country. Several hundred people are dead, millions of rands' worth of property has been damaged, between 3,000 and 6,000 people have been arrested, and about 400 are believed to be languishing in detention without trial.

As happened after Sharpeville, the current Black revolt has caused deep rumblings within the Afrikaner intellectual and religious establishment. The Nationalist Press has voiced grave disquiet at the country's political direction. Men like Professor Tjaart van der Walt of the Afrikaans Calvinistieke Beweging have warned that unless government introduces fundamental social change, more and more Afrikaners will not as Christians be able to support it much longer.

Piet Cillie of *Die Burger*, wearing his *Dawie* hat, has questioned the very basics of apartheid ideology, arguing that Africans outside the Bantustans must be given political rights in the common area.

So it's appropriate to review what changes have actually been made to policy, procedure and practice, and what the future holds.

Since June 16, Pretoria has made four concessions to Black demands:

- Reversal of the Afrikaans-in-schools decree.
- Suspension of the requirement that applicants for leases over houses must first become citizens of some or other Bantustan.
- The extension of the lease period from 30 years, as initially planned, to "in perpetuity"; and

- Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) Minister M C Botha's announcement in October that government is considering delegating limited powers of municipal self-government to "community councils" in the Black locations.

According to UBC chairman David Thebehali, they will be given responsibility for things like housing, schools, health, trading, policing, transport, welfare, sport and recreation. Responsibility for things like garbage collection will apparently be handed over by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board (WRB) to Black entrepreneurs.

And that's about it. While the UBCs will have more responsibilities, real power over the lives of people in the locations will remain, it seems, in the hands of the 22 Bantu Affairs Administration Boards (Baabs), which are, of course, merely the agents of BAD in Pretoria, some Baab officials have complained to the Cillic Commission. Indeed, Deputy BAD Minister Willem Cruywagen has ruled out the possibility of Blacks being appointed to the Baabs.

The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), for one, is not impressed. In a statement this week, it criticised the UBC for "falsely raising the expectations of our people ... The Black man is past the stage of accepting meaningless concessions. We do not want to be in charge of roads and rubbish. We want real and meaningful power to run our lives outside the system of apartheid."

While Dawie's remarks suggest that some members — albeit a tiny minority
work for peace

Barrett can see the which they delegate themselves a series of dramatic, bold, and bright gestures, with which they announce that they are about to take command of the system, as a new sort of collective. But for them, the situation is quite different. How could they be so sure that they are about to take command of the system? How can they be so sure that they will be able to do so? How can they be so sure that they will be able to do so without causing a great deal of damage and suffering?
This interview with PERCY QOBOZA, Editor of The World, was given to Howard Barrell of The Star’s Pretoria Bureau before Mr Qoboza’s questioning by Security Police yesterday. It is being published in two parts in place of his own regular column. The second part will appear next week.

Barrell: What sincerity do you grant business leaders who met recently to plan an improvement in black living standards, and how viable do you think their proposals are?

Qoboza: There has been a lot of comment among our people about the motives of the business community — whether it is a reaction to fear generated by the happenings of June 16, or a practical demonstration that the social conscience of the business sector has at last been awakened.

I don’t care what the motives are, I see this as a positive step by the business community, who must of necessity develop a social conscience and responsibility towards the people who have kept the wheels of industry rolling, sometimes under the most appalling conditions.

I welcome their involvement in this field. I believe they can play a decisive and admirable role in accelerating the pace of change and in influencing the Government to move far faster than it has been doing.

I can see so much that the business community can achieve outside the arena of government policy to defuse the situation, and develop South Africa into the country it should be — where all races can develop a common nationality, where merit and not colour becomes the deciding factor.
Botha promises urban blacks wider powers

PRETORIA — The government is to give urban blacks more autonomy in running their affairs in white urban areas, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M.C. Botha, said yesterday.

He promised legislation would be prepared to give them greater managerial and administrative powers.

"This step is partly a positive result of the discussions which the homeland leaders had at the beginning of last year with myself and the Prime Minister in Cape Town," he said.

Another matter flowing from the discussions the Premier had with the homeland leaders was the movement of blacks, including influx control.

Mr. Botha said the government has decided to review the entire matter with the homeland leaders next year. The intention was to simplify the procedure and to modernise it because the relationship between the people in the homelands and their compatriots in the urban areas could never be underestimated.

Mr. Botha said the riots had delayed the granting of wider powers to elected bodies.

"This matter would definitely have progressed quicker if it had not been for the riots during which so many human lives and so much property and means had been squandered unnecessarily.

"Those who had been responsible for the riots or had taken part in them probably do not realise that the property destroyed or damaged in the process had been built with funds which came directly or indirectly from the pockets of the residents themselves, and that the replacement or repair of the destroyed property will have to be financed in the same manner.

"It is regrettable that the agitators and others concerned do not realise how they harm their own people and communities with the riots, as well as the orderly progress which is continuously being planned in various fields," Mr. Botha said. — DDC-SAFA.
White brothers,

Think how you can save your country and your continent.

I know that you have no contact with the countries in the southern regions. The news from those countries is not as reliable as the news from your own country. You may think that you are safe from the problems that exist in your country. But I want you to know that you are not safe.

I know that you may think that the problems in your country are not as serious as the problems in the southern regions. But I want you to know that the problems in your country are just as serious as the problems in the southern regions.

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people who continue to use the communist bogey as an excuse to get out of their responsibility in the arena of human dignity and preservation and advancement of civil liberties.

This much I know and more. I know, for instance, about the deep rooted resentment and bitterness when people discriminate against you on the basis of your colour. I know that you are proud to be Black because Black is beautiful.

I know that you know that Black is not inferior but equal to White. yellow or what-have-you; provided there are equal opportunities for showing what Black can do and achieve when given those opportunities.

I know you have always wondered what would happen if people got to heaven and found that God is Black.

I know you have always wondered how people could possibly go to Church on Sunday and sing “In Christ we are one” when they spend six days of the week furiously turning the unity of brotherhood into shambles by hammering away at those things that divide us instead of uniting us.

I know it has amazed you to find people paying lip service to the sanctity of the rule of law, when their everyday actions—like detention without trial and banning—are a prostitution of every cardinal principle of the rule of law upon which our Western system of democracy is based.

I know it has always surprised you that a country that violently protests to be anti-communist can engage and pursue policies that make communism attractive to many people. By equating the actions and intentions of the good man who believes in the sacredness of human dignity, with communism, they are in fact telling simple minds that communism is a good thing after all.

By attacking certain churches and church leaders and organisations like the Christian Institute and others, I know you surprise you because they are bent on destroying the only institution where the spirit of brotherhood and reconciliation can actively be promoted.

I know it has amazed you to listen to people glibly talking about the sanctity of marriage and how the institute must be preserved, when they systematically divide and break up families under the guise of influx control and migratory labour.

I know how offended you are when people generalise and describe you as a people, who are basically criminals, when the socio-economic deprivation they subject you to turns you to crime whatever racial group you may be.

I know you are tolerant people. I know you are beautiful people. I know you love your country passionately. I know you have the capacity to pursue the truth, no matter how bitter it may be.

Finally, in the words of the late Dr Martin Luther King, "I know you shall overcome, deep in my heart, I know we shall overcome."

And in the same vein that great civic leader also echoed your sentiments correctly when he also added: "Not only will we win our freedom, we shall so appeal to your hearts and consciences we will win you in the process. And our victory will be a double victory."

So when you reflect this Christmas, think of how you can save your White brothers from the chains of fear. Take them along to a new South Africa where man will be man irrespective of the colour of his skin or the colour of his eyes. Or the length of his hair.

They need your help. They need your guidance. Help them, for our children’s sake. Above all, for South Africa’s sake. May the Star of Bethlehem shine on you tonight, and tomorrow think of these things.
Upheavals, but settlers come

Labour Reporter

South Africa's economic downturn and the recent political upheavals on the sub-continent failed to turn the tide of immigration during the first three quarters of this year.

The outflow of 208 professional people in September was more than twice that of September 1973 when 98 professionals left the country.

But the total emigration figures, though rising, amount to a mere trickle compared with the inflow.

The Star approached the Department of Immigration for details amid reports that increasing numbers of professional men are leaving the country and fears that emigration could jeopardise chances of job creation for the estimated 600,000 black unemployed.

A spokesman for the department said South Africa had 27,450 immigrants during the first nine months of this year compared with 30,040 during the same period last year.

During the first three quarters of this year, 12,261 people left the country compared with 7,485 during that period last year.

DEPENDANTS

Only 3,789 of those who left were economically active, the rest being dependants, and these included 1,520 professional men, 200 in managerial and administrative jobs, 700 clerks, 200 salesmen and 1,100 in manufacturing and construction jobs.

Emigration was 1,220 in July, 1,312 in August and 1,461 in September.
teaching official news

Not enough, says...
Call to Vorster on influx control

ON THE EVE of Mr Vorster's talks with eight homeland leaders in Cape Town this week, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport called for softer measures and "greater discretion" in the application of influx control.

In its main editorial, the newspaper said that, after Coloured people, urban Blacks had become the country's most painful problem.

The five million urban Blacks "could not be described as South Africa's happiest people but their situation could not be blamed entirely on the Whites, the Government or the policy of separate development, as many people wanted to do. There was, however, no doubt that urban Blacks had legitimate grievances.

IDLERS

There were, for instance, measures which they opposed but which, in their own interests, could not be removed. One of these was influx control.

"It would be stupid to simply throw open our cities to all who wish to come. There are already hundreds of thousands of idlers in the Black townships."

"But we believe that the measures can be considerably softened, and applied with greater discretion," Rapport said.

"The Government had indicated recently that another grievance, the restrictions on Black traders in Black townships, would be reviewed.

MONOPOLY

"At the moment, White shopkeepers have a sort of monopoly on the most important trade with Blacks, because Black traders may sell only essential goods (food)."

Rapport regarded this as a discriminatory measure which had nothing to do with avoiding friction and said the measure could be scrapped.

The greatest question remains, "the rights of property ownership and political rights for the urban Blacks. Some very deep thought will have to be given to this question."
New deal for urban Blacks

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—Important changes in living and working conditions of urban Blacks have been foreshadowed by yesterday's marathon summit conference between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the eight homeland leaders in Cape Town.

Three concessions being contemplated by the Government appear especially significant:

- A form of leasehold for Blacks in White areas (but not land ownership) is to be considered sympathetically;
- Homeland criticism of restrictions on Black trading rights in urban areas have been acknowledged by the Prime Minister to be valid. Legislation and regulations on the subject will be reconsidered; and
- A new attempt to work out a better system than the present influx control machinery will be made. Homeland leaders will appoint three representatives to sit down with officials of the Department of Bantu Administration to investigate hardships and try to work out a better system.

Though agreeing to a new influx control investigation, Mr Vorster said there was no alternative to influx control and it could not be abolished.

He rejected a suggestion that Soweto gain the status of a homeland, but Mr Bantu gained agreement with a suggestion that consideration be given to merging existing urban Bantu councils with councils representing homeland governments in the urban areas to form a new body with greater powers and responsibilities.
Janson pass law views challenged

Staff Reporter

TWO UNIVERSITY lecturers yesterday challenged the views of Mr Pent Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, that pass laws were necessary for the protection of urban Africans.

Mr Janson told the Rand Daily Mail that an uncontrolled influx of unskilled Africans from rural areas would constitute a threat to urban Africans in that they would be willing to sell their labour more cheaply, and so undercut the living standards of Africans already in urban areas.

Dr Francis Wilson, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town, disagreed.

While there might be an argument for influx control laws in the abstract, what actually prevailed in South Africa were pass laws designed to buttress the migrant labour system, Dr Wilson said.

THREAT

Far from being a protection for urban Africans, the pass law migrant labour network was actually a threat. Under it, employers could get all the cheap labour they wanted in the form of migrant labourers, Dr Wilson said.

He went on to distinguish between influx control and pass laws, regarded as one and the same thing in official National Party circles.

Influx control kept the supply of labourers from rural areas consistent with work opportunities in the cities, but did not prevent a man from bringing his family into the city to live with him once he had a job, he said.

Pass laws allowed men or women into the cities as contract labourers only, it forbade them from bringing their families with them.

Apart from providing employers in the cities with a plentiful supply of contract labourers, the pass laws threatened urban Africans in another way, Dr Wilson continued.

Huge single-sex hostels were an inequitable consequence of the pass law migrant labour system. No family man in his right mind would want to live in the midst of enormous hostels.

RATIO

To illustrate his point, Dr Wilson quoted the situation in the Western Cape townships of Langa and Nyanga.

The ratio of sexually mature people in Langa at the end of 1973 was nearly 25 000 men to less than 2,973 women. Nyanga was relatively better off — more than 10 000 to 2,800 women.

Dr David Welsh, senior lecturer in African government at the University of Cape Town, yesterday disputed the contention that urban townships would be swamped by rural Africans if influx control was abolished.

Port Elizabeth was not a proclaimed area subject to influx control, as defined by the Government, until 1962. But despite the rapid growth of its African population during the war years it did not experience an abnormality acute housing shortage.
The unique situation of Blacks in South Africa has made market research into their habits of movement and mobility more complex. Their world of movement does not merely lead to a different pattern from that of Whites but to different causations and variability among Blacks themselves.

"This is one of the main reasons for coming from preliminary results of a scientific market research survey measuring certain mobility factors in our country," says Mr. Brian Copland, a market research consultant in England, who is in South Africa on the research, which, begun three months ago, is well advanced.

Mr. Copland is the inventor of the Copland Shopper Model, a mathematical model which relates traffic to movement patterns and mensurates how frequently people will use an outdoor advertising campaign.

Third visit

"Tell me the population in an area and I will tell you what its movement will be and how to place advertising," said Mr. Copland, who is on his third visit to South Africa and analysing the findings of the survey using certain operational techniques which he has developed.

"If you want to reach 90 per cent of the adult population in an area for an advertising campaign, then this research will tell you how many persons to distribute your notices in handbags, etc.," he said.

"With Whites you can do this, but it is more difficult to handle the White market," he said.

The research does not deal with the kind of messages that should be put in advertising, but with the difference in the population. It is based on the "opportunities for movement," what is said on billboards and posters is for the advertising, which "rests on the knowledge they have of the psychology of the market," said Mr. Copland.

The research so far has been into the Black and White markets and the extent to which they are encouraged to move.

The traffic factor varies according to the size of a town and its population, and the variation is similar for South African Whites as for people in Europe or America. The Black patterns of movement are not always regular or clearly predictable as those of the White or Black markets in other parts of Africa.

The irregularities in the Black market would seem to be a product of existing arrangements. It is impossible to a conclusion that such patterns are necessarily stable, and in the same way that the traffic factors are the result of the way certain factors are used, so they can be changed and varied to suit the needs of the situation.

Complicated

"The world of movement is, of course, complicated by the fact that it is not permitted to a White to do anything that a White does not. This brings the problem of the variability of the Black market.

"The two markets, the White and the Black, do not necessarily follow the same patterns, and in some cases they have been studied in other parts of Africa, and in other cases, they have been studied in other parts of the world.

"When you look at the White market, you will find that it is very similar to that of the Black market, with the exception that the Black market is larger, and more complex.

"Consequences

"The situation does not merely hold for different patterns of movement, but also for the population, which is more variable, and, of course, the population itself is more variable. This brings the problem of the variability of the Black market.

Mr. Copland believes that the results of the research will enable people to consider the consequences of the situation. The unintended consequences of the data gathered and analyzed could have far-reaching implications for the future of the Black market in South Africa.
BLACK ROLE

A committee under the chairmanship of Sam Mosuwenyane, President of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, has decided that the Black man's share in the economy and the problems of Black businessmen in urban areas (and in the homelands) needs further study.

ASSOCOM, the AHI and BENBO are all involved. Accordingly, to get certain basic information, the Bureau of Market Research has been asked to undertake a study on the attitudes of Blacks towards Black businesses, and on the role on the Black man in the South African economy.

The Small Business Advisory Bureau has also been asked to make a study of the problems of the Black businessman in South Africa. It is hoped that these studies will be finalised by mid-year.
Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

"How many Bantu were removed to their homelands from the metropolitan areas of (a) the Witwatersrand, (b) the Cape Peninsula, (c) Pretoria, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth and (f) Bloemfontein during 1974."

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(a) 978.
(b) 1161.
(c) 5864.
(d) 2784.
(e) 7.
(f) 301.
21 Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

In respect of which areas in South Africa have Urban Bantu Councils been constituted to date.

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

Urban Bantu Councils have up to date been established in respect of the following 24 areas:

Cape Province
Guguletu Residential Area, Cape Town
Grahamstown
Uitenhage

Transvaal
Alberton
Carletonville
Benoni
Boksburg
Erasmia
Johannesburg
Krugersdorp
Nigel
Ogies
Roodepoort
Standerton
Vereeniging
Witbank

Natal
Durban

O.F.S.
Bethlehem
Bloemfontein
Kroonstad
Parys
Onderstepoort
Virginia
Welkom
Sports facilities in certain Bantu townships.

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

(1) What sports facilities are available to the residents of Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu, Mdantsane, Soweto, Thembisa, Mamelodi, Sebokeng, Umlazi and Kwa Mashu, respectively;

(2) whether any further facilities have been planned for any of these townships; if so, (a) which townships and (b) what facilities.

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

1. Langa:
   Two rugby fields; three soccer fields; three tennis courts; five cricket fields; one community hall for indoor recreation.

2. Nyanga:
   Two rugby fields; two soccer fields; one tennis court; one community hall for indoor recreation.

3. Guguletu:
   Two rugby fields; five soccer fields; three community halls for indoor recreation; two tennis courts.

4. Mdantsane:
   Three rugby fields; one rugby stadium; eleven tennis courts; two soccer fields; three cricket fields; one swimming bath; one community hall for indoor recreation.

5. Soweto:
   Six swimming baths; one hundred and twelve soccer fields; five pavilions; eleven community halls for indoor recreation; five rugby fields; four athletic tracks; two cycling tracks; forty-eight tennis courts; twelve cricket fields; one bowling green; seventeen softball fields; one hundred and five basketball fields; fifteen volleyball fields (outdoor); two golf courses.

6. Thembisa:
   One rugby field; sixteen soccer fields; two golf courses; one athletic track; one softball field; twenty-four basketball fields.

7. Mamelodi:
   Thirteen soccer fields; one soccer stadium; six tennis courts; two softball fields; one athletic track; one cycling track.

8. Sebokeng:
   Twelve soccer fields; one soccer stadium.

9. Umlazi:
   Five soccer fields; one soccer stadium; one golf course; six tennis courts; one swimming bath; one athletic track.

10. Kwa Mashu:
    Six netball fields; one soccer field; one swimming bath; one pavilion.

(2) Planned facilities:

1. Langa:
   One soccer stadium; two cricket fields.

2. Mdantsane:
   One athletic track; two rugby fields; one stadium; two soccer fields; one golf course; one swimming bath; one cricket field; ten tennis courts.

3. Soweto:
   One swimming bath; forty soccer fields; extensions to five existing pavilions; two community halls for indoor recreation; twenty tennis courts and one clubhouse; two cricket fields; two bowling greens; two softball fields; fifty basketball fields; two volleyball fields (outdoor); four hockey fields.

4. Thembisa:
   One soccer field; one pavilion; one swimming bath; one athletic track.

5. Mamelodi:
   Three tennis courts; one community hall for indoor recreation; two bowling greens; four soccer fields; one golf course.
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<th>Bantu male/female adult/children resident in certain Bantu townships/areas</th>
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<td>Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:</td>
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<td>What are the estimated numbers of Bantu (a) (i) male and (ii)</td>
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<td>years, who are resident in (i) Zwelitsha,</td>
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<td>(ii) Mdantsane, (iii) Umjar, (iv) Kwa Mzimba, (v) Gia Ranaka,</td>
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<td>(vi) Malapane, and (vii) Temba.</td>
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<td>The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION</td>
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A housing time-bomb

Which will come first? Enough Black housing or a social eruption? It's a race against time

White South Africans, it is rightly claimed, are among the best housed people in the world. But what of Black South Africans?

Mr Vorster took a giant step forward when he recently opened the door to some form of leachold for urban Africans (FM January 31). A month or so earlier Planning Secretary Piet Rautenbach had pulled the covers off the outline of a plan for a huge Coloured and Indian housing scheme southwest of Johannesburg that may ultimately house 350 000. Yet other ambitious schemes are being planned.

The overall picture, however, is far from bright. Indeed, Mr A H du Plessis, the Minister of Community Development, confirms that the Coloured and Indian housing shortages are "grave".

The logistics of Black housing run like this. The various local authorities, including (in the case of African housing outside the Homelands) the 22 Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, submit schemes to Community Development. With each scheme is an application for funds.

The schemes are considered and approved by the National Housing Commission, a statutory arm of Community Development. The Department Secretary then allocates the required funds from his overall budget, which is agreed by the Minister of Finance and the Cabinet.

Probably the most urgent aspect of the problem is Coloured housing in the Western Cape (FM November 15). Reporting at the end of 1972, Prof S P Cilliers of Stellenbosch found that 314623 Coloureds, 41% of the Coloured population of the area, lacked adequate housing. This backlog had been shaved by a mere 1.1% by January 1974. In Parliament last month Du Plessis admitted to a shortfall Republic-wide of 61 300 Coloured houses.

This depressing picture is not unique. An official of the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Division says Coloured housing is "proportionately just as bad as in the Cape". Coloured families on the waiting list in October 1973 numbered 3600; now there are over 4 300.

