URBAN AFRICANS

TRANSVAAL

1977
Raid denied

JOHANNESBURG—Security Police yesterday captured knowing the identity of five White men who took prominent Sabato educationist Thamsanqa Khumubile from his Orlando West home at 3 a.m.

Three top officers—General Mike Goldenhuys, Colonel Hendra Mule, and a Colonel Olivier—strongly denied all knowledge of a raid on Mr. Khumubile's home. Col. Mule said he knew of no security police activity during the night of yesterday morning.

But Miss Zola Khumubile was adamant her father and brother Sluniko (26) were taken by five Whites who identified themselves as security policemen.

Later, Sluniko said he and his father were taken to John Vorster Square for questioning. The police grilling them about his younger brother John, a student at the University of Fort Hare.

"I knew at least one of them, a Leute, Visser. They said they were acting under orders from a Major Oliver," he said.

Mr. Khumubile senior was not available for comment. (3aep.)
Hooded man in mystery Soweto visit

Police took a hooded man, Mr Ian "Inch" Rwaza (21) to his home in Soweto at the weekend and recovered a tin buried in the front garden.

His mother, Mrs Christina Rwaza, a headmistress, was present when the police arrived. Her 15-year-old son, Norman, said Mrs Rwaza pulled the hood off the head of her elder son.

"Inch's face was badly swollen and discoloured on the right side," Norman claimed. "His clothes were also bloodstained."

He said police also took pictures of relatives and of the house.

Later, the police left with Mr Rwaza and also took Norman along to John Vorster Square, where he made a statement. He alleged he was punched.

Mr Slimke Kambule, who was detained on Friday together with his father, Soweto educationist Mr Thamsanga Kambule, said on his release that a hooded man pointed out some people at an identification parade at John Vorster Square.
Hoisted man in garden hunt

A tin was unearthed, he said.

Mr Rwaza said one of the police took photographs of the digging. The police, he said, then asked him and his other brother, who did not wish his name to be published, to pose against the back wall of their home for pictures.

He said that when the police left they took Norman with them. They promised that Norman would return after having made a statement at John Vorster Square. Norman returned home later that day.

On Friday night Mr Silumko Kambule, son of a Soweto educationist, Mr T. W. Kambule, told the Rand Daily Mail how he and his father were lined up at John Vorster Square before dawn on Friday for scrutiny by a hooded man. Mr Kambule said he and his father were with 36 other men who had been picked up by the police.

On the ninth floor we were lined up and a man was brought from the cells. He was wearing a hood. He identified four of the men,” Mr Kambule told the “Mail.”

Mr Kambule said that as far as he knew the four men identified by the hooded man were still at John Vorster Square. He and his father, however, were separated from the rest of the men and taken to a room for questioning.

Colonel H. C. Muller, Security Police chief in Johannesburg, has denied any knowledge of an identification parade involving a hooded man. He said his men had not been in any operation involving the Kambules.

Mrs Christina Rwaza refused to talk to the Press. But the men’s sister, Mrs Vuyiswa Tyamda, said the family got information that Ian was picked up by police at the Swaziland border on December 15.

She said when Ian was brought home by the police the family members immediately identified him by his clothes and build. His mother removed the black hood he was wearing to make certain it was her child, she said.

Mrs Tyamda said that when the hood was removed, the family members noticed that Ian’s right side of the face was swollen and his eye was closed. They also noticed that Ian walked with a limp, she said.
Police are silent on detentions

Security Police are tight-lipped on the latest wave of detentions in Soweto.

According to a report published in The Star today, at least 13 people are still in custody as a result of Security Police activity on Friday morning.

Unconfirmed reports said a number of Soweto residents, including a headmaster, Mr. W. Kambole, were taken to an identity parade at John Vorster Square. Some were pointed out by a hooded man and detained.

"DELICATE"

Yesterday General M. Geldenhuys, head of the Security Police, refused to discuss any aspect of the case and said an urgent investigation was under way.

Another senior officer told The Star: "We can't talk at the moment. The situation is very delicate."

It is understood that the current intensive Security Police activity could be connected with the discovery of several caches of dynamite in Soweto and the bomb blasts last year at Jambani Police Station and the Carlton Centre.

336
The People of Western Australia

Dozens t. exist

Officially it

Westerntown's - W materials used for the first stages of Western Australia's population being the first European settlers. The area was rich in natural resources, and the climate was suitable for agriculture.

However, the official population of Western Australia was not officially recorded until after the First World War, and the exact number is still a matter of debate. Some estimates suggest that there were as few as 1,000 people living in the area at the time of European settlement, while others estimate that there were as many as 20,000. In any case, the initial population was small and sparse, with most of the settlers living in isolated homesteads or small villages.

As the population grew, so did the need for infrastructure and services. The town of Western Australia was established in 1893, and within a few years, it had a post office, a school, and a hospital. The town continued to grow as more settlers arrived, and by the early 1900s, it had a population of several thousand people.

Today, Western Australia is one of the most remote and sparsely populated areas of the country, with a population of just over 10,000 people. Despite this, the town remains an important cultural and historical landmark, and it is a popular destination for tourists and historians alike.
Jo'burg's plan for a new life

The disappearance of Western Township is being planned in Johannesburg's municipal offices.

The township, which houses about 12,000 people, will gradually disappear over the next few years. In its wake will come Westbury — an area of neat new houses, landscaped open areas, pedestrian malls and tarred roads.

This is all on paper now and some of the new houses of Westbury have already been built.

The plan

Some of the old homes on Main Road have been demolished to make way for a high school that should be built next year. Next to it is planned a primary school.

Dr E Jammime, head of the Coloured and Asian Department of the Johannesburg City Council, said the building of these schools would enable the municipality to use the existing school sites for building 120 housing units.

The plan is then to move some of the families into these new houses and demolish their old homes. On these sites new houses will be built.

Each house will have electricity, running water, a toilet and bathroom.

"Our whole emphasis here is to keep the people on the ground if possible — not put them into flats," said Dr Jammime.

Flats were not a good idea for growing families and were not popular with the coloured people, he added.

Home ownership in Westbury will be promoted by his department.

Difficulty

The main difficulty in allowing the community to buy their homes now was that Western Township has never been proclaimed, he said.

"It cannot be proclaimed until it is pegged and it cannot be pegged while there are houses there," he explained.

Surveying of the township and the stands will come immediately after the demolition of the existing homes. It was planned to keep the same stands.

The speed of the renovation of the township depends on the availability of alternative accommodation for the people whose homes are to be demolished, he said.

The hall in Western Township is now being converted into a municipal recreation centre and will house administration offices.

Play lots

As it is near the library and shops, the blocks containing these amenities will be converted into a pedestrian mall and landscaped garden, he said.

Protected play lots and open areas are marked on the plans.

If families wanted to move back to their original stands in the township Dr Jammime said he would try to accommodate them as best he could.

There would be those who would probably prefer to stay in their new homes in the township than move again. There may even be those who want to move to new areas, he added.

"We take into account the needs of the family and try to honour their wishes as much as possible. We don't want to force them to live where they don't want to," he said.

Westbury could become one of the popular areas where, in time, coloureds would want to live.

Progress

"The whole atmosphere is going to change. It won't be the bleak depressed looking area it is at the moment."

Progress on renovating had moved at a "snail's pace" over the years, Dr Jammime said, but he hoped that this would now be accelerated.

He said it had originally been planned to build alternative accommodation for Western Townships population in Claremont and then demolish the township.

But Claremont was declared white and Western's people had to stay put.

Dr Jammime said his department had had to give priority to coloured people who had no homes.
Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or videotape?

Mosala in legal challenge to WRAB

Staff Reporter

MR LEONARD Mosala, deputy leader of the Soweto Democratic Party, said yesterday he would take legal action against the West Rand Administration Board after his dismissal from the UBC.

"And this does not in any way affect my commitment to the destruction of the UBC in its present form. Whether I am in or outside the UBC, I'll destroy it because the people will not want it," he said.

He said he had received a letter dated December 6 telling him of the termination of his duties.

The letter was signed by Mr. M.P. Witzenburg on behalf of Mr. J.C. de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board. The reason was that he had not attended four consecutive meetings.

Mr. Mosala said he would challenge the board on the grounds that since the October 7 meeting, at which the new chairman was elected, following meetings had been illegal.

"The secretariat did not minute the entire meeting as it put it but only part of it. The point left out was the adjournment of the UBC until a committee of members of the council and 60 other people drawn from the community had prepared a constitution to replace the UBC in the administration of Soweto," he said.

The venue for your presentation been decided?

Are you playing at home or and is the meeting room or to you?

Are you suitable as a meeting for your audience and as the right size for the expected?

Are everyone able to see? Are a dais or platform? Are enough room for the positioning of one or projection screens?

Are everyone able to hear? Do you need to use a microphone? Are a public address system already installed? Will there be distracting noises and can be silenced during your presentation?

Does the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies any projected visuals or sound equipment will you have at disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Was a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:
Mr. Mathys Wilenach, director (housing) at the West Rand Administration Board, has withdrawn his application for a Johannesburg City Council position "at the request of a number of black leaders."

Mr. Wilenach said today: "Some people, including Urban Estates Council chairman Mr. David Thebehlola, had asked him to stay at the board."

A few months ago Mr. Wilenach applied for a position in the Transport Department of the Johannesburg City Council. But he now feels he would find more job satisfaction in his present position.

"I have always been very happy at the board," he said, denying categorically that it was any dissatisfaction which had prompted him to seek another post.

"At the time, it was a question of whether I could better my position," he explained. "But I feel it would be in the interests of the board if I stay."
Blacks hope ‘rulers heed’

STAFF REPORTER

Blacks were hoping their rulers would respond to their frustrations and grievances this year, Mr. David Thebehlali, chairman of the Soweto UBC, said at a meeting at the Orlando East YMCA at the weekend.

The Black people, he said, would be satisfied only when justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream. Mr. Thebehlali was addressing a gathering at a prayer service organized by “The Spiritual Revival” group.

He said: “We as a people must recognize the urgency of the moment, the urgency of working and struggling together, and to love one another. “We are hoping our rulers will respond to our frustrations and grievances this year.”

Mr. Thebehlali said the Blacks would not be satisfied as long as they lived in the four-roomed houses, earned low wages “when a White earned seven times as much,” and as long as they were being detained and their families split.

Almost R11 was collected for the “Mayor” of Soweto fund.

C.A.

Cape Archives, Cape Town

C-B

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman

CO

Archives of the British Colonial Office

DSAB

Dictionary of South African Biography

FK

Photostat volumes in the Transvaal Archives (Colonial Office, Great Britain and other)

GLCC

Greater London County Council

GS

Archives of the Gaerwamtssekretaris, Q.F.S.

JL

Jagger Library, University of Cape Town

LA

Leyds-Archief

L.S.E.

London School of Economics

L.S.F.

Library of the Society of Friends, London

MP

Milner Papers (South Africa). Photostat volumes in the Transvaal Archives

N.G.K.A.

Archives of the N.G.K. (Dutch Reformed Church), Cape Town

N.L.W.

National Library of Wales, Aberystwith

O.F.S.A.

Orange Free State Archives, Bloemfontein

P

Archives of the President, Orange Free State
Blacks get their own homes

By ZWEAKHIE SISULU

The first three houses built under the new home ownership scheme were handed over to their owners by the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Dr. Manie Mulder, in Soweto yesterday.

The houses in Orlando West were built by Interbank for its employees and cost A$3324 each.

The agreement between the three employees and Interbank provides for the repayment of the housing loans over 20 years at a subsidised interest rate of five per cent.

The houses have electricity and hot and cold running water. Each house consists of two bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen and a bathroom.

Mrs Thoko Hlumelo, one of the new owners, said: "I am overjoyed. One can now look forward to some decent sleep." As sub-tenants her family previously had to share one room.

If the owners leave the employ of the company they can pay the rest of their loan within a specified period and their right of occupancy and use will remain unaffected.

The director of Interbank, Mr. C. H. van Awaberg, said the scheme was delayed by the unrest in the townships last year.

"We want our Black workers to benefit just like the Whites," these schemes would silence criticism by other countries of South Africa, he said.
More than 11,500 people have applied to buy their own homes in Soweto and their applications are "being finalized," a spokesman for the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board said today.

However, he said only 217 houses had been sold and handed over to the previous owner and home-ownership scheme came into operation in September last year.

About 50,000 houses are available for sale, the spokesman said.

He said thousands of Sowetans already own their houses.

There are 7,550 homes owned by people who bought them before 1988 when black home ownership was outlawed. Of these 424 were subsequently repurchased by the board.

The board is now offering two types of houses for sale.

The one type, a four-

11,500 seek own homes

roomed house with outside toilet and no bath, costs R1,500 while the two, four room plus bathroom, sells for R2,250.

Prospective purchasers require a 25 percent deposit and the board makes 50-year bonds available. The Department of Community Development, however, has just ruled that the interest rate on the bonds must be increased to 6.5 percent.
Rent demands anger Soweto

Staff Reporter

MANY Soweto residents are angry over what they claim are unjustified rent demands for May and June last year.

The demands came in notices issued by the West Rand Administration Board’s housing director. They have been received by residents in the past two weeks, although they were stamped in October last year.

The notice from Wrab reads: “You are hereby notified that according to available records you are in arrears with house rent, site rent and water for the months of May 1976 and June 1976. You are required to pay the outstanding amount forthwith.

“If you are not in agreement with this notice, please report to your township manager immediately, bringing with you your receipts and residential permits.”

“I have paid my rent up to date,” said one Soweto resident who prefers to remain anonymous. “Surely it is not for me to show that I have paid, but for them to show that I have not.”

Wrab offices in Soweto were extensively damaged during last year’s unrest. Officials of the board claimed at the time that none of the important records had been destroyed.

Wrab’s director of housing could not be contacted for comment.
Alexandra Township: Roads

*3. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether it is intended to tar the untarred roads in Alexandra Township; if so, when.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes, roads in accordance with the re-layout of Alexandra Township will be tarmaced as soon as funds are available.
Alexandra Township: Electricity

2. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether it is intended further to extend the electricity system in Alexandra Town-
ship; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) when.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Street lighting in accordance with the revised layout of Alexandra and in the
proposed hostels.

(b) When funds become available.
Blacks not told of loan for houses

Although a building society has made R1-m available, blacks trying to buy new houses from the West Rand Bantu Administration Board have been told to pay cash as there is no money available.

Mr Tim Hart, regional manager of the Natal Building Society, said today the board could draw on R1-m and lend it to people to buy improved houses with electricity and sewerage facilities.

He understood that there were problems in installing electrical reticulation and sewerage in some areas. The society was also considering lending money for this.

CONFERENCE

This week several people complained to The Star that when they approached the board to buy houses they were told they needed cash.

Mr M Mian, the board's assistant director of housing, said today this was because there were no funds available. He was not aware he said, that any building society had made funds available to the board.

The chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr J C De Villiers, was in conference with his chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, and could not be reached.

Because ownership of all land in black townships is retained by the board, building societies cannot deal directly with black home-buyers, but can lend money only to the board to distribute for home finance.

A senior building society official said it seemed the message on what facilities were available was not filtering down to more junior men who dealt directly with the public.

© One offer on black housing — Page 5
Only the Naal Building Society has so far agreed to lend money to Bantu Affairs Administration Boards to finance black housing.

His regional manager, Mr Tim Hart, said today he was "unable to understand" why other building societies were holding back.

"I would like to see R30-million a month going into co-operative housing, but we cannot do it alone."

Mr P J Watson, general manager (administration) of the South African Permanent Building Society, said his society had to date had no dealings with Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

His society had hoped for legislation making it possible for them to deal directly with black home-buyers but it did not seem this would happen soon.

GUARANTEES

However, he feared his society would have to participate, and once it had established the principle of making loans to boards, it would consider how much to make available.

A spokesman for the Allied Building Society said: "We are looking at the problem but we want certain guarantees first."

Mr J L S Heffer, managing director of the United Building Society, said his society would be happy to make funds available "but we first have to find out what leasehold entails."

"We are having discussions with the Government and funds will be available when we have guarantees."

Samhoni would not comment in the absence of their general manager.
Building society for Soweto opens next month

The West Rand Bantu Administration Board is to establish its own building society next month to help finance housing, the director of housing in Soweto, Mr M P Wilsnach, said in Johannesburg today.

He said the society would operate with money fed it from the revolving fund at the board's disposal.

Mr Wilsnach declined to reveal the amount in this fund, but said it was "substantial."

At present it takes about two years for a Soweto resident to buy an existing home. There are 10,000 people on the official waiting list.

FINANCE

The only way he can get a house is to have one built, which costs him between R1,350 and R4,000. He either has to pay cash, or ask his employer to finance him.

It takes four to six weeks to build.

MR WILSNACH said that as soon as funds are available his board will advertise.

Yesterday The Star reported that the Natal Building Society had made R1-million available to the board and that other societies were examining the possibility of making loans.

Mr Wilsnach today refused to comment on why people were being told they had to pay cash for new houses while the board had "a substantial amount" at its disposal. He said money to build new houses would be available during February.

@ Houses for all a must. Page 9.
Guest lecturers for new schools

The Government is to use white "guest lecturers" at five new high schools in Soweto.

Mr. Jan Strydom, Johannesburg's Regional Director of Public Education, has confirmed that the schools will be built this year in Diepkloof and Dobsonville, but could not give the specific sites.

"We are still looking for land — and land in Soweto is very hard to come by," he told The Star.

"The only land available seems to be adjacent to the boundary and we are going to need about six hectares for each school."

"As for whether whites would staff the new schools, Mr. Strydom said "guest lecturers" would be used.

"These could be of any status," he said.

"The turnover in the schools is very high and the teachers will need to have some background knowledge, but they will be in charge of small classes.

"It is expected that the schools will be ready by the end of 1978," he said.

Progressive Reform MPC and former chairman of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department, Mr. Sam Mosa said it was "logical" for black zones to spread east from Diepkloof towards industrial areas.

"I have always looked on black land with envious eyes. It would be ideal for total development for young, married couples."

Land in Soweto is at an absolute premium and it is inevitable that it should spread eastwards," he said.

"The extension to the schools in Alexandra showed that the Government was accepting the status quo."

"It is supposed to be a black area but it is very mixed at the moment and I don't think the Government wants to risk westward reaction by going there with plans for housing."
Blacks come off second best in CoL battle

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS
Industrial Editor

COMPARSED with the average White family living, say, in Johannesburg, a Black family in Soweto came off second best in the battle against inflation in 1976.