Many Coloureds are attracted to the Transvaal by better jobs and higher wages, only to discover that there is no accommodation. This is likely to continue, says Community Development's regional representative.

Approved plans provide for the construction of only 4 500 units for Coloureds by January 1977 in Johannesburg. Enough to eliminate the backlog and ease overcrowding but too few to allow for normal increase and future influx.

Even if planning for the new scheme outlined by Rautenbach were to start immediately, building could not begin for at least three years, says Dr E J James, chief officer of the Johannesburg Coloured and Asian Division.

Adding to the backlog are Group Areas removals. Ronald Webb of Tucua recently estimated that 25% of the Coloured population has been relocated as a result of the Act. While many came from slums they, like the homeless, require rehousing.

The African housing situation in the common areas is not much better. Take Durban's Cato Manor. In what has been termed a "Group Areas blander", the Minister of the Interior in 1959 declared Cato Manor "White" and began removing 50 000 Africans. Now, because of the housing shortage, homeless Coloureds have been allowed in.

Waiting lists, especially for African houses, are notoriously misleading. The lists, from which all projections of future housing needs are made, are nothing more than conservative estimates of the shortfall. Many never sign up for a house. A family, or part of it, may be in the area illegally; it may not "qualify" for accommodation; or its members may be ignorant of the procedures required.

Outside the Homelands, an African qualifies for a house only if he
- Is married;
- Is over 21;
- Was born and has resided since birth continuously in the area, or has worked continuously in the area for 10 years for one employer, or 15 years for more than one.

Among those ineligible are women with children, who do not qualify as heads of households. They must attempt to secure lodgers' permits; there are now 10 500 such permits issued for Johannesburg's African areas and an unknown number of illegal boarders. Some widows are allowed, on appeal, to remain in their late husband's house.

Even officialdom cannot agree on how much housing is needed. For example Mathys Wilsnach, Director of Housing for the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board — the body responsible for all African housing in the Johannesburg area — points to a shortfall of 5 460 units.

"But these are the ones we're obliged to build. This 'primary list' is made up of those families qualified for housing under Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. Another 8 900 — on our 'secondary list' — are legally resident, but do not yet meet the Act's requirements."

So there are at least 14 160 African families in and around Johannesburg in need of housing. Others agree with this figure: Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash and Will Carr, former head of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Department, for example.

Yet the administrative control officer of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria assures the FM that the "most up-to-date figures" indicate an immediate need for only 7 000 houses.

When official estimates diverge so widely, is it any wonder that their plight is regarded as less than critical?

Other examples of one hand not
knowing what the other is doing: Dr Selma Browde, Prog MPC, toured Soweto recently and observed the grossly overcrowded conditions.

"Many homes become hostels by night, with lodgers laying down bedrolls in every room. These aren't illegal boarders either. Most I spoke to have every right to be in Soweto."

One local official told her "virtually all houses in Soweto are overcrowded."

Yet Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Board, evinced surprise when presented with the evidence. "My officials haven't told me of this. I'll make a note of it." Dr Browde told the FM: "To say I was amazed at Mr Mulder's lack of knowledge of these appalling conditions is an understatement."

Frustration in Soweto is so high, she feels, that "one incident could set it off. If there's no substantial increase in the new budget for Soweto and other urban ghettos as well - the citizens of Johannesburg must act to defuse this powderkeg on their doorstep. The government just doesn't realise it's faced with an emergency."

Overcrowding is clearly not limited to Soweto. The East Rand Board was warned by M P Kotze, outgoing Mayor of Springs, last November, that there would be "big trouble" unless a crash housing programme for Africans in Kwa Thema, was carried out. There were 277 people crammed into 4-bedroom houses in some cases, he said.

The shortfall of African housing in PE is reported to be a staggering 26 800 units. To alleviate it, the Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board announced in February a R45,6m 5-year plan to provide houses and services for 500 000 Africans.

The problem in Durban is equally serious. Recently Mayor Dixey Adams said Durban would have to provide 25 homes each working day for the next 15 years to meet the needs of its Africans. Columnists there should Africans would need 31 000 homes and 120 000 hostel beds over this period. And, said Adams, there was a backlog of 20 000 homes for Indians.

Mr J B Patel, president of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, puts the figure at 27 000. That the official government figure is only 7 868 again illustrates the inadequacies of waiting lists.

There is general agreement in Opposition and liberal circles that African home ownership in the common areas outside the Homelands would make for a more stable community. However, apartheid ideology has, at least until Mr Vorster's words of hope, prevented this. According to Sabra chief, Dr Chris Jooste, it is "futile" to pursue this line of argument. Those interested should direct their efforts towards "helping the Bantu have his own home in the Homeland."

This line of thought, which Dr Jooste may now feel obliged to abandon in view of the PM's voltea face, blandly ignores the fact that most Blacks live and work in the common areas.

There are two other obstacles:

- Inflation, with its rising construction costs, has affected decision-making here as elsewhere; in Lenasia, for example, a house which cost R4 460 in 1971 today costs R7 200.
- Land is a problem which is often glossed over on the assumption that there is enough for the country's 24m inhabitants. Yet local authorities are increasingly forced to think in terms of greatly improved land utilisation schemes and high-density housing.

Housing, experts argue, must be put on a mass-production basis, after a careful assessment has been made of the basic needs of the people to be housed. This falls far short of what is usually done: the mere provision, sometimes, of physical accommodation.

Johannesburg's land allocation backlog for Coloured housing has been eased by recent proclamations, and Community Development Secretary Louis Fouche notes hopefully that "within five years we'll wipe it out". Durban also faced a similar land problem: the Mayor said too little had been zoned under the Group Areas Act for Coloured housing until two years ago.

The black housing shortfall has a number of serious social implications is clear. Crime, alcoholism, rent-gouging of illegal — and legal — boarders, family instability and promiscuity are some of the "cultural universals" flowing from overcrowded and inadequate conditions.

Government officials maintain that the problem is implementation, not resources. "A substantial proportion of the money is there — but money is not really the problem," notes Wilsman.

"There are simply too few hands to do the work. While the West Rand Board have our own building teams, which turn out 35 houses per week. How can we get to 70?"

Yet goodwill alone won't house SA's homeless. If housing is not voluntarily given top priority soon, a social eruption will, sooner or later, see that it is.

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**WHEN HOME'S A KAFKA CASTLE**

**Housing the poor** is clearly the first priority. But what about the Black middle income group?

"It's a horrible state of affairs," laments Wilby Baswa, senior industrial relations officer of Roberts Construction. "If you're Black, you move into the house that's available and that's it."

Blacks point to a demotivational problem: why work hard and advance if you are so restricted? Urban Blacks are not permitted to move at will; given the housing shortage, most consider themselves lucky to have a house at all.

Nor may they build, even though stands are available — in Soweto's Orlando Extension, for example. Self-building was halted on instructions from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development at the beginning of 1968.

Baqua: "It's humiliating. I often have guests from overseas. Where can I take them? After getting them permits, which is bad enough, I'm embarrassed to take them home. The toilet's not even attached to the house."

Other problems arise from the non-differentiation of neighbourhoods. Laurie Hall, personnel manager of South African Associated Newspapers, calls for "economically segregated" housing, as it exists for Whites.

"A man with money and status should be able to separate himself from his subordinates."

The UBC spokesman agrees. "Often success causes hatred among neighbours. The others resent what they take as 'trying for White'. Housing discrimination should be made, if only to protect successful Blacks."

At present, there are no official plans to build better Black housing. As West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board housing director, Mathys Wilsman, puts it, "We'd rather build ten houses at R650 than two at R3 500."

Let's hope the principle of leasehold is the breakthrough needed to make better class housing for higher-income Blacks a practical possibility.

Time is short.
MIGRANT LABOUR

Probing the problems

A two-man team of senior Bantu Administration officials has invited comments and suggestions for a study of migrant labour which they are conducting.

The team, under Johannesburg's Bantu Affairs Commissioner Frans du Randt (seconded to the Department of Bantu Administration in Pretoria for the purpose), has been commissioned to look into the system of migrant labour with special reference to the mining industry, larger employers (such as Iscor), and the Western Cape.

Du Randt told the FM it would make a comparative study of migrant labour in another country, probably West Germany. The first phase of the study, he said, would also involve drawing attention to archaic aspects of legislation — with a view to possible amendment or overhaul.

Documents on file are to be studied and consultations held with other government departments, with Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, and employee organisations and organised labour. As the FM went to press, Du Randt and his colleague, Mr W Kruger of Bantu Administration, were due to meet officials of the Chamber of Mines.

Du Randt added that certain Black workers would also be approached. He has already had discussions with several mine employees.

The study should be completed in about four month's time and will then be submitted to Willem Cruywagen, the newly-appointed third Deputy Minister in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Du Randt said the question of a formal "charter" for migrant workers, as suggested by Deputy Minister Punt Janson (part of whose responsibilities have now been handed over to Cruywagen) was "still a long way off. There are a great many loose ends to be tied up first". Cruywagen is convalescing at the moment, and is not expected back at his desk before the beginning of May.

Those wishing to submit representations on the migrant labour system to Du Randt should send them to the Secretary for Bantu Administration, PO Box 1684, Pretoria, 0001.
Town Blacks lose in numbers game

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The percentage increase of Africans living in the homelands was nearly double that of their kin-
men living in White-controlled South Africa between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, according to
Professor Flippie Smit of the University of South Africa.

Professor Smit's calculations - disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday - come as Parliament considers
proposals to partially con-

solidate the homelands into an area constituting some 13 per cent of South Africa.

But Professor Smit does not believe that the rising population of the homelands in itself reinforces the plea
by African leaders for a larger share of the land.

His calculations show that the homeland population increased by 70 per cent between 1960 and 1970 -
against an increase of some 38 per cent for the African population in White-controlled South Africa.

The more rapid increase of the homeland population was due to boundary changes, resettlement pro-
grammes and better census techniques rather than the "voluntary return of Bantu," Professor Smit said.

According to the 1970 census nearly 7 million Africans were de facto residents of the homelands - or 47 per
cent of the total population as against 38 per cent at the previous census.

But, argued Professor Smit, the increase, for whatever reasons, did not make the African case for more
land irresistible.

"Just to add more land because the homeland population density has increased makes no sense," he said.

To support his argument further, Professor Smit, professor of geography at Unisa, quoted figures for the Trans-
keld and Botswana. With a pop-
ulation density of more than 50 people per square km the per capita income for the Transkeld was more
than R70 a year. Equivalent figures for Botswana were two people per sq km and R50.

But that did not mean Professor Smit thought there was no case for better con-
solidation of the homelands through the addition of more
territory.

EASIER

From the "geo-political" viewpoint there was a case for better consolidation that was contained in the propos-
als before Parliament. It would make the homelands easier to administer and give them a better chance of be-
coming viable political units.

Mr. Gavin Masafu, of the University of Natal, agreed with Professor Smit that an increasing population - and
rising population density did not necessarily mean more land should be given to the homelands.

What was needed was detailed studies of particular homelands - their populations, growth trends, resour-
ces and so on - and only then could a proper assessment be made of whether the land resources were ade-
quate.
Bantu Sport and Recreation Fund

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

(1) Whether any sums have been contributed to the Bantu Sport and Recreation Fund since 25 September 1974; if so, what total amount;

(2) whether any money has been allocated since that date for sporting and recreational facilities; if so, (a) in what areas and (b) what amounts were allocated in each area for each type of facility.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, R49 750.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b)

Eastern Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board area:
R15 000 to develop a soccer and athletics complex at Kanyamazane.

Central Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board area:
R4 809 for improvements to tennis courts and club house at Atteridgeville.

Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board area:
R2 000 for improvements to cricket facilities at Langa.

Diamond Fields Bantu Affairs Administration Board area:
R28 500 for a soccer and athletics stadium.
Urban townships threat to whites says Prog

DURBAN — Urban black townships were causing a crisis situation in South Africa which threatened the well-being of whites and blacks, Mr Rene de Villiers, Progressive Party MP for Parktown, said here. 

Addressing a Progressive Party meeting in Pinetown, Mr De Villiers said in Soweto alone there were 17 000 families, comprising 80 000 people, who were homeless. 

"It is a crisis of housing, a crisis of crime — Soweto has three murders a day — and a crisis of living," he said. 

Influx control had failed because it was a sin against economics and ham-strung development. 

"It is no use Mr Punt Jansen threatening white employers who engaged blacks illegally," Mr De Villiers said, referring to a speech made in the Assembly last week by the Deputy-Minister of Bantu Administration. 

"He must provide an answer to the situation where employers need workers and workers need jobs, but the government refuses to allow the two to come together." 

He warned it was extremely dangerous for the government to move people who had jobs out of the urban areas to places where there were no jobs and no accommodation. 

He launched a strong attack on the budget, which, he said, gave a pauper amount to black education. 

"Consider there are four million whites and 21 million blacks in South Africa. 

The whites get R27 million for education and the blacks R522 000. 

That means three times as much money is spent on white education than on black education," Mr De Villiers said. 

Similarly, while suicides for the blind, deaf, cripples and cerebral paralysed in the white community amount to R11.8 million, the figure for blacks is only R1.2 million. 

"You may not know, our defence budget is R3.8 million a day," Mr De Villiers said. 

"Surely we could use this amount more profitably and give everyone a country they would be proud to defend," he said. 

The government's policy was dangerous when put into practice. Referring to recent outbreaks of violence at the Hartleyvale and the Rand Stadium, Mr De Villiers said it was inevitable when blacks were pitted against blacks — or blacks against brown — the chances of trouble must always be high. 

"Wherever possible white and black should play with one another and not against one another," he said. 

R2.6m a day on defence.
Chief Directors/Directors of Bantu Administration Boards

18. Dr. G. F. Jacobs asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many (a) Chief Directors and (b) Directors of Bantu Administration Boards have been appointed to date;

(2) (a) what is the basic salary range and (b) in each case what other allowances or benefits are paid to these officials.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education:

(1) (a) 22.

(b) 98.

(2) (a) Chief Director: R13 200—R15 600 per annum.
    Directors: R9 900—R14 400 per annum.

(b) Transport allowance, housing allowance or housing subsidy where applicable. Subsistence and travelling allowance.
Improvement to houses for Bantu

189. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) What is the latest year for which additions to houses occupied by Bantu have been approved and (b) how many housing plans were approved during that year;

(2) for which improvements to houses are Bantu occupants liable;

(3) whether a maximum is placed on the compensation paid for improvements when houses have to be vacated; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the maximum;

(4) whether occupants who have made improvements without approved building plans are entitled to compensation on vacating their houses.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) (a) Bantu tenants may still improve houses occupied by them in urban Bantu residential areas at their own expense with the prior approval of Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

(b) Falls away.

(2) All improvements approved of in terms of (1)(a).

(3) No, no compensation is payable by Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, but tenants vacating houses are at liberty to dispose of the improvements at a price to be agreed upon with the new tenants.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(4) See (3) above.
Swart huisbesit toegelaat

Van Ons Parlementêre Redaksie

NAARSKAP vir swartmense in hul stedelike woonbuurte in blanke gebiede sal in die toekoms weer toe-,
it het die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha, gister in die Volksraad

Dit ontwikkeling, wat ook geld vir die besit van sakegeboue en persele wat gebruik word deur swart
geneesheere en ander beroepsbou en die "n treffende
genboring van die positiewe verloop van die dialoog
'tussen die tuislandregierings en die Suid-Afrikaanse
regiering", het min. Botha gesê.

Ander toegewinge raak die
handelsregie van swart mense
in blanke gebiede.

Die Minister, wat die debat
oor 'n begrotingsposte ingelê
het, het 'n aankondiging
in die Regerings-antwoord
op sekere vragen wat die tuis-
landleiers op 22 Januarie in
samebreking tot die Reger-
ing gerig het.

Aangehulp

Die goeie resultate wat
deur dié konstruktiewe dialo-
goevering opgedra is,
werd bewys van die Regering
de opregte bedoeling om,
etro traan op sy beginsel en
beleid, steeds met nóg uitbrei-
ding vorendag te kom," het
min. Botha gesê.

"Daar sal van die Regering
se kant af altyd vordering
wees as koers gehou word
volgens die Regering se begin-
sels, te meer nog as ons aan-
gehelp word deur dialoog op
'n vriendelike grondslag,
soos in hierdie geval."

"Oor huisienaarsskap het hy
gesê: "Die gebruik wat tot
einde 1967, bestaan het en
toe bestaan is, naamlik dat
kwalifiserende Bantoes die
huisenaarsskap van huise in stede-
like swart-woongebiede kon
regenerêreer. "Waarom die reg
van 'n huisie, wat staan op die grond
van die woonbuurtie?" - sal weer
op, bepaalde voorwaardes, in
werking gestel word."

"Daar sal in die betreklik
nabye toekoms, ingeplank word.
Sekere administratiewe voor-
bereiding moet uiteraard eers
getrof word. Die datum sal
aangeteken word.

Gekoop.
Urban Blacks can now

by BERNARDO WESSELS
Political Correspondent

BLACKS will be able to
own their own homes in
White South Africa on a
10-year lease basis.

This was one of the two
concessions announced
by the Government yester-
day for South Africa's urban
Bantu millions.

Spelling out the relaxations
in Government policy for
Blacks, the Minister of
Army, Administration and
Development, Mr. M. C. Bo-
the, also announced that:
- Blacks will be able to be-
queath or sell their houses,
although the site on which
they are built remains munici-
pal property.
- Traders will be allowed to
deal in a wider range of com-
modities, establish more than
one type of business, and en-
ter into partnerships.
- Doctors and other profes-
sional people will be able to
possess their own consulting
rooms and offices in Black
residential areas.

The new deal is a direct
result of the discussions in
January between the Prime
Minister, the Bantu Adminis-
tration Ministers, and the
homeland leaders.

It is clearly aimed at re-
moving some of the major
points of resentment suf-
fered by Blacks in urban areas
and raised on their behalf at
the January meeting.

Mr. Botha announced the
concessions at the start of
the debate on his department
and said the new home own-
ership scheme would mean
a return to the position exist-
ing until 1957.

Blacks who qualified to
be in urban areas would, un-
der specified conditions,
again be able to buy the
right of occupation of houses
on land belonging to the
local authorities.

This would allow a "up-
lifted" Black person to build
his own house on an undeve-
loped site in a Black resi-
dential area, or acquire a
house that had already been
built.

He would be able to extend
or alter the house, and eith-
er pay for it immediately
or by payments over a long
period.

He would also be
sell it to other
persons or transfer
"qualified" heirs.

Asked by the Opposision, Si-
dero Grassaff, the legisla-
tion would be
revised if necessary to
meet the relevant regu-
lations.

The Minister said
licences would also
be issued annually.

Partnerships wo
Firms offer home loans for Africans

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The new home ownership scheme for urban Africans, which had been delayed for several months, was launched yesterday.

Two major companies, Consolidated Investments and the Standard Bank, have been approved by the government to offer home loans to urban Africans.

The scheme, which was introduced by the Minister of Housing, Mr. M. F. Wilsie, is aimed at providing affordable housing for urban Africans.

Mr. Wilsie said that the scheme would be open to all eligible urban Africans, regardless of income or profession.

The first phase of the scheme, which involves the construction of 3,000 homes, is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The scheme will also provide training and support to those who wish to build their own homes.

Even before the official launch, some firms have already started offering home loans to urban Africans. For example, Consolidated Investments has already approved 1,000 loans.

The homes will be built in a variety of styles and sizes, to suit the needs and preferences of urban Africans.

To qualify for a loan, applicants must meet certain criteria, such as having a stable source of income and a good credit history.

The loans will be available for up to 25 years, with interest rates starting at 7%.

The scheme is part of a broader effort by the government to address the housing crisis in South Africa, which has left many urban Africans struggling to find affordable housing.

The government has set a target of providing 1 million new homes by 2022.
Prog calls for ‘legitimate’ squatting sites

The Minister of Housing, Administration and Development, Mr. M.C. Botha, has already decided to do so.

Mr. H.C. van der Wyver, minister of Housing, Administration and Development, said that the time had arrived for a realistic approach to the problem of squatting.

He argued that the government had to take a more positive attitude towards the problem and that it should not be seen as a matter of just ejecting squatters, but in a humanitarian sense.

The government now plans to build more houses for Blacks and to ensure that those who are evicted from their homes are rehoused in proper accommodation by Mr. W. C. Botha. The minister of Housing, Administration and Development, Mr. H.C. van der Wyver, has announced that the government would now be able to house all municipal property owners who are threatened with eviction.
GOOD NEWS

URBAN BLACKS GET MORE
Papers hail homes plan for Africans

BY MARSHALL LEOb

THE Africans Press has welcomed the Government's plans to grant household ownership to urban Africans. They say it is a step in the right direction.

In an editorial, the Daily African reported: "The announcement is a positive step, not only for Africans but for all South Africans."

Home ownership and the provision of more business opportunities were of utmost importance for a peaceful and well-ordered community.

The circumstances under which he lived "in our South" and worked in "our towns" were of the utmost importance for a peaceful and well-ordered community.

Home ownership and the provision of business opportunities were of utmost importance for a peaceful and well-ordered community.

The Daily African, however, thought the 30-year term was unrealistic. It would be a start, but not enough.

It argued that a businessman could hardly establish and expand a business under such terms.

The new proposal is a step towards a more stable existence.

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Reform plan for urban Blacks

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Reform Party announced today details of its policy towards urban Blacks.

In a statement released by the MP for Brakpan, Mr. Horace van Reenen, the party — which is continuing to express itself on aspects of policy in spite of continuing progress in merger negotiations with the Progressive Party — came out strongly in favour of:

1. Blacks being accepted as a permanent part of South Africa's urban population:

   **POLITICAL RIGHTS**

   ● Blacks being given the same status and consideration as other urban groups;
   ● Their citizenship being decided as soon as the consolidated boundaries of the homelands have been finally dealt with.
   ● The choice should be offered them to take homeland citizenship or become citizens in the urban areas. Those choosing urban citizenship must then be accorded political rights there.
   ● Urban Blacks who choose homeland citizenship should nevertheless be accorded all the other socio-economic rights enjoyed by other population groups.

   **HOME LOANS**

   The Reformists go on to spell out the changes necessarily flowing from acceptance of these principles.

   At a sociological level, the statement made clear, urban Blacks must be permitted to buy homes and properties "on freehold title." Building societies, in association with Government schemes, must be encouraged to provide mortgageable loans to them in a position and manner that would allow them to become part of South Africa's urban community.
Black towns must have payability

Plans which could lead to setting up Black local authorities in townships such as Soweto are said to be on the Government's drawing boards. When the blueprints eventually emerge they could make a significant contribution to bringing stability and security to millions of urban Blacks - provided that a comprehensive financial scheme is part and parcel of any political programme.

But if power is transferred from the present White Boards without the financial resources necessary to ensure the viability of Black "municipalities" instead of living conditions being improved, present hardships and dissatisfaction would be aggravated.

When the West Rand Bantu Board took Soweto over from the Johannesburg municipality no provision was made to replace the annual "subsidy", the city council had provided to balance the township's books.

To meet the shortfall the Bantu Board raised rents - a move which created ill-feeling; residents were compelled to pay more but received nothing more in return.

If a Black Soweto council had to take a similar step, as well as fail to give its citizens additional facilities, the result could have been.

Transfer of power from White to Blacks demands a close examination of how the Black urban areas are financed. And of the changes that will have to be made if township local authorities are to be given real municipal dignity - instead of being the charity wards of a White society.

Bantu Boards reflects not only the uneconomic structure of Black residential areas but also the twists and distortions of Black-White social patterns and attitudes.

More than a quarter of the total net income flows from the levy of R19 a month which every employer must pay for each African man and woman working for him. About half of the board's income is made up of rents from houses and hostels. And a quarter is the profit earned by the board from the sale of liquor.

The liquor turnover of the West Rand Bantu Board - surely the biggest retail purveyor of alcohol in South Africa - is more than R35-million a year, a sorry way of financing the home life of the urban Black.

Capital expenditure is provided by loans from community development boards for the building of houses and, to a lesser extent, from capital allocation out of income.

This financial framework is far from satisfactory from handouts is yet another irritant which emphasises dependence instead of independence.

The introduction of leasehold rights into the townships, adds another dimension which will complicate financing to an extent which cannot yet be determined - particularly until arrangements have been made for financing of private buying of houses.

Before any transfer of power, the Bantu Boards must start to change the financial structure of the Black areas. Townships should be graded into socio-economic suburbs with differentiated rating. Business areas, demarcated with differentiated rating.

And the rent structure must be divided into house rent, stand rent, and rates so that ultimately rates and services slowly take over as a revenue generator of income.

The central government, operating perhaps through building societies, should provide funds for home-owners to buy their properties. This should bring a capital inflow which township authorities could use to develop new areas for private building, for the building of new houses for rent, and for paying for roads, lighting and other facilities.

But basic to all change is the level of wages paid. Low wages, low rents supplemented by a compulsory levy on employers. The very existence of that levy shows the system is wrong.
 Their income, from what source or cause, will be the same, but their wants are greater, that is, their income is less. The income of the man who earns 1000 a year is the same, but the income of the man who earns 500 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 250 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 100 a year is less. The income of the man who earns 100 a year is less, but the income of the man who earns 50 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 25 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 12 1/2 a year is less. The income of the man who earns 12 1/2 a year is less, but the income of the man who earns 6 1/4 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 3 1/8 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 1 5/8 a year is less. The income of the man who earns 1 5/8 a year is less, but the income of the man who earns 7/8 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 3/8 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 1/8 a year is less. The income of the man who earns 1/8 a year is less, but the income of the man who earns 1/8 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 1/8 a year is less, and the income of the man who earns 1/8 a year is less.
Back to 1967

we steps back and one forward brings the urban African to where he was eight years ago. But, believe it or not, that's progress

now, here you see, it takes all the running you can do, to stay in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else you must run at least twice as fast as that. — Lewis Carroll, Through the Looking Glass

he concessions to urban Africans announced by Minister of Bantu Administration, M C Botha, in Parliament at week have generated considerably more heat than light.

It is a measure of "detente fever" that steps (however praiseworthy) which essentially revert to the pre-1967 position, should arouse such excitement.

Furthermore it is almost certainly no coincidence that this hasty announcement — which inspires more questions than answers — should have been put just as Prime Minister Vorster's now six months were running out.

Botha's statement makes it clear that government has not really thought through any comprehensive new deal for the urban African (see page 487) and almost ecstatic response to it makes equally clear that it will have to do so soon.

Briefly, this is what he promised:

Restoration of the principle of 30-year leaseholds of sites and the right to chase houses from local authorities urban Africans, both of which were withdrawn by administrative fiat in 1967.

The restoration of the right to sell houses or to bequeath them (also promised in 1967).

Annual renewal of trading licences to bring into line with the position of site traders' licences (i.e. "without the impending uncertainty attached thereto").

Traders to be permitted to trade "in a wide range of commodities than at present", as well as to establish more than one type of business on the same premises (rights withdrawn by Department-Circular in 1963).

Business partnerships to be allowed to traders with businesses in Homebush to be allowed "to retain their existing business in the urban residential area temporarily".

Building ownership "will again be possible for Bantu traders in the urban Bantu residential areas in the White areas in the same manner as in the case of houses" (rights also withdrawn in 1963). As Richard Maponya, a Soweto businessman, points out, granting of leaseholds to traders would be an entirely new step.

Doctors and other professional Africans again allowed "to possess their own consulting rooms or offices... as also in the case of houses and other business buildings. As with traders, the granting of leaseholds (implied but not promised by Botha) would be a new concession.

All these concessions will take effect "in the reasonably near future" and will be available to "qualified Africans". Botha does not specify what a "qualified African" is, though it is probable that he is referring to "Section 10 Africans" (see box).

The only concession Botha described as new was the undertaking to "look more closely into" the possibility of allowing Africans to pledge their houses and shops in order to raise loans by negotiable, registered mortgages.

Obviously a good deal of detail is needed to flesh out these undertakings. The exact terms under which leaseholds are granted will be crucial.

Traders will also want to know if they may form companies in urban areas as well as partnerships. Limited liability, after all, is a cornerstone of capitalism and makes risk-taking feasible in a way partnerships cannot.

Conditions under which defaulting of lease payment leads to the loss of a leasehold will also be important, as will the definition of the larger range of commodities which can now be traded.

The changes are welcome and significant and have (predictably) delighted the African middle-class, which is most affected. What is urgently needed now, however, is to make the concessions meaningful.

Government must now work through the logical implications of restoring urban Africans their 30-year leasehold rights. Its official stance is still that urban Africans merely serve as temporary ministers to the needs of White SA.

But this seems to be weakening in spite of Botha's breezy assurance — aimed no doubt at the less detente-ophile of National Party supporters — that all this amounts to is the changing of a few regulations and a return to the pre-1967 position.

Even if one takes this at face value, the question remains why government has backtracked. The Minister's answer to the FM was that the measures were the consequence of "positive, constructive dialogue". He is suggesting that such dialogue was not available in 1967, however, since leaseholds were suspended?

Another sign of basic re-thinking of the urban African's status in "White" SA is Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration Pent Janson's statement (page 487) that Africans, other than those qualified under Section 10, may also be allowed 30-year leases.

Certainly this is necessary. Even more, the government has to accept that the urban African is a permanent and welcome feature of the cities. This needs
to be accepted as a basic premise.

From this flows many necessary and fairly short-term implications:

- Freehold land rights for Africans in the cities, however unpalatable for certain doctrinaire government supporters, must come. And the sooner the better.
- African urban communities must be developed. As Progressive Party MPC Selma Broida points out: "It is not enough to build houses, you must build communities".

Local creches, shopping centres and community halls must be established to help reduce crime.

- The Bantu Administration Board must grant land more liberally to alleviate the critical African housing shortage (PM March 7).

It must also grant blocks of land to traders, for example for supermarkets, if concessions permitting partnerships and traders to build their own stores are to have any meaning.

- Section 10 must be overhauled in a

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**THE NEEDLE'S EYE**

Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945, as amended, lays down *inter alia* that:

"No Bantu shall remain for more than 72 hours in a prescribed area unless he produces proof in the manner prescribed that (a) he has, since birth, resided continuously in such area; or (b) he has worked continuously in such area for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years or has lawfully resided continuously in such area for a period of not less than 15 years, and has thereafter continued to reside in such area and is not employed outside such area and has not during either period or thereafter been sentenced to a fine exceeding one hundred rand or to imprisonment for a period exceeding six months..."

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way that existing rights of holders are not jeopardised, but which makes it easier for other legally employed Africans to obtain such rights. Women's rights to permanent urban residence and to a home must be entrenched beyond the whim of the Minister.

If the government is not basically rethinking the position of urban Africans (as Botha takes pains to imply) it is playing with fire. Such concessions, in the present climate, have created an enormous surge of rising expectations which will not now be side-tracked by administrative manoeuvres.

If it is thinking of major changes, it must do better than dribbling through *ad hoc* concessions. The structure of legislative and administrative repression of urban Africans is too complex and intertwined to allow anything but a comprehensive approach.

Tinkering with these problems for short-term political gain is no answer. In fact, it is highly dangerous.
Black housing: a quandary

Building societies are in a quandary: Government's decision to grant leasehold home-ownership rights to urban Blacks was taken without consulting the principal financial vehicle for implementing that decision.

The rub is that the societies have no idea as to how to resolve the dilemmas created by that decision.

Deposits made with the building societies come from Blacks and Whites alike. Without rights of home ownership, however, Blacks have until now been excluded from standing in the queue for building society loans.

If the 30-year leases on houses (not individually registered, as the demand for already inadequate pool of building finance will be considerably eased.

Not only is it unknown at this stage how the proposed leasehold rights will be registered, which is a necessary condition for the granting of a building society loan and without which Government's home ownership gesture would scarcely be meaningful, but the rate of Blacks who might qualify under scheme is also undetermined.

It would seem that the limitation of the qualifying is likely to go beyond the 10 Bantu (see page 479). In interview with the FM, Punt Janson, deputy Minister of Bantu Administration envisaged the scope of the policy was as possibility extending to "all those interested" (FM January 31). And analogy at the time with sectional would clearly indicates that the long term might indeed be registered.

Here is no doubt that, under the circumstances, the building societies will be only too pleased to lend to Blacks. Lesley Lucas-Bull says that the UBS lend "to any race group provided bonds can be registered suitably to the interests of ourselves and our mortors, and provided the property is adequately:

like UBS, the SA Perm also supports concept of Black home ownership. Its chief executive Roel Viljoen would welcome the opportunity of considering applications for loans by Blacks on the same basis and with the same qualifications as we presently consider applications for loans by other groups".

Throughout the society movement, there is a consensus that its funds should be made available on the basis of merit. As Trust Building Society's Ané de Wet puts it: "There is no question of Black money and White money - all money is green".

But difficulties will arise.

First, fresh pressure on building society funds by thousands of Blacks who might qualify can only worsen the overall problem of funding home ownership.

It is no use arguing that increased demand should sort itself out by pushing up the mortgage rates, for this would price house ownership beyond the range of many.

Second, the societies are reluctant to act in the high-risk area of sub-economic and economic housing where the security might be of questionable value. However, since this is the area which falls into the ambit of the government's concession, methods would have to be found of encouraging building society participation.

They are after all, best equipped in terms of administration, specialised knowledge and public trust for handling an operation of this nature.

It could be that government will consider guaranteeing high-risk loans and making cash available for the purpose.

In this event, the societies could simply administer the loans (at a reduced interest rate?) for the various local authorities and Bantu administration boards.

Politically, government is playing its cards well. The changes can be effected by regulation and not legislation, so avoiding embarrassing parliamentary debate over the permanence of urban Blacks. Deputy Minister Janson has passed the baby onto Deputy Minister W.A. Cruywagen, who has been so recently appointed that he is unable to elaborate on government thinking.

Even Manie Mulder of the West Rand Bantu Board has to maintain silence because he is awaiting "details" from government.

Clarity, it seems, will only emerge with the passing of time - once government and the societies have got together, as they must.
Women without a

Mother's Day — which
falls on Sunday — puts
the spotlight on the un-
sung heroines of every
family.

The increasing pres-
ers of today's world
have made a mother's bas-
cic role more and more
difficult everywhere —
but nowhere more so than in
the Black community.

Consider the load that
rests on the shoulders of
the Black mother. In an
unprivileged community
she is battling against
heavy odds, says Miss
Ellen Kuzwayo, general
secretary of the World
Affiliated YWCA of South
Africa.

Miss Kuzwayo will speak
on the disabilities of Afri-
can women at a special
Mother's Day service to be
held at the Civic Centre
Methodist Church in Bia-
sil Street, Bramfontein,
tomorrow at 1:30 pm.

The actual service will
be conducted by Rev.
Dr. U. Smits, and people
of all denominations are
to welcome to attend.

"The Black mother has
a double load to bear. Not
only is she discriminated
against by the South Afri-
can Government, but also
by her tribal laws.

"She is regarded by
both as a minor, and has
very few legal rights. Her
employment opportunities
are poor, her wages low.
She is generally a disre-
targed person," says
Miss Kuzwayo.

"This is a shocking
estate of affairs, particu-
larly in a Black family
where
"the mother is the backbonde
of family life. She is often
left in her own in the
homelands for months, if
not years, while her hus-
band tries to earn a living
in the towns.

"Why should such an
important person be re-
garded as a minor?" asks
Miss Kuzwayo.

"Under tribal law when
your husband dies, every-
thing the part of you own
goes to the nearest male
relative. One of your
husband's brothers can take
you as his wife into the
bargain.

"These married by
Christian rites can fight
this law and keep their
property.

"If your husband dies
in the intestate, then the Bantu
Commissioner in certain
parts of South Africa will
ask the closest male rela-
tive to decide what hap-
pons to the rest of the
family and your property.

"You may live in the city
and this relative lives in
the country. Your values
and his are completely
different.

"When your husband
dies, because you are a
minor, you have to marry
someone else if you want
to stay in your house, and
the house will
be yours.

"Miss Kuzwayo

In her speech, she
used to speak of the
women's way of life in
the country, and is
completely
different.

"To prove
move, from
house. The
your life affec-
tions, who
Plea
by
Botha

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. C. C. Botha, has appealed to employers to take the initiative in providing housing for Africans in urban areas.

Speaking on a SABC news programme, Mr. Botha spelled out the conditions under which Africans will be able to own houses in urban areas.

Employers can assist a Bantu person depending on the employer/employee relationship.

DONATION:
This could be done by:
- An outright monetary donation.
- A loan repayable to the employer on a monthly basis in terms of an agreement between the parties.
- By getting a building and recovering the capital investment.
- By making building material available to Africans.
- By giving them time off to erect their own homes.

Mr. Botha said the home ownership scheme, which would come into effect at a future date, would be applied equally to all urban African areas and cities.

QUALIFICATIONS:
To qualify for a home, a person must be over 21 with no dependants.

A person may obtain a house if he has resided in the prescribed area for a period of 20 years or more and worked continuously for one employer for at least 15 years, said Mr. Botha.

He listed ways under which Africans could come by houses in urban areas:
- Arrange for the building of a house on a property that had been inherited.
- Build his own from the Bantu Administration housing fund for cash on home.
- Buy a house on terms.
- Buy a house from another African who.
Kethink on urban Blacks

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Ideas for a major breakthrough in political rights for urban Blacks are beginning to crystallise among academics working directly with the Government's "separate development" model.

Two alternative directions of policy are favoured: one of them is the Government's "separate development" model.

One alternative direction of policy is being suggested by academics who are working directly with the Government's "separate development" model. This approach proposes the establishment of autonomous urban Black councils that would exercise direct political participation for urban Blacks, and link directly to the homeland governments.

Another proposal is the establishment of "constituencies" in urban areas, through which Blacks living permanently in cities or towns could be directly represented in the homeland parliaments.

"At present, Government policy allows urban Blacks to register in homeland constituencies far from where they live. Because homelands have no jurisdiction over the areas where the urban Blacks live, many regard these rights as meaningless."

The Government indicated a major change of direction recently in announcing that urban Blacks would soon be allowed to buy their own homes on leasehold land and be permitted increased business rights in urban townships.

"There has also been a hint from official quarters that the Government is working on plans to establish fully-fledged Black local authorities in urban areas. Such bodies would have no more than municipal deal on political rights, deal on political rights, as has been advanced in this paper."

The first hint of the new thinking comes from Senator Denis Worrall in the revised edition of his book on government and politics published.

He wrote: "The communal council concept central to the policy of the main Opposition party could be used, as a way of linking groups — whatever their race or nationality — who are domiciled outside their respective homeland, with their homeland political systems."

The alternative plan has been put by Professor Julius Nyerere of Banja University in an interview with The Star.

Professor Nyerere recognised Senator Worrall's "community council" concept, but foresaw difficulties in having a "foreign" arm of a homeland operating in what would become a foreign state when the homelands gained independence.

He came out strongly in favour of urban "constituencies" of the homelands being established for Blacks in the cities.
PM urged to play Robben Island trump

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, should play his trump card at the defence ministers' conference and rally support for the controversial Robben Island prison, Mr Louis Mondy, of the South African Urban Bureau Council, said yesterday.

Addressing Rand Afrikaans University students, Mr Mondy said: "Our first demand is please release our leaders and give us the opportunity to work out our own destiny.

He contended there were whites and blacks who cared for the imprisoned man, but said if South Africans of all colours were really interested in a change, it was imperative to 'forge the path' and begin again at the beginning.

Continued detention of the Robben Island men would not diminish the enemy, he said. "It is the man behind the mask, the man behind the gun," and began again at the beginning.

Mr Mondy warned that the laws were basically a cause of friction among South Africans, particularly the coloured people of the urban areas. He said: "We must remember that the urban areas are for us."

Mr Mondy said: "If a Black man is expected to tolerate that kind of employment for 10 years in order to qualify to remain in urban areas, nowhere in the world do you get such qualifications, yet they are "people of colour".""
Boards bring workers, employers together

EAST LONDON — The district labour bureaux of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards existed to bring work-seekers and employers together, the chairman of the Eastern Cape board, Mr L. A. van der Vyver, told the Eastern Agricultural Union congress here yesterday.

But if farmers did not work one hundred per cent with the bureaux, the system could not work.

The increase in the levy from 10c to 40c for each farm worker was to improve the salaries and conditions to attract the right type of person to the board's service.

"If you pay peanuts, you'll get monkeys," said Mr Van der Vyver.

He said it was incorrect to say workers could not leave farms to seek work in other sectors.

A worker could be signed off to return to his homeland where he could apply for other work but it was illegal for farm workers to leave the rural areas directly for the townships.

Delegaters complained that the labour drain to the cities continued in spite of legislation and that the efficient working of the board could not give the assurance of permanent efficient labour on a farm.

"Only the farmer can keep him (the worker) there," said Mr Van der Vyver. — DDR.
PROFESSOR Hennie Grobler, the chairman of the Western Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said at a recent board meeting that he thought the era of passbooks for Africans was something of the past.

He said the Department of Bantu Administration and Development was busy with certain arrangements and the matter would probably be cleared up soon.

Prof Grobler said the granting of quitrent to Africans would not cancel the policy concerning homelands and separate development.
Blacks are losing hope, poll finds

Urban Africans are fast losing hope for a better future and are more pessimistic than two years ago.

This is the finding of a survey carried out by Market as a follow-up to its 1973 survey on Soweto attitudes.

A big majority of the 1,025 Africans polled in six main urban areas think there has been no improvement in Black-White relations in spite of detente and the abolition of some petty apartheid measures.

Only 10 percent overall (four percent in Pretoria and Bloemfontein) feel there has been any improvement in race relations. This compares with 13 percent who think they have deteriorated.

More than three-quarters of those polled (88 percent in Bloemfontein and 84 percent in Pretoria) said things had remained the same.

These results are all the more disappointing because the 1973 survey had given some cause for optimism, the current survey says.

In 1973 a third of Soweto people thought Black-White relations were improving against only one in 11 now. The number who feel relations have remained the same has almost doubled.

"Whatever development may have been in 1973 it has come to a grinding halt," the survey says.

"Whatever development may have been in 1973 it has come to a grinding halt," the survey says.

In a breakdown of the reasons for the deterioration in race relations, more than half those who thought things were worse listed job discrimination, better pay for Whites and the heavier burden of inflation on Blacks.

The number of Soweto people who consider themselves economically worse off today than in 1973 has more than doubled — from 18 to 41 percent.

The number who feel they are better off has dropped by half — from 42 to 20 percent.

These results give cause for serious concern, the survey says. They reflect the grave negative impact which inflation had on the Africans.

"Two years ago we found hope and almost enthusiasm with regard to their potential development."

"The attitude today appears subdued and rather resigned."

Older people and the lower-income and education groups are suffering most, but skepticism and mistrust of the future extends to a large majority.