This becomes obvious when a comparison is made of the survey results of the change in the monthly budget of the Black family in Soweto over the year — carried out by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce — and the movement of the consumer price index in the same time.

Compiled by the Department of Statistics the CPI reflects only the movement of costs of the average White household.

The actual review period is the year to November last as the JCC has surveyed costs for this period only. However, it is unlikely that the comparative results over the year to December last would differ significantly.

According to the JCC survey, the monthly budget of a Black family of five living in Soweto rose to R137.76 in November, 1976, compared with R122.27 in November the previous year.

This amounts to a cost-of-living increase for the family of R5.49 — or 4.5 per cent — over the 12 months. The cost-of-living index over the same period rose by 10.4 per cent, a difference of 2.2 per cent.

The conclusion is that inflation bit deeper into the Black family’s pocket than it did into the White family’s in 1976 — if one can ignore for the moment the possibility that Black wages on average moved up at a slightly sharper rate than the CPI during the year.

Sharply rising costs of food, housing, light, transportation and education are the main items which pushed up the Black family’s spending, according to the JCC survey.

For instance, cost of food — which constitutes almost 50 per cent or R69.65 of the family’s November budget — climbed 11.6 per cent in the review period.

This more than any other item caused the higher increase in the cost of living of the Soweto family compared with the White family, where food generally takes 24 per cent of monthly spending.

In other items, housing costs rose 12 per cent to R12.49 a month in the year to November last, lighting costs went up 19.66 per cent to R7.79, transport up 11.25 per cent to R8.50, and education 15.7 per cent to R3.72.

The second largest drain on the Black family’s monthly spending is clothing. Its proportion to the November budget amounted to R16.75 or 12.1 per cent. The cost increase of this item over the year amounted to 9.9 per cent.
West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board

141. Mr. G. H. WADBELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What is the estimated total amount to be paid by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board in salaries, wages and allowances for (a) Europeans and (b) Bantu persons for 1976-77?

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) R 8 899 980.00

(b) R 15 831 040.00

I. 1 000 units of

Type A would not be used for the above type of work. However, it is estimated that the Bantu administration will require the lorries to travel an extra 1 000 miles each.

II. The company has already bought all the materials for the lorries to travel an extra 1 000 miles each. It is estimated that the Bantu administration will require the lorries to travel an extra 1 000 miles each.

I. The company has a fleet of 4 lorries bought for R5 000 each.

II. The company’s existing workforce of 10 workers, each earning R2 000 per 2 years ago, are to be reassigned to the administration at R5 000 per each.

The company will pay an extra R4 000 for each extra secretary to handle administration at R5 000 per annum.

The present workforce of 10 job holders will be required to change their occupations.

The present workforce of 10 job holders will be required to change their occupations.

5. Plausible Ventures Ltd., a construction firm based in Cape Town,

...
BLACK HOUSING

Interbank's lead

Interbank Discount House deserves a pat on the back. In handing over three Orlando West houses to three of its Black employees last Friday, it is the first employer actually to conclude financial arrangements in terms of government's policy change to permit rights of occupancy and use on houses in urban Black areas for an unlimited period.

than if he continued to rent. If he is suddenly endorsed out of the urban area, what will he have to show for his attempt at purchase?

One attorney describes "right of occupancy" as "an abortion which nobody seems to understand. It is not leasehold, nor is it a concept with which we can deal normally in our law". To him, a notarial bond over "right of occupancy" sounds fine but makes nonsense, for there is still no real right over land.

The second is the contortions which the building societies are having to perform. While the Bantu Administration Boards are trying to persuade the societies to lend directly to them (as prescribed investments), and for the Boards then to build for urban Blacks, the societies generally are opposed to it.

They know that Blacks dislike dealing with the Boards. They also want Blacks, thousands of whom are loyal depositors, to feel and know that the societies are working directly for them. So societies and employers are trying all sorts of notarial bond registered on the rights of occupancy and usage.

On paper the scheme looks simplicity itself. But other employers might be forgiven their sluggishness in following Interbank's lead.

The first dark area is just what this "right of occupancy" means. Employers are still confused over whether they will be helping or hurting employees by offering similar schemes. For example, by buying his house, an employee will be loaded with larger monthly payments techniques to get the "home ownership" scheme off the ground: like a society granting a bond to an employer over his property, which amount the employer then advances as a loan to his employees for purchase of houses.

These machinations are all so unnecessary. If government seriously wants its "home ownership" programme to become meaningful, it cannot do so without direct building society participation. And this will simply not be achieved until government grants Blacks proper title.
Start on new township

by Keith McArthur

ABENDROTH: "Plans have been ever since the beginning of the town planning process, to provide a permanent home for the people of the township, and to develop the area as a residential and industrial centre."
Hundreds of Soweto children will have their lives brightened by this Sunshine Bus which has been presented to the Mayor's Soweto Children's Programme by The Star. It will be used to take children on educational and recreational outings, which lack of transport has hitherto made difficult or financially impossible. The bus has been bought with money from The Star's Cost of Living Jackpot which has now been replaced by the free Superpot series.

At the wheel of the Sunshine Bus is the Mayoress, Mrs Molly Sklar, who persuaded people to give a selection of toys for the first bus-load of children whom she was taking for a spin just after the bus had been handed over. Falling squarely within the mayoral couple's "People" theme for their year in office, the Soweto Children's Programme has been energetically promoted by Mrs Sklar and an enthusiastic interracial committee.
Teacher free after 2-year wait for trial

Staff Reporter

THE State has dropped two Terrorism Act charges against a Johannesburg teacher after he had spent more than seven months in jail and a further 16 on bail awaiting trial.

Mr Sadoque Variava, 37, and his co-accused, Mrs Nomsi Khuzwayo, both former members of the People’s Experimental Theatre, appeared briefly before Mr Justice De Villiers in the Supreme Court in Pretoria yesterday for formal withdrawal of the charges.

Neither had been asked to plead to the charges, which related to the publication of a PCT newsletter in 1973 and the production of the play "Shanti" in 1973 and 1974.

Mr Variava was detained in January, 1975 under the Terrorism Act, and was charged with the nine accused in the Saso Terrorism Act trial who were sentenced in December to five and six years’ imprisonment.

But in June, 1975, after the State had withdrawn its first indictment against Mr Variava, he was charged separately.

In September, 1975 — after 227 days behind bars — he was released on R5,000 bail.

Mrs Khuzwayo, a mother of two, was arrested two months later and after two weeks was released on R2,000 bail.

"Naturally we’re relieved, but I’m bitter that I have had to waste two years of my life waiting for the Government to try to prove that I’m a terrorist," Mrs Khuzwayo said after their appearance.

Mr Variava described his two-year wait and the charges against him as "absurd," and added that since his arrest he had been unable to get a job.

State Counsel, Miss P. Joubert, said yesterday the decision to withdraw the charges had been taken "at a higher level."

The Transvaal Attorney General, Mr Jacobus Nothing, was not available for comment.
Soweto to get 2 bank branches

Des Kilias

Two bank branches are to open shortly in Soweto. Standard plans to open its doors later this month, and Barclays should follow before the end of March.

Until February last year Soweto, which has an annual spending power of over R200m, was only served by agencies. But in February 1976, Barclays, which was the only banking service in the area, lifted its agency to branch status.

The bank had planned a new building for its branch, but the June disturbances saw the temporary premises destroyed and the building of the new premises halted.

However, Barclays' new building should be completed by the end of March. The new branch, which will be run by 11 blacks in the Dube Village, one of the wealthier areas in Soweto.

The manager of the branch will be Mr Tom Molets, formerly a business development officer at Barclays. He is also an executive member of the multiracial South African Bank Employees Union.

LOAN FINANCE

The new Standard Bank branch, the bank's first in an urban black area, was originally planned for August last year, but was held up by building and electricity supply difficulties.

It will employ 12 people — all of them black. The first manager is Mr Henry Lugojojo, previously a marketing officer in Standard.

The R250,000 building is in Jabulani and is expected to draw a large number of accounts from the town branches and agencies.

Full branch facilities will be offered including loan finance. The building also contains a 200 seat auditorium available to Soweto businessmen for meetings as well as talks given by the bank on money matters.
Bantu resident in Alexandra Township/Sandton

40. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many (a) adult Bantu males and (b) females, respectively, and (b) Bantu children are resident outside Alexandra township but within the municipal area of Sandton.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 8,878  6,151.
(b) 91.
**RISKED LIVES IN SOWETO FLOOD**

When Costable King reached out to five colleagues and his friend, they decided to help the old man crossing the street. The five men carried an old man across the street, and his friend, who was also Costable, and helped him.

**DIVERS**

- collaboration au journal Sud-Ouest (Bordeaux, 1975)
- secrétariat de l'Association des Etudes Fr. Australie (assuré depuis 1974)
- mises en scène pour la comédie de Georges Courteline Les voyageurs de la nuit (Cape Town, 1976)

**COMÉDIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comédie</th>
<th>Auteur</th>
<th>Lieu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Les voyageurs de la nuit</td>
<td>Georges Courteline</td>
<td>Cape Town, 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle</td>
<td>Tristan Bernard</td>
<td>Afrique du Sud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mais n'êtes promis donc pas toute nue!</td>
<td>Georges Feydeau</td>
<td>Cape Town, 1976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADRESSE**

jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976:

Dr. Pierre PETIT,
French Department
University of Cape Town,
Rondebosch, 7700,
South Africa.

après le 1er décembre 1976 (pendant congé sabbatique):

M. Pierre PETIT,
97 rue Mazarin,
33000 Bordeaux,
France.
An indignant Mr. Peter Lengene, former "mayor" of Soweto, who was raided early yesterday for a house permit, said today he would take the matter up with the highest authority of the West Rand Administration Board.

At the same time, he made a strong plea that white township managers be replaced by blacks.

Mr. Lengene said he was woken up by a board policeman at 4:45 am at his Moroka home. Although he produced his permit on demand, the "blackjack" told him the file at the office showed he had no permit.

He was taken away together with his children to the office, where he was kept waiting for about four hours before the township manager, Mr. Rothman, attended to him.

Although Mr. Rothman apologized to him, it was quite clear he had ordered the raid, Mr. Lengene said. He said he was annoyed that Mr. Rothman was now denying he had ordered the raid.

No senior West Rand Administration Board official was available for comment today.
Floods of tears as Klifortown cleans up

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

POLICE faced a flood of another kind in Klifortown yesterday — the tears of people whose possessions were in a sea of mud.

A pathetic procession of men, women and children roamed the streets of the township to look for their 'belongings.'

Riot policemen — the heroes of the previous 24 hours watched as men piled salvaged possessions on to lorries to take them to Soweto hostels where about 90 of the families are being temporarily re-housed.

Some of the policemen gave money to hungry refugees.

Broken mattresses, piles of clothing, waterlogged clocks and trunks were hauled out of houses flooded with 50 cm of water.

Over 25 abandoned dogs some left chained to tin shanties were carried away by Bantu Animal Welfare officials.

At least 15 trucks were sent by the West Rand Administration Board to take families and their belongings to hostels.

By last night 2,000 people had been evacuated.

The West Rand Administration Board said yesterday that it had received enough blankets and clothing from donors.

"But we still need non-perishable foods," Mr Jan Bosman, the board's Public Relations Officer said.

Power lines broken by the storms were fixed yesterday, and two damaged railway lines were repaired.

Seven Klifortown families living in dilapidated buildings on the edge of the Klipspruit yesterday refused a Johannesburg City Council offer to house them temporarily in prefab units nearby, writes AMEEN AKHALWAYA.

They said they would be forgotten once they moved.

The council sent a truck to the Tamatieveli slums offering to transport the possessions of nine families to units in Heavenly Valley about one km away.

Only two accepted the offer, the chief of the council's Coloured and Asian Division, Dr E. J. Jammie, said yesterday.

But Dr Jammie said the offer was still open.

"It is nonsense to say they will be left permanently in the prefabs units."

Lengene held in Soweto raid

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG Urba

n Councillor Mr Peter

Lengene was detaine

ed for four hours in the
township manager's office
after a predawn raid on
his home in Rockville,
Soweto, yesterday in con-
nection with a house per-
mit.

Also held with Mr Len-
gene, a former Soweto
"Mayor," were his five
children and two grand-
children, Michael, 25, Em-
by, 17, Thomas, 18, Classie
Tsepo, 11, Angelina, 11,
and Samuel, 13.

Mr Lengene told the
Rand Daily Mail a few
hours after his release yes-
terday: "As a member of
the urban council, I was
not only feared stabally,
but also like a rogue.

"We were woken up at
about 4:45 am by people,
who said they were the po-
lice.

"They were Blackjacks.
Three walked into the
house while the other, who
was a driver, remained in
the truck.

"We were all driven in
the huge truck to Mr Roth-
man's office in White City
Jabavu where we had to
wait for hours before he
could call me.

"He told me I was raid-
et because I had been cal-
ed to see a certain super-
dent last year and I failed to do
so," Mr Lengene said.

Approached yesterday
about the incident Mr H.
Rothman said, "I have no
comment Mr Lengene was
detained. He came here
on his own this morning."
Raid was over rent, says Watab official

Staff Reporter

A SOWETO township manager was left with no choice when he ordered a pre-dawn police raid on Mr. Peter Lengene because he failed to pay R889.46 in rents on his shop and house.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr. M. P. Wilsnach, director of housing attached to the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr. Lengene is a member of the Johannesburg Urban African Council.

Mr. Wilsnach said: "It has been found that Mr. Lengene owes R461.90 for his shop rent in Moroka up to February. He also owes R207.50 for his house rent since June last year." "The township manager had no option but to order the raid on Mr. Lengene because he had ignored repeated calls to come forward and explain when he is going to pay the money."

Mr. Lengene was taken from his home at about 4:45 am on Wednesday for what he claimed had something to do with his house permit. He was detained for about four hours in the township manager's office with his five children and two grandchildren. He said four board policemen raided his home while he was asleep with his family. They knocked at the kitchen and front doors. When he opened the door, three of them came in and questioned him.
LONDON — Mr Selby Senela, one of the South African student leaders, living in exile in London, says he has been twice beaten up, robbed and beaten.

Scotland Yard is to investigate his claim that South African police were behind the violence and intimidation which led to his restricted freedom.

He also claimed that he had received threats from unorthodox South African groups.

Mr Senela was removed from Pretoria, where he had been working, to Bulawayo, where he has had his friend, the student leader, Mr Sizemore, who lives in London.

The three were then returned to Gaborone to help organise the growing number of South African student leaders.

The recent campaign of threats had become so serious that he planned to leave London. He said that although he had left his home in London, he had no idea what to expect when he returned.

As a result of these threats, he has decided to leave London and return to South Africa. He is planning to return to South Africa as soon as possible.
Alexandra Township: Persons re-housed

44. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many persons living in Alexandra Township (a) were re-housed during 1976 in (i) hostels for males, (ii) hostels for females, (iii) family housing in Soweto or Thembisa and (iv) the homelands and (b) are intended to be re-housed during 1977:

(2) what is the estimated date on which the re-housing of inhabitants of Alexandra Township will be concluded.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Soweto I. / Thembisa Nil.

(iv) 34.

(b) Information not available.

(2) Unknown as this depends on the availability of accommodation from time to time.
Schools/pupils in Soweto

136. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(a) How many (i) secondary and (ii) primary schools were there in Soweto in each of the past five years and (b) how many pupils attended them in each year.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(a) (i) and (ii) and (b) The number of schools and pupils were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Secondary schools</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>Primary schools</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12,656</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>131,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14,731</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>144,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18,281</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>142,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25,398</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>145,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34,656</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>137,157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Beer/liquor for Bantu

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

(a) What was the total income and expenditure of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board in respect of (i) Bantu beer and (ii) other liquor for each of the past five financial years and (b) what are such estimates of income and expenditure for 1976-'77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(a) Bantu Beer</th>
<th></th>
<th>(ii) Other Liquor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-'74</td>
<td>R11 344</td>
<td>383 R 7 989</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974-'75</td>
<td>R15 905</td>
<td>868 R 173</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-'76</td>
<td>R16 458</td>
<td>332 R 881</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statistics as asked for are only available since the inception of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board on 1 July 1973.

(b) Bantu Beer
Income ........................................ R14 748 000
Expenditure ..................................... R12 852 000

Other Liquor
Income ........................................ R 6 890 000
Expenditure .................................... R 6 919 000
Soweto: street lighting/cleaning

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

(a) What was the amount spent in each of the past five financial years and (b) the estimate of the amount to be spent in 1976-'77 by the West Rand Bantu Administration Board on (i) street lighting and (ii) street cleaning in Soweto.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) 1974-'75 ............ R 72 072.
     1975-'76 ............ R 126 666.

     (ii) R651 048.
         R971 438.

The statistics as asked for are only available since 1974 as the expenditures were previously not debited separately.

(b) (i) R199 000.
     (ii) R450 000.
West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Expenditure on public buildings in Soweto

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

What provision has been made in the estimates of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board for capital expenditure on public buildings in Soweto for 1976-77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

R750 000.
West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Allowances to members

245. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and Devel-
opment:

(a) What amounts were paid by the West
Rand Bantu Affairs Administration
Board as allowances to the members
of the Board for each financial year
from 1972-'73 to 1975-'76 and (b)
what is the estimate of such allow-
ances for 1976-'77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) The West Rand Board was established
as from 1 July 1973.

1973-'74 ..................... R30 000.
1974-'75 ..................... R36 593.
1975-'76 ..................... R40 200.

(b) R40 200.
Income/expenditure of West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board

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

(a) What was the total (i) income and (ii) expenditure of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board in each of the past five financial years and (b) what is its estimate of (i) income and (ii) expenditure for 1976-77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) 1973-74 ....... R37 341 191.
1974-75 ....... R60 493 411.
1975-76 ....... R68 925 240.

(ii) R39 037 163.
R62 751 374.
R67 802 358.

(b) (i) 1976-77 ....... R49 516 000.

(ii) R58 128 000.

The statistics as asked for are only available since the inception of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board on 1 July 1973.
West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Rental for houses

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

(a) What was the total income of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board from rental for houses in respect of each of the past five financial years and (b) what is the estimate for 1976-77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 1.7.73-31.3.74 ......... R 9 664 543
    1.4.74-31.3.75 ......... R11 170 196
    1.4.75-31.3.76 ......... R14 341 177.

The statistics as asked for are only available since the inception of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

(b) R14 297 000.
BOSS stole secret plans, says Semela

LONDON. — Mr Selby Semela, one of the Soweto student leaders living in exile in London, says he has been badly beaten up, robbed and terrorised.

Scotland Yard is to investigate his claim that South Africans are behind the violence and intimidation which has included death threats.

Mr Semela says he is convinced that Bureau of State Security agents are responsible. He claimed that two White men with distinct South African accents, who beat him up this week and stripped his pockets, escaped with secret documents concerning the Soweto students' organisation.

Mr Semela, 19, escaped to Botswana with two fellow student leaders.
The government has been planning to return students from Botswana to South Africa for some time. The decision was made due to the high number of students who have been studying in Botswana, but were unable to return to South Africa due to the ongoing pandemic. The government has been working closely with Botswana officials to facilitate the safe return of students. The process has been smoothly executed, and students have been able to return to their respective institutions. The government is proud of its efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all students.
Fugitive pledges to fight on

Staff Reporter

MRABANE. — The latest member of the Swazi Students Representative Council in the South Africa, Mr. Jesy Gulewa, has pledged to continue the struggle externally.

Mr. Gulewa, an SESRE executive member fled to Swaziland last week.

In an exclusive interview at the weekend, he told the Rand Daily Mail: "Having left the country under strong pressure, I find it necessary to pursue the struggle externally.

"The demands of the students are still the same — the release of all detainees, and the scrapping of the Bantu education system," he said.
Floods in Kliptown

Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether he will make a statement on (a) the extent of the floods in Kliptown, (b) the damage caused and (c) the relief to be given to those who have suffered loss.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

I would like to inform the hon. member that the people who suffered loss by the floods are illegal squatters who erected shanties in the Kliptown area on private property which does not fall within the urban Bantu residential area. The shanties were either completely washed away or badly damaged. A few brick buildings were slightly damaged. The Bantu Affairs Administration Board has, however, temporarily accommodated them in a hostel in Meadowlands. Those who qualify for family accommodation will be permitted to remain and will be transferred to suitable accommodation in due course. Those who do not qualify will be assisted to return to their places of origin.
Alexandra Township: Inhabitants/accommodation

Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many (a) adult Bantu males and females, respectively, and (b) Bantu children are resident in Alexandra Township?

(2) how many of these persons in each category are housed in (a) hostels and (b) family housing units;

(3) whether accommodation other than hostels and family units is provided; if so, (a) what accommodation and (b) how many (i) adult Bantu males and females, respectively, and (ii) Bantu children are housed in such accommodation.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Males ................. 17 961
Females ................. 8 870

(b) 8 865.

(2) (a) Males permanent hostels .... 2 642
     temporary hostels .... 1 300

     Females permanent hostels .... 2 825

(b) Males ................. 14 018
Females ................. 6 045
Children ................. 8 865

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.
Thirty-year leases in Soweto

(14) Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many persons in Soweto applied for thirty-year leases during 1976,
(b) how many of the applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (c) what were the main grounds for refusal.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 1 103.

(b) (i) 1 103.

(ii) Nil.

(c) Falls away.
West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Building of houses in Soweto

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

What was (a) the total amount spent and (b) the amount spent on the construction of houses in Soweto in each of the past five financial years by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board and (c) what is (i) the total estimate of expenditure and (ii) the estimate for the construction of houses, for the financial year 1976–77.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6.73–31.3.74</td>
<td>R39,037 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.74–31.3.75</td>
<td>R62,751 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.75–31.3.76</td>
<td>R67,802 358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statistics as asked for are only available since the inception of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board on 1 July 1973.

(c) (i) R57 778 600.

(ii) R750 000.

The figures under (a) and (c)(i) above, cover the whole area of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board as separate records for Soweto are not available.
Soweto: Telephones

Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

How many (a) applications for telephones were received and (b) telephones were installed for private and business purposes, respectively, in Soweto in 1976.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

The Soweto complex is being served by four manual exchanges, namely Ikelo, Kwa Xuma, Orlando and Tshiamo. The position in each of these areas is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ikelo</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwa Xuma</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tshiamo</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>974</strong></td>
<td><strong>137</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>166</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Because of the danger to workmen and the destruction of departmental property in Soweto, all construction and installation work was suspended during last year's unrest. It will be resumed shortly.
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday that 1,103 Africans in Soweto had applied for 30-year leasehold properties last year and all applications had been granted.

Mrs. Helen Suzman (FP) said the fact that so few residents had applied seemed to indicate that the requirement of citizenship certificates of homelands had been an off-putting factor as long as it been in force.
Board cut on Soweto housing

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY - The West Rand Bantu Administration Board is spending only half as much this financial year on black housing in Soweto and other townships under its control as it did in the last financial year in spite of the serious housing backlog.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M-C Botha, disclosed in Parliament that R720,000 is being spent by the board this year. Last year the amount was R1 435 299.

"At a little over R4,000 a house, that would equate to about 140 this year compared with an official backlog of 17,000," an irate Mr Gordon Waddell (PRF, Johannesburg North) said yesterday after receiving the Minister's written reply to questions he had put.

APPALLED

"I am appalled by the amounts which have been spent by the board on housing in the last three years."

The figures the Minister gave showed the board spent R680,000 to mid-1974, then R1,800,000 in the year to mid-1975, and R1,400,000 to mid-1976. It is estimating to drop back its expenditure on housing to R740,000 in the present financial year.

Mr Waddell said he intended to raise the whole question of the administration by the Government of Soweto during this week's Part Appropriation debate. "That is where the chances of peaceful coexistence will be determined."

The amount the board is spending this year on housing construction amounts to no more than 1.3 percent of its overall expenditure for the area under its jurisdiction.

In the previous year, housing accounted for 2.1 percent, which was slightly higher than in the previous two years. The percentage to be spent on housing this year is the lowest allocated by the board since it was established in 1973.
R300 000 Bank to open opposite Bara

Des Kilaare

The African Bank's new branch opening in Soweto at the beginning of April will be the third in the area within three months.

The new branch, which cost about R300,000, is opposite Baragwanath Hospital. Once equipped, the total cost of the operation will be about R300,000 according to general manager Mr Allan Wentzel.

Last week The Star reported the planned opening of Standard Bank's new Jabulani branch later this month, and Barclays's Dube branch sometime in March.

Until recently only one banking operation was allowed in Soweto, but present regulations allow up to six. The area has an estimated annual spending power of over R1 billion.

COMPUTER

The African Bank branch will have a staff of about 15, including 11 blacks. Once the building is complete a R20,000 visual record computer will be installed for recording and controlling accounts.

At present members of the bank are being trained in the operation of the computer.

The African Bank is a general bank, so there will be no current accounts. But the bank will supply a cheque requisition service for savings accounts customers who need cheques for payments.

Loan facilities will be offered. Mr Wentzel estimates that about 80 percent of all loans business will be HP finance for furniture, cars and buses.

He does not view the lack of pledgedable property by most blacks as a disadvantage. Very few loans are completely secured, he says. Experience and initial scrutiny of the applicants are often enough when granting a loan.

BALANCE

The African Bank was set up about nine years ago and already has branches in Ga-Rankuwa, Borok- thatswana. The black public owns 75 percent of the company. While the balance is held by five of the major banks in South Africa.

These are Standard, Barclays, Nedbank, Trust and Volkskas. Each bank holds 60,000 shares. The board comprises seven black directors and three white directors representing the shareholding of the five major banks.

In terms of an agreement the African Bank is helped in training and operations by the major shareholders.

Mr Wentzel says the new branch is sited in a dense high-income area. Baragwanath Hospital employs about 6,500 people and there is also a major bus terminus nearby. A new hotel near the bank is also expected to draw people to the area.

Included in the bank building is an insurance broking office run by Afribank Insurance Brokers.

EDUCATION

Mr Wentzel says one of the bank's main tasks is educating Soweto people in money and banking matters. "Generally very few blacks have much experience in banking. And this is the reason for the appointment of a white manager for the Soweto branch." But eventually a black manager will take over.

The African Bank hopes to become a commercial bank sometime in the future. But not operating current accounts is an initial advantage because the operation is too small to monitor accounts.
**Detainee tells of weapon training**

**STAFF REPORTER**

A SECTION 6 detainee yesterday told how he left South Africa without a passport two months ago and then returned for secret military training.

Giving evidence before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry, the high school student said he was told in December last year that 'the Soweto Students' Representative Council would achieve more if it went underground.

A man, who may not be named, approached him to leave the country and undergo a "crash programme".

He said he did not have a passport but the man told him that was nothing to worry about. The witness then said he and two others left Soweto for Swaziland in a car driven by a man they did not know.

They stopped a short distance from the border and followed a small footpath to the border fence. As the driver went through the gate, they were told that the only liberation movement for South Africa was the ANC. No other organisation could free the Blacks, the man told them.

Another man said the PAC was "a sham" and that it was a dead organisation. Its members did as they liked and the organisation was trapped in Swaziland because it could not move through Mozambique.

The student said they returned to South Africa from Swaziland two days later by footpath along the border.

In mid-December arrangements were made by people in Alexandra township for him and three other students to meet a "tall beady fellow" who addressed them as comrades.

He said he was fully trained in the use of arms and would teach them to use weapons.

They met in Mofolo North, Soweto, where the man taught them the dismantling, assembling and loading of an automatic pistol and a Scorpion "semi-automatic gun."

He also showed them a handgrenade which he described as "defensive." He said offensive grenades worked on the same principle but he did not allow them to handle one because he said they were dangerous.

The witness said he saw the man later at an identity parade at John Vorster Square after he (the witness) was detained on December 31.
More wealthy black housing like that in Dube would have meant less frustration, PRP Johannesburg City Councillor Mr Sam Moss told the Cillie Commission today.

Attempts by the Government to reverse the stream of blacks to the cities by "the magical year 1978" were largely to blame for the recent unrest, the former mayor of Johannesburg told Mr Justice Cillie.

Mr Moss was one of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Committee, responsible to the Department of Bantu Affairs, between 1962 and 1973.

He said that whenever the committee, during its many interviews with the various Ministers, had shown greater sympathy and tried to deviate from policy, the Ministers would state "it is not policy."

"Like the chain leading the dog," prompted Dr Percy Yutar, SC, who is leading evidence.

Mr Moss conceded that Dr Verwoerd broke the deadlock on the housing shortage by providing funds for the council through the Bantu Services Levy.

The only loan from the private sector was Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's £3-million.

But the austerity of the housing schemes had a depressing effect, he said. Children had grown up in them and attitudes were "fortified" by their "sheer monotony."

Even if a man could pay more for a house he could not get one, Mr Moss said.

Dube has been called the "Houghton" of Soweto.
Soweto schools doubled since '72

By Patrick Laurence

The number of secondary schools in Soweto has more than doubled in the last five years and the number of pupils nearly trebled.

These facts emerge in a written reply from the Minister of Bantu Education, M. M. C. Botha, to Mr Gordon Waddell, MP for Johannesburg North.

Between 1972 and 1976 the number of secondary schools increased from 19 to 41 and the number of secondary school pupils from 12,856 to 24,686.

The increase in pupils is particularly marked when compared to the smaller increase in primary school pupils over the same period. The increase in primary school pupils was less than 6,000.

The increase in secondary schools in Soweto reflects the decision by the Department of Bantu Education to improve secondary school facilities and to raise the proportion of secondary to primary school pupils.

In 1960 less than one in 50 African pupils throughout the country was in secondary school. By 1975 the ratio had nearly doubled.

In Soweto, with its relatively high concentration of secondary schools, the ratio was comparatively spectacular. In 1975, Mr Botha's figures show that one in four pupils was in secondary school.

But, according to figures quoted by the Institute of Race Relations, State expenditure on African education still lags way behind expenditure on White education.

The survey shows that per capita expenditure on African pupils is less than a 15th of that on White pupils — less than R40 against more than R600.
Police officials see Soweto makgotla

By MARTIN MAHLABA

SOWETO police officials had first-hand experience of the methods used by the Soweto makegotla at the weekend when they watched a man being hanged after they had been found "guilty" of stabbing another man.

Brig Jan Visser, divisional commissioner of the Soweto police, Colonel T. J. Botes, station commander of John Vorster Square, Major Jan Muller, chief of the riot squad, were on their rounds in Soweto when they decided to visit Mr Sigfred Manthata at his home.

Brig Visser said he had been invited by Mr Manthata to watch the "court" proceedings. Yesterday he said he did not think makegotla was the solution to crime in Soweto.

"We are not living in the jungle where such punishments are meted out and this should not happen in Soweto," he said.

He did not want to discuss the matter further or give his views on makegotla. He said the police could not act unless people complained. The Viljoen Commission had recommended that makegotla should be legally recognised.

Earlier this month Brig Visser was quoted as saying that vigilantes could continue, although the commission had recommended against them.

Mr Sipho Mola, a bailiff, said the Soweto police had said makegotla was acceptable as it was a community doing things to make life better for the people, but with the neglect of the police, mobs by these people would continue. He said his colleagues should have been consulted with that money but nothing happened as a result.

Last year Mr Walter Mosia died while being questioned by the makegotla over the alleged theft of a radio. Although civil leaders have condemned the system, there have been suggestions that the government should consider making it legal.
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West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Bantu employees

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

(a) How many Whites are employed by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board and (b) how many were employed in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, respectively.

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Disease fear at Black schools

By STEVE KGAINE

It is with deep regret that we must report the alarming situation that has arisen in two schools in the region. Over the past week, there have been reports of an outbreak of a mysterious disease that has affected more than 1,000 pupils and staff members. The disease appears to be highly contagious and has spread rapidly among the school population.

The first school affected is located in the rural area of Kaboni, where the disease outbreak was first reported on Monday. Since then, the situation has worsened, with cases spreading to nearby schools. The health authorities have been working non-stop to contain the outbreak, but the situation remains critical.

The symptoms of the disease include high fever, coughing, and difficulty breathing. The authorities have advised all schools to reinforce their hygiene and sanitation practices, and to ensure that pupils and staff are properly monitored.

In a statement, the district health officer, Dr. Jane Mwana, said, "We are doing everything in our power to contain the outbreak. We urge all schools to adhere to the guidelines and to report any cases immediately." She added that the authorities are monitoring the situation closely and will continue to provide updates as necessary.

Parents and guardians are advised to ensure that their children are in good health and to report any symptoms immediately. The health authorities have also advised against large gatherings and events until the situation improves.

We will keep you updated on the developments as they unfold.
Soweto's housing soars

A shock increase in the cost of buying a house in Soweto — in some cases as much as 85 percent — is caused by high building costs.

This explanation was given today by the Chief Housing Director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr M P Wilmach.

He said that within a week the board would give a precise breakdown of the cost of a house. The cost of bricks, steel, timber and cement had gone up considerably and the board was forced to revise its prices, said Mr Wilmach.

Soweto residents are protesting at the dramatic increase. They feel the board is profiteering.

A householder in Zone 1 Meadowlands said he was told last week that his existing house, with an inside toilet, cost R2245, but when he went to the board on Monday, he was told it now costs R4100. This is an increase of R1955 — close on 85 percent in a week.

Residents are complaining about the high cost, particularly people who point to the age and condition of some of the houses in the older areas of Soweto.

Dr Selma Browde, PRP Provincial Council member for Houghton, said: “We must demand that the board goes back to the original price. I will get in touch with members of the board as soon as possible.”

A prominent Soweto resident, Mr Leonard Mosala, said the increases were “unjust and uncalled for” many of the houses were very old and had deteriorated.
Electricity for Soweto: banks to lend R50m?

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's "big four" banks have committed themselves in principle to finance a complete electric power scheme for Soweto at a cost of between R50 and R70 million.

But the banks — Nedbank, Barclays, Standard and Volkskas — said yesterday only preliminary discussions had been held and only a commitment in principle had been made.

The West Rand Bantu Administration Board, which has been negotiating with the banks for six months, is now understood to be finalising details of the power programme.

The board chairman, Mr. M. Mulder, is to fly to Cape Town next week for talks at Cabinet level on the scheme and it is believed he will ask for Government guarantees for the short-term loans needed from the banks.

The banks refused to confirm reports yesterday that a R50 million loan package had been granted by the banks, or that they had listed three aims for the scheme — to improve Soweto living conditions, ease unemployment and increase demand for a wide range of goods.

A Standard Bank spokesman said: "We were approached about six months ago, to help finance the scheme. We agreed in principle.

A Nedbank spokesman said there had been a definite commitment in principle but details had not been finalised.

A Barclays spokesman said the announcement appeared to be premature. "We have been involved in preliminary discussions but are not at liberty to discuss these."

No Volkskas spokesman could be reached for comment.

A spokesman for the West Rand Board confirmed that negotiations with the banks for the project had been taking place."

SAPA.
FRIDAY, 18 FEBRUARY 1977

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**For oral reply:**

*1. Mr. D. J. DALLING—withdrawn.

**Alexandra Township: Inspection**

*2. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department has toured and/or inspected Alexandra Township during 1976 or since; if so, when; if not, why not.

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**FRUIT GROUNDS**

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<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
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<td>Lemon</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Lime</td>
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**Other Deciduous Fruits**

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**ECONOMIC REGIONS**

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Maize, Sunflower Seeds, Ground Nuts (Shelled), Ground Nuts (Unshelled), Tobacco, Chickory, Sugar Cane, Cotton, Phor, Hay & Forage Crops, Vegetables, Citrus Trees (N-B), Citrus Trees (B), Bananas, Pineapples, Other Sub-Trop Fruit (N-B), Other Sub-Trop Fruit (B), Nut Trees (N-B), Nut Trees (B), Grapes (N-B), Grapes (B), Other Deciduous Fruits (N-B), Other Deciduous Fruits (B), Cassava, Potatoes, Maize, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Chickory, Sugar Cane, Cotton, Phor, Hay & Forage Crops, Vegetables, Citrus Trees (N-B), Citrus Trees (B), Bananas, Pineapples, Other Sub-Trop Fruit (N-B), Other Sub-Trop Fruit (B), Nut Trees (N-B), Nut Trees (B), Grapes (N-B), Grapes (B), Other Deciduous Fruits (N-B), Other Deciduous Fruits (B), Cassava, Potatoes.

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Notes:
- The figures are given in whole numbers. Wherever the aggregate is given in fractions, the rounded figures are shown.
- The total employment is a sum of the figures exclusive of those not shown and the figures shown are the actual total including those not shown.
- The figures given in the last two columns are not to be taken as the result of any particular action or policy, but as a general indication of the trends in employment in the region.
TOWNSHIP TRADING
No clarity yet

The whole issue of White traders moving into Black townships to set up branches of their supermarkets is a vexed one. The presence of stores like Pick n Pay and OK Bazaars in Soweto could cut retail prices and so benefit Black householders, but the crucial question is the position of the small Black trader, who stands to lose his livelihood.