The survey points out that although inflation affects all racial groups the feeling persists that Africans are harder hit than Whites, who are largely blamed for the cost of living rise.

"The psychological effect of inflation is thus a rather negative one in terms of Black-White relationships."

Expectations appeared higher than before but it was now more difficult to fulfill them.
Arabs' move on SA shelved

London star reporter

GENEVA — Delegates to the International Labour Organization's annual conference have shelved an Arab move — apparently aimed at South Africa — to condemn forced removal of populations.

The move came as part of the draft of an ILO convention on immigration labor issues.

The amendment proposed by Egypt for debate at the ILO's annual conference, was eventually sent to the ILO's technical committee for consideration at its annual assembly.

At Geneva, seeking to prevent widespread illegal movements of political and economic migrants, delegates consider compulsory repatriation of certain categories of the population, such as illegal migrants or refugees, to be a means to prevent them from settling in urban and industrial areas, which could deprive them of being assimilated in modern and more advanced patterns of human society.

CONCLUSION

The ILO's commitment to migratory labor also put off an attempt by some states to adopt stricter regulations on the migration of populations.

This was the basis for a condemnation of the population of Israel's West Bank and Gaza Strip, which was applied to the West Bank for a vote in its South African meeting.

This proposal, which year, was to be part of a 300,000,000 claim to give political rights to Palestinian refugees. They also feared its implications included the threat of full citizenship rights to migrants here in host countries.
Race discrepancy in housing loans

The Minister of Community Development, Mr. A. H. de Fries, revealed the discrepancy in interest rates for government loans to different race groups for sub-economic housing. He disclosed that while Whites, Coloureds, and Asians were granted sub-economic housing loans at a nominal interest rate of only 1 percent through their local authorities, loans for the construction of African homes in White residential areas were granted to local authorities who redeemed the amount in the form of rent—only at the current rate of 9 percent.

EXPLANATION

The staggering difference can easily be seen when all available records show that the average African is in the population group least able to afford high housing costs.

Mr. de Fries offered Parliament an explanation for the difference, which has been rebutted by Opposition spokesmen.

He said: "Contrary to the petition with other population groups, town planners and developers must make donations of land to town councils by way of endowment for the development of Bantu residential areas. In addition, most services for the development of Bantu townships are financed from the housing fund, instead of the Bantu Services Levy Act, 1952, and from profits on Bantu homes.

INFLATION

Furthermore, the issue was made of semi-skilled labour for the erection of Bantu houses. The saving on the cost of providing Bantu houses was therefore so great that no further subsidies are needed to make the rents low enough for the occupation."

To a statement today, the United Party MP for Vaalmo, Mr. Theo Arenson, who asked the question on "The discrepancy in interest rates, said the current rate of inflation was, in itself, sufficient.

I feel that in view of the circumstances, the Minister should reconsider the position in view of the earnings of White, Coloured and Asian, and not the present 9 percent.

This will obviously bring down the rental rates by 9 percent, and in view of what inflation has done to the earnings of White workers, the Minister would do well to reconsider the position in view of the interest charged on these particular loans.

MR. A. H. DE FRIS
Minister of Development
Bantu boards want liquor "wars" banned

BY C. R. NAIDOO

THE GOVERNMENT may take action to stop liquor price "wars" because Bantu Administration Boards are complaining that Blacks are being attracted by lower prices in White bottle stores.

The boards control liquor on sales in African areas and profits are used to subsidize local amenities. However, low prices must not be lower than those prevailing in the district.

The boards say that because of the constant price fluctuations, they are often technically in breach of the law. More important, they are losing revenue because Blacks are being enticed by lower prices offered at White outlets.

This emerged at a top-secret meeting in Durban this week addressed by Mr. M. F. Pieterson, vice-president of the Federated Hotel Association of South Africa (Fedhass).

Government representatives were also present.

They were warned that the Government was considering a levy on them to offset the loss incurred suffered by Bantu Administration Board liquor outlets.

As a first step, legislation may soon be introduced to compel bottle store owners to keep a separate register of all sales to Africans so that a proper assessment could be made of the amount of African custom diverted from bottle stores in townships.

They were also instructed with immediate effect to keep a record of all sales of more than nine litres of Bantu beer to a customer. His name and address and the quantity and hour over nine litres sold must be recorded in the same way as sales of more than a dozen bottles of liquor are.

The regulation was introduced when bottle store owners were permitted to sell Bantu beer but has not been strictly enforced till now.
The mind of the crime gang

FANNY A. GROSS, student of criminology and writer on the subject, explores the psychology of the youngster who joins a gang, and ways to combat this phenomenon of "mixed-up, frustrated youth, unable to break out of their surroundings and floundering in a rudderless world which offers them so few meaningful life objectives".

CANGs or group formations among youngsters are not only normal, but even desirable, provided of course, they do not indulge in anti-social pursuits.

To obviate this, care should be taken to see that their legitimate needs are catered for. Where they form themselves into groups with an ulterior or sinister motive and with no apparent aggressive tendencies, the group formation constitutes part of the natural process of psychological weaning, of a reaching-out ego development of the adolescent, who has graduated beyond the narrow confines of his home.

In specific cases, gang life may fill a certain void and act as a substitute satisfaction for parental or society's neglect. It offers escape from the hum-drum of a hurly-burly existence in an over-crowded city like, for instance. There is a comradeship about a gang and a sharing of experiences from which members are able to build up a common tradition.

Youth clubs

Since gang activity is to a large extent dependent on local conditions it often reflects the moral and social laxity of the community in a given area. As communities in miniature of a sort, juvenile gangs are responsible to a large extent for the shaping of the behaviour and ideas of these members, often influencing otherwise law-abiding youngsters to join them in their anti-social activities. It is better and more wholesome, therefore, to attract the better and more wholesome counter-attractors in the neighbourhood, like well-run youth clubs, which could be organized by the more civic-minded elements in the community, the collective energy of these youngsters could be diverted into harmless and far more useful channels.

The typical gang, as distinguished from the ordinary play group, is, as a rule, composed of undisguised youths in conflict with the family, the school and/or other approved agencies and institutions in the larger community. In pursuing its activities, the gang follows its own folk ways and mores while disregarding the rights and interests of others. They live for the present and are impatient for instant satisfaction of their needs and desires.

The writer

Constructive in their attitude towards others more fortunately placed than they, it is an attempt to strike back at those whom they feel have dishonoured them. This is a protest against the lack of adult control over the young.

Beginning with truancy or probation delinquent acts, the typical city gang boy graduates to more serious criminal exploits. Not the members of juvenile gangs, however, become serious criminals or professional gangsters. Fortunately, the gang, for various reasons, may disintegrate before a true professional stage is reached.

Gangs of the destructive variety, disillusioned young people are not endemic to any one section of a community or to any one country. Most cities in this world have their "tough, unsafe neighbour hoods", where, warned by the police, is usual to walk alone, especially after dark. They feel generally referred to as criminalogenic because they have a higher rate of criminality than the more conventionally respectable neighbourhoods.

New townships

The delinquent areas are mainly found in the drain, or new housing estates and in this country, in certain new townships created without adequate planning and without proper facilities as a result of the Group Areas Act. A community of interest and a sense of values held in common in the community life of the old settled area are both lacking in these new artificially created townships, and are replaced by an indifferent, impersonal approach. Because of man's precarious nature, the safeguarding of his dignity, is a need felt deeply by man. "One's dignity is the key," says a policeman in this country, whether he be Black or White, has to enforce him to be tactful and respectful towards the whole community, including cripples, in wholesome activities.

Handicapped

Because of the disparity of relationships between the same community, a policeman in this country, whether he be Black or White, has to enforce him to be tactful and respectful towards the whole community, including cripples, in wholesome activities.
Way of life

They pursue and develop a range of activities, values and attitudes that are contrary to, and in conflict with, the norms of the dominant society. Coming from environments where few of their activities would not amount to trespassing or infringing some statute or other, law-breaking for them becomes a way of life, part of their daily routine, as it was.

The lower-class gang, composed of urban youngsters of the underprivileged and depressed social classes, is divided between the aspirations and desires aroused by mass media and the chances of fulfillment within the opportunities available to them, has developed a sense of values that conflict with middle-class norms. They look upon life as a battle for existence in which the individual is of but little consequence. Hard work, they feel, does not necessarily lead to success and happiness, especially for those like themselves who have to start with the cards heavily stacked against them in the game of life.

The gang leaders become the heroes, upon whom they try to model themselves. They make every effort to conform to the requirements of the gang, which, for them, assumes the function of a unified force against all their common enemies. Gangs thus created out of a sense of deprivation and frustration become hostile, aggressive and des-

Transferred

Gangs that had their being in old town areas together with their gang traditions, get transferred to the new Coloured and African townships, which are proving to be first-rate breeding grounds for their anti-social activities. According to a high-ranking police officer, who has had wide experience in dealing with them, most of these gangs existing in the new Coloured townships, have had their origin in District Six. He supported this view with the increase in the number of these gangs due to dissatisfaction early environmental conditions, overcrowding, lack of education, lack of proper supervision and of recreational and cultural facilities. Better educational and more job

Failures

There is, of course, evidence of solidarity of thought and deed among young people the world over, who constitute the conflict groups reflected in attitudes, prejudices, deprivation and lines of conflict in our society. Early in life many of them realize that they are failures that socially, culturally educationally, and economically their place is on the lowest rung of the ladder, hemmed in by poverty, unemployment and social ostracism by the community at large. They see themselves as the victims of circumstances often beyond their control and the world as a cosmos of inevitable conflict, blocked opportunities and non-existent choice.

Social is the horizon as envisaged by a section of contemporary mixed-up, frustrated youth, unable to break out of their surrounding and floundering in a rudderless world, which offers them so few meaningful life objectives. It is a problem that confronts thinking people from one end of the globe to the other and causes a great deal of perturbation to the socially orientated, because they realize that the roots of maladjustment lie deep and have to be tackled conventionally on many fronts if success is to be attained.
APARTHEID A CANCER, SAYS ECONOMIST

Warning was sounded today by a Witwatersrand University professor that while South Africa enjoyed a glowing record of economic progress, the division of Whites and Blacks had created "a cancer in our society."

Professor Botha, head of the department of economics at Witwatersrand, told business leaders and students from all the country's universities: "We ought to allow economic forces to follow their natural course and relax some of the woes burdening backward sectors of our economy."

"We must do so to avoid midwives who insist to develop the economic survival of this country."

NO NEED

Professor Botha was opening the 8th congress of the International Association of Economists, 200 Economic Studies, in Johannesburg with the theme: "Southern African Economic Survival."

On both occasions, the congress debated a crisis that appeared to improve in the future. Over the last 10 years, the real growth of the economy had been fairly rapid, compared with only 0.4 percent in the United States and 2.8 percent in Britain.

Between 1975 and 1980, the volume of production had increased. The increase in the private sector amounted to R5,500 million, compared to R3,500 million if the Government and banking sector were also considered.

GOLD DESIRED

"The future of gold-and which nestled South Africa's economy at R6,000 million per year as a standard of value, especially in a world of inflated paper currencies-

"The position of the policy of the authorities to frame a policy which would provide work for millions of Blacks with a future. At the moment their future is uncertain."

"The idea of nationalisation, rejected by the 1928 Native Economic Commission, was nevertheless tried out-and has been "proved" by "active" reaction."

RELUCTANT

"We now realise, but we are reluctant to admit, that the Fagan Commission was correct when it concluded that a permanent Black urban population was an unachievable fact."

"We are now putting our hopes on a new idea: a completely independent Black state. But we know that these states cannot afford the urban Black population. And economists know that they cannot be economically viable for a long time to come."

"We must remember that independence proper brings with it not only benefits and benefits but also predicaments such as a Western monetary system, the current accounts, the foreign aid of a possibly disastrous kind, and a limitation of the home market."

Michael Chester, Financial Editor

...
Workers warned of cuts
Bantu beer sales froth up

From Peter Coosen

PORT ELIZABETH. — Umqomboti, for centuries the traditional Bantu beer, has emerged from the kraal with a vengeance. Its new, 'with it' Westernised image, rocketing sales throughout the country, is giving the industry a turnover of more than R13-million a year.

Africana now down more than 300-million litres of the brew every year.

Most of it is made in breweries controlled by Bantu Affairs Administration boards, the Xhosa Development Corporation and the Bantu Investment Corporation. The profits are used for community services for Africans.

Some time in the future Whites may be drinking the beer in a more refined form, according to the Midlands Bantu Administration Board's brewery manager, Mr W. R. Smith.

The Midlands Board, one of the largest in the country, is putting the finishing touches to a new R13-million brewery at Port Elizabeth which will be turning out 2.5-million litres a month by December.

Mr Smith forecasts that sorghum beer breweries would eventually produce refined beer. "I have actually seen some which was made in Pretoria as an experiment. It is crystal clear with a lovely golden colour and I think one day it will be a real seller."

He added: "At present the government does not allow the manufacture of refined sorghum beer, but I think eventually circumstances will force breweries to manufacture it."

It believes the Eastern Cape has the potential of a turnover of about R1-million a year provided we are successful in giving the product a modern 'with it' image and we improve our beer halls to such an extent that they can compete with the best private bar operations in White areas," Mr Smith said.
DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi of kwazulu today criticised the
Government’s intended introduction of rehabilitation centres for
African pass law offenders in the homelands.

"I think it is unfair of the Government to dump these people in our laps when they are born and bred in the cities," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said the scheme could cause a backlash because so-called offenders would resent being sent to the centres and would accuse the homeland leaders of conniving with the Government.

Matanzima silent on rehabilitation

The Transkei Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, would not say whether he was consulted on the establishment of "rehabilitation" centres in his homeland.

In an interview today, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei Government did not approve of some of the laws passed by the South African Government.

Asked if he knew or approved of the establishment of the centres he said he did not want to comment on the issue. He said the Transkei Government had control over police stations but the prisons department was still controlled by Pretoria.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, has said the "rehabilitation" centres were a means of preventing "idlers and derelicts" from becoming hardened criminals. He said they were being established with the full knowledge of homeland governments.

REORIENTATE

According to a proclamation in the Government Gazette last week, the rehabilitation centres are to "reorientate" African pass offenders by making them aware of the "necessity for the laws" of South Africa.

According to the regulations pass offenders may be held for up to three years.

DENIAL

Mr Janson, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, has denied the rehabilitation centres would be used to indoctrinate inmates and said the main aim was to prevent "derelicts, idlers and loafers from becoming hardened criminals."

He said the centres were being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments.

Chief Buthelezi said he could not recall being informed about the centres. The homeland governments might have been told, he said, but he could not remember it.

Asked if he would support or allow the centres to be established in kwazulu, he said this would be a matter for his Cabinet not to decide.

BITTER

However, he said the Government could create a new atmosphere of understanding and good relations by scrapping the pass laws altogether. "I would not mind if the laws applied to everybody," he said. "But as long as they apply only to the Africans I am very bitter about it."

Chief Buthelezi said, in effect, that it was unfair of the Government to expect the Homelands to participate in administering laws that were abhorrent to Blacks.
MR M. C. BOTHA, the Minister of Bantu Administration, has sought to dismiss the reports in Saturday's Rand Daily Mail on the "rehabilitation institutions" for African pass offenders as "distorted and badly written". He does not, however, say what he means by this.

What, in fact, could he mean? It may be that Mr Botha has not read the proclamation setting up the institutions — Government Gazette Notice No R133 — and has no knowledge of its contents. Or he has read it and does not understand how monstrous its terms are. Or worst of all, and dismaying, he has read it, does understand it — and it represents exactly what he wants.

Whichever one of these possibilities it may be, the terms of the proclamation are so sinister that Mr Botha needs to answer some basic questions about the institutions...

- Why, if they are as pure and innocent as his Deputy, Mr Punt Janson, claimed at the weekend, is it necessary to invest them with the harsh regime and punitive powers normally associated with a prison?
- Specifically, what sort of "welfare services" are intended in institutions where the inmates will be required to work for 56 hours a week — and will be subject to punishment such as more work, deprivation of meals or solitary confinement if they refuse to work, "malinger" or refuse to undergo body searches?
- Still more, why are institutions supposedly dedicated to welfare given the protection of provisions taken from the Prisons Act which serve to inhibit easy access and free reporting on what happens behind the walls?
- Mr Janson says the centres "are being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments..." Yet why is it that at least four Bantustan leaders, as we report today, deny any knowledge of them?
- If, as Mr Janson asserts, the institutions are meant only for "idlers and loafers" (which, incidentally, hardly makes them any less objectionable), why do the enabling regulations extend to all African men and women who may fall foul of the pass laws and influx control?
- And can Mr Botha explain how the declared purpose of the institutions can be taken to mean anything but a concerted drive to brainwash — "reorientating" is the official word — Africans to accept the Nationalists' Bantustan ideology?

Let's hear Mr Botha's answers — or let him withdraw R133 immediately.
We say no — homelands

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

KEY homeland leaders yesterday denied knowledge of "rehabilitation" centres in their territories for pass law offenders.

Regulations governing administration of the centres have been compared to the statutes of "Communist Russia and the Third Reich" by Mrs Sheena Du Toit, national president of the Black Sash.

But the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr F. J. Jansen, has defended them as a means of preventing pass law offenders from becoming criminals.

The centres are being established with the full knowledge of the homelands' governments, he told a Special Commission yesterday.

In Qwaqwa, several of the homelands' officials have expressed concern over the programme, with Chief Minister J. Ntini saying: "It is not even a dumping ground for pass law offenders."

Professor Bantu, director of the Qwaqwa Centre, said the centres have not been established for the advancement of the people.

But Chief Minister of Mosotho, Mr T. Thabo, said: "It is more than a dumping ground."

According to a Bantu
Shopping boost for Blacks?

A large chain store has begun negotiations to get permission to open stores in African homelands. Seeking to tap the consumers’ drive to buy in black areas, the division’s managing director yesterday by Mr Eugene Boersma, who is chairman of the South African Coordinating Committee of Black Businessmen, said negotiations had been under way for some weeks.

"It would very much help to help these people in townships and villages, but it also depends on their reaction," Mr. Boersma said.

Mr. Boersma said that more than 1,000,000 blacks would be put out of business and would not want to retake this line of work, he said.

He has little information about negotiations.

"It is too early to pass any judgment," Mr. Boersma said, that because he was a young group, it had just been concentrating on White areas. The new hypermarket had absorbed a lot of the group’s expertise, he believes.

Mr. Boersma said that the chairman had given some thought to the question, but had "shyed away" from the line of going into a "hot" area with a Black business concern."
Liquor profits to aid Blacks

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Government has made a major policy switch to inject millions of rand of additional funds into services for urban Blacks from profits on the sale of liquor.

Reversing its policy on its share of profits on hard liquor—in Bantu beer—the Government is now allowing 80 percent of profit to be used for services in the urban areas.

Previously 80 percent of the profits were taken by the Department of Bantu Administration for use elsewhere, including the homelands.

ATTACK

The change, made by the Government to demonstrate it was prepared to play its part together with employers and Black urban residents in putting the financing of urban services for Blacks on an entirely new and sound footing.

Details of the new deal emerged from an interview today with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Dr. Cruywagen, who held an important conference in Johannesburg on Tuesday at which the Bantu administration boards, commerce, industry, agriculture and city rate-payers were represented.

The three-proposed attack on the problem of finding funds for services.

Drink cash for Blacks

(From Page 1)

In the urban townships involves:

- The increased Government contribution from hard liquor profits.
- Increased employers' levies, which took effect in April this year.
- Increased rents on housing, which is seen as the contribution the Blacks themselves make to stable urban financing.

Mr. Cruywagen said Tuesday's meeting was convened after discussions he held with the South African Agricultural Union during the parliamentary session and after other complaints had been received concerning the increased levies.

A unanimous decision was taken to retain the present levies and fees as they exist, but a committee was appointed on which officials of the department would also serve, which would handle further complaints and receive future representations, he said.

The switch in the channeling of liquor profits for use in the urban areas will add about R4-million a year to funds for urban services.

The new levies on employers range from 40c for farmers to R1.00 a month for industry and commerce, with special rates for employers who provide housing for their employees.
Blacks will benefit from liquor profits

The Argus Enquirer
Pretoria. The Government has made a major policy shift to inject millions of rands of additional funds into services for urban Blacks from profits on the sale of liquor.

Believing the share of profits on "hard liquor" was too high in the area, the Government is now allocating 80 percent of profits to be used for services in the urban areas. Previously, 40 percent of the profits were taken up by the Department of Bantu Administration for use elsewhere (including the homelands).

The change was made by the Government to demonstrate that it was prepared to play its part with employers and "Black urban residents" in putting the financing of urban services for Blacks on an entirely new and sound footing.

Details of the new deal emerged from an interview today, with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, who held a conference in Johannesburg on Tuesday at which the Bantu Administration Boards, commerce, industry, agriculture and city radeployers were represented.

Mr. Cruywagen said the Government's policy statement was to encourage after discussions with the South African Agricultural Union during the parliamentary session and after several complaints had been received concerning theRAY deals.

Success of complaints has been that farmers, having had gone up without bigger services being given in return, farmers had called for a reduction in their 40c levy and also for better services.

The three-pronged approach to the problem of finding funds for services in the urban townships involved:

- Increased Government contribution from hard liquor profits.
- Increased employers' levies, which took effect in April this year.
- Increased rents on housing, which is seen as the contribution the Blacks themselves make to stable urban financing.
live—and a place to die
Sheepens are a place to
How drink will aid Blacks

Alcohol is the goose that has laid a golden egg: in the lap of the administration boards that rule South Africa's 8-million urban Africans.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Cruywagen, announced yesterday that these boards are to get a major financial injection in the form of redirected profits from the sale of liquor in Black townships.