At a meeting of the Soweto Traders Association in Soweto recently the idea of White chain stores moving in was condemned with great vehemence. The chairman of the Association, Vella Kraai, attacked the supermarket chains for what he called "an attempt to swallow us up. They will probably go through the UBC (Urban Bantu Council) which, incidentally, we don't regard as our true representatives. The White man wants to defeat the Buy at Home Scheme which attract people away from us."

White supermarket bosses claim that their going into Soweto will be the fulfillment of a long-standing obligation to render not only competitive but also social service to consumers there.

Cyril Atkinson of OK Bazaars told the FM it's a fallacy to think that small businesses in Soweto will be wiped out. Customers attracted to big shopping centres bought indiscriminately from any shop in the vicinity, and the small businessman in turn grows bigger.

Lawrence Herber of Checkers said his company would set up training centres to train Black urban traders, as it is doing in KwaZulu. However, Christiane Duval, secretary of the Black, Coloured and Asian Affairs Committee (which is a joint committee of Assocom and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce) told the FM Whites moving in would be unfair competition. Soweto Africans had not been allowed to participate in the development of their community's economy, but had been restricted to their residential areas where the acquisition of business sites on a rental basis was subject to the approval of the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB). African traders could not even employ expertise from other races or engage employees without WRAB's approval. Duval also said that Black traders were allowed only 24 kinds of businesses. The odds would be uneven if Whites were allowed into Soweto while Blacks were not allowed into Ellis Street.

It is also pointed out that Black traders cannot go to finance houses to borrow money, since they do not own land to mortgage for loan transactions. For Whites, by contrast, it's only a matter of choosing the fertile spot on the map and negotiating with money lenders. According to the Bureau for Economic Research Bantu Development (Benbo), there are only 35,000 Black traders in SA, 2,000 in Soweto.

Richard Maponya and Constance Ntsrona, both of Soweto, told the FM of their disillusionments about White entrepreneurship and said they "give it the contempt it deserves". Their White business rivals, they said, should persuade the government to allow Blacks to trade in town if it was going to allow Whites to go into Soweto. "Fair is fair. Whites should remain where they are and we will stay where we are. They want to come here because boycotts keep customers away from their shops," Ntsrona added.

However, whether Whites will be allowed in or not depends on government. The Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Act preclude White involvement. Also, in the face of promises given by Willem Snyman, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, things may be rather difficult for the proposal to come to fruition. In a meeting with the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCC) Cruywagen promised to urge all Bantu Affairs Administration Boards (Baabo) to co-operate and consult with NAFCC's local and regional branches on all matters affecting Black businessmen, to investigate the problems of capital raising for Black businessmen; and to investigate the possibility of Black businessmen establishing small industries in the urban areas.
Banks yes to R50-m electric power scheme

The Star's Insight Team

The West Rand Administration Board first promised electric power to Soweto in July last year. Its chairman, Mr. Manie Mulder, then said he expected to have all problems ironed out by August.

His timetable may have been a little optimistic and his estimate of financial cost, from R45-million to R55-million, may turn out to be too low.

The board needs to provide new electrical reticulation for about 35 000 homes plus improving the often low voltage reticulation in the about 20 000 homes that already have power.

In addition, it will be necessary to install power in all new homes built (an upgrade in home-building is expected this year) and to launch a major programme to provide street lighting.

Mr. Mulder has promised that Soweto power will not be on the lines of "austerity schemes" proposed in the past. (It will be a full supply capable of running a complete range of electrical applications — including tele-
Nurses come to doctors' rescue

Fear on the part of White and Indian doctors after last June's riots brought Soweto's curative health clinics to an abrupt halt. But now a White woman doctor and a band of specially-trained Black nurses have come to their rescue.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Vicki Dossenheim

WOMEN Power is setting Soweto health clinics back on their feet.

The last-remaining curative clinic to re-open since last June's riots is now back in operation — thanks to a White woman doctor and a band of specially-trained Black nurses who have taken over the bulk of diagnosis and treatment.

Practitioner for Dr M, who does not want to be identified and for whom some Soweto's four curative clinics might well have become deserted monuments to Black rage and White fear, are these doctors — none of them Black — who previously worked into Pinetown and Hillbrow hospitals, to boost the Edelstein in death and re-open within the bounds of Baragwanath.

One of them preferred to continue down the separatist road of medicine, as a teacher at NIH, who used to pass before her in a throng of efficiency and dedication.

That's the mounting resentment against White society, and even at any time, that's the challenge Dr M. has decided to take.

"In South Africa and if I am going to live here the thought of allowing fear to dictate movements is intolerable," she said. "Therefore, I realize that if a doctor starts showing these a White is a White in a White skin.

The idea of nurses taking over doctors' duties was mooted even before June 16, but the matter was a training programme into being.

Among them three months' course the nurses, who already have several years' practical experience and have their four-year five-year qualifications, undergo intensive service training as well as in diagnosis.

The greater responsibility and demands of their new role have not yet been reflected in a salary increase.

One sister spoke to has a three-year basic training, a four-year midwifery course, a two-year pediatrics course and another year's experience to her credit. She earns R270 a month before deductions.

According to the superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital, Dr T. J. Bouwer, the course graduates are doing extremely well.

Fifteen are already in the field and 12 are undergoing training.

At this rate it will be some time before all four of Soweto's curative clinics reopen.

Dr Bouwer explained he could not increase student numbers because it was impossible to allocate more funds. Four doctors have
COMMUNITY HEALTH
Vicki Rosenthal

...
Lekgotla men beat me, says cripple

A Soweto man told a Soweto magistrate's court that he was crippled after being beaten up by four members of a Naledi lekgotla on December 3 last year.

Mr Johannes Mahlopho, who was carried in and out of court was giving evidence before Mr P J Truter when four men — Philemon Ndebele (47), Lapi Lehlohonol (47), Philip Masekalane Legodi (34) and John Ntsoeng (45) — appeared on an allegation of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The State alleges that they assaulted Mr Mahlopho with kieries and a pick handle in his home at Naledi on December 3 last year. All have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mahlopho said he was asleep in his bedroom when one man, Moloi, who was not in court, woke him up. As he said this Moloi hit him with a kierie and told him to "wake up and talk." Moloi led him to the kitchen where he found the four accused.

JOINED IN

"All the four men joined in the assault on me. They hit me on the body and head with kieries before they pushed me out of the house into the back yard.

"Ntsoeng then hit me on the head with a pick handle which dented my head and I lost consciousness," said Mr Mahlopho.

Mr Mahlopho said that as a result of the assault he was a cripple."
Electricity news delights Soweto

News of the offer by a consortium of banks to lend R50 million for the electrification of Soweto was received enthusiastically by residents today.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the Union of Garment Workers:

"Wonderful! We have been living in the dark forever. This is very thrilling. This shows some people are showing an interest in us. Electricity is a necessity and not a luxury. We need it as much as any other race group. When are they going to start — this is too good to be true."

Mrs Diana Mavuso, president of the Johannesburg YWCA:

"This is very good. We all need electricity. It is even cheaper than coal."

In the end, this move will also help fight inflation.

Mr Mhlanga Skosana, project director, Careers Development Project, USA Leadership Exchange Programme:

"Great! This will encourage civilised standards. This will reduce crime drastically and will also alleviate economic difficulties by reducing the cost of fuels. It will also improve the social life of people in Soweto because people won't be confined to their homes in the evenings."

Mr Ephraim Tsabalala, reputed Soweto millionaire:

"This money should be used to improve businesses in the townships. What we need is supermarkets and nightclubs as well as cinemas to improve entertainment."
Soweto lighting: training vital

Labour Reporter

South Africa's leading electrical trade union has called for a massive multi-racial worker training programme as soon as Soweto's electrification gets under way.

The General Secretary of the SA Electrical Workers Association, Mr. B. Nicholson, said the electrification project would provide job opportunities for thousands of people who might otherwise be unemployed.

It would also provide employers with an incentive for proper training. Something which had been lacking in the past.

"Several hundred people, registered in terms of the Wimren's Registration Act and entitled to work in Soweto, are probably unemployed at the moment.

"If this scheme gets off the ground, we shall need many more skilled men of all races. Despite the unemployment situation in other industries, we have insufficient electricians in South Africa."

Mr. Nicholson said a massive training effort was essential if Soweto was to be electrified in the envisaged time of three years or so.

Qualified men would have to be imported if they were not available in South Africa, he said.

"We must guard against training people who will have no work when the project is completed."

DOLDUMS

Mr. Nicholson said the electric appliances industry in the country was in the doldrums and manufacturers of street lighting equipment had been without orders for months as a result of municipal cutbacks.

The proposed electrification "would stop retrenchments in these industries."

It would also:

- Reduce unemployment on a wide front by revitalising various industries hit by the economic slump, apart from creating work in Soweto itself.
- Reduce Soweto's notorious crime rate as a result of street lighting.
- Eliminate the serious pollution problem in the black township.
- Give impetus to training of skilled workers, particularly among blacks.

Mr. Nicholson said the time was ripe for the country to go in for a massive multi-racial training effort on this scale.

"Skill is a fundamental factor in the development of any country," he said. But he added that unless there was a massive training effort now, the country would be unable to meet the demands of electrification.
Bank loans for Soweto a tonic

BE: ELIZABETH HOUSE

SOUTH AFRICA equilibrium was more cheerful yesterday in Rand Stock, with the gold market showing some improvement, and more housing industries were needed.

The gold market was the main mover, as it had been for some time. This was due to the increased demand for gold as a result of the increase in the price of gold.

The Rand Stock market was also active, with a number of issues making gains. This was due to the increased demand for Rand Stock as a result of the increased demand for gold.

The Rand Stock market was also active, with a number of issues making gains. This was due to the increased demand for Rand Stock as a result of the increased demand for gold.
Lights for Soweto

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's "big four" banks have committed themselves in principle to financing a complete electric power scheme for the massive Black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg.

The cost of such a scheme has been estimated at between R50-million and R70m.

But the banks — Nedbank, Barclays, Standard and Volkskas — said yesterday that only preliminary discussions had so far been held and only a commitment in principle had been made. The West Rand Bantu Administration Board is understood to be finalizing details of the power programme.
Police chief and Kruger clash over makgotlas

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

A MAJOR conflict is developing between the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and Soweto's police chief, Brigadier Jan Visser over Government plans to legalise the tribal makgotla court system.

Brig Visser this week publicly damned the system after witnessing a makgotla court session.

He said: "We are not living in the jungle where such punishment is meted out, and this should not happen in Soweto." But Mr Kruger told the Sunday Express yesterday that legal recognition of the makgotla system was still being considered.

Asked to comment on Brig Visser's outspoken opposition to makgotlas, Mr Kruger said bluntly: "I am not discussing it at all."

He added: "I haven't finally decided yet. I have to consider this whole matter with the Department of Bantu Administration."

Mr Kruger refused to say whether this meant there was a possibility he would shelve legal recognition of makgotlas in a draft Bill giving Soweto new civic powers.

Experts in local government, however, believe the draft Bill does in fact make provision for legal recognition of makgotlas.

The Government has been going ahead with plans to legalise the system despite strong opposition from virtually all Soweto community leaders, who have described it as barbaric and revolting.

Brig Visser said yesterday he still believed the system could be equated with jungle justice — but he declined to comment on Mr Kruger's statement that its implementation with full legal backing was still being considered.
Most of these houses will be just

The never-never plan

Black Home Plan

Expesscope

OWNER'S SHOCK

Soweto Shock

TWO YEARS AGO THE
that

By JENNIFER HYMAN and JEAN FAIRBAIRN

Despite subsequent denials by Wrab of the figures, the official notices reflected an increase of up to 80% in some cases.

A R1 419 house (this figure already an increase over the original price announced six months ago) will, according to the notice, now sell for R2 150 and the R2 295 house, which includes an inside flush toilet, will now sell for over R4 100.

However, the Wrab director of housing, Mr M P Wilsnack, told Expresscope the figures were "not accurate" and that all sales would be suspended until the new prices were fixed.

He attributed the price increase to the increasing cost of building materials, but critics of the scheme query how such costs can be relevant to houses which already exist.

And Soveto residents, already suspicious of Wrab are asking whether existing houses are not being sold at inflated prices in order to subsidise Wrab's own building schemes.

Mrs Ellen Kuwayo, a leading social worker, spoiled the attitudes of many Blacks to the Wrab scheme.

"There is a great deal of suspicion about Wrab among Soveto people," she said. "It is an extension of the Government and has to carry out all the unpleasant Government policies such as influx control."

"We would be far more eager to buy and build our own homes if we could deal directly with appropriate financing bodies such as building societies."

All Black leaders interviewed stressed the ownership of the land was the prime prerequisite for true home ownership.

And their views have been endorsed by prominent Whites, including Building Societies, the new Urban Foundation and leaders in commerce and industry.

Mr Philip Scales, chairman of the United Building Society:

"The Government says it is its policy to build up a stable African middle class. How can we expect Blacks to support our capitalist system if they are not allowed to participate in it?"

Mr Scales vehemently criticised the current scheme as "nothing even approximating home ownership."

He compared it to a "Chaim Wainer-type operation" where "gullible" tenants were persuaded to enter into contracts on a "never-never" basis, believing they would own their homes.

"In fact the only change is that they are now liable for increased monthly payments," Mr Scales said.

He agreed with Mrs Sheena van Ivan of the Black Sasha, that the so-called "home owner" could still be evicted out of Soveto and thus lose his home if he failed to pay the rent of the house or fail to abide by the influx control regulations.

The government report to the only conclusion possible — that the Government does not really want to encourage a permanent and stable urban Black community.

"After all, according to the Tomlinson report which they still uphold, all Blacks will be back in homelands by next year."

The fact remains, however, that the population of Soveto is increasing at the rate of tens of thousands each year (100 000 from 1973 to 1975, according the Association of Chambers of Commerce) and that a massive building programme can have to alleviate the chronic housing shortage.

This, according to official figures, now amounts to a backlog of more than 10 000 homes.

And what is Wrab's record? During 1974 and 1975...
Big firms back plan for power
The Star’s Insight Team

The plan to raise R50 million and more of bank money for electrical reticulation of Soweto was initiated by Roberts Construction and the big electrical firm Siemens (Pty) Ltd.

The Anglo American Corporation was also deeply involved, but it is not clear whether it was in from the outset.

An executive director of Anglo America, Mr Zac de Beer, confirmed the involvement of his corporation yesterday.

A spokesman for Siemens confirmed his company’s involvement.

He said “a number of people” had thought of the plan, and Roberts Construction and Siemens had joined forces to get it moving.

FINANCING

“We realised financing was necessary, and the banks were contacted.

“What otherwise would have taken years, will now be achieved much faster,” he said.

In addition to the obvious benefits to Soweto, the scheme could be the “ignition” for the revival of other sectors of the economy. It would also be a “pilot project” for other townships.

CONFIRMED

Roberts Construction also confirmed the plan and its involvement. A spokesman said feasibility studies, costing and technical aspects were now complete. Detailed reports had been sent to the Government.

The companies moved on the scheme last July — only weeks after the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board, Mr. Manny Malder, announced that it was intended to supply Soweto with electricity.

Mr Malder was not available for comment but a board spokesman said he was to fly to Cape Town next week for talks at a high level.

The Star’s Insight Team has established that Siemens and Roberts approached five major banks for loans in July.

CO-OPERATION

The approach was certainly in co-operation with the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board (possibly in its name) and probably had the backing of the Anglo American Corporation.

Four of the banks agreed “in principle” to make the loans (amounting to R52 million) provided they were guaranteed by the Government. These were Barclays National, The Standard, Volkskas and Nedbank.

The fifth bank, Trust, insisted that an attempt be made to raise an overseas loan and that, if this failed, the bank loans should be outside their normal lending limits (as governed by the ratio of loans to liquid assets.)

Trust was then quietly dropped from the scheme — at any rate it heard no more about it.

The four banks were all equally involved in getting the scheme off the ground. Barclays is, however, leading the negotiations with the Government.
3 years to light up Soweto?

By The Star's Insight Team

The whole of Soweto will have electricity in three years if the Government agrees to guarantee bank loans to finance the project. An announcement of the Government decision could be made on Thursday.

Yesterday The Star's Insight Team established that a feasibility study, so detailed as to be almost a plan of operation, has already been prepared and that a large civil engineering and electrical companies are ready to start work as soon as the Government gives the go-ahead.

This point has been reached after seven months of work and negotiation that brought together officials from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, three banks, and three large industrial corporations.

RETRICULATING

Their job was to find a way of reticulating electrical power to Soweto without straining Government financial resources in a recessionary period.

The feasibility study, prepared by Robert Construction and Siemens (Pty) Ltd with cooperation from the Anglo American Corporation, envisages the electrification of the whole of Soweto in three years.

It makes provision for installing electricity in all houses that do not have it at present, updating the low-voltage systems installed in some houses, and providing reticulation for all new houses.

The cost is estimated at approximately R87-million which will be financed initially by loans from Barclays National, Bank of Volkskas, Nedbank and the Standard Bank of South Africa.

S. See "Government must approve money to light up Soweto." — Page 21.
hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoont, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.


J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkomst van die verbinding as waart van 'n komparatief en sy verspreiding in Afrikaans”, Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stiging van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkomst en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se Hottentots-teorie van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse structuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentots idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort na hierdie belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos
The question this week is: What does the American government need to do the Constitution intended? Why does the American government need to do what it intended? Is the government fulfilling its intended role? If so, how? If not, why not? This is a question of national interest.

The government is responsible for the well-being of the people. It should provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the American people. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the government should act in accordance with its provisions.

The government should ensure that the Constitution is upheld and that the interests of the people are protected. The government should also ensure that the rule of law is upheld, and that justice is served.

The government should also ensure that it is acting in the best interests of the American people. It should be transparent and accountable, and it should act in a manner that is consistent with the Constitution.

The government should ensure that it is acting in a manner that is consistent with the Constitution. It should also ensure that it is acting in a manner that is consistent with the interests of the American people.

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Soweto: Telephones

Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

1. How many (a) public and (b) private telephones were there in Soweto at the end of 1976?

2. Whether there was a waiting list of applicants for private telephones in Soweto at the end of 1976; if so, of how many applicants.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

The Soweto complex is being served by four manual exchanges, namely Iketo, Kwa-Xuma, Orlando and Tshiawelo. The position in each of these areas is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iketo</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwa-Xuma</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tshiawelo</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Yes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iketo</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwa-Xuma</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tshiawelo</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

(a) The Iketo exchange was destroyed by fire on 18 June 1976; the figures for this exchange indicated under (1) are in respect of the services which existed on that date.

(b) Because of the danger to workmen and the destruction of departmental property in Soweto, all construction and installation work was suspended during last year's unrest. It will be resumed shortly.
Labour officials insulted us, say African women

Employ official insulted us.
30-Year leasehold scheme: Increase of selling price of houses

(17) Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board has increased the selling price of houses since the introduction of the 30-year leasehold scheme in townships under its control; if so, (a) what is the average increase per house, (b) when were the increases introduced and (c) for what reasons.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
Rentals for Africans on East Rand may be put up

BY CHRIS FREIMOND

SITE and house rentals in most African areas on the East Rand are likely to be increased in about six months, and then again on April 1 next year.

A new scheme for setting rental on houses in the East Rand was announced in Germiston yesterday by the chairman of the East Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr. Schalk van der Merwe, after a meeting of the board.

The scheme involves a system of awarding points for various facilities in the houses and setting a fixed amount per point to determine the rent.

In most areas the scheme would result in increases in the present rentals but in certain townships, including parts of Tembisa and Brakpan location, the rent would come down by as much as R6.80 per month.

The board also approved a 100 per cent increase in site rentals. The R5 a month increase will be divided into a R2.50 increase from the date it is gazetted and a further R2.50 a month from April 1 next year.

The moves are subject to Ministerial approval and will be discussed with Urban Bantu Councils and advisory boards on the East Rand before they come into effect, Mr. Van der Merwe said.

The increases would be implemented after the scheme had been gazetted. This would probably take about six months, said Mr. Van der Merwe.

At present rentals vary between townships due to the different policies of local authorities from whom Erasb took over in 1972. The new scheme would bring uniformity into rentals, said Mr. Van der Merwe.

Mr. Van der Merwe also announced that two building societies will make funds available to Erasb to enable Africans to buy their own homes.

He said the two societies had requested that their names be kept secret. The exact amount they would provide was not yet known because only 11 applications to buy houses had been received.
Soweto homes: ban explained

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Only brand new houses in Soweto had been affected by the temporary suspension of sales caused by shock price increases, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, said here.
The number of these houses was small. The West Rand Administration Board had suspended their sales to make sure what the new cost price would be.
There were two main groups of houses in Soweto, Mr Cruywagen said. These were houses erected with money from Department of Community Development loans, and houses built by Johannesburg City Council while Soweto was still under municipal control.
These former municipal houses had been sold at market price, and this practice was still continuing.
In the case of houses built from Department of Community Development loans, it was laid down by the department what the price should be and how it should be calculated if the market price fluctuated.
Major price increases could occur in the case of new houses and the cost of building a new house was negotiated with the buyer.
Evicted man can now stay

MR Sydney Mogopodi, who was threatened with eviction from his temporary two-roomed house in Meadowlands, Soweto, will now be allowed to stay.

Mr Mogopodi, a 34-year-old father of two, was this week told by West Rand Administration Board officials that he should quit the house because he could not produce his marriage certificate — which was lost in the recent floods in Kliptown. Yesterday he was told that he and his family could remain in the house.
Exams tomorrow — then no jobs

Express Reporter
SOWETO'S matric students start their exams tomorrow after the township's riots, arson and school boycotts caused months of delay.

And when they finish, many of them — pass or fail — won't be able to get jobs and will join the growing ranks of the unemployed.

Others, who planned to go on to university, will find them already full.

The principal of Orlando High, Mr T W Kambule, has suggested pre-university courses. Referring to the long periods when schools were closed last year, he said: "It would have kept them busy for the rest of the year."

He was supported by Mr Frans Auerbach, chairman of the general purposes committee of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

But, warned Mr Auerbach, this would take a lot of organising.

On the problem of matriculants being unable to find jobs, he suggested the business community "put on their thinking caps to try to provide employment for these youngsters."

The regional director of Bantu Education for Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, said: "We would have done something if we had been approached."

But no approach had been made. He added his department did not control universities.
Help!... ma

IN 'n Johannesburgse pastorie, ná tien jaar van maatskaplike werk onder die groot stad se swartmense, vertel Rika Mellet van 'n mislukte lewensdaak.


Die politiek was nog nooit haar dryfveer nie. As maatskaplike werkster het dit vir haar nog altyd gegaan oor die behoud van gesin nie, om te sorg dat kinders in bestendige huise grootword. Maar in plekke soos Soweto en Alexandra, waar sy tien jaar lank doenig was, is dit tot vandag toe net nie moontlik nie, sê sy.

Haar verhaal belig probleme wat nog nêrens aan dag gekry het in die grootste behuisingse- en ander planne wat reeds aan die gang gesit en moet lei tot verbeterde lewensomstandighede vir die stedelike swartmense.


"Jou hande is gebind, want die beleid sê hulle hoort in die stamverband, in die sorg van die groot familie.

"Ek het die deur die jare gepleit, verslae geskryf, gewys op die ontaarde wantoestande wat aanleiding gee tot soveel frustrasie en maatskaplike probleme in die swart gesinsliewe.

"As superintendente van Alexandra se vrouehostel het ek gepleit vir woontelsteltings waar hierdie vroue saam met hul kinders kan lewe en die kinders uit die strate kan kom. Dit sou sekuriteit beteken, want kinders wat nie bandes het nie, kan soveel makliker beinvloed of opgeswee word.

"Ek het die probleem van binne probeer stel. Raak bewus van hierdie onse-
Vandeesmaand nog het mnr. Marsa Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskabegebou, gesê dat daar in die volgende twintig of dertig jaar net soveel huis gebou gaan word as wat sedert Jan van Riebeeck se tyd gebou is en uit Stellenbosch is voorspel dat die behuisinguitgawe in 1977 met 25 persent tot R420 miljoen gaan styg.

Om die sewe jaar lange swart wagvis van die Wes-Rand uit te wis, sal mense 22 000 van hierdie hui in hierdie gebied gebou moet word. Maar daar is 'n ander wagvis wat somslik slegs groter is as die amptelike en waarvoor daar nêrens beplan is nie.

Rika Melleu noem hierdie hawelose mense die stedelike moedergesiane, 'n unieke produk van Suid-Afrika se toekomstdelsel en die stedelike maatregels teen instruwing. Die gesinne wat ontstaan het uit die verhoudings tussen hulbediendes en die stedelike mans, wat as enkelinge in hostele, kampongs en op nywerheidspersele woon.

Dr. Anna Steyn van die RAU het in 1986 reeds bevind dat sowat 50 persent van alle swart geboortes die kinders van hierdie ongehuwe vroue is en toestand wat sedertdien ingrypend vererger het. Hoe erg kon gemeet word aan die status vanadies die bykans driehonderd-"eenkellopende" vroue in die reuze-hôtel in Alexander: 75 persent van hulle is ongetroude moeders.

Veitlik geeuwe van hierdie vroue of hu kinders kom in aanmerking vir gesinshulpsvesting nie. Dis die straatskinders van Soweto en Alexandra, die nuwe geslag. Hulle ken geen ouerhuis nie, want veitlik elke stukkie stedelike wetgewing is daarop ingestel om hulle van hul moeders te skei.

Volgens beleid bestaan die probleem nie eens nie. 'n Vrou wat swanger raak, moet teruggaan tuisland toe. Maar sy moet werk hê om die kinders aan die gang te hou, en dis in die tuisland nog skaarser as in Johannesburg. En die hulp van 'n oom of tante bestaan in derouwingse gevalle nie meer nie, want in die verstedelingsproses het die familiebeandlee uitgester.

"Soms is hulle gelukkig om nog familie in Soweto of elders te hê, maar dan is die kinders reeds so..."
Blacks' own home scheme a help

Pretoria Bureau

Home ownership introduced in the Vaal triangle townships had relieved the authorities' position as sole provider of housing, the Cillie Commission heard today.

Mr J C Knoetze, chief director of the Bantu Administration board in the year, said home ownership had been welcomed by black residents despite the prerequisite of homeland citizenship.

The later suspension of this condition had, however, been welcomed by residents, he added.

About 17,000 homes built from Department of Community Development funds were available for purchase, he said, as well as most of the 200 former white-owned homes.

ENCOURAGING

The 17,000 were going for prices between R1,350 and R1,750, the minimum deposit being 10 percent. Home ownership had been introduced with the co-operation of employers and two building societies in all the townships except Beephelong, Bolotong and Sharpeville.

When the policy statement was made at the beginning of 1975 by the Cabinet, Mr Knoetze's board had started encouraging people and building societies to invest capital in the home-ownership scheme.

The home-ownership prerequisite was a complicating factor, he said, but his board persuaded their population that it would not form a problem. Good communications helped.

Prospective buyers of houses could be loaned funds to a maximum of R6,000 once the initial 10 percent had been deposited.

His board preferred building society funds to be spent on new houses.

The old Community Development houses, going for R1,350, consisted of four rooms with sewerage laid on as well as water.

Those residents who had made improvements were not asked to pay for them upon buying homes they formerly rented.
Govt turns it on for Soweto
Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Electricity is at last to be extended to Soweto over the next four years, in terms of a decision in principle announced by the Government yesterday.

The announcement was made by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, after consultations with the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

Plans include the completion of the high mast lighting system already started, and the supply of electricity to housing.

The Government has approved, in principle that the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board may accept a loan offered by a consortium of commercial bankers to do it.

The approval, the announcement said, was subject to the details being cleared between the authorities and the consortium of commercial bankers, as well as consultations with urban Bantu councils in Soweto.

The Progressive Reform Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman, who has been in the forefront in the campaign for electricity for Soweto, heartily welcomed the announcement.

The Houghton MP said: "Let them cut through all the red tape and get a move on. This is only about 10 years behind time."

"Of course I welcome it. It is something that has been suggested as an urgent matter over the years to cut down crime in Soweto and make life a little bit more bearable for the people there."
Electricity for Soweto is nearer

The Star's Insight Team

Soweto is now almost certain to get its electricity supply. Although final details for financing the R700-million-plus scheme remain to be worked out, banking sources say they do not expect any trouble.

Last night the Government agreed "in principle" to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board accepting a loan offered by a consortium of banks led by Barclays National Bank.

However the agreement was subject to final details being cleared between the consortium and the authorities.

According to banking sources today the only possible problem arose from the fact that the banks had agreed to lend about R500-million, while the new estimate of money needed was in excess of R700-million.

However several solutions are possible:

- The banks could agree to make the extra R200-million available.
- The Government could supply the extra funds. One source pointed out that the R500-million allocated would finance the first two years of the scheme and the extra money would be needed only in two years' time.
- The banks could raise the extra in overseas loans.

GEARED

A detailed plan for electrifying Soweto has already been drawn up and Roberts Construction, Siemens Ltd and the Anglo American Corporation are geared to put it into operation immediately.

Although the time for completing the work is put at four years the companies feel they can complete it in three.

- Government yes to Soweto lights — Page 13.
Bantu Board man replies to criticism

Staff Reporter

THE Chief Director of the Bantu Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle, Mr. J. C. Knoetze, this week reappeared before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry to reply to criticism of "appalling" township conditions and "unhinging" attitudes of the Board.

Giving evidence in Pretoria's Old Synagogue Mr. Knoetze said he wanted to correct the impression that the witnesses, two Evaton residents, represented the general feelings of the township and that there was disharmony between the people and the Board.

He said there was very close cooperation between residents and the Bantu Administration Board.

"That's why in our area we were virtually unaffected by the disturbances," he said.

Although there was no compulsory education for Blacks, his Board made provision for every child who wanted to go to school to do so.

One witness, Mr. Daniel Maleko, said residents objected to the Board's spending R25,000 on children in the QwaQwa homeland while essential facilities in Evaton were neglected.

Mr. Knoetze said in terms of Government policy, the Board acted as a development agent for several Bantu Administration Boards by building up better relations with the homelands. They had given R390,000, which was a "negligible" portion of their budget of R34,600,000, for a holiday resort in QwaQwa. Most Blacks in the Vaal Triangle had enthusiastically supported this, Mr. Knoetze said.

He said the Board was spending R85,000 on Evaton and its total income from the area was only R223,000.

Mr. Justice Cillie said although the Commission's task was not to listen to grievances but to find the causes of the unrest, he had allowed Mr. Knoetze to reappear because there seemed to be a great deal of misunderstanding in connection with the Board's activities in the area. The fact that some people had misunderstood the activities of the Board did not mean that this could not have caused any unrest, Mr. Justice Cillie said.

Also giving evidence before the Commission this week, Professor N. J. J. Olivier said studies showed a greater social distance existed between Afrikaners and Afrikaners than between any other groups in South Africa.

Prof. Olivier, United Party MP and former professor of Bantu law and administration at Stellenbosch University, said because South Africa had an Afrikaner Government, this social distance was an important factor in evaluating the intensity of Black reaction.

The South African situation was a system of White political domination, social privilege and racial discrimination, he said.

Blacks saw the system as one of structural violence and many young people believed that necessary changes could only be achieved by violence. This created a potential atmosphere of confrontation.

Young Blacks' reaction to being told of the dangers of communism was that "it cannot be worse than what we're living with now", said Prof. Olivier.

He said they had not experienced communism and the intensity of feeling against the present system made them think anything else would be better. The communist system was seen as capable of removing economic and social injustices and inequalities, he said.
West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Houses

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

(1) (a) How many types of houses are available for purchase by Blacks in the area of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, (b) what is the present purchase price of each type of house and (c) what was the price as at 30 June 1976;

(2) whether the purchase prices of houses in the area are under review; if so, (a) for what reason and (b) when is it expected that a decision will be reached.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Four.

(b) 51/6 and 51/7 type houses .............. R1 420
    51/9 type house .............. R2 295
    Improved 5 roomed house .............. R3 500

(c) Houses were not for sale on 30 June 1976 as the home ownership scheme was implemented on 1 September 1976 in that area.

(2) Yes.

(a) To determine a realistic selling price calculated on the average between the original cost of construction and the present day replacement value of each type of house.

(b) On 15 March 1977.
Alexandra Township: Telephones

Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) How many (a) applications for telephones for private and business purposes, respectively, were received and (b) telephones in each category were installed in Alexandra Township during 1976;

(2) whether any such applications are outstanding; if so, when is it expected that these applications will be finalized.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

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(2) Yes; 9 private and 5 business telephones on 31 December 1976.

Three further telephones for business purposes were also provided during January 1977 and the remaining business applications will be met in the near future. Alexandra is being served from the Branley exchange which cannot accommodate any additional private services at this stage. Relief will, however, be effected during this month and the provision of new private services will thereafter be reviewed. At this stage it is not possible to say how many of the applicants waiting for private service in Alexandra will then be accommodated.
Botha and Treurnicht visited Soweto once

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY — Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kruger, visited Soweto three times and Cape Town once during the 1976 riots, he told Mrs Helen Suzman, PRP Houghton, yesterday.

But the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, and his deputy minister, Dr Andries Treurnicht, only managed to visit Soweto once — on June 23 last year.

Commenting on the replies to her questions yesterday, Mrs Suzman said the Department of Bantu Administration has abdicated its responsibility in a shocking way.

"They should have been in and out of Soweto throughout the unrest — seeing for themselves, being seen and seeking out people with whom to consult," Mrs Suzman said.

"Instead they did the disappearing trick when they were needed most and left it to the police, with results we shall long regret.

"I think Mr Kruger should have made more personal visits and he should have talked to people in the streets to hear for himself at first hand what was going on."

Sapa reports that Mr Nic Olivier, UP, Edenvale, said in the Assembly yesterday that the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the administrative and living conditions of Blacks living in urban areas outside the homelands was a matter of urgency.

He called for a representative commission which would include Blacks.
SIR — Trying to assess whether a conflict exists within the Soweto Students Representative Council, I went from student to student to ask their opinions and found that this is not the case.

The whole issue has been overplayed, directly or indirectly.

Unfortunately as one student of the Sekeno Ntsoane High School said, problems are encountered by any existing organisation. Similarly this is the case with the SSRC.

But their problems do not warrant the publicity given to them.

Another student from Madibane High School said it was unfortunate that when there was a difference of opinion amongst Blacks, they were highlighted as dissenstion.

Certainly even in the White Parliament, differences of opinion do exist, but they are never reported as "White Parliament is on a knife edge" as was the case with the SSRC.

However, the students are aware that the Press is carrying insinuating reports of its own manufacture regarding the whole situation.

It is unfortunate that while some students are busy writing examinations, others are still dying behind bars.

A Meadowlands High School student said the whole situation had been exploited by the system both directly and indirectly. She refused to elaborate further, but I've no doubt our fellow students will understand what she means — as will those who have been doing the exploiting.

SEEISO LENKOE.

Soweto.
'OBSTRUCTION' OVER HOMES IS CLAIMED

PRETORIA—Provision of homes in Soweto was not delayed through inefficiency but deliberate obstruction by officials, a former Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. P. R. B. Lewis, told the Cillie Commission here yesterday.

Mr. Lewis said that in 1976 the Johannesburg Council sent a report to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development stating that an additional 1,500 ha of group area would be needed to take a 50 per cent increase in Johannesburg's non-White population before 1989.

The Department was alarmed. "They were working on the theory that before 1969 — or some magical date — the movement of people would be from the urban areas to the homelands."

A departmental committee was formed but the findings were not given to the council.

Officials of the Department of Bantu Administration, he said, believed more than once that they did not wish services to be provided in the urban areas that would detract from their policy of moving people out to the homelands.

The hearing continues. —(Sapa.)
Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the specifications of any category of house sold by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board have been changed or are under review; if so, in what respects; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Houses are erected for letting/selling purposes. The West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board has decided to erect the approved improved type N.E.51/9 house in letting/selling schemes in future. The improvements consist of external plastered walls, ceilings, a bathroom and electricity when available.
FRANÇAIS I - XVIIe siècle

Boost for Soweto fund.

Acte I, scène

"The Mayor's Soweto Fund, established to aid victims of the Soweto riots, has reached R10 000 and is rising rapidly.

La Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr Monty Sklar, and the 'Mayor' of Soweto, Mr. David Theball, was given a boost by an appeal to businessmen last month. Earlier it had come to a standstill at R2 800. Last week about R4 000 came in and yesterday more than R2 000 was received. The amounts vary between donations of as little as R5 and a promise of R1 500 from a petrol company."