Until now the Government has been getting 80 percent of the liquor profits from places like Soweto and this has caused considerable frustration to many of the administration boards which struggle under the burden of having to be totally self-financing.

REVOLUTIONISE

Under the new arrangement, the Government will take only 20 percent of the profits and the boards’ 80 percent.

This move, together with the recent one-third increase in the price of African beer will revolutionise the financing of Black townships.

For the West Rand Administration Board the profit and price increases will turn its deficit-ridden booze economy into a very healthy one.

In the current financial year the West Rand Board budgeted for a deficit of R1.1 million. The picture has changed so drastically that it can now add about R6 million to its current budget.

DEPERATE

And the West Rand Board desperately needs every cent it can get.

Besides the millions of rand needed to electrify Soweto, there is a house waiting list of 17,000 families who have been dependent on the provision of housing loans to the board from the Department of Community Development.

And at its last meeting, the board admitted it had its back to the wall in the face of the alarming shortage of 980 classrooms.

To keep its own school building programme going it approved a loan from the Bantu Services Levy Fund, but said gloomily that any further loan from Community Development would be a long time coming.

These must be some of the possible schemes the West Rand Board could spend its newfound millions on, but the acting chief director of the board, Mr A H Stander, could not give any indications just what the board would do with this extra money this year.

BETTER HOMES

For one thing it would put the board in a position to build a better type of home in Soweto — something it has long wanted to do. But it has been hamstrung by the stipulation that the housing loans from the Government be used only for the old, disliked four-roomed township "pandokkie" without a bathroom and inside toilet.

The East Rand Bantu Administration Board on the other hand could do very well without the extra liquor profits or the African beer price rise. It has a R30-million surplus tucked away — a unique position among the generally capital-short boards.

BACKLOG

This was collected from the "vicious local authorities" which administered the Black townships on the East Rand until July 1973 — in spite of a school shortage which has built up to at least 80 schools and a housing backlog of about 5000 houses.

The "East Rand Board..."
New deal for urban Blacks nearly ready

The Argus Correspondent 12/8/75

PRETORIA — The Government is almost ready to announce its formula for leasehold housing, improved trading rights and amended influx control regulations for urban Blacks.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, said in an interview that the final memorandum to the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, was now being typed and that a round-table discussion on the details of the scheme would take place in the department soon.

He said considerable progress had been made in working out a method to implement the housing leasehold plan and trading relaxation announced by Mr Botha in Parliament last session.

Though he had not yet seen details of the departmental findings on the investigation into influx control changes, he understood this investigation also to be in its final stages. He emphasised this had been done in consultation with the homeland governments.

HOUSING SCHEMES

Urban Blacks flew from discussions held in January between the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, and the leaders of eight homeland governments.

Dealing with the leasehold plan for housing, Mr Cruywagen said problems under consideration questioned the question of how such housing would be financed. The detailed scheme would affect the Bantu Administration boards, employers of Black labour and aspirant home-owners.

The proposed changes for neighbours and to everybody else.

The leasehold scheme would give big employers of labour the opportunity to make their contribution to employees by improving housing.

The improvements arising from the leasehold scheme could take several months to work through to the Black public, he said.

The planned relaxation of restrictions on trading rights for Blacks in the urban townships could lead to an important reduction in prices of goods bought by township consumers.

The range of goods should be increased and the quality of service in bigger shopping complexes improved, while greater commercial competition would force township shopkeepers to reduce their prices.

INFLUX CONTROL

Dealing with the investigation into the influx control and migratory labour system, Mr Cruywagen said: "Something should come from it. We cannot have a single formula suitable for 10 or 20 years. When you work with human beings, you must make adaptations as time progresses. If a man is not prepared to change his mind, then he is not prepared to correct his mistakes."

The Deputy Minister claimed substantial changes and adaptations had been made by the Government since it came to power in 1948.

He said the Government was as eager as the Blacks to see the improvements introduced. There is no reason for the department to delay this. The sooner we can launch it, the better, he said.

Mr W. A. Cruywagen
Bantoe-rade breek deur

Die fiscale politiek van die regering vereis dat almal die belasting betal, sonder oprigheid en koopkracht te beperk. Die regering het besluit om die belasting op die bantoe in die administrasie- en beheerbronne te verhoog.

Dit is vir regering bestuurders 'n brugmiddel om hul buitelandse geld te verhoog. Die belasting op die bantoe het 'n positiewe invloed op die ekonomie van Suid-Afrika.

Elke inkomende dink dat dit goed is vir die land as geheel, maar daar is argumente dat dit onwettig is en dat die bantoe die rigtige teken is vir die ontwikkeling van die land.

Die bantoe is ontevreden oor die verhoging van belasting. Hulle onthou dat hulle almal belasting betaal en dat hulle nie aan 'n administrasie- of beheerbronne beskik nie.

Die bantoe het alleeens posisie oor die belasting, maar die regering het almal gelyk as 'n belastingplichtige.

Die bantoe is ontevreden en hulle is bereid om te strik. Hulle wil dat die belasting op hulle verlaag word en dat hulle weer aan die regering se geset en reg met belasting betal.

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Bantu boards ‘not up to scratch’

The situation in the Bantu homelands, where white landowners are the dominant class, is causing concern among laborers. Many laborers in these areas are employed by white employers who operate under the protection of the Bantu labor boards. These boards are supposed to regulate labor conditions, but their effectiveness is questionable.

A recent report by a social worker, Mr. Smith, highlighted the ineffectiveness of the Bantu labor boards in enforcing labor laws. Mr. Smith's investigation revealed that laborers are often exploited and worked under unsafe conditions. The report also noted that the boards are not adequately resourced to carry out their duties.

In response to Mr. Smith's findings, the government has announced plans to strengthen the labor boards. However, laborers remain skeptical, demanding better enforcement of labor laws and greater representation in the decision-making process.

"We need better conditions," said Mr. Johnson, a laborer from the Free State. "We work long hours for little pay, and our rights are often ignored.

The situation is urgent, and we demand action from the government to ensure our basic human rights are protected."
Phase out racial laws — Reynders

CAPE TOWN — Dr H. J. Reynders, executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said here yesterday that discriminatory legislation which threatened South Africa's economic progress should be phased out, and at the same time both whites and blacks would have to make radical adjustments in their traditional attitudes.

Dr Reynders was addressing the change — orientation and planning seminar organised by the graduate school of business of the University of Stellenbosch.

He said it had to be accepted that the black urban populations of South Africa were here to stay, and "once we accept this fact our planning for the future must take cognisance of it."

The inevitable changes would mean better training and vocational instruction for the blacks for higher occupations and inducing white workers to accept blacks as their equals at the work bench.

He said that one-fifth of the blacks in South Africa had the characteristics of a stable population, and as far as the industry was concerned, stability was essential. It had to be better planned.

Dealing with the problem of wage discrimination, Dr Reynders said that discrimination between people of different races who performed identical work was repugnant to us.

But certain economic realities had to be considered. Regardless of race or colour, the price of labour depended on supply and demand, productivity and the capacity of the employer to pay. It also had to be recognised that every person required the basic necessities of life.

The most obvious approach to bridging the wage gap problem was equal pay for equal work regardless of race. But tied up with the problem was job reservation and the fact that most blacks and coloured workers were unskilled.

This meant that the majority of non-white workers would not benefit from the equal pay for equal work approach which was an attractive slogan, but did not make economic sense.

Change had to come, but it had to be gradual. There was the question of whether to give more people work at a lower wage or to pay a higher wage and give work to fewer people.

To adopt a new wage structure faster than the economy could absorb, the change would have to defeat the whole object of the exercise. — SAPA.
"Mr Vorster, detente means trying to relax tensions outside our borders but detente outside cannot succeed unless fundamental change is bought about inside South Africa," the pamphlet stated.

"There are tensions, frustrations, anger and resentment at home because people blacks, Indians, and Coloured are discriminated against because of the colour of their skins.

"Black people's lives are controlled by permits permits to be where they are, to find accommodation, to go to school, to live as families, to seek work, to work, to be self-employed, to visit.

"Blacks must provide documentary proof of any statement they make in order to get every single permit. Their families are broken up by the laws and they are denied free, compulsory education and must pay for 'Bantu education,' the pamphlet continued.

"They have unequal job opportunities and unequal pay. Although they comprise of 71 per cent of our population, they have 14 per cent of the land and have no say in the laws which control them," it said.

"Compulsory education and vocational training should be provided for all people and the government should make the right to freehold tenure available to all and to provide for meaningful political representation for all in the central parliament," the pamphlet concluded.--DDR.
Black woman’s unequal fight

Pretoria Bureau

A Black fighter for women’s rights had University of Pretoria students applauding loudly when she spoke on the problem of the urban Black woman.

Addressing the third meeting of “Women’s Week” at the university yesterday was Mrs Frances Kutumela, National Secretary of the National Council of African Women.

Her speech included an attack on poor Black-White relations, a bid for equal rights for women — but strictly not women’s lib — and information on the traditional roles of the Black woman.

LIKE SCUM

Mrs Kutumela said the Black woman was the most unfortunate victim of petty apartheid, influx control and job reservation. But what she despised most was that she was treated like “scum of the earth by shop attendants, passers-by, and even pre-school White children.”

Black women had never been treated like anything but minors. When she married in a community of property, she had no say whatever over the house or property if she got divorced.

“Despite the relaxation of job reservation, Black women are still reserved for the lowest job and the lowest wage.”

Mrs Kutumela, a qualified nurse, reflected on the times when she used to pick up her pay cheque at the same time as the White student nurses. She noticed the fat cheques the students took home, compared with her meagre salary.

“From that salary,” she said, “we had to buy school uniforms and books for our children.”

Pleading for free and compulsory education for Black children, she said it was the children who did not want — or could not afford — to go to school who were responsible for the extent of juvenile crime in their areas.
JANSON WARNS ON BLACK PRESENCE

The Argus Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. Transvaal Nationalists were given a blunt warning yesterday to face the realities of Blacks being present in White areas for many years to come.

Speaking near the end of the congress where the opinions of delegates seemed to predominate during discussions on race relations, Mr T. N. H. Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, said that the sharing of facilities such as theatres would continue to be strictly regulated by the permit system.

One of the motions on the agenda asked the congress to oppose the possible opening of theatres and similar cultural facilities in the Transvaal and asked that steps to provide facilities for other race groups should be hastened. While giving the assurance that separate development would be maintained, Mr Janson warned that the presence of non-Whites in White areas could not be "thrown away.

SIDE BY SIDE

A fact was that Whites and Blacks were side by side in the cities, for many hours each day. They could not forever Black moving out of these areas, completely for the next 50 years.

MEALS

This was why his department had made arrangements for a meal near the centre of the city, where Blacks could have "leisure time". Unfortunately some people, according to the Bantu National Party, had protested about this.

Referring to Segregation, Mr Janson said it was not necessary to give greater and more dynamic content to the policy.

Mr A. J. Baarbenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, assured delegates that nothing possible was being done to speed up the consolidation of the homelands. Up to now R25 000 000 had been spent to buy land for this purpose and more money was being sought from the Treasury.

One delegate said that it was clear there were differences in Nationalist ranks on questions such as sport and separate facilities.

NOT ENEMIES

The Africans are not our enemies and they must not be turned into our enemies. In the past there were better relationship than those between the Afrikaner and the African.

Mr Janson said the Government would regulate matters in ways to prevent any move towards integration.

Shopping

It was important that proper shopping facilities should be created for urban Blacks in their own areas to ensure that they were not exploited. He mentioned the example of Soweto where milk had been sold at 10c a pint when it cost 3c elsewhere.

The necessity of having Black labour on the plantation also had to be faced. There, as in the cities, it was necessary to provide schools and recreational facilities because the Whites regarded themselves as the guardians of the Blacks.

The ambitions of Black parents had to be recognised and many Black parents were prepared to make sacrifices to educate their children.

BIG MOVE

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development (Mr M. C. Botha) said the Transkei was already preparing for independence.

Other homelands would watch this first big move but he felt that it was a process that should not be unduly hastened.

There were certain prerequisites for independence. These were the development of the people of such a homeland, economic and constitutional development, physical development and the provision of an infrastructure and inter-dependence with neighbouring countries.

In other parts of the world the constitutional structure of countries who had become independent too early had disintegrated.

The delegates accepted the explanations from Mr Botha and the Deputy Ministers and none of the motions on Bantu Administration was pressed to the vote.
ONE FOR THE HOUSE

F.M. 29/8/75

or even more, for WRAB.

Even before the policy switch WRAB got 55.7% (R38.8m) of its revenue from its beerhalls and bottle stores, and it is expanding its liquor operation mightily.

It has to. Estimates for this year show that rents for houses and hostels should bring in a mere R14.5m (20.8% of the total), while compulsory employers’ contributions add up to only R8.4m (12.1%). And this after a recent heavy rise in rents and employers’ contributions, making it doubtful whether the Board can resort to further hikes of this nature in the immediate future.

A Soweto family (average: five people) occupying a new standard four-roomed house pays R20.95 a month for rent, services and water. (Average earnings for an unskilled Black labourer are R80 a month.) And now the Boards demand that non-dependents over the age of 18 in a household must pay an additional R1 a month in lodger’s fees. Since these people are generally the children of the family head the issue has understandably caused anger and resentment.

As far as employers’ contributions are concerned, these now stand at R1.80 a month for industrial workers, R1 for domestics and R0.40 for farm labourers. The farmers, in particular, have jibed, and Deputy Minister of Bantu Development Braam Raubenheimer admitted to them in Nelspruit last week that the Boards were not functioning properly.

However, as a BAD spokesman explains it to the F.M., there is absolutely no question of revamping the Boards. Raubenheimer, it seems, was merely responding to farmers’ queries as to just what it was they were getting for their 40c. The Boards, certainly, have had “teething troubles”, but only because they have not been going long. BAD, incidentally, has now asked the Boards to “give service to farmers”.

Yet if the Boards are to fulfill their obligations to Blacks as well as satisfying White employers, their crucial task is housing; and Soweto’s need is greatest. In July this year WRAB had 17,841 names on its primary and secondary housing lists. This could mean up to 86,000 without their own roofs, and as Progressive Reform MP Helen Suzman points out there are countless thousands in the region who have not bothered to put their names on a list, or who do not qualify for a house anyway “even though they’re working in the area”. As it is the pace of building is that of a snail.

By the end of WRAB’s current financial year, in all the areas of its domain, the Board “expects” to complete 4,000 new units.

So until government spends far more than it is on Black housing, thousands will remain homeless. Since it has made a loan for low-density housing to Paraguay presumably funds are available — or are they only for buying chumminess overseas?
Blacks can be happy

– Janson

PRETORIA — It should be frankly admitted that the number of blacks in white areas had not decreased as anticipated, Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was addressing the Transvaal Agricultural Union on their registration of black labour and answering complaints about the activities of the Bantu Administration Boards.

He said that half of the black population, had been frequently stated did not live in the cities, but on the platteland. They could not be removed to their homelands because of the cost.

If a black was productive, he should remain on white farms provided he worked under happy conditions. Mr Janson said he would rather have a reliable black on his farm than a terrorist or somebody who had been forced to remain on the farm.

Blacks could be made happy on farms by the work done by the Bantu Administration Boards. During the past three years the boards had achieved so much that the nation would thank them for the creation of happy relations.

He said the haphazard registration of blacks had to end and a computer system would be introduced for the identification of blacks.

He announced that the subsidies system for the building of schools for blacks on farms would be increased shortly. Schools together with hostels would be established in platteland towns for black children to prevent the migration of parents to cities.

Mr Janson said the growth of nationalism and the desire of blacks to give their children the best education could never be stopped and he would help them to become happy blacks.

SAPA.
Mr. Funt Jansen, Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration, admitted yesterday that the number of Blacks in White areas had not decreased as anticipated.

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Mr. Jansen said that Blacks could not be removed to their homelands because of the cost. If a Black was productive, he should remain on White farms, provided he worked under happy conditions.

He would rather have a reliable Black on his farm than a terrorist.

During the past three years the Bantu Administration Boards had achieved much in creating happy relations and for this the nation would thank them.

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He announced that the subsidies system for the building of schools for Blacks on farms would be increased shortly. Schools together with hostels would be established in location towns for Black children to prevent the migration of parents in cities. Hospital clinics for bantustan Blacks would also be extended.
Blacks keep rights

John Patten, Political Correspondent

Black industrial workers in the urban areas are being allowed to keep their urban privileges if they agree to work at decentralised factories near the homelands.

This emerged from a speech by the Minister of Mines, Dr. Koornhof, when he opened a new tool factory at Ladysmith in Natal today. The firm, previously operated exclusively in Germiston.

Dealing with official help given to the company in decentralising its activities, Dr. Koornhof quoted from a report showing that:

- Black employees in Germiston moving to Ladysmith were given a letter ensuring they could return within two years if they became unhappy in at Ladysmith.
- Two Administration Board officials accompanied a delegation of Black employees on a fact-finding visit to 'Esikhathi', near the factory site, some months before the move.
- Forty brick-built houses at 'Esikhathi' were reserved by the Department of Bantu Administration for re-located employees.
- The kwaZulu leader Chief Buthelezi cleared the way for the few non-Zulu Black employees moving to the factory to be permitted to live in kwaZulu.
BAD letter to the bad BAAB boys

In dealing with pass law offenders, whose feelings do you consider—those of Blacks, Whites or the Department of Bantu Administration?

WEST RAND BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

TO: ALL OFFICIALS

ILL-JUDGED ACTIONS BY JUNIOR OFFICIALS OF ADMINISTRATION BOARDS

The following circular letter has been received from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development:

1. During the past few months several complaints by the public have been brought to the attention of this Department and the Ministry regarding junior officials of Bantu Affairs Administration Boards who, in the course of their duties, acted unreasonably, thereby disturbing relations and causing great inconvenience to employers and employees.

A few examples of such actions are quoted here:

EXAMPLE 1

Two cleaners were arrested at a primary school because they allegedly gave illegal accommodation to two Bantu women in the school servants' quarters. Both cleaners were in registered service and at the time of the arrest were in possession of the school's keys. The principal was not informed of the arrests, with the result that the school's work was rather seriously upset because the principal did not know where to get the keys. The keys were later delivered to the school by a strange Bantu, which was also irregular and considered "highly improper" by the principal concerned.

EXAMPLE 2

A respected woman of very high standing who had employed a Bantu illegally, had her fingerprints taken, which drove her to the edge of a nervous collapse. Although Act 25 of 1945 provides for maximum sentences for first offences and minimum sentences for second or more offences, the standing that this person enjoyed in society should have been taken into consideration before fingerprinting her.

The magistrate fortunately imposed a suspended sentence because he realised that her fingerprinting and the fact that she had to appear in court already constituted considerable humiliation.

EXAMPLE 3

A Bantu employed by a certain person was arrested on this person's property, charged with trespassing on private property and found guilty.

After his conviction the Bantu Affairs Administration Board concerned wrote to the magistrate and explained that the Bantu had been wrongfully arrested. Because the magistrate and the prosecutor had not been fully aware of the circumstances, the Bantu had already been sentenced and nothing could be done about the matter.

2. As already indicated the above-mentioned examples are only a few of the many recent incidents which have seriously embarrassed the Department and which could easily have been avoided if greater circumspection and judgment had been applied.

3. The Department requests that you apprise the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards in writing of the need to stress to junior officials that good judgment should be exercised in the execution of their duties.

4. If a junior official is at all uncertain about his intended action he should rather discuss the matter with a senior official, since an incorrect step could seriously embarrass the Department and could disturb good relations.

Although the Executive Committee is aware that not one of the cases mentioned above occurred at this Board, they are nevertheless of the opinion that these instances be brought to the attention of all officials to avoid similar incidents.

V. C. MILNE
Chief Administrative Officer.
Chance for Blacks to buy own homes

Pretoria Bureau

Home ownership for Blacks on leasehold land in urban areas is expected to be resumed, probably before the end of the year.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development today said the minister, Mr. M. C. Botha, would announce the resumption-date shortly.

Mr. Botha, announcing his Budget speech in Parliament earlier this year, the Government had decided to revert to the policy which was in force before 1967, and which allowed city Blacks to own houses in Black residential areas.

SUPPORT

Officials feel there will be widespread support for the scheme and Blacks in this way will help solve their own housing problem.

The backlog of Black housing in South Africa's urban areas has been estimated at 500,000.

The re-introduction of home ownership will affect Blacks in most urban areas, Pretoria's two main townships — Mamelodi and Atteridgeville — have been frozen and will thus be excluded.

EMPLOYERS

Although plans must still be finalised, it seems that Blacks will qualify for home ownership only if they were born in a Black urban area, or if they have been working for one employer for ten years or for more than one employer for 15 years.

Another likely condition will be that they own a leasehold on their homeland, or that they will have been able to obtain citizenship.

LEASEHOLD

Blacks who buy or build their own homes under the scheme will do so on leasehold with the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. The leases will be for 30 years and can be renewed.

Black property owners will be able to sell their homes to other qualified Blacks as the properties to their heirs.

Those who buy existing homes will be able to extend or change them with administration board permission.
Free State Nats uneasy over mixed facilities

BLOEMFONTEIN — Free State Nationalists expressed their unease yesterday over government concessions allowing all races to share certain public facilities.