Acte III, scène VI

"Seigneur, voyez l'état où vous me réduisez.
J'ai vu mon père mort, et nos murs embrasés;
J'ai vu trancher les jours de ma famille entière,
Et mon âme enflant traînée sur la poussière ..."

Acte III, scène VIII

"Songe, songe, Céphise, à cette nuit cruelle
Qui fut pour tout un peuple une nuit éternelle:
Figure-toi Pyrrhus, les yeux étincelants,
Enterant à la lueur de nos palais brûlants,
Sur tous nos frères morts se faisant un passage
Et, de sang tout couvert, échauffant le carnage ...

Acte IV, scène V

J'épouse une Troïenne. Oui, Madame, et j'avoue
Que je vous ai promis la foi que je lui voue.
Un autre vous dirait que dans les champs troyes
Nos deux pères sans nous forment ces liens,
Et que sans consulter ni mon choix ni le vôtre,
Nous fûmes sans amour empaquêté l'un à l'autre;
Mais c'est assez pour moi que je me suis soumis.
Par mes ambassadeurs mon cœur vous fut promis;
Loin de les révoquer, je vousus y souscrire.
Je vous vis avec eux arriver en frère;
Et que d'autre oeil l'éclat victorieux
Est déjà prévenu le pouvoir de vos yeux,
Je ne m'arrêté point à cette ardeur nouvelle:
Je voulu m'obtenir à vous être fidèle,
Je vous reçus en tréne; et jusqu'à ce jour
J'ai cru que nos serments me tiendraient lieu d'amour.
Mais cet amour l'emporte, et par un coup funeste
Andromaque m'arrache un cœur qu'elle déteste.
L'un par l'autre entraînée, nous courons à l'autel
Nous jurer, malgré nous, un amour immortel.
Après cela, Madame, éclatez contre un traître,
Qui l'est avec douleur, et qui pourtant veut l'être.
Mashinini makes peace with ANC

NEW YORK — Tsietai Mashinini has dropped all his criticism of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

He says now they must come together with the South African student movements to "fight the common enemy."

Mashinini, now touring American universities, blamed the press for misreporting him and "putting a wedge between the ANC, PAC and the students." He said Frés Amin was suffering the same treatment at the hands of the press.

He and George Seathlolo, his successor as Soweto student leader, are being sponsored by the National Student Coalition against Racism, a body not previously active on Africa, but which is now planning two days of national action against South Africa later this month.

Mashinini said he had not joined the ANC or the PAC because his colleagues at home would be jeopardised as they would be seen as agents of the movements. — DDC.
Soweto gets new breed of nurses at clinics

Science Editor

Soweto's clinics are slowly coming to life again after the riots last year. But they are clinics with a difference, for a new, specially trained breed of nurse is now carrying the burden.

This is the primary health-care nurse who not only nurses patients, but is trained to diagnose and treat.

"I am impressed by what I have seen," the Secretary for Health, Dr Johan de Beer, said yesterday when he and the Transvaal Director of Hospital Services, Dr Hennie Grové, visited Baragwanath Hospital where the nurses were being trained.

DISPENSATION

Special dispensation has had to be given by the Department of Health to enable the nurses to diagnose and prescribe.

What has been an experiment on the part of the hospital — faced with a health crisis after the riots because white doctors could no longer man the clinics — is turning out to be a success.

"This is not an inferior service — in fact, through the primary health-care nurses the people of Soweto are now better off than before," says Dr Eugene Wagg. "We are consulting a doctor. Thus, the nurses do not block the patient's access to doctors but complement their work.

So successful has been the scheme that the nurses have been able to deal adequately with most of the patients who came for advice and treatment, referring only the small balance.

COMMUNICATION

"Already we have trained 16 nurses and another 12 are in training," said Dr Wagg. They are carefully selected for their experience in general nursing and adaptability to the new role they will have to play.

"The community is accepting them — I have even been told by patients that they don't want to see me but a sister. Communication between patient and staff is so much better."

Of the eight clinics in Soweto, those at Diepkloof and Orlando have been reopened.

Dr de Beer said: "One of the greatest problems in my department is manpower shortage. So we hit upon the idea of using that..."
8. rushing to any stopping car, appealing for jobs. Rebuffed, they return and wait for the next passer-by. Finally, most return home unsure, they tell the FM, whether they will have the train fare to return next day.

Work-seekers interviewed outside the Wrab Albert Street office this week said that they have little money left over for food. What they have goes to their children. A big fear now is robbery.

The unemployment situation appears to have had a serious effect on township life. Numerous instances have been reported of men walking into houses in groups and demanding money from residents. The men stress that they are not “tsotsis” but “unemployed family men”. They threaten to burn houses down if their money isn’t given.

Crime is definitely on the increase and there is an unofficial curfew by 7 pm on Fridays. Cars are increasingly being stripped by criminals and sold. One man, arrested for theft, asked his friends to tell his family he was “only trying to earn a living”.

The Johannesburg Black Sash office also reports some stark trends. The Sash has been receiving letters from women in the Bantustans asking for food, because husbands on the Reef are unable to send money home. Retrenched contract workers are seeking help in being sent home—despite the fact that they will lose their UIF benefits—because they fear arrest as “idle or undesirable elements”.

There is also an upturn in requests to trace unclaimed monies on behalf of dead relatives and money held by prison authorities on imprisonment.

Jobless is also affecting businesses in Soweto. A taxi driver tells the FM that business has been falling off from the beginning of this year: “People prefer to use their money to eat rather than waste it looking fruitlessly for jobs.” One line of trade which has benefited, however, is bookmaking. Betting has risen sharply in recent months, a bookmaker tells the FM.

The situation is worse than critical already. With 800 Soweto pupils writing matric exams at the moment, how much worse will it be in a few months time?
33. Where the price is high, the effective tax on that good would be f the tax on the shoulders.

34. If the price effect of a tax on output is 20% above the expected level, then the tax on output was 0.25.

35. If the equilibrium price of eggs was 20 cents a dozen, then the effect of legislation which ruled that the minimum price of eggs could not be below 18 cents a dozen would be to:

1. Reduce the supply of eggs.
2. Increase the demand for eggs.
3. Both 1. and 2. above.
4. Cause a surplus of eggs.
5. Have no effect.

36. If the equilibrium market rent of homogeneous Sea Point flats was 10 cents per square foot per month then the effect of rent control that laid down a maximum price of rents a square foot would be to:

1. Help alleviate the housing shortage in Cape Town.
2. Increase the rate of turnover in flats.
3. Increase the chances of newly married couples finding a flat in Sea Point.
4. Make it more difficult for newcomers to find a flat.
5. All three possibilities 1. 2. and 3. above.

37. In the following diagram economic rent is:

- EF per unit of land.
- OABG
- The amount ABCF
- The triangle ECF
- The rectangle ABCE
Still no Soweto tours

One of Johannesburg's chief tourist attractions — Soweto — is still virtually out of bounds for most overseas visitors.

The last official bus tour of Soweto was abruptly curtailed on June 16 last when the riots broke out.

The West Rand Administration Board recently considered resuming the tours but remains reluctant. The matter is still under consideration.

"One is jittery about sending tourists there," said a WRAB spokesman. "The next thing we know, someone might get a brick on his head."

"We want to be safe rather than sorry. Our own staff go into Soweto of course, but we get paid for breaking our necks."

In normal years, between 14,000 and 16,000 tourists, many from overseas, went on the tours and even then the board found that it often could not satisfy demand.
Drinking in Soweto may lose some of its excite-

THE R9000

BY EACH DUMA

Soweto Shebeen

suprising variety of shapes and sizes.
A few kilometres away and a few notches down the social scale, the talk was of horse-racing and the tinkle was beer at 20c a quart.

A young man was in earnest conversation with the shirt-sleeved host. He was a regular, negotiating an interest-free loan to bury his father, who had just died unexpectedly. Twenty people were squeezed into the well-scrubbed cottage. They all knew each other and no one was drunk. The local priest sometimes dropped by another shebeen. If the first was a five-star gentleman’s club, the second gai boozing "shop with squidly, wild-eyed misfits staggering from one debauchery to the next.

‘Kings’ run a risk.

Of course, in the shadier reaches of Soweto there are such Dickensian dens, the haunts of tsotsis and down-and-outs. But most of Soweto’s estimated 200 shebeens are properly run and respectable. Perhaps, that the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, hinted this week of heavy fines and confiscation of their stocks. Customers are liable to R40 admission of guilt fines. Neither of which is any sort of deterrent.

Business is booming, with some estimates putting turnover in Soweto at R100 million a year.

Mr X, the high school drop-out reputed to be behind most of the supplies, is rumoured to make R200 000 a year—tax free. He was, perhaps, even more anxious than Mr Vorster when the riots last year closed the shebeens.

A big time "king" can make R3 000 a month from the Fish Pond Club, admits to a turnover of R600 a week and a profit of R200.

At the Airport, a popular Orlando "spot," the boss would not talk business with outsiders. She admitted to selling "only 20 cases of beer a week."

Scotching a rumour

Mr Zachariah "Dutch" Loburu, who runs a sedate club in his R90 000 Discoloo house, couldn’t estimate his takings. "I don’t have a bookkeeper," he said blandly. But he scot-

that’s—oh that’s—

Mr Bowani Mlangeni: If visitors call on me in the middle of the night I can take them around to my local without any fuss. If I’m out of money we can drink on credit.

Mr Caesar Mkhazi: What is the fun of drinking at home alone? Only alco-
holics do that. And some people want to support Black businesses. Many of Soweto’s shebeens are better than city pubs."

Commenting on Mr Krug-

er’s plans, Mrs Goba said wistfully: “It would be nice to run shebeens legally. But then we’ll have to find another word for them.”
Great Boozle Russe

Shepherd

The era of Orando Wess in Sower (in entertainment for "gagster" in a typical story)

NOMINATED
All the Fun

LEGAL
Illegal Sheeens Get Supplies From Government Tours

Text: "Illegal Sheeens Get Supplies From Government Tours"
The fact that they are able to fit so closely into township life is one of the reasons why many residents prefer to drink there than at the legal beer halls and lounge bars run by the administration board.

Another big drawcard, said Mr Neethling, is that shebeen "club members" are able to buy liquor on credit and avoid the muggers and thugs who hang out near the beer halls.

Shebeens have various names, like "Corner House", "The Moon", "The Palace", "Aunt Sally" and "Big Ben". Many operate a 24-hour service. Liquor prices vary. Some sell nips (quarter bottles) at R1.20, R1.30 or R1.40 and beers at 75 cents, 90 cents or 85 cents a quart.

They all have an air of carefree festivity which is part of urban Africa. But legality will change all that.
Tragedy as phone operator slept

A Soweto doctor has blamed the inadequate phone system in the block complex for the death of one of his patients after he had to go with police to waken a sleeping telephone operator.

"At 3 am today (March 5), I lost a patient with bronchial asthma and mitral stenosis that I had nursed for the past 15 years," Dr N N Mokana told The Star in a letter.

The attack started at 10 pm, he said. "My home telephone was cut off when the exchange was destroyed in June last year, but relatives managed to reach my home by taxi at 1 am. After seeing the patient I decided to send her to Baragwanath Hospital.

"That meant going to my consulting rooms in Diepsloot, where the phone is still working. Failing to raise the Orlando exchange, I drove to the Orlando police station for assistance."

"Having also failed to raise the exchange, they gave me a policeman to accompany me to the Orlando post office. After hammering on the window of the exchange room we eventually woke the operator."

"After further delays the ambulance reached the house in Orlando West almost two hours later. As the ambulance men put the patient on the stretcher, she mercifully died."
Riots in Soweto: Compensation

Mr. H. MILLER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

1. Whether employees of his Department and/or Bantu Affairs Administration Boards who suffered damage in the riots of June to December 1976 in Soweto will be compensated; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) to what extent, (c) from what source will compensation be paid;

2. Whether any compensation has been paid to date; if so, what total amount.

The MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS: The West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board is still attending to claims for compensation by its employees.

3. Whether the demand for the supply of wheat is met by the Board from its own funds or by the demand curve.

The price rise was due to 1. A shift to the demand curve. 2. A shift to the supply curve. 3. Movements along both curves. 4. Movements along both curves.

5. Whether the demand for wheat is met by the Board from its own funds or by the supply curve.

The price rise was due to 1. A shift to the demand curve. 2. A shift to the supply curve. 3. Movements along both curves. 4. Movements along both curves.

6. Why the price of wheat rose sharply (a) because the demand fell (b) because the yield per acre and (c) because millions sought to stockpile the yield per acre and (d) because millions sought to stockpile the yield per acre and (e) because the yield per acre.

7. Why the price of wheat rose sharply (a) because the demand fell (b) because the yield per acre and (c) because millions sought to stockpile the yield per acre.

8. Whether the demand and supply curves are straight or not.

The demand and supply curves are straight.

9. Whether the demand and supply curves are straight or not.

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The demand and supply curves are straight.

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The demand and supply curves are straight.

28. Whether the demand and supply curves are straight or not.

The demand and supply curves are straight.
DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTO-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 420
25 Maart 1977

WESTERNE TRANSVAALSE BANTOESAKE - ADMINISTRASIERAAD. - AFSPANNING VAN DIE BANTOE- WOONGEBIED GELEE TE OTTOSDAL

Ek Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoesakeministerie en ontwikkeling, maak kragtens artikel 3 (4) van die Bantoesakereglement nummer 1219 van 24 Julie 1931, krachtens artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet van 1931, bekend dat die Bantoesakegebied gelee te Ottosdal binne die regio van die Wes-Kaap se Bantoesakeministerie, en afgevoerde ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing 1219 van 24 Julie 1931, is hierby ingetrokken.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

(Lêer A6/5/2/0-1)

DEPARTEMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 420
25 March 1977

WESTERN TRANSVAAL AREA BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD. - ABOLITION OF BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SITUATE AT OTTOSDAL

I. Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, do hereby announce in terms of section 3 (4) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidaion Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), that the Bantu residential area situates at Ottosdal within the area of jurisdiction of the Western Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board and set apart under Government Notice 1219, dated 24 July 1931, has been abolished in terms of section 3 (2) of the said Act.

Government Notice 1219, dated 24 July 1931, is hereby withdrawn.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File A6/5/2/011)

No. 421
25 Maart 1977

(1) BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE EKVELGEBIEDE. — WYSIGING VAN DIE VOORGESKREWE GEBIED OGIS

(2) BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE RUS-TRANSVAALGEBIEDE. — VERKLARING VAN DIE VOORGESKREWE GEBIED BEKEND AS KRIEL

Ek Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoesakeministerie en -ontwikkeling,

(1) wyzig hierby, met ingang van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die waarin afkondiging hiervan gemaak is, kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 9bis (3) van die Bantoesakereglement nummer 1219 van 24 Julie 1931, die omskrywing van die voorgeskrewe gebied van OGIS, soos vervat in die Bylsee van Proklamasiie 187 van 1957, soos gewysig in die Bylsee van Proklamasiie 146 van 1959 en soos verder gewysig in Bylsee 3 van Goewermentskennisgewing 590 van 17 April 1970, deur genoemde voorgeskrewe gebied te verknie deur die fase vermeld in Bylsee 2 hiervan daarvan weg te neem;

(2) verklaar hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 9bis (1) (a) en (c) van die Bantoesakereglement nummer 1219 van 24 Julie 1931, en na onregkragige met die Bantoesakeadministrasie vir die Rus-Transvaalgebied, dat met ingang van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die waarin afkondiging hiervan gemaak is, die gebied in Bylsee 2 hiervan omskryf, "n voorgeskrewe gebied is;

(1) amend, with effect from the first day of the month following that in which publication hereof takes place, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 9bis (3) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the definition of the prescribed area of OGIS, contained in the Schedule to Proclamation 187 of 1957, as amended in the Schedule to Proclamation 146 of 1959 and as further amended in Schedule 3 to Government Notice 590, dated 17 April 1970, by the curtailment of the said prescribed area by the exclusion of the farms enumerated in Schedule 1 hereto;

(2) declare by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 9bis (1) (a) and (c) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), and after consultation with the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal Area, that with effect from the first day of the month following that in which publication hereof takes place,

(a) the area defined in Schedule 2 hereto shall be a prescribed area;
b) die gebied in subparagraaf (a) hierbo vermeld, gegee word in stadsgebied tot wêre van deelname van die uitvoering van die Bantos (Stadsgebied) woonbouwelset, 1943 (Wet 25 van 1943), die Wet op Bantos, 1943 (Wet 67 van 1943), en die reguleringe daarvan uitvoerbaar is:

(c) die Bantoeke-administrasie van die Suid-
Transvaal-gebied bevoegdheid in die gebied omkring in Bylaagte 2 oor te lê vir deelname van die uitvoerings van die wette en reguleringe genoem in subparagraaf (b) hierbo.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunct-minister van Bantoeke.
(Lêer A/3/2/13/5)

BYLAAG 1

WYSIGING VAN DIE VOORGESKREWE GEBIED OGIES

Die voorgeskryw gebied van Ogies word hierby ver-
klein deur die wegneem van die volgende gebied, as aangege-
no in die hoofdsteek (b) uit genoemde voorgeskryw gebiede:

1. Vlakstadt 45 IS.
2. Middeldrift 45 IS.
3. Blesbokfontein 36 IS.
4. Frischgewagd 40 IS.
5. Naartjiesgat 59 IS.
6. Vaalfontein 68 IS.
7. Vierfontein 61 IS.

BYLAAG 2

VOORGESKREWE GEBIED GEBEND AS KRIEL

Die volgende plase in die insluitende gebied van :

1. Vlakstadt 45 IS.
2. Middeldrift 45 IS.
3. Blesbokfontein 38 IS.
4. Frischgewagd 60 IS.
5. Naartjiesgat 59 IS.
6. Vaalfontein 68 IS.
7. Vierfontein 61 IS.
8. Rondebloem 38 IS.
9. Onverwacht 70 IS.
10. Driffontein 60 IS.
11. Haasfontein 83 IS.