Bantu boards criticised

BLOEMFONTEIN — Free State Nationalists, particularly farmers, gave the Government a grilling yesterday on the functioning of the Bantu Administration boards.

But a lengthy examination by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, appeared to satisfy the delegates at the National Party congress, and he was warmly applauded.

The discussion on the Bantu Administration Boards and other problems with farm labour was the longest and most controversial during the two-day congress.

One of the major complaints was that although farmers had to pay 40c each month for every labourer they employed, they did not receive few benefits as a result.

Replies, Mr Cruywagen pointed out, that the new levies had only come into force in May this year. The Bantu Administration Board had to fenced their own activities and little could be done until farmers had actually paid their levies.

Mr Cruywagen pleaded with farmers to regard the Bantu Administration Boards as partners, not as enemies.

Another major complaint concerned the contractual relationship between employer and workers since the scrapping of the Mines and General Act.

Mr Cruywagen admitted this was a problem but said no satisfactory solution had been suggested.

Another complaint concerned the availability of farm labour. Mr Cruywagen assured delegates that both the boards and the Government were doing everything possible to facilitate the supply of labour for farmers but they should recognize there were other demands, particularly on the mines, since the position of foreign workers was not as secure as in the past.

Replies to complaints about unnecessary expenditure in the homelands, Mr Cruywagen said agricultural land would not become unproductive as a result of the consolidation of the homelands.

The Bantu Affairs Commission had recently been given the responsibility of ensuring that no productive ground was left unused. The commission had to ensure that agricultural land remained productive.

Mr Cruywagen told the congress the Government was considering allowing big department stores and businesses trading rights in black areas and towns.

However, no final decision had been made and the Government was still considering the issue.

Mr Cruywagen told a questioner that only black people with so-called permanent rights in the urban areas would be entitled to long-term leases of houses.

Leasehold rights could not be sold to blacks from the homelands.

In reply to another question he said unemployment benefits were not paid to jobless black people in the homelands by the Government. Unemployment benefits were paid by the homeland governments that was their concern.
The Cape Times
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1975

The migrant myth

Professor Monica Wilson exposed a number of myths in her Boerner memorial lecture last week: the myth, for instance, that while South Africans occupied an empty land, or that its population was very small; and the myth, which itself contradicts the first one, that Southern Africa, before the advent of Whites, was in a permanent state of turmoil. Another myth is that people who are physically different prefer to remain apart and do so "naturally," contradicted in turn by the mass of legislation that distrusts such "natural" inclinations and in fact enforces segregation in marriage, residence, education, recreation, travel, industry and nearly every other facet of life.

Two other myths are of particular relevance to the unhappy situation of South Africa's urban Blacks. The first is that the policy of reducing the number of Africans in towns has cut down on the number of men employed. The second is that South Africa represents, for urban Blacks, an orderly society. Both beliefs are demonstrably false.

As Professor Wilson noted, endorsing Africans out of the towns has only increased the number of migrant workers and contributed to the destruction of family life. In 1953 Langa had a male-female ratio of four to one. By 1974 this ratio had risen to 11 to one. In spite of the regret sometimes expressed by Government spokesmen and their descriptions of migratory labour as a "necessary evil," the system has been deliberately encouraged over the past 20 years. According to Professor Wilson, it is the "single most destructive force in our society." It is the antithesis of what makes for order. In her own words:

South Africa is not now, as is claimed, an orderly society. Life is extremely insecure in African townships; the murder rate and capital punishment rates are higher than in most countries; the prison population is exceptionally large. The number of those imprisoned is immediately linked to pass laws regulating the movement of population to work.

How can order and stability be regained? The answer is simple: to allow the settlement of families at the breadwinners' place of work. It is already happening at the De Beers mines in Kimberley. And it was happening at the Cape until the trend was reversed by Government pressure. This week the Government belatedly showed some appreciation of the problem and its solution. The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, told the Bloemfontein congress of the National Party that a 1945 law—presumably the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act—which prevented Black women from joining their husbands in urban areas was being reconsidered. This is good news indeed, though goodness knows how long it will take for such a revision of policy to have any noticeable effect. In the Western Cape, for instance, no family housing has been built for Africans since 1966. There is an enormous backlog to catch up.

The elimination, or at least reduction, of migrant labour would not only stabilize Black life in the cities. It would have an equally beneficial effect on the homelands whose problem, Professor Wilson observed, is too large a population and a disproportion of dependants. Which brings yet another myth—that the homelands are a sort of ethnic dustbin into which problems of urban Black family life can just be emoted.
Trekarbeider en vrou 'bly geskei'

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIE gees waarin hy gesê het dat hy simpatie het met swart gesinne wat vanweë wetgewing verhinder word om in stedelike gebiede saam te woon, was 'n openbaring van blote menslikeheid.

Dit beteken nie dat die bepaling van die Bantoe-Stadsgebiede wat die skuiing veroorsaak mòre, oommòre geskrap gaan word nie, het

mnr. Willem Cruywagen Adjunk-Minister van Bantoe skee aan Beeld geë.

ONNOSEL

„In enige situasie waar ‘n mens met mense te doen het, is daar verandering, stuwng, ontwikkeling. Om nie daarop ag te staan nie, sou mos net onnussel wees,“ het mnr. Cruywagen gesê.

Daar was ses beskrywingsplein op die Nasionale Partykongres van die Vrystaat in Bloemfontein wat gehandel het oor Bantoe skee. ‘n Ander een het gevra dat die Regering die getal onwettige swartmense in blanke gebiede verminder en die stroom na die tuisteland aanmoedig en vergroot — indien nodig, met dwang.

„As ek nou sou verlof gee dat mans hoé vroue na die stedelike gebiede bring, dan vererger ek die probleem van huisvesting en die kinders wat uit so’n huwelik in die stad gebore word, kry die reg om permanent daar te woon. Daarmee skep ek mos weer ander probleme en dan is die hele ding geen sins opgelos nie.”

‘n Departementale komitee het ‘n verslag opgestel oor die hele kwessie van trekarbeid, maar hy het nog nie hierdie verslag gesien nie en kan dus nie daarop kommentaar lewer nie.

Dit is in die gees waarin daar huisie en werkgelede en meer handelsgeriewe vir swartmense beskikbaar gestel word, dat daar na die probleem van verbreekte gesinne gesê is.
WANTED—a COMMISSION

ALLISTER SPARKS

NOW THAT THE NATIONALISTS' Coloured policy is at last beginning to assume a more coherent form, they must turn their attention to that other and even more important area of neglect—the urban Africans.

This is in fact the sharp end of our race problem, yet the Nationalists have never had anything even remotely resembling a policy to deal with it. Only the fabulous belief that the problem itself would miraculously go away; that the urban Africans were "temporary sojourners" who would gradually be drawn back to their homelands as these were developed.

At least the Nationalists are getting around now to realising what utter nonsense this is. "No Blacks are going to be with us for a very long time," said Mr. Paul Jansen the other day.

Indeed they are. For all time, in fact. And what is more, in increasing numbers. Today there are some 10-million Africans in what we blithely call "White" South Africa. A generation from now, even with successful Bantustans, there will be about 25-million and the Whites will be bigger than Johannesburg.

But this Nationalist realisation has not yet reached the point of producing a policy to deal with the situation.

There are signs of a reassessment taking place. For example—

Urban Blacks are now to be allowed a 30-year leasehold rights to homes in the townships, which is an important step nearer to recognition of their permanency.

The whole system of migrant labour, so fundamental to the concept of the "temporary" townships, is clearly being reassessed. This week, Mr. Jansen denounced it as bad and said it could not be allowed to increase. Last week, his sidekick, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, indicated that the law which prevents Black wives from joining their husbands in the townships might be changed.

More money is to be allocated for the improvement of facilities in the townships. For years local authorities have received only a paltry 20 per cent of the money collected in liquor tax; the other 80 per cent was sent back to the homelands. Now the urban Blacks are to get a much bigger share.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Viljoen, has announced that Black workers can form "labour committees" with powers to bargain collectively on an industry-wide basis—a major step towards granting the urban Black proletarian trade union rights which, in turn, means real power in the body politic.

Hotel integration is being phased in, and Mr. Vorster indicated in windhout that more and more integration of urban facilities would be allowed.

Finally, the Nationalists are matching their words hard over what status to give the so-called Transkei in our urban areas after that territory becomes independent next year. In terms of the ideology they should be regarded as foreigners domiciled in "White" South Africa. But will they have the same status as, say, Germans or Portuguese in Johannesburg? Or visiting Black Americans? Day for the Transkei could therefore be as important for the Black question as for the amboshibos themselves.

Now all this is very encouraging, but it doesn't amount to a policy. It is merely patching around the edges of the problem. What has still to be decided is how the urban Blacks, now that their permanency has been accepted, are to fit into the overall Nationalist scheme of things.

The theory of separate development is that each race should run its own affairs. Very well, then, let the urban Blacks run their own affairs. Remove the paternalistic White hand of Mr. Manie Malherbe and the Administrative Board and let the people of Soweto elect their own Mayor and their own City Council, with all the authority of any other municipality.

Let them appoint their own municipal staffs, with black town clerks, town engineers, traffic department, building and health inspectors, typists, clerks and meter readers.

After all, if we can train Transkeians to take on responsibilities like these, why not the urban Blacks?whose level of education and sophistication is far higher?

But the right to local government is not enough to satisfy a people's aspirations. Urban Blacks must also participate at a far higher level in the affairs of the country in which they are permanently resident.

At least as high as the Coloureds and Indians.

Therefore the Government should consider an elected urban African Council, similar to the Coloured and Indian Councils, with the same promises of participation in the decisions of statutory boards and even the Cabinet.

The Government has used the Theron Commission to help it evolve a more meaningful policy for the Coloureds. What it needs now is a similar multiracial commission to do the same for the urban Africans.

Of course, my own belief is that whatever the Nationalists decide, there will be social, economic and political forces at work which are generating their own momentum and pushing us inexorably towards integration.

But it is important that these forces should be contained within an institutionalised framework so that the change can come about peacefully, rather than be left to vent themselves in an inchoate way leading to violence.
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 liberals are also right sometimes. Migratory labour is a bad thing," he said to an obviously stunned congress strongly attended by many farmers from the north and central Natal.

He bluntly told delegates he could not rely on Shangaan and Khoisan labour or any other black labour from outside the province for the simple reason that it clashed with National Party policy.

It 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 favour 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 R100 to R150 a month plus food and housing.

They, deputy minister said, were in the interest of white farmers they had to discipline themselves in their work.

He supported the narrowing of the wage gap to one hundred per cent, saying it did not have to be misunderstood on that score. But there was also always labelling between white and white. "We don't pay for rotten white work," he said.

"If we call for a white worker's living wage, we are not going to dish it out to others in those who would lose," he added. "We want to work now and then but not forever." He did not think the white man should have a dollar in that connection. He hoped our coloureds would be respected and not thrown out.

He also hoped that the Bantu Administration Councils would keep a list of "Western" so that they could see to it they could not go on seeking work elsewhere. Only then did he hope they would not go off again. It was after this that he made his brief statement on migratory labour.

Later Mr. Janson said they would have to work at home.
Migrant labour system to stay—Janson

The Argus Correspondent 7/1/75

DURBAN — It was unfortunately impossible to do away with the migratory labour system, but the Government would do everything possible to eliminate the evils arising from it, Mr T. N. H. Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said in an interview here today.

He disclosed that the Government had recently completed a study of migratory labour, which had indicated that the system would continue.

There were conflicting attitudes to the system where people said they were against it but at the same time called for more labour from the homelands, for example.

FROM HOMELANDS?

The Government viewed it that if at all possible, migratory labour must be from the homelands and the workers should be able to stay with their families.

"This we are trying to achieve through decentralization," Mr Janson said.

The report would be studied for recommendations to do away with evils arising from the system — for example, improved transport between the homelands and urban centres so that they could live with their families.

CRITICISM

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board had co-operated fully with agricultural unions in establishing the boards and appointing staff.

He made no apologies for the fact that the chairman and vice-chairman of the boards were political appointees.

They were part of the "machinery" of National Party policy and could not be administered by people whose views differed from the policy.

Mr Janson said the Government was working on the computerization of the boards, which would improve their efficiency and reduce some of the irritating paperwork.

BLACK LISTS

The Minister said boards would compile blacklists of "African" workers who broke their contracts or were ineffective, and such workers would not be offered jobs again.

While the Government was fully committed to closing the wage gap, it was not going to dish out protection to people who wanted to exploit.

In conclusion, there was a wage differentiation between a skilled, hardworking man and one who was not, and this gap would remain.

(Story by J. Motho. 300 Words.)
Tucson plea on urban transport

CAPE TOWN'S already over-congested road and rail transport system would be even more affected by the mass removal of Coloured people to housing schemes such as Mitchell's Plain.

Trade unionists were told today that transport experts had said South African cities would have to have integrated transport systems or none at all. Mr Moecel, who headed the District Board for its neglect of the system. Pointing out that transport would have to have integrated transport systems or none at all, Mr Moecel attacked the District Board for its neglect of the system.

'Ve have a problem with the system and we have to have integrated transport or none at all,' he said.

It was ironic that many of the people to be moved lived in areas at present well served by road and rail transport.

Mr S. Lekubs, a Johannesburg leather workers' representative, said Transvaal workers had great difficulty in getting to work.

Private combi-operators who tried to ply between Soweto and the city were dubbed 'pirates', but only a few African taxi drivers could get licences for this route.
Black market beckons

The weekend's statement by Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Wilton Mkuyu, that White business may header into the townships, has set the industry fluttering. Hopefully, more can be gleaned from Pree at this stage, though the FM statement government is meeting with just one large retailer to thrash out issues.

It will certainly be a good thing, if it ens for Black consumers. Not all White stores are necessarily scrupulous than others, but because competition is better than less, in Black township shops are highly high, partly because of the restrictions on the Black trader and the state of his store, and partly because a Black trader cannot make use of the economies of scale available to a large

The big White retailers are, in the delighted. It will open up big new sets, although some argue it will at same time take away trade from stores. But retailer policy is usually where the shoppers are, and there are plenty of shoppers in the townships.

Raymond Ackerm an he is "thrilled" about it, with one iso — that however it is mented it must be done with condition for the African businessmen there. There must be some form

They Matas, executive director of the said his organisation is already try- to assist a few Black traders, but has stalled tape. He feels Black business be free to develop in a free enter- situation. To allow Whites in, he without lifting the restrictions the trader has to contend with, would surely be unfair.

Cyril Atkinson says before he made a decision about setting up in township he would have to know on terms and under what conditions he d have to operate. But he agrees the Selectman holds out "some prospects for reorganization of trading" and as such he likes it.

Retailers have already made provi- dement agreements with the Bantu Invest- Corporation to open three rkers stores in KwaZulu. Greater's President, Lawrence Herber, feels going into the townships would be a al step.

Property developers are more cautious. Because of rising interest rates and rising costs they are having a hard at the moment, and some are contes to developing sites they have held for a long time. One developer feels that if Whites are merely to be allowed to go in as caretakers, government should provide financial safeguards regarding rent.

Institutional developers, who would in practice put up most of the cash, seem open minded. Sanlam says it hasn't really investigated the situation as it has always regarded the townships as out of bounds.

But, it says, it is a property investor, and if the return and potential of a proposition look good, it would be "carefully considered".

Legal & General tells the FM a township shopping centre project would "stand in line with the rest". It would have no objection in principle.

Clearly, there is a lot of enthusiasm. Over to government.
AMOS KHUDALO gets up every morning before the sun has touched the roof of his home or the dusty streets of the township where he lives. Before his children are awake, he is standing some kilometres away waiting in the morning chill for the bus that will take him many kilometres more to his work in the White town.

At night, the journey is reversed and Amos arrives home long after his children are asleep.

One day this week, Amos Khumalo did not take the bus that has taken him to work these many years. He took to the streets with a stone in his hand.

And in their home in the White suburb, Amos's employers shook their heads and wondered why he was not at work. Perhaps, yet another grandmother had died?

Julia Selepe lives in Mahopane, 32 km from Pretoria. Her home is in a homeland, but there is no work there for Julia. So, every day she travels those 32 km on four different buses to reach her work in the White city. It takes eight hours out of her day and R1.50 out of her daily pay packet of R3. But Julia travels because she must feed her child and buy the uniforms and the books she needs for school.

Jacob Mabыта is a nightwatchman in Johannesburg. From six in the evening until six the next morning he waits with his knobbier outside the premises he guards. And then from six until nine he waits for the company bus that will take him back to his home in Soweto. He is lucky if he reaches it by 11. As three he is waiting again—the bus that will take him back to work.

The train is quicker, he says, but it is too much money.

Drummer

Jakes Mokodu won't travel by train. His brother, the musician, took it once too often. Now the former drummer sits at home paralysed, thinking about the men who took his money on the crowded train one Friday night and then stabbed him in the back with a sharpened bicicle spoke. So Jakes takes a taxi and tries not to think about the money it costs him.

Out in the streets of Mabopane township near Newcastle this week, Amos Khumalo, with the stone in his hand, could not think of anything else. Already, the bus fare was taking too much out of his wages; money that he needed for food, rent, clothing for his children. Now, they had told him it was going to go up again.

The bus fare had bought a ticket to rage.

There are Mabopane townships all over South Africa. In Johannesburg it is known as a sprawling, unseen twin city called Soweto. In Newcastle, Calvina, Rustenburg or Beaufort West, it is the "location".

Most Whites have never seen it, but they know it's there—a grid of dusty streets and corrugated roofs over the hills and far away from their ordered lives.

Bridge

Too far away for the millions who have to travel each day from the township to the town to work and who have to pay a double price in wasted hours and wasted money for the journey.

The roads are crowded, the trains are dangerous, the journey long. Sometimes the bus goes over a bridge into a river and the commutres arrive late—if they arrive at all.

Then, one day the bus fare goes up once again and the price becomes too high—for Amos, or Jakes or Julia to pay.

They boycott the buses and they walk. Sometimes they pick up a stone and they riot.

Three years ago a Supreme Court judge looked at me in the quiet of his room in the Palace of Justice in Pretoria. He was thinking about the distance from Pretoria to Mahopane, the long hours in a crowded bus on a crowded road. He was thinking about Julia, Amos and Jakes—their weariness and their anger. He thought about the prices that they were paying and the prices that South Africa might have to pay if nothing was done.

And he said: "We will have a rebellion on our hands if we are not careful."
End curbs on African trade, chamber urges

By Patrick Lawrence

Mr. Richard Maponya, vice-president of the Johannes-
burg Chamber of Commerce, yesterday urged the authorities to stop the planned ending of restrictions on urban-African traders to help fight against inflation.

"Lifting restrictions would enable African traders to compete with companies and pavers at the supermarkets," said Mr. Maponya. African traders are unable to purchase new cars and even cars. "The decision to lift restrictions would enable African traders to compete with companies and pavers at the supermarkets," said Mr. Maponya.

"The lifting of restrictions would enable African traders to compete with companies and pavers at the supermarkets," said Mr. Maponya. African traders are unable to purchase new cars and even cars. "The decision to lift restrictions would enable African traders to compete with companies and pavers at the supermarkets," said Mr. Maponya.

The president of the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Samuel Motse-
cane, was not available for comment yesterday, but he has repeatedly called for abolition of "harsh restrictions".

At the meeting between the Prime Minister and homeland leaders in Jan-
uary, Mr. Vorster said the points raised on behalf of urban traders were valid and the situation would be reconsidered.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Adminis-
tration said yesterday that at least some of the restric-
tions would be eased.

Mr. M. C. Botha, announced that at least some of the restric-
tions would be eased.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Adminis-
tration said yesterday that at least some of the restric-
tions would be eased.

"There will be a statement quite soon," he added.
Threat of transport chaos in SA cities

Petruccio Bureau

The seriousness of South Africa's growing urban transport problems, and the extreme urgency with which they must be solved, were detailed at the start of a two-day conference on the Driessen Committee's report in Pretoria on Tuesday.

Top speakers at the conference, including the Minister of Transport, Mr. Tobias Pillay, and the Secretary for Transport and chairman of the Driessen Committee, Mr. John Driessen, used the word "chaos" to describe the situation now building up in South African cities.

They warned that the situation could blow up any day. "In fact, we are already too close to the edge," Mr. Driessen said.

Approaching traffic conditions were seen as a threat to the nation's cities and the country's economy as a whole. "They add to the country's transport woes and are a matter of national importance," he said.

The cost, in money, changes to the way of life, and sacrifices would be tremendous — but the alternatives are a chaotic situation and the personal inconvenience and economic devastation accompanying it.

Directly affected will be commuters and shoppers under pressure to keep their cars out of city centres, and authorities coping with the loss of traffic in all the main pedestrianised city centres. Business facing additional pressure, facing increased working hours and extra Rousseau, facing losses.

In an atmosphere where public methods of transport are already limited, the conference in Pretoria
Trek to work that starts at 2 am

By JOHN IMRIE

UVONGO.—A silent Assocom audience yesterday heard Mr B G. Koning, of Bloemfontein, Chamber of Commerce, say that 12 000 of his city's Africans had to get up at 2 am to travel 68 km to work from their Thabanchu homes.

A Pietersburg delegate told a similar story.

The congress adopted a string of resolutions calling for, among other things, better bus services for Africans, removal of tax discrimination against them and improved banking facilities in the townships.

The president of the National African Chambers of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuenyane later spoke saying he welcomed this rising concern for the problems and welfare of Black people,” but felt the resolutions would have been better had Assocom consulted the Black private sector first.