No. 457

25 Maart 1977

BEPALING EN AFSONDERING VAN 'N DORP—
MAKHADO, DISTRIK DZANANI, VENDA

Lêer: Willem Adrian Cruywagen, Adjunct-minister van
Bantoeke, begynd on sonder hierby al, mense die
Minister van Bantoeke-administrasie en ontwikkeling regte
leen die bevoegdheid om gallik by regulering 4 (1) (a) van
Hoofstuk 1 van die Bantoeke-administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoekegebied, afgekondig de
Proklamasië R. 98 van 1964, onder die naam Makhado, dit geënt as kriel in die Bylaagte 2, as 'n dorp vir die
buitegebied, bewoning en ander recreële behoeftes van
fisiese aard.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunct-minister van Bantoeke.
(Loer 156/4/1983/4)

BYLAAG

(b) die area mentioned in subparagraph (a) above
shall be deemed to be an urban area for the purposes
of the administration of the Bantu (Urban Areas)
Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the Bantu
Labour Act, 1943 (Act 67 of 1943), and the regulations
thereunder:

(c) the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the
Southern Transvaal Area shall have jurisdiction in the
area defined in Schedule 2 hereof for the purposes
of the administration of the Acts and regulations
mentioned in subparagraph (b) above.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(Loer A/3/2/13/5)

SCHEDULE 1

AMENDMENT OF THE PRESCRIBED AREAS
OF OGIES

The prescribed area of Ogies is hereby curtailed by
the exclusion of the following farms, situated in the Magaliesberg
District of Bophuthatswana, from the said prescribed areas:

1. Vlakstadt 45 IS.
2. Middeldrift 42 IS.
3. Blesbokfontein 36 IS.
4. Frischgewagd 60 IS.
5. Naartjiesgat 59 IS.
6. Vaalfontein 68 IS.
7. Vierfontein 61 IS.

No. 457

25 March 1977

DEFINING AND SETTING APART OF A TOWNSHIP—
MAKHADO, DISTRICT OF DZANANI, VENDA

I, Willem Adrian Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu
Affairs, do hereby on behalf of the Minister of Bantu
Administration and Development, under and by virtue
of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (a) of Chapter
1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control
of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation
R. 293 of 1962, define and set apart under the name of
Makhado the area of land described in the Schedule
herein as a township for the occupation, residence and other
reasonable requirements of Bantu.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(Loer 156/4/1983/4)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, in extent 1350.08 hectares, situate on the farm Noord 206 NF and Sandford 208 NF, District of Dzakanani, Venda, as shown on General Plan...
Visits to schools in Soweto

Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether he has visited schools in Soweto since June 1976, if not, why not, if so, (a) what schools, (b) on what dates, (c) with whom did he have discussions, (d) what representations were made to him and (e) what were the results of the representations in each case.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

Although Soweto was visited on 23 June 1976, no visits were specifically paid to schools. Discussions with representatives and leaders of Soweto were held with me, my Deputy Ministers and Heads of Departments in customary representations in connection with educational matters, including the medium of instruction, were made to me. The results of the representations were that certain changes in procedure in connection with the choice of the medium of instruction have been effected.

50. If you won't have to give up a particular thing, then it's opposed to the impact of a tariff imposed by the importing commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing commodity.

49. In a simple two-country world trading a simple homogeneous product, the economy everywhere else.

48. The primary cause of oscillating migration in the South African economy is the.

47. According to Edvin P. Redfern's article in Challenge of the world, food shortage is due primarily to

46. A buffer stock scheme which aims to stabilize prices.

45. If you won't have to give up a particular thing, then its opposed.

44. We benefit both producers and consumers.

43. A benefit to both producers and consumers.

42. Harm both producers and consumers.


15. Country.


13. Benefit both producers and consumers.


The analysis in the quotation is correct.

1. The quotation contains errors in the analysis of movements along the curves. The demand for manufactured goods tends to be less elastic than the demand for agricultural goods.
2. The quotation is correct. Both A and B are correct. A and B are both incorrect. B is correct. A is incorrect. None of the above.
3. The interaction between demand and supply is complex. A zero level will not occur.
4. The demand for manufactured goods tends to have a lower price elasticity than the demand for agricultural goods.
5. None of the above.

29. (A) The prices of agricultural products tend to fluctuate less than the prices of manufactured goods. 
(B) The demand for agricultural goods tends to have a lower price elasticity than the demand for manufactured goods. 
(C) Both A and B are correct. 
(D) Both A and B are incorrect. 
(E) None of the above.

30. "If the railways are making a loss on passenger traffic, they should lower their fares." The suggested remedy would only work if there were a demand for rail travel. 
(A) Greater than zero but less than one. 
(B) Greater than one. 
(C) Zero. 
(D) Greater than zero but less than one. 
(E) None of the above.

31. If the demand for strawberries is inelastic, a bad harvest will not reduce output. 
(A) (a) and (b) only. 
(B) (c) only. 
(C) (a) and (c) only. 
(D) (d) only. 
(E) None of them.

32. If the demand for strawberries is inelastic, a bad harvest will not reduce output. 
(A) (a) and (b) only. 
(B) (c) only. 
(C) (a) and (c) only. 
(D) (d) only. 
(E) None of them.
Profits from sale of Bantu beer/other liquor

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

What percentage of the profits derived by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board from the sale of (a) Bantu beer and (b) other liquor is (i) used for the promotion of the general welfare of and provision of services for Bantu in the area of the Board, and (ii) paid over to the Department for use in the homelands.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) 100%.

(ii) Nil.

(b) (i) 80%.

(ii) 20%.

The 20% reflected in (b)(ii) is paid over to the Department but not specifically for use in homelands only.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Size Group (Hectare)</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<th>12 870</th>
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<td>974</td>
<td>53 326</td>
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<td>235</td>
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Soweto welcomes the
‘American experience’

Report by Barbara Ludman

Most afternoons, the small whitewashed room is full to overflowing. Young men pore over books on science, history or music—or leaf through magazines. When the tables are full, students spread their homework on the floor.

The US Information Service opened its reading room cum arts centre 16 months ago in the YMCA Building at Orlando East, subletting the first floor premises from the African Music and Drama Association.

USIS acted in response to prodding by US Congressman Mr Charles Diggs, who said he wanted to extend the American experience to Soweto, “the second largest city in Africa.”

The American experience is there, all right. Anybody who looks up from his book is likely to run head-on into a print of an 18th century American president, a plastic bicentennial medal, or a giant-sized poster of actor Sidney Poitier dressed like an advertisement for dinner jackets.

The American experience is there in the red, white and blue curtains, the stacks of films and videotapes stored for regular Tuesday night shows, and in the visiting American politicans, celebrities and artists who stop by the reading room whenever they’re in town.

But most of all, it’s there in the books and magazines—all made in the USA and many chosen with an eye to a black audience.

Ebony, a glossy magazine aimed at America’s black middle class, was taken off the list of banned publications here last October. All the USIS libraries in South Africa rushed to stock it—including the Soweto reading room. It is the only magazine that cannot be checked out.

“We wouldn’t get it back,” explained director Mr Zuko Toffile last week.

The March issue includes 100 careers for the future; a picture spread of President Carter’s inauguration; a story about a black woman who drives a diesel locomotive for the Sante Fe railroad; and a feature on South Africa’s black biology professor in Chicago.

“Psychologically, it’s a booster,” Mr Toffile said. “Ebony is a drawing card for us.”

More than a quarter of the 1,000 books in the reading room deal with black America: books by Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, and James Baldwin; the haunting posthumous collection of pieces by playwright Lorraine Hansberry, entitled “To Be Young, Gifted and Black”; and anthologies of fiction and poetry. These books, with Ebony, are the most popular in the library.

There are books on the civil rights struggles in the late 1950s and 60s: memoirs, now that the struggle has largely succeeded.

One of the more curious publications in the reading room is a USIS bi-monthly journal called “Problems of Communism.” Experts contribute indistinguishable articles on such subjects as the militarisation of the USSR and censorship in eastern Europe. As one might expect from a US Government publication, the tone of the journal is distinctly anti-communist, and a surprising number of people can’t get enough of it.

“There are so many people being labelled as communist, and people want to know what it’s all about,” Mr Toffile said. “If you talk about democracy, they know what you’re talking about. But if you talk about communism, they find it fearsome.”

Nearly a thousand people use the reading room every month.

“We have teachers who are trying to upgrade their qualifications through correspondence, and they use a lot of our reference works,” Mr Toffile said. “There are students taking their matric through correspondence, and some come here too. Some students come here to study because there’s no space at home. I let them use the top shelves for a table, and if we have a film programme scheduled, I show the film in the kitchen so I won’t disturb them. We cater for students from Standard 9 upwards.”

USIS officials attribute the library’s success to its location in the YMCA building, its performing arts programmes and its evening hours—four nights a week.

Not the patrons. They talk about the books.

On one recent afternoon, composer Mr Stompie Nkosi was reading about black music in the US; former student Mr Reginald Phillip was studying a Life Science Laboratory book on the body; Mr Sabelo Gqiba, who is working towards a correspondence certificate in electronics, was comparing voltage regulators; actor Mr Veli Dibakwe was immersed in a theatre book; and Harlequin sprinter Mr Reginald Zulu was checking Olympic records.

The reading room is the only facility opened in Soweto by a foreign government, according to Johannesburg USIS director Mr W L Jacobsen. And the Americans have not ruled out establishing similar outposts in other townships sometime in the future.

“But you could make a better case for opening another reading room in Soweto,” Mr Jacobsen said. “Transport in Soweto is difficult. It’s hard for people to get to the reading room if they don’t live in the area.”
USIS reading room director Mr Zuko Tofile (in white jacket) talks to patrons about books on order. From an American point of view, the collection is fairly staid. It has to be. Many black protest books normally found in libraries in the US are banned in South Africa. Mr Anthony Mpama says he comes to the room to read history. "The books here are genuine. They are not summaries. They're books where you can get all the facts," he says.
Mashinini hits at America

MIAMI — A South African black dissident yesterday called for a US boycott of the South African Government and accused major American corporations of exploiting blacks there.

Mr Tolent Mashinini, who said he was wanted in South Africa for organised protests in Soweto last June, said at a news conference in Tallahassee that 300 US firms are exploiting black Africans.

He said the firms profit heavily from the labour of black workers who are paid 80 percent less than the whites for the same work.

Among the firms he named were Xerox Corp, Polaroid and International Business Machines.

He said the 300 firms make about R1 800-million a year from South African enterprises.

He also accused President Carter of failing to speak out against human rights violations in South Africa.

"The Carter Government is scared of the spread of communism in South Africa," he said.

"But we don't regard ourselves as communists because we don't know what communism is," he said.

— Sapa-AP.
Policy dictates standards of Black housing

JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Community Development built basic, standard houses for blacks because in terms of Government policy they were temporary workers in urban areas, the Cillie Commission of inquiry heard yesterday.

Giving evidence, Mr Louis Fouché, Secretary for the Department of Community Development, said Government policy encouraged blacks to return to the homelands. Standards for houses in urban areas were determined by demand.

Asked by Mr Justice Cillie about "black complaints concerning poor-quality housing, Mr G C Strydom said 60 percent of the blacks could not afford anything other than basic housing. He said the department had not received a single application to buy a better-quality house.

Mr Fouché said that when the low-cost housing scheme was first introduced it gave blacks a much higher standard of living. Many were extremely satisfied when they lived in places such as Sophiatown for Soweto.

The department was improving facilities by providing running-water and bathrooms in houses, he said.

Replying to several points raised in evidence by Mr J C de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Fouché said a reason why control over the erection of black schools and houses was not given to the Department of Bantu Administration was that the Department of Community Development was responsible for houses for all population groups.

It had developed a panel of experts and since blacks were the lowest income group, they needed more low-cost housing than other groups. During the past 10 years more than R6½m was given to local authorities to build 5458 classrooms in black schools.

The National Housing Fund had been under great pressure during the past two years. Fund allocations for black schools could not satisfy the demand at present, Mr Fouché said.
Bank's Soweto loan attacked

LONDON — An announcement that Barclays National Bank of South Africa is to participate in a R70 million scheme to install electricity in Soweto homes has been dismissed as "totally cynical" by anti-apartheid pressure groups.

They say the move is a cunning and carefully co-ordinated public relationsploy to take the sting out of their protests at Barclays' purchase of South African defence bonds.

The latest move was announced on the eve of the bank's annual shareholders' meeting in London at which apartheid groups intend putting the board on the spot over the war bonds purchase.

The Rev David Haslam, a senior member of the End Loans Group, said the bank had clearly co-ordinated the announcement of the Soweto scheme to fit Barclays needs.

"Electricity or no electricity, we believe Barclays should withdraw all its South African operations," he said.

The anti-apartheid activist, Mr Peter Hain, said yesterday Barclays had hed over its investment in South African defence bonds.

Mr Hain, who will be raising the issue of the defence bonds at the bank's annual meeting here today, was reported to have said:

"The recent contradictory news reports point the lie to the claim made by Barclays that its 89 per cent stake in its South African subsidiary provides an opportunity to exercise a liberalising influence in South Africa.

"Now we see that, on a crucial decision — whether to give financial support to the South African armed forces — the London offices appears to have little control. The bank is clearly far more interested in simply dragging profits from South Africa."

— DDCSAPA.
Mashinini hits at Carter

TALLAHASSEE (Florida) — Runaway Soweto student leader, Teletsi Mashinini, called yesterday for the US to boycott South Africa and accused major American corporations of exploiting blacks there.

He said 350 US firms were exploiting blacks. The firms profited heavily from the labour of black workers who were paid 80 per cent less than the whites for the same work.

Among the firms he named were Xerox Corp., Polaroid and International Business Machines.

He said the 350 firms made R1 360 million a year from South African enterprises, especially mining of gold and diamonds.

He also accused President Carter of failing to speak out against human rights violations in South Africa.

"The Carter Government is scared of the spread of communism in South Africa," he said. "But we don't regard ourselves as communists because we don't know what communism is."

He branded the UN Ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, as "just another agent of imperialism."

Mr Mashinini has been on a tour of the US. He said he would return to Africa after his tour, but wouldn't go to South Africa. — SAPA.
Raided couple vanish

Staff Reporter

A YOUNG Soweto couple who disappeared from their home about three weeks ago are believed to have fled the country following a Security Police raid on the house.

Mr Paris Mashile, 28, a part-time science student with the University of South Africa, and his wife, Makakanyo, a pharmacist, both former University of the North students, are believed to have taken their baby daughter along with them.

According to a relative, five security policemen called at Mr Mashile's home in Klipspruit, on March 18. They searched the house and confiscated his travel document and took him to John Vorster Square.

Mr Mashile was released on the same day, but was told to report back at John Vorster Square four days later with his wife who was to bring her travel document with her, said the relative.

That weekend Mr Mashile and his family disappeared. When Security Police went to his home they found it deserted. New tenants have since moved into the house.
Residents appoint Sobukwe

MR ROBERT SOBUKWE, the banned former president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, has been appointed to represent a group of African residents in Kimberley in a legal fight against rent increases in their township.

Residents packed a social centre in the Galeshewe township on Monday to hear speakers denounce the "unfair" new tariffs. Spokesmen said that a "substantial" sum was collected towards legal costs.

Speakers were also reported to have accused the authorities of spending all their funds on the 137 white employees of the BAAB. (The board has about 900 African employees).

A spokesman for Mr Sobukwe - who practises in Kimberley as an attorney - said yesterday that counsel had been briefed. It was not known what steps would be taken to combat the rent increases.
Angry homeless threaten a takeover

Staff Reporter

THE APPROVAL in principle of a R12-million housing scheme for Kwa Thema in Springs could bring relief to about 3500 African families. Many of them have been waiting for houses since 1988.

An ERAB report says some of the families on the waiting list were showing signs of impatience and had threatened to occupy the office of the township manager until housing was provided.

The provincial go-ahead for the 3000-house scheme has been given by the East Rand Administration Board, who hope to finance the project through a Department of Community Development loan.

At Devon on the Far East Rand, where 30 families are waiting for housing, Ministerial approval is to be sought to build 20 houses at a cost of R41,000.

ERAB has approved in principle the construction of a 1200-bed men's hostel, costing R60,000, at Devon.

At Ratanda, near Heidelberg, a tender of R439,949 has been accepted for the construction of a 400-bed men's hostel.
Soweto's orphanage needs R15,000

Staff Reporter

The only orphanage in Soweto will have to close down if R15,000 is not found for its upkeep.

The orphanage, run by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, needs the money desperately to supply food, clothing and toys and for an improved heating system for winter.

The Diepkloof branch of the Ileleng Women's Club, led by Mrs Winnie Serobe, has taken the initiative to raise funds to save the home.

But Mrs Serobe said it would be possible only if the community responded. "There is the strength of numbers in the urban areas to do it."

The club has already collected food and clothing worth R100.

On Saturday there will be a meeting with parents who use the orphanage as a day-care centre for their children.
Vir onmiddellijke verwydering

VERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE M.C. BOTHA, L.V., MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

Na aanleiding van die besware en onderhandelinge wat daar was in verband met beoogde hoër tariewe vir verseelhuurgelde in Soweto, het die Regering goedgekeur dat daar onmiddellik en spoedig ondernemende interdepartementeel ondersoek ingestel sal word na die finansieringsaanleenthede te opeigte van die verskaffing van behuising, van al die verskillende soorte diverse dienste en ander geriewe in Soweto en dergelike stedelike Bantoewoonbuurte, met die oog daarop om vas te stel of daar veranderings aangebring en ander maatreëls in werking gestel moet word. Soos aangekondig, sal die beoogde verhorige vir Soweto nie dadelik in werking gestel word nie en word dit voorlopig agterweë gehou.

Dit moet baie duidelik verdeel word dat die verhorige met die oog op die algemene styging van kostes, insluitende leons- en salarisverhoings van die afgelope jare, nie heeltemal opgeskort kan word nie. Afhangende van die onderzoek wat gelaas is, sal verhorige, by die vroege maartlike geleentheid in werking gestel moet word en werkgewers word ook baie vriendelik gevra om van hulle kant te oorweeg op welke maniere hulle hul Swartwerkknemers kan help.

UITVEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENET VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS

KAAPSTAD. 6 MEI 1977.
Few people on the gold-rich Witwatersrand can have as bleak an existence as the men who live in Soweto's "bachelor" hostels. Most of them are migrant workers, who have had to leave their families behind in the Bantustans while coming to work in Johannesburg.

"Thank you for coming to see us. Will your paper do something about hardships here?" was the response of an FM staff member when he visited the hostels recently and spoke to about 70 of the men who live in them.

The men are frustrated that their passes do not qualify them to live in houses in the surrounding township, where they say life is much more pleasant.