"We would like you to help us get into the mainstream of South Africa's economic life" he said.

Several delegates stressed that inadequate transport was one of the most explosive causes of Black worker frustration as well as the cause of lateness for work and absenteeism, all of which led to low productivity.

One resolution adopted asked the authorities to be more flexible in the issue of permits to private bus operators and improve the allocation of bus routes.

The congress also called for elimination of taxes paid by Africans which were so low that they were uneconomic to collect, for consolidation of the three different forms of tax payable by Africans and for introduction of rebates for dependants.

A resolution calling for the easing of restrictions on the number of branches which banks and building societies may establish in the townships was adopted unanimously, speakers pointing out the high crime rates in Black townships and the difficulty Africans had in keeping their money safe.

It was felt that the situation could be vastly improved if employers could pay wages directly to local banks.

Consolidation of the various levies payable by employers in respect of African workers, into one annual payment, the simplification of registering Black labour and development of the homelands were also called for.
Bantu boards to help with farm labour

Farming Editor

Bantu administration boards have asked organised agriculture how they can help farmers with their African labour force.

Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand board told farmers this at the Transvaal Agriculture Union symposium here yesterday.

Mr Mulder suggested boards could assist with:

- the building of houses by the board's building teams;
- provision of recreational and welfare facilities;
- medical services and clinics on farms;
- family planning;
- education and the provision of bursaries for farm children to attend city high schools;
- in-service training of farm labourers and selection of employees;
- mobile registration units to visit farms.

He reminded farmers that their registration fee of 45c a labourer a month would not be enough to finance all these projects.

Mr J J Gruwer, director of the Division of Agricultural Engineering of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, pointed out that overseas farm workers with Standard 8 were given intensive training in the handling and maintenance of farm machinery.

In South Africa, illiterates were pitched into their jobs without even in-service training. The result was that South Africa's tractor maintenance cost 40 percent more than in overseas countries.

At the turn of the century the country would need about 400 000 tractor operators and if current training provisions were not stepped up considerably only 25 000 would be qualified.

If 20 000 tractor operators were not trained within the next few years agricultural mechanisation was bound to remain inefficient and capital losses would be enormous, Mr Gruwer said.
Pretoria — If the continued growth of the Black community in the White areas could not be reversed, by settling at least 10 million Blacks in their homelands by 1983, there could not be any question of the survival of the Whites in South Africa, Prof. C. W. H. Boshoff, chairman of Sabisa (South African Bureau for Racial Affairs), said yesterday.

Reading a paper on "The Black labour force in the Republic" at a symposium on farm labour organised by the Transvaal Agricultural Union at Silverton near here, Prof. Boshoff said it would cost from R350-

million to R4,500-million a year to win "the struggle for the survival of the Whites in South Africa."

Prof. Boshoff said that if the influx of Blacks were merely stopped, he foresaw a radical Leftist agitation developing.

Quoting census figures, Prof. Boshoff came to the conclusion: "The Blacks who originally came as employees into the White areas developed into a Black community of which less than 50 per cent is economically active while only 25 per cent is concerned in actual production and about 12 percent in agriculture."

Referring to the shortage of White labour, Prof. Boshoff said it was due to the fact that Whites were needed to provide amenities, services, education and hospitalisation for an ever-growing Black population.

With the upgrading of Black wages, demands for these amenities also increased, resulting in the total exhaustion of the White labour force. Blacks were taking over from Whites at the rate of 12,000 jobs a year.

"In this dilemma the Whites will have to think again on their future," he said.

"They will have to allow themselves to be led by principles, not by what is practical. They will have to stop the process of Blackening of their country and reverse the process. "Separate development means the settlement of each nation in its own homeland or it means nothing."

He said a change should come about in soil utilisation in homeland farm lands. White farmers should work for periods of up to three months there to teach the Blacks farming. — (Sapa.)
Janson nod for black housing

GRAHAMSTOWN -- The Government's growing recognition of the permanency of blacks in white areas was highlighted at the weekend with the announcement by the Deputy Minister of Native Administration, Mr. C. N. H. Jansen, that employers would be permitted to build and sell bungalows to their black employees in urban areas.

In an address to a National Party meeting here in which he also announced the Government's decision to abate the massive Committee Drift resettlement project in the Eastern Cape, Mr. Jansen said that blacks, too, had a right to live with their families in properly constructed houses.

In a speech characterised by an emphasis on the need for changes in the country and balanced by repeated appeals for unity, unity as well as an invitation to more English-speaking people to join the National Party, Mr. Jansen spoke of carrying on with the job, "even if we have to do without many of the things we have enjoyed over the past number of years, thanks to National Party rule.

"More and more the black worker will be entering the field and we will have to consider his needs. We will have to train him so that he can be more productive for the betterment of the country as a whole.

"We have a duty to assist the black man so that he can assist his family and give opportunities to his children," Mr. Jansen said.

He said a greater sense of permanency would be given to the black people and they would be given the right to transfer their rights of tenancy to those who inherited their properties.

In an impassioned invitation to English-speaking people to join the party, Mr. Jansen said: "We've been fighting opposition from overseas and commomism in our midst.

"May I appeal to those of the calibre of the 1920 Settlers -- the English-speaking people -- to come forward now while South Africa is beset by the rest of the world and show solidarity as their ancestors did during the siege of Grahamstown, and to right side by side with their Afrikaans compatriots."

Referring to a "growing tendency in the Transkei among some blacks -- with prompting from outside -- to view the coming independence of the homeland as a chance to tell whites that this is their country," he warned that blacks that this should stop.

Turning to Left-wing groups in South Africa, Mr. Jansen spoke of young men who were fighting on the border with Angola -- "even for the lives of some students with big mouths who could not give a damn.

After an interjection from the floor, "kap hulle" (chop them), Mr. Jansen warned Left-wing students that 180-day detention was not long enough for them. They should be locked away forever. -- BDR.
Bus riots may recur — warning

African Affairs Correspondent

THE RIOTS during the Newcastle bus boycott could break out in other places or all over South Africa, warned Chief Gatsha Buthelezi during a speech to the boys of Michaelhouse at the weekend.

Whites were always appealing to Blacks to be patient. "We have been very patient and we remain patient even at this late hour."

But this patience was wearing thin. The Newcastle situation was an example of what could occur again, if nothing was done to defuse it.

The Black man's dignity, oppressed by oppressive laws, was reasserting itself. The bottle into which it had been forced could burst at any time.

"This is not a threat."

These are the facts of our South African situation. Only a fool will interpret, "What I am saying here as a threat for one it hangs my own future and that of my children."

"I am concerned as anyone else that the situation be resolved peacefully."

Discussing the role of youth, Chief Buthelezi said most Africans applauded the emergence of the South African Students' Organisation, but the young people had been cautioned against "reverse racism against Whites."

However, Black leaders were given no chance to repeat their cautions against racism because the Government had imposed the first batch of student leaders who in my opinion were balanced and articulate leaders of our youth."

"By doing so, the Government ensured the situation would not mellow "into a healthy medium" for meaningful dialogue between Whites and Blacks of your generation."

The chief felt White youth had a pivotal role in the resolution of the country's problems.

He knew this would not be an easy part to play. "I know that the White society has been so ordered that your mere membership of that society insulates you"
Bantu Law and the African woman

The African woman is losing the protection she once enjoyed, reports VIVIEN ALLEN from Pretoria.

African women married under Bantu Law are better off than White women in one way: they have a "right to maintenance" even after their husband's death.

This was pointed out by Mrs J Church of the University of South Africa's law faculty when speaking at the National Council of Women's seminar on "Afrilaw: the Law of the weekend.

A White woman, Mrs Church, pointed out, who was married out of community of property (with an LANC), has no claim against her husband's estate for maintenance, although her children remain.

But in all other respects, Mrs Church said, African women suffered more disadvantages than their White counterparts.

"Rejected"

"There is a great need for the legal position of African women to be looked into," she said, but earlier this year a motion put to parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman calling for a commission of inquiry was rejected.

"African women could be married either by customary union or by a "Christian/civil" marriage," according to South African law, said Mrs Church. Most urban African women are in fact married according to South African law, but traditional marriages according to Bantu Law still continue.

One effect of this is to make the African woman a perpetual minor, subject to the guardianship of her husband during his lifetime and to that of his successor — possibly her own young son.

Under Bantu Law, the death of one of the parties necessarily means the end of the marriage. If the husband dies, one of this brother's sons takes over as the wife, and continues to raise children by this so-called "little sister" sent to him by the husband.

Sometimes he would send a beast or two as a present to his wife's family, but this was not lobolo, nor was it a "new" marriage. The same occurred with a substitute. This is also the case when a widow is handed over to her brother-in-law.

While this might seem to give the African woman some rights, it was complicated, tedious and often settled in practice. It was often settled between the families concerned.

Lobolo is the basis of customary marriage and not necessarily a bad thing. It links two families together and as a result the widow remains a member of her husband's krai.
Blacks to have own homes in townships

JOHANNESBURG. — The Government is finally poised to launch home ownership for Blacks in urban areas. Within weeks, Blacks will be able to apply to buy or to build homes in townships on a 30-year lease.

This follows the announcement in Parliament almost six months ago by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha.

But it seems urban Blacks will have to take out homeland citizenship before they can own their homes.

Under the new dispensation, all Black homes in urban areas will be open for purchase and land will be made available for those who want to build their own homes. Other likely details of the scheme include:
- Residents who want to buy their homes will have to pay the replacement value of the house and not what it costs to build originally.
- The scheme will aim to build R10,000 four-roomed township houses and R3,000 for the four-roomed house with a bathroom.

SITES READY:
- At least 1,200 sites in Finlayville and other areas of Soweto are serviced and ready for immediate building.
- People will be able to advertise their houses and sell to the highest bidder.
- Plans may be drawn up by any architect or selected from those available from the West Rand Board or organisations like the Soweto Home Improvement Action Group, or Etaba Homes.
- Ethnic grouping will stay.

Financing will be in the form of straight purchase by the buyer's assistance to an employee by his employer, loans from banks, building societies or other financial institutions, or even Bantu Affairs Administration boards.

Several homeland leaders reacted angrily to the suggestion of enforcing homeland citizenship and called it "blackmail and against the spirit of home ownership.
- Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today that his board had not received any additional information following the Minister's initial announcement.
- He did not know how the scheme would be implemented and when.
The Government is finally poised to implement Black house ownership programs. Within weeks, blocks of houses in urban areas will be able to apply to buy or build homes in smoke-free towns. This is a significant move towards addressing the housing shortage and improving living conditions for Black communities.

The initiative aims to provide affordable homes for Black families, promoting social mobility and reducing housing disparities. The program is expected to stimulate economic growth and create jobs in the construction sector.

The government is working closely with local authorities to ensure smooth implementation. Community engagement and education campaigns are being conducted to raise awareness and encourage participation. This effort is part of a broader strategy to address historical injustices and promote equality in housing opportunities.

The program is expected to benefit thousands of families, providing them with the chance to own homes, breaking the cycle of poverty, and enhancing overall quality of life. The government is committed to ensuring that this initiative is successful and will continue to monitor its progress to make necessary adjustments.
Blocks on Way Own Homes For Goed Potus to launch urban scheme
Black home plan held up by quibbles

Certain Bantu Administration Boards are hamstringing the Government in its efforts to get urban Black home ownership off the ground.

Information from Department of Bantu Administration circles is that the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M.C. Botha, and his Deputy Minister responsible for the scheme, Mr W.C. Cruywagen, are pressing frustratingly for finality on the scheme but quibbles from boards are holding back others who are raring to go.

Six months have gone by since Mr Botha announced the Government's acceptance of the return in principle to the 30-year dehousehold for urban Blacks which had been abandoned in 1968.

The Government, meanwhile, is seeking adoption of a uniform formula for the scheme and this requires consultation with all the administration boards in the country.

It is believed some of these boards are dragging their heels about endorsing the scheme.

Initial Black reaction to the scheme has been widespread scepticism over the likelihood that homeland citizenship will be a prerequisite to owning a home.

Mr Lawrence Kobaka who has been on the house waiting list since 1970 said he first thought the home ownership scheme was a breakthrough.

SURPRISED

"I was terribly surprised about this homeland citizenship clause. My whole family was born in Johannesburg and know of no other home than this," he said.

Members of the Urban Bantu Council in Soweto have also reacted angrily about the scheme and said they do not acknowledge leadership from the homelands.
Farmers don't

want to pay

The 1935 annual meeting of the South African Agricultural Union yesterday pledged their support for the Farm Administration Boards.

Many said expansion of the boards' functions could result in greater efficiency, but appealed for an alternative method of financing the boards. Delegates asked for the source of finance which would enable them from paying levies for Black workers and for all Labour matters to be dealt with by one group instead of by various Government departments. Sasa
Farmers don't want to pay

Delegates to the annual congress of the South African Agricultural Union yesterday pledged their support for the Bantu Administration Boards. They said expansion of the boards' functions could result in greater efficiency, but appealed for an alternative method of financing the boards. Delegates asked for a source of finance which would absolve them from paying levies for Black workers, and for all labour matters to be dealt with by one group instead of by various Government departments. — Sowetan
Fares up . . . or service down, warns prof

Staff Reporter

Airline passengers should brace themselves for an increase in fares or a deterioration of service, Professor Peter Wolgemoed of Rand Afrikaans University said yesterday.

"Prof Wolgemoed, a specialist in transport economics was commenting on the rise in the price of petrol which came into operation yesterday."

"The Motor Industries Federation, commenting on the Motor Industries Federation, warned it would be making another approach to the Government for increased petrol margins for petrol retailers before the end of the year."

"And this could mean a further petrol price increase."

"The director of the MIF, Mr. E. G. de Plessis, said the federation had appointed an economist to investigate the plights of petrol retailers and to motivate another claim."

"The claim would be for a 10% mark-up on delivered cost of petrol. A similar claim in April was rejected."

"Motorists now pay 21.1 cents a litre. If the MIF demand is agreed to by the Government the price would reach 22 cents."

"The MIF adds 1% to the price."

"Prof Wolgemoed yesterday said: "The inflation spiral will force fares up or the service spiral will plummet."

"In road transport a lot of inefficient companies will be forced out. The petrol price increase will hit hard."

"Prof Wolgemoed is a director of Trans Tugela, the Benrust Investment Corporation company which was hit by a boycott after it raised its fares in Newcastle."

"He is also an adviser to Mr. Dana Viljoen, the man responsible for the corporation's vast bus network."

"Mr. Johann Maree, development and labour economist with the University of Cape Town, warned yesterday: "Coming on top of devaluation, the price increase of petrol will have a ripple effect on major African needs, particularly food."

"Rising prices were a potentially explosive issue among the African people unless they could increase their real wages - but that was dependent on their ability to organise themselves into trade unions to bargain for higher wages."

"The petrol increase is also likely to push up Black taxi fares."

"A Soweto taxi-owner, Mr. G. M. Melaani said Soweto-taxi-men absorbed the previous petrol price increase."

"But now that petrol has gone up tremendously it would be fitting to raise fares as well."

"In Johannesburg yesterday manufacturers and retailers said they would not push up their prices, before Christmas in reaction to the petrol increase."

"Mr. H. J. Drue, marketing manager for Bombo-Toys said it would not be unfair to increase prices now. But he expected prices to go up between five per cent and 7.5 per cent next year."

"A spokesman for Greatman said they would not increase prices before the new year."

"And Mrs. Dolly Shiller of Lilliput said the petrol increase had forced them to cut down on home deliveries."

"But we won't be putting our prices up any further this year."

"Mr. G. J. N. Osypa, marketing manager for Checkers said: "If a manufacturer demands an increase before the end of the year we will discontinue the line rather than pass it on to..."
Influx control migrants to be reconsidered

29/10/75 The Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Government is re-examining two of the most controversial aspects of separate development — influx control and migrant labour — according to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

Opening the annual conference of the Institute of Administrators of N o n - European Affairs here, Mr Botha said a "penetrating look" was being taken at both the migrant labour system and at influx control.

"This is to determine whether the criteria and procedures of yesterday still hold good for today and how it is possible to get rid of the unnecessary measures that are irritat- ing and frustrating for the worker, the employer and the authorities," Mr Botha said.

NEw Era

There was also a new era in sight for the Black shopkeeper in urban townships, he added.

"I have already given my approval for the new directives which will cover housing and trade and my department will make these details known shortly," Mr Botha said.

"But there are a number of necessary alterations to be made to the regulations, which must first be worked out."

Mr Botha also gave indications of a possible new approach to other aspects of Black administration.

"Within the department (of Bantu Administration) cardinal facets of our administration are being reviewed anew, and the front we are moving on is wider than many people realise," he said.

At the same time Mr Botha made it clear that influx control would not be summarily dropped.

"Misery"

"Who would then take responsibility for the misery that will follow when the maximum number of people will compete for the minimum services and work opportunities in the area in which they find themselves? he asked.

Mr Botha said note had to be made of the Government's decentralisation policy and the development of the homelands to political independence.

"This means our dealings in the White areas must be so that they contribute to and do not work against our purposes for the development of the homelands," he said.
Proviso
‘spoils scheme’

Political Reporter

The home-ownership concession for urban Blacks has been tarnished by linking it with homeland citizenship, Mr Sam Moss, MP[C, said today.

The former chairman of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Committee was commenting on the announcement that urban Africans who wanted to buy homes would first have to produce certificates of homeland citizenship.

Mr Moss said what had technically seemed to be an advance in Government thinking was now tarnished by “this political motivation.”

Second and third-generation Africans in Soweto knew no other home and the provision would make it possible for them to be deported to a homeland of which they knew nothing.

“I can’t deplore strongly enough that home ownership, a person’s security and investment, should be tied to a political consideration,” Mr Moss said.

INEVITABLE

The United Party MP for Hillbrow, Dr Gideon Jacobs, said it was an absolute contradiction to pretend that people who lived in the cities belonged elsewhere.

“The Government refuses to accept the inevit-
Homeland
Blacks to get own homes

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — It is official: Every urban Black who wants to buy his house must first become a citizen of a homeland.

This was clearly stated by the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. P.J. van Onselen, when he addressed the annual conference of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs here today.

"Every Bantu who wishes to take part in this scheme (urban home ownership) will be required to identify himself with his appropriate homeland," Mr. van Onselen told the delegates representing all facets of Black administration in South Africa and Rhodesia.

CERTIFICATE

"When applying, a person will have to produce a certificate of citizenship of his homeland. This is a primary condition and no consideration will be given to any application unless the applicant is in possession of such a certificate."

Mr. van Onselen mollified the strict ruling slightly when he said a plan was being considered to permit "provisional allocation" of houses to those who "had difficulty getting citizenship immediately."

The Secretary for Bantu Administration spelled out further details on the home ownership scheme.

- Right of occupation will be for 30 years which, upon expiry, may be extended for up to another 30 years.
- When a person gets a loan for a home from the Administration Board, repayments would be over 30 years.

The person who owns a house may sell it to whoever he pleases as long as the buyer complies with the purchasing conditions.

- The selling price of houses already erected in urban areas will be set by the Minister of Bantu Administration in consultation with the Department of Community Development.
- The maximum loan from an Administration Board for building a house will be R500.
- A person wishing to buy a house may get a loan from his employer or any other financial institution.
- Mortgages on property in urban Black areas are not possible but national bonds over the right of occupation and removable property of the borrower can be taken out with the consent of the Administration Board.

Mr. van Onselen also called on employers to help Black housing because "the presence of Bantu in our urban complexes is a result of employment opportunities which exist there and have been created by our business enterprises."

"The provision of sufficient housing for the Bantu is of national importance and affects us all," he said.
Africans ‘need civilised amenities’

BLOEMFONTEIN.—The provision of certain facilities for Africans who were of necessity in the White areas of the Republic could no longer be delayed, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said last night.

Opening the 19th annual conference of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs of Southern Africa (ISE), Mr. Botha said the progress of Africans had brought with it an increase in the scope of needs and aspirations beyond the merely mundane or bare necessities of life.

“I am particularly mindful of the need for further provision of a variety of the necessary amenities of civilised living which are required to relieve the pressures of city life. I am referring to amenities such as theatres, cinemas and sports fields, to mention a few,” he said.

“A craving for these facilities is now indeed strongly discernible and has to be met. The need therefore in terms of demand was not of importance a few years ago, but it is so now.”

“And the question of eating facilities for Black workers in and visitors to the White areas: the buying power and higher standard of living of the Bantu and the variety of food produced by a strong agricultural sector available to him have created a demand for better eating facilities which, likewise, cannot be ignored.”

The Minister said he realised that the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs, the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards as such and many employers and members of the public shared his concern.

“In fact, there are some outstanding examples of efforts made by the boards and the public sector to meet the demands I have sketched. But I plead to all those involved in these matters to rationalise and co-ordinate their efforts and to this end make use of the services and advice of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards and my department to ensure that the priorities are right and that the bounds of policy are taken into account,” he said. — Sapa.

SA can’t keep out migrants, says Sebe

CAPE TOWN.—No police force, no rigid laws and no prisons, in “White” South Africa, would curb the flow of African people from the homelands to the major cities, the chief minister-elect of the Ciskei, Mr. Lekhowa Sebe, said yesterday.

Nor, he said, would the “Quota” orders applied by authorities who believed that they could stop the influx by being tough.

The only answer was a crash programme to create jobs and to generate viable economies on the doorsteps of the homelands.

Failing that you can build as many prisons as you like, but they will always be filled.”

Mr. Sebe is in Cape Town with a party of nearly 60 Ciskei Legislative Assembly members, chiefs and senior councillors, who make up the entire government structure of the homeland.

He said in an interview that the aim of the “public relations” tour was that chiefs, members of the assembly and senior councillors, who had not had the opportunity of being in a city such as Cape Town, could be exposed to the situations in which their subjects were working.

“At the same time we want to bring home to them that development is not the task of the few, but is the task of everybody in a developing country.”

“Also, as it has been proved on this tour, they must realise that we have a great reservoir of goodwill from the White people.”

Asked about migration of workers, Mr. Sebe said: “If a man has common sense he will see where he must get his food. You cannot prevent that.”

“So the only answer to the problem is a crash programme to create jobs at the doorsteps to the homelands.” — Sapa.
GUIDANCE ON BLACK HOMES IN THE CITY

BLOEMFONTEIN—Every African who wished to take part in the house ownership scheme in urban African residential areas would be required to produce a certificate of citizenship of his homeland, the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. J. P. van Onselen, said here last night.

Addressing the 19th annual conference of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs on the housing of Africans employed in White areas, Mr. van Onselen said this was a fundamental condition.

Although the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, had already made an announcement on the matter in Parliament, this had not yet been reached on all the details, with the result that it had not yet been possible to issue directions to the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. He was, however, pleased to be able to disclose certain broad guidelines, Mr. van Onselen said.

"The system of house ownership will be introduced in accordance with existing conditions and sanctions. It will, however, be an additional condition that every African who wishes to take part in the scheme will be required to identify himself with his appropriate homeland.

"It is appreciated, however, that in certain cases problems may be encountered in obtaining the certificate of citizenship immediately, and consideration is now being given to possible administrative ways of overcoming this problem."

"It should be noted that the condition will apply in all cases where application is made for the purchase of the right of occupation, erection, sale, additions to and transfer of dwellings," Mr. van Onselen said.

Consideration was being given to a method of provisional allocation of houses until such time as the certificate of citizenship was available.

The right of occupation would be for a period of 30 years which could be extended for further periods of 30 years or less.

Where Africans took up loans from administration boards, repayment of the loan would also be spread over a maximum of 30 years, at the interest rate prescribed in the regulations. The holder of the right of occupation, or the man who had built his own house, could then dispose of it as he deemed fit, within the directions of the existing regulations.

Where local authorities until recently, and at present the administration boards, were the only body to whom a house could be sold back, any African who complied with the provisions laid down would now be able to purchase the house, and the administration boards would be the authority to whom a seller could turn as a last resort.

"It had also been approved that the maximum amount which could be granted as a loan by the administration boards be increased from R500 to R600, and that the maximum cost of the house be increased from R800 to R1,200."

Any African who supplied the requirements would be free to obtain a loan from his employer, or financial institutions, such as building societies, for the purpose of building or buying his own house.

In such cases mortgages over the property could not be permitted. It would be possible, however, to take out notarial bonds on the right of occupation, with the consent of the administration board concerned, and over the movable property to the borrower.

Sales in execution could only take place in cases where the administration board had approved of the purchaser in terms of the existing regulations.

In cases where an employer had advanced the money and the employee concerned left, the employer reserved the right to lay claim to the house and, with the cooperation and support of the administration board, allocate it to another employee on the basis of the amount still due on the house, and for a further 30 years.

The relevant regulations would, however, have to be adjusted.

The department was prepared to consider whether an African who qualified for family housing, but could not afford to rent a scheme house, should not be allowed to erect his own home.—(Sapa).

(Sapa.)
Giving and taking

For sheer cynicism M C Botha's Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) is hard to beat. With one hand it offers leasehold rights to Africans in townships in the common area; with the other it greatly diminishes the attractions of the offer by making the obtaining of a lease conditional upon taking out citizenship of some or other Bantustan.

Presumably, housing rights are to be granted because government has finally accepted that city Blacks are entitled to be recognised as permanent residents with some sort of social and economic security. Introducing the citizenship requirement undermines this very philosophy.

According to "tentative estimates" by Erich Leistner and Willie Breytenbach of the Africa Institute in their recent booklet The Black Worker of South Africa 80% of the SA-born African population in towns in the common area have the "demographic characteristics" of a settled population. That amounts to 3.2m people.

These "permanently settled" people must surely have first claim on leaseholds. Does BAD really expect them suddenly to take out citizenship of some distant Bantustan some of them may never have seen and most of them do not want to go to?

No, Mr Botha. City Blacks are going to be very wary of taking out Bantustan citizenship. They have had far too much bitter experience of government's attempts to keep down the number of Africans in the common area by using the pass laws to endorse them out on one pretext or another. They are likely to see the leasehold-plus-citizenship deal as yet another ruse to diminish already tenuous privileges under Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

What, for instance, will happen to Xhosas who obtain leases? Since SA generally does not allow its nationals to have dual citizenship, people who take out citizenship of the independent Transkei stand to lose their SA citizenship. In the case of Africans, SA citizenship may not be worth very much at present. But if and when the Nationalists are thrown out of power its loss could well be something every African resident of SA would mourn.

What — if any — guarantee will government give Transkei citizens holding leases that it will not one day turn round to them and say: "Sorry, you are now foreigners and you must sell your leases and go to your new Homeland"?

While many of the sentiments in Botha's speech to the Institute of Admi-
Imposition of officials

who are the contact best?

The Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. —

A note of realistic appraisal seems to be creeping into Bantu administration. At
least some of the 200 senior officials of the Institute of Administrators of non-European
Affairs who have just ended their annual conference in Bloemfontein admitted
that they had made some mistakes in the past.

"A lot of damage has been done in the past by appointing officials not
suited to any other work
to posts in Bantu administration," said Dr. Botha
Chief Bantu Affairs Com-
missioner in the Western
Cape.

"But I believe the time for these unsuitable ap-
pointments which were of-
ten to positions of contact
between Black and White,
is past."

Mr. Mulder, chairman of the
West Rand Administra-
tion Board, said the
alliance had these
sentiments.

"FAILURE"

"When I first went into local government, many
years ago, it was the failure
who was sent as an
administrator to the Black
areas,"

Mr. D. van Heerden, a
personnel expert who ad-
ressed the institute's con-
ference, went so far as to
warn the officials that the
future of the country was in the hands of
people who deal with
Blacks at work level — supervisi-
sors and Bantu admin-
istration officials — in the deliberations of
politicians.

"Even this was accepted
without murmur."

But Professor W. J. O.
Jeppe, of the University of
Stellenbosch, suggested
Bantu administration officials should keep to
securing the welfare of the
Blacks in their areas rather than "straining ideological
standpoints so strongly."

Mr. C. H. Kotze, secre-
tary of the institute and
chief director of the Con-
trol, Transvaal, Adminis-
tration Board, disagreed.

Ai BLACK WELDER — Bantu Administration officials were told that because they dealt with
Blacks at work level, the future of the country was more in their hands than in the delibera-
tions of politicians.

way to move him is to
build better facilities else-
where. So he decides off
his own bat to move to
enjoy a better life.

"But to tell a man: "go!"
without providing all the
facilities he has enjoyed
— that is asking for
trouble.

"Also, I do not believe
the African will accept
leasehold tenure. Like any
person, he wants to feel
he fully owns his home."

But it was on a note of
optimism that he con-
cluded.

"I can sense there is a
great change among
people in South Africa."

And I got the feeling that
the few diehards still
existing among the Bantu
administration officials
will be swept aside," he
said.

"Views in an interview after
the conference one of the
Rhodians. — Councillor
J. C. Kiesers — chairman of the African Affairs and
Health Committee of Un-
tali — gave his views of
South Africa and urban
Black administration.

"I do not believe for
one minute that once a
person has lived in a city
and enjoyed urban life,
you can shift him to some
Bantustan," he said.

"He is part and parcel
of the city and the only

Grint
Stocks

Kerian

...thing desired by the two teachers. After the teacher of our...}

The chart below shows the distribution of household income across different age groups. It indicates that the highest percentage of households falls in the 35-44 age bracket, followed by 25-34 and 45-54. The lowest percentage is in the 55+ group. This distribution suggests that the majority of households are in the prime working age range, potentially影响ing their financial decisions and spending habits.

Government policies and economic factors contribute to this distribution. For instance, the government's focus on education and employment in younger age groups might explain the higher percentage in these brackets. Additionally, the retirement age could play a role in the 55+ group, where fewer households are found.

Based on the chart, it appears that understanding the income distribution is crucial for targeted economic planning and policy-making. It highlights the need for tailored support and initiatives for different age groups across various income levels.
This is one of the major conclusions of The Star's first poll of urban African opinion. The poll was conducted by Market Research Africa.

It concentrates on attitudes to home ownership and the 1000 respondents were asked the following questions:

1. Have you heard of the new scheme which enables Black people to buy houses to live in for a period of 30 years?

2. Do you think this is a good idea or a bad idea?

3. Will you personally try to buy your own house under this scheme?

4. Do you have enough money saved to put down a deposit of R200.00 on a house under this scheme?

The answers showed:

- Only 36 percent of urban Africans have heard of the scheme.
- Thirty-four percent think it is a good idea.
- Forty-four percent think it is a bad idea.
- Twenty-nine percent intend trying to buy houses under the scheme.
- Forty-nine percent will not try to buy their own leasehold houses.
- Only 11 percent have sufficient money saved to put down a R200 deposit.
Janson acts to prevent  

Black bus boycotts

PRETORIA. — A tariffs committee had been appointed to consider transport charges affecting Blacks, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T. N. H. Janson, said here.

It would be the task of the committee to find effective ways of eliminating repeated bus boycotts and the unpleasantness which usually accompanied transport tariff increases, he said.

The committee, which would start functioning immediately, consisted of three members. They were Mr P. A. Gray, Deputy Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, chairman, Mr D. J. Poolman, Deputy Secretary of Finance, and Mr H. C. van Zyl, Deputy Secretary of Transport.

RESULT

The Deputy Minister said the appointment of the committee was the result of discussions between himself and representatives of the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development, Finance and Transport.

Mr T. N. H. Janson

Where local road transport boards had already approved tariff increases but had not yet put them into operation, the implementation of the tariff increases would be postponed pending an inspection of loco by the tariffs committee, the Deputy Minister said.

Thus, he said, would enable the tariffs committee to have consultations with the local authorities concerned, such as the Bantu Administration Board of the area, members of the local African community and representatives of the employers about the merits of the increase so as to determine to what extent the increase should be borne by the Government by way of subsidies, by employers by way of adjustment of wages and salaries and by the workers themselves.

LIMITS

In the long term the committee would, in consultation with organised employers’ organisations, representatives of transport services and representatives of workers, determine ways and means of keeping future unavoidable tariff increases within limits.

It would, also consider ways in which such unavoidable tariff increases could be applied so as not to affect the lower-paid Africans excessively, particularly in their daily needs.

— Sapa.
Chief attacks homeland citizenship

Own Correspondent

MAFEKING — Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, says his Government totally rejects homeland citizenship as a prerequisite to leasehold rights for Blacks in urban areas.

He told the two-day congress of his ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party, which ended yesterday in Mafekeig, that it was imperative for the South African Government accept that Blacks were permanent residents in urban areas and stop treating them as visitors.

His Government had not deviated from its previous policy that urban Blacks should not be forced to take out homeland citizenship.

DISAGREED

Bophuthatswana disagreed with some cardinal provisions of the Homeland Citizenship Act, particularly the qualification that one of the parents be Tswana before anyone was allowed to take homeland citizenship.

Although Bophuthatswana was aware urban and rural Tswana citizens were one people, and all had a role to play in the development of the homeland, it was against forcing anyone to subscribe to a course with which it did not agree.

"If we had the power to decide, finally, citizenship would be given on merit regardless of race or tribal affiliation," said the Chief Minister.
Homeland rule to register at birth

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Africans applying for birth certificates for their children are compelled to register them with a particular homeland even if they were born in an urban area.

This was intended to assist the children when they wished to go back to their homelands, said a spokesman of the Department of Bantu Administration in an interview in Johannesburg.

The spokesman said the homeland governments wanted their citizens, to be registered with them and, if they want to go back, we help them that way.

If for any reason, the spokesman said, a homeland government rejected the application for citizenship, the parent was free to apply to another homeland.

It was also revealed that if parents of a child, say, born in Johannesburg, came from outside South Africa, that child's citizenship was regarded as alien.

In a case where the father came from outside South Africa and the mother was a South African, then the citizenship of the mother is taken, for purposes of classifying the child.
Homeland registration denial.

PRETORIA — Reports claiming urban blacks had to register their children with the homelands before they could get birth certificates were incorrect, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development said here yesterday.

The position was that parents were asked to fill in their homeland citizenship and ethnic group, or ethnic group alone if they were not homeland citizens, he said. "This is definitely not a pre-condition for registering a birth, but it is certainly desirable that these parts on the form are filled in."

This was not a new provision, but was part of the implementation of the 1970 Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, the spokesman said. — SAPA.
Madam, Did You Know This...

Madam, it could take about a quarter of your servant’s wages to get to work every morning. In the past 10 years the cost of commuting from the Black townships to work has more than doubled — from about R1.60 to more than R9.

But it is in the past few years that the pinch has really come for Black workers.

Their transport costs were kept low in the past by subsidies, but they have risen dramatically in the past three years.

Take Mrs Anna Buthelezi of Soweto, who has worked in Randburg for 10 years. Like thousands of Blacks who are forced to live far from their places of work, Mrs Buthelezi has to commute daily in uncomfortable and irritating situations to earn R40 a month as a domestic servant.

**Rises at 4:30 am**

She says: “Nearly a quarter of my salary is spent on travelling to work. If for any reason I have to visit a relative or friend at weekends or take a sick child to hospital, I spend even more — and that means I have to forego something to eat.”

She gets up at 4:30 am and leaves home at 5 am to reach work by 7:30 am.

She has to change transport three times in the morning and three times in the afternoon.

She takes a Putco bus from near her Emdele township home to travel to Naledi station where she catches a train into the city. In town she walks eight blocks to catch another bus to Randburg.

In all she pays R9.35 a month for her transport against the R4.20 of 10 years ago.

The Railways, which carries 200,000 workers a day from the Black townships, has steadily raised fares over the past 10 years.

**A Factory Worker**

In 1955, for instance, a third class monthly ticket from Naledi in Soweto to Johannesburg was R2.50. Today it is R4.

For an Orlando resident who pays R1.48 in 1955, the rail fare has gone up to R4.74 for a monthly ticket.

Mr Sello Maphekela, a factory worker, lives in Diepkloof, Soweto, and has to get a train to his place of work in Jeppe. He first catches a bus near his home at 6:30 am each day to get to Orlando Station 6 km away.

His transport to work costs R9 a month on average, but again this does not include travelling he does in leisure time.

Adding visits to friends and relatives at weekends could mean another R10 a month because he may often have to get taxis. In other words, he is likely to spend a total of about R30 a month on transport out of his R85 salary.

“It seems we are earning our money to pay for getting to work,” says Mr John Kambule, of Orlando East, who uses taxis and Putco buses to commute to Steeladale, where he works. He pays R8 a month for taxi fares and R6.20 a month for the bus trip.

**Rising Costs**

As Putco is pushing up its fares by up to 14 percent from the beginning of next month, Mr Kambule and about 35,000 other workers who use the company was justifiably in asking for the increase because of the rise in costs. “We have to continually review and revise fares,” he said.

Mr T.J. Mathaya, Soweto’s “mayor,” has repeatedly called on employers of Black labour to improve wages to meet costly daily travelling.

He and members of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council have even made strong representations to Government bodies and employers of large Black labour for increases.

Disatisfaction over fare rises in many parts of the country have often become focal points for expressing resentment and frustration.

**Bus Boycotts**

In 1953, 50,000 residents of Johannesburg’s Alexander Township daily walked 20 km to and from the city for nearly three months rather than pay increased bus fares.

It was the cry heard in 1971, at strike-torn Givzandla outside Port Elizabeth, and echoed once more in East London environs during an eight-week bus boycott last year.

Recently at Newcastle, in Natal, production and jobs were again lost as the boycott, taking 189 buses off the road, dominated a riotous and tension-ridden month. The fares have been reduced to their previous level pending an inquiry.

These events have focussed attention on the delicate financial balance that exists in Black society where a rise in cost which the average White person does not notice places an unbearable burden on the mass of Black people.

Langa Skosana
Homeland leaders not consulted on property rights

The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Homeland leaders did not co-operate with the South African Government in making homeland citizenship a prerequisite to leasehold rights to urban Blacks, Gazankulu's Chief Minister, Professor H. W. E. Nisanwisi, said in Soweto.

The Chief Minister told about 800 Shangaans at the official installation of Mr. B. B. S. Shilubana, Assistant Urban Representative of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, at the Eyethu Cinema, that Government acted on its own in formulating conditions under which urban Blacks could obtain leasehold rights.

Homeland leaders were neither consulted nor co-operated with the Central Government.

In their meeting with the Prime Minister in Cape Town early this year, the leaders asked that urban Blacks be given rights to own homes and businesses and allowed to own land with no strings attached.

The Prime Minister promised to look into the matter, and the result is the prerequisite that has been attached to leasehold rights, Professor Nisanwisi said.

'The homeland leaders (homeland leaders) did not consult with our proposals for better living conditions for our people.'

There was no way Blacks could be 'expelled' from urban areas, where most of them were born and brought up. Others did not know what 'homelands' meant to them.

'South Africa belongs to Blacks and Whites, and therefore, Blacks should not be considered as sojourners in towns and cities. They must be accepted as permanent and cannot be expelled from those areas.'

All South Africans had common interest and the spirit of interdependence should be encouraged regardless of people's colour and political affiliation.
Homes clause — Chief points at Vorster

Staff Reporter

Homeland leaders did not co-operate with the South African Government in making homeland citizenship a prerequisite to leasehold right to urban Blacks as claimed.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H W Ntsanwisi, said in Soweto yesterday that the homeland leaders were not consulted.

The central Government acted on its own in laying down the conditions of leasehold rights.

The Chief Minister told about 800 Shangaans at the official installation of Mr. B B R Shilhama, assistant urban representative of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly that in their meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Cape Town early this year the leaders asked that urban Blacks be given rights to own homes and businesses and allowed to own land "with no strings attached."

"The Prime Minister promised to look into the matter and the result is the prerequisite that has been attached to leasehold rights," Professor Ntsanwisi asserted.

"I want to assure all Blacks living in urban areas that we (homeland leaders) did not tie citizenship with our proposals for better living conditions for our people."

There was no way, Blacks could be "expelled" from urban areas where most of them were born and brought up.

DID NOT KNOW

Others did not know what "homelands" meant to them.

He continued: "South Africa belongs to Blacks and Whites — therefore Blacks should not be considered as 'sojourners in towns and cities."

"They must be accepted as permanent and cannot be "expelled from those areas."

All South Africans and common interests and the spirit of interdependence should be encouraged regardless of people's colour and political affiliation," he claimed.
‘No strings attached’

By Staff Reporter

AN enthusiastic crowd of more than 1,000 people packed the Eyetu Cinema to standing capacity and cheered Professor Hudson Ntsewana, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, when he rejected conditions set by the Government for home ownership by Blacks in the urban areas.

The Chief Minister led instead, for land ownership, because, he said, there were thousands of Africans who had no connection with the homelands and who should not be regarded as sojourners.

He said when homeland leaders reached agreement with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Cape Town in 1973, "there were no strings attached."
DR A L BORAINÉ MP for Pinelands said yesterday, after visiting the Crossroads squatter camp for a second time in recent months, that he had listened to many of the residents and it was quite clear that the situation had not improved.

Dr Boraine said: "Most of the women I talked with were particularly concerned about the behaviour of some of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board inspectors. I am quite sure there are exceptions, and I am only too aware of the difficulty of their work, but as a group, the inspectors are regarded as rude and rough."

NO RESPECT

"According to those with whom I spoke, they show little or no concern for pregnant women and women with infants, and often swear and show a degrading lack of respect."

He said that Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, in a recent letter to the press referred to the "need to implement law," when in fact at Crossroads, "the board is systematically disrupting family life and ignoring the provisions of the law which make it possible to legalize the position of a significant portion of these families."

Dr Boraine said that the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945 (as amended) makes provision for men who have "earned" the right to live in Cape Town to have their families with them.
Trader's cancelled pass ‘gross insult to Blacks’

Staff Reporter

THE cancellation of Mr Solomon Moema's work permit was "a gross insult to the Black people," the chairman of Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr T. J. Makhaya, said yesterday.

He had hoped there would be no further incidents like it because he had asked the homeland leaders to take up the case of self-employed Black businessmen when they met Mr Vorster earlier in the year.

Mr Makhaya angrily reacted to Mr Moema's case after reading about it in the "Mail" yesterday.

Mr Moema, who owns a hairdresser's and general dealer's shop, went to the labour office on Thursday to register two employees.

An official, Mr McCarthy asked why there was no employer's endorsement in his pass. Although Mr Moema said he had no employer — he was entirely his own boss — the pass was cancelled.

Mr Makhaya said: "We very much detest the signing of Black businessmen's reference-books by labour officials. This does not happen with other race groups."

We regard Mr Moema's case as a gross insult to the Black people.

"It is time the procedure was altered and I appeal to senior officials to do something about it. Unless the matter is rectified soon, I shall summon my fellow councillors to consider further steps of protest."

Mr Moema phoned the "Mail" yesterday and said Mr McCarthy had reversed his decision after he had read a letter from Mr S. Ras, chief labour officer, who had said a mistake had been made.