One of the biggest complaints is the behaviour of the police. Said one man: "Even the police here, who are supposed to give protection, terrorise us. When they come in the middle of the night to raid rent defaulters they bang on the doors and manhandle everybody, including the innocent. We then stay awake for the rest of the night. Worse still is their habit of breaking down our lockers and opening our suitcases and tampering with our money and other valuables."

A resident of Dube hostel told the FM that earlier this year one man was shot through the leg while trying to escape from the police who were raiding women who had come to sleep in the hostel.

"We were all angry that a man should be shot as if he is a criminal. We wanted to see the superintendent and tell him this. There have never been fights over women among residents since they started coming in after the riots."

Questioned by the FM, a spokesman for the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board (WRAB) said no complaints about police misconduct had been received. Brigadier Visser of the Soweto police force also told the FM he had received no such reports.

"The treatment here is grossly inhuman. The bedbugs which trouble us at night are caused by these dirty walls which haven't been painted for as long as I have been here," said a man who has now been living in the hostel for nearly 19 years.

The men also say that the hostel superintendents have "deserted" them. They point to long-standing complaints that there is no hot water in the showers. For some weeks now, there have been no lights in the grounds of some hostels.

Meals are not provided, and the men dislike the fact that very often 16 of them have to share a single stove for their cooking. This, they say, causes misunderstandings among men who often have different habits and cultural traditions.

"Perhaps your paper should bring along health inspectors to see for themselves that we have to store meat and other foods in the same so-called kitchens where we are to entertain our friends," suggested one of the men.

An inmate of one bungalow said: "All these complaints and feelings would be better conveyed to the superintendents if we had representative bodies which the superintendents would respect."

One of the hostel superintendents told the FM that they are not based at the hostels at the moment because their offices were burnt down during the township upheavals last year. He added that he does not know when the offices will be rebuilt, because of the refusal of WRAB's insurers to accept claims arising from the upheavals.

The WRAB's technical director, however, told the FM that the Board was repairing some of the administration offices as well as the beerhalls. In the meantime, the superintendents were working from a hall in Soweto.

The hostelers also say that a man can lose his bed if he skips even a single month's rent. Others complain that the monthly rental of R3.60 is too much for people who not only have to cook their own food but also have no privacy in the rooms, some of which leak when it rains. "These stacks of plastic sheets you see here we use to cover ourselves and our belongings when it rains."

A man who represents two clubs—a boxing club that trains in the hostel hall, and a Zulu dance troupe—deplored the lack of encouragement from hostel officials who, he contends, should give financial and moral support to recreational clubs. The hostel dwellers would be discouraged from their excessive drinking, he said, if the necessary recreation equipment were provided.

The dance troupe leader told the FM that on the mine compounds such activities were promoted. "Essentially we are no different from those guys because we have also sacrificed our family lives. We also need this consolation."

Another man said that, "because we have to keep the bungalow clean we unfortunately have to resort to the old tradition of making the boys who stay in the hostels do the cleaning and washing of the dishes for us as if they were our wives". One hostelter added that this practice created ill feeling between those men who "bully" the boys and those who come from the same rural area as the boys, who don't.

Inhabitants of the hostels who are out of work but nevertheless manage to pay their own rents say they would like their wives to move in so as to share whatever little money or food they have. They are unhappy at being unable usually to see their families only for three weeks in a year.

The roof leaks when it rains

Mapelaa compound... where are their families?
Word of God spelt out in black and white on East Rand

By MARTIN CREAMER.

THE East Rand Bantu Administration is clamping down on blacks worshipping in white areas.

In a shock move, which could cause a furore in church circles, the board has decided that worship by blacks in white areas can only be considered in serious cases "where the lack of accommodation and transport facilities in and to Bantu townships is proved".

The move means that East Rand churches, which traditionally 'have kept their doors open' to all races, will now have to apply for permission to do so.

This was confirmed yesterday by the chairman of the board, Mr S. J. van der Merwe.

He said his board had resolved that blacks should be discouraged from worshipping in white areas.

Complaints

In a circular to municipalities, the board states: "It has been resolved that church services in white areas be discouraged as far as possible in view of existing legislation and Government policy."

The board's case relations sub-committee, which recommended the clampdown, did so because of public complaints about mixed worship and the worship by blacks in white areas, he said.

"As and when you have a mixed service or a service for non-whites, permission must first be obtained from Group Areas," Mr Van der Merwe said.

"There was confusion in church circles last night over the board's legal standing in the matter."

Professor John Dugard, dean of the faculty of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "The board seems to be acting on the basis of the Group Areas Act."

No legislation
Why S. African blacks don’t strike

By Jone Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Johannesburg

Many people outside South Africa wonder why blacks here do not use strikes as the political tool to force changes in the system of apartheid, which regulates them to the lowest runsgs in the economy and society.

The black trade union movement is, indeed, making gains in strength in South Africa, but trade unions are a long way from being able to carry out a general strike.

There are three main reasons: (1) black unions are not officially recognized; (2) black workers are largely unaware of the power of unified action; and (3) among blacks, unemployment is rising dramatically.

Accurate statistics on the number of unemployed are not available. About 70,000 to 80,000 whites, Coloreds (people of mixed race), and Asians are out of work, while the estimate of unemployed blacks ranges from 600,000 to 2,000,000.

A comprehensive tally of black unemployment is made.

An economist with the Federation of South African Industries says at least 2,000,000 Africans are losing jobs each year.

The figure of 2,000,000 unemployed would be 60 percent of the economically active black population.

This joblessness is a big factor in unrest in the black townships. And labor leaders predict that it will lead to an increase in crime in the next few months.

Then, they say, the government will have to do something drastic to get people back to work.

*South African blacks

But only 4,000 have paid union dues. This is largely because union workers are not allowed to deduct dues from a worker's pay. Instead they must sign up on the day, and they often are harassed by employers and police.

Evidence that black unions are gaining strength is shown in an inverse way, by the government's banning (heavily restricting) nearly 30 labor-connected people last November.

The stand such trade union leaders as Lucy Mvubelo of the Textile and Garment Workers Union and Ronnie Webb of TUCSA take on the banning does little to help black unity. Both say that many of those banned were not black trade union leaders but educators, merely teaching blacks how to organize unions.

Black unions are increasing their ties to international bodies. Ten unions connected with the Urban Training Project (UTP), an independent organization set up in 1971 to help educate blacks in labor rights, have ties with the British Trade Union Congress and with black unions.

Mrs. Mvubelo says she is trying to get the American AFL-CIO to send representatives to South Africa. She hopes to convince them that black unions should not operate separately from white unions.

The UTP, on the other hand, says black unions should be separate from white but should work through the government system of liaison committees already set up in industry.

Many black unions are managing to put members on these committees and are then educating workers from that platform.

To a large degree the future of black unions depends on whether the government retains these committees or abolishes them because they might be a Trojan horse for black unions.

One labor leader warns that if black unions are made illegal and the committees abolished, South African unions would be forced to go underground and hostility toward the government would grow.

Some businessmen are beginning to see that black unions may be to their own advantage, because unions can be held accountable if they agree to a contract, whereas works and liaison committees cannot.

Recently an Institute of Industrial Relations was set up as a consultative body. Its membership includes big companies and 13 trade unions.

Black trade unions are expected to push later this year for recognition by individual businesses. Such a move would test government coordination or hostility.

If and when unemployment is overcome, black unions can broaden their appeal. One veteran labor economist says that for the first time since black unions began in 1921, a strong black leadership is emerging.

A strike among the Ovambots tribe in Namibia (South-West Africa) in 1971 and the Durban strikes in 1972 marked an awakening among workers. But there is a great distance to go before anyone can take seriously a nationwide strike.

(Namibia has been ruled by South Africa since World War II.)

One labor leader claims there were 2,000 blacks in black unions in 1973 and these now are 120,000. A more likely estimate is 115,000 suggested by the Trade Union Congress of South Africa (TUCSA).

*Please turn to Page 10*
Wrab blocking township plan, says developer

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A R80-MILLION project to develop a new township near Soweto has been thwarted by the West Rand Administration Board, according to Mr Blyth Thompson, a Johannesburg businessman.

The broad plan for the project was approved last October by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Thompson, of Euro-Urban Townships, and Investments,” said yesterday.

Mr A.H. Stander, acting chief director of the board, agreed yesterday that the principle of the plan had been approved by the Minister, Mr M.C. Botha. But he added that Wrab could not give a go-ahead until it had a guarantee that services would be provided for the township.

At least 20,000 families are on the secondary and primary waiting lists for houses in Soweto.

Euro-Urban owns more than 500 stands in Protea. The company could provide houses for between 500 and 1,500 families depending on whether it was allowed to build multi-unit houses or not, Mr Thompson said.

The broad plan approved by Mr Botha was that Euro-Urban would surrender its freehold rights on the stands to the board. The board, in return, would grant the company leasehold rights for at least 30 years.

The development company would then sell its leasehold rights either to Africans to build their own houses or to their employers to build houses for them or lend them the money to do so themselves.

The exchange of freehold and leasehold rights between the company and Wrab was necessary because Africans cannot own freehold land in White areas.

Protea Township is owned by the Johannesburg City Council. Mr Stander said it was up to Euro-Urban to approach the council about the provision of services.

Mr Thompson said: “We have asked the Johannesburg Municipality. They said they would have sewers available by January 1979. But the board has the power under the Bantu Affairs Administration Act of 1971 to say: ‘We require you to provide the services,’ and they have got to give them.”

Section 16 of the Act empowers boards to connect sewers, water pipes and power lines on board-owned land to those on land owned by the local authority “subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon” between the board and the local authority concerned.
Rents in Black Township

SOWETO rents are to go up in some instances by about 80 percent in May. And in Cape Town the Bantu Affairs Administration Board is considering rent increases for houses in Langa, Guguletu and Nyange, according to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr P. Botha.

The chairman of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, said in Johannesburg today that it was difficult to give an average rent increase because it depended on how much each home had been subsidised by the board in the past.

The Director of Housing, Mr M. P. Wilseach, said increases ranged from about 30 percent to 80 percent and included other townships under WRAB's jurisdiction. Some rents had increased from R6.25 to R11.50.

Because all Soweto's liquor outlets had been burnt during last year's unrest the board could no longer afford to subsidise rents from liquor profits.

Mr Mulder estimated that the board lost R114 0000 during the present financial year.

'In spite of the increase (in rentals) the board is still showing a deficit of R3-million,' Mr Mulder said.

The board had plans to install water facilities.

Mr Botha, Chief Commissioner for the Peninsula BAAB, said in Cape Town today: 'You must appreciate that because of the damage caused during the riots and the repairs that have to be done, BAAB needs money which won't fall from the sky.'

He said no final decision had been taken on the matter which might be referred to the Minister for Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, for consideration.

The board had plans to provide for things such as electricity, sewage, water and roads in new residential areas and 'we need every cent, farthing to make provision for these additions,' said Dr Mulder.

Householders would be informed individually about their increased rents as 'there had been no blanket increase.'
nature of the industry itself. No doubt greater savings in time and labour are still possible but the technical problems can and will be overcome and more efficiency related to a certain time phase will be obtained in this field (e.g. tractor/aci

However, the inve and concern. In our purposes, we should produce ce itself calls for and the benefit in farmer what a home acceptance of a Social life is the two causes; necessity sense of moral a living. For ip that "concern" as I am concerned thing) and this in scussed housing It provides the vested interest, financially possible. his economic productivity without unnecessary dismal burden. Therefore the provision of social amenities by the farmer could well be a subsidy payable to the labourer in order to fulfill his task towards his employer. How much more so with provision for training and at a later stage the acceptance by Blacks of responsibility in managerial roles. Schooling? who wants social scientists? We want artisans and farmers, people who can get on with a job with as little supervision as possible. We want trade schools and agricultural colleges in the platteland, and we must train those already employed. Trained, they would be economically more useful and could thus command higher incomes. This could provide middle class Black agricultural labour.

After all has been said and done, I would like to make one important comment. It is easy for those not involved in working with this kind of labour (uneducated and to be permanently accommodated) to find excuses for all the slovenliness and ills associated with Black labour. Just because they are Black does not mean there is no laziness or "unambitiousness" amongst them. Every class of labour has its weaknesses from an employer's point of view. But they also have their strengths, and these we must appreciate, nurture and use as a foundation for building a better future for all.

Arthur Aires
July 1976
'Black explosion' warning from Anna Scheepers

THE PLIGHT of urban blacks is worsening and may reach explosive proportions if the economy doesn't pick up soon, says Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers Union.

According to Government statistics, unemployment figures for whites, Coloureds and Indians have more than doubled, from 19,568 in February, 1978 to 22,907 in February this year. Although there are no official figures for blacks it is known that they have been even harder hit.

Senator Scheepers said: "The registered workers who earn above R10.50 a week get unemployment benefits, but they have to take any job which is offered to them, including farm and domestic work. Many are unwilling to leave their homes and families and so they lose out on the benefits. Millions of unregistered blacks are out of work and they are simply starving as they have no benefits at all."

By MADGE SWINDELLS

"In many instances those who are employed are not much better off. The average wage of Africans in the Post Office is R50 a month, so even if the wife also works full-time, the family are unable to earn a joint income up to the level of the minimum subsistence level which in Johannesburg is now R137.76 a month."

Commenting on the "disgraceful" wages paid by the public sector to unskilled workers, Senator Scheepers said that for years Tussa had requested the Government to impose a realistic national minimum wage.

The Government had ignored Tussa's petitions as it claimed a minimum wage would give the impression of a socialist state, said Senator Scheepers.

The housing shortage is another danger area. According to a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce survey, blacks are living 10 to a house in Soweto. A spokesman for the West Rand Administrative Board said that according to their statistics, it was nearer six to a house, but they were not aware of the unregistered blacks living illegally in the township.

The WRAB spokesman said there are nearly 10,000 blacks who qualify for a house on the waiting list. To reach this celestial state they have to be either born in the area, have worked for one employer for 10 years, or worked for more than one employer for 15 years. The board has just received its share of the Budget allocation for black housing and is getting R500,000.

"This is a drop in the ocean," he said. "We really hope we can get more later."

Houses in Soweto cost R2,000 each so the share at present could provide another 500 houses.
...But new line Dr No digs in

DR ANDRIES Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, has given powerful backing to the East Rand campaign to curb blacks worshipping at churches in white areas.

He said in an interview this week: "The whole approach of the law, our people and our policy is that, as far as possible, black people must hold church services in their own residential areas."

The Sunday Times disclosed last week that the East Rand Bantu Administration Board would discourage church services for blacks in white areas except in serious cases where the lack of accommodation and transport in and to black townships was proved.

The board's action has drawn sharp protest from ministers of religion, including members of Afrikaner churches and was described by the editor of Beeld as a "terrible" thing that made a mockery of the country.

The board has stopped services in two areas after complaints from white residents.

Referring to Anglican, Catholic and other churches which traditionally hold racially-mixed services, Dr Treurnicht said this week: "Church attendance by non-whites at white services is not forbidden, but if a disturbance arises and the number of non-whites is so great that the Cabinet Minister concerned considers it out of proportion, then he could take certain steps."

"If he decided to take steps, he would do so in consultation with the church involved and the particular local authority. It would not be rigorously handled," he said.

Asked what steps could be taken, Dr Treurnicht referred to the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, which stipulates that:

- Church services in white areas held only for the benefit of blacks may not be held without the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration, and the local authority.
- The Minister may put a stop to church services if the presence of blacks constitutes a nuisance.

Dr Treurnicht said that applications could be made to the Minister to allow church services for blacks in white areas.

The residents of the area would then be asked if they had any objections, and inquiries would be made to determine whether such a service was needed and whether transport to the black townships was available.

The basic rule, however, was that blacks should worship in their own areas.

Special significance can be attached to Dr Treurnicht's remarks, because he has just drawn up a memorandum on the subject of blacks worshipping in white areas, which will present to the NG Kerk commission for liaison with the Government.
TABLE 1.
MINISTERIAL ESTIMATES OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT
1971 - 75

(Thousands)

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1. Whether the East Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board recently issued a circular to local authorities in its area in regard to the holding of church services for Blacks in White urban areas; if so, what (a) is the content of the circular and (b) are the reasons for it;

2. Whether he will make a statement on the matter.

3. The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education:

   (1) Yes.
   
   (a) The letter to local authorities conveyed a decision by the Board that church services for Blacks in White urban areas should be discouraged as far as possible and that applications to hold such services will only be considered if a demand arising from the non-availability of a church in and of transport services to the urban Bantu residential area concerned, exists.

   (b) To set for the the policy in this connection from the Board's point of view.

Firstly, it was a 'once-off' affair, i.e. it did not lead to a series of unemployment figures. It also did not cover the whole country.
BAN RENT TALKS

JOHANNESBURG

Dissatisfied Soweto residents were warned yesterday that the proposed protest meeting on Wednesday against an alleged rent increase of 30 percent would be illegal.

Mr. Mathys Wilsenach, director of housing of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, said a mass meeting to discuss the increases in rent could not be held because of a ban on public meetings which was still in force.

He also said that rent increases would be about 30 to 40 percent and denied that an average increase of 80 percent was on the way.

Meanwhile, the Soweto vigilante group, the Mlangathla, has asked Mr. Frans Mulder, chairman of WRAB, to visit Soweto on Wednesday to tell residents why rents had been increased.

Mr. Wilsenach said the housing account had been subsidised from profits from beer sales. Now there was no income from beer sales so housing could not be subsidised and rents had to be increased. — (Sapa.)
Suzman to appeal on rents

John Patten
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Government was called on today by Mrs Helen Suzman MP to launch an immediate concerted effort to solve the problem of impending rent increases in Soweto.

The effort should be a joint attempt by the Government, the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, representatives of blacks themselves and employers of black labour to find ways of raising the funds needed for administering the board's area without imposing rent increases, she said.

COMMENDED

Referring to police action at demonstrations yesterday, when they were restrained in their intervention and for the first time used special riot equipment, including protective shields and helmets, Mrs Suzman said it was a great pity the police had not been issued with protective equipment last year when serious unrest broke out.

She commended the police on their restraint and said it had been a factor in preventing the spread of violence.
Soweto rents: blacks will sink deeper into poverty

Has this Government no shame that it can expect the Bantu Administration Boards to finance themselves — which they have been forced to do through bleeding the black people and profiting from their liquor consumption?

To add insult to injury, a large proportion of the budget of the boards is used for the administration of influx control, which black people reject and which has so many restrictive and harsh implications for them.

Because black youths destroyed the beer halls, seeing them as one of the causes of the degenerating quality of life in the townships, thus reducing the income of the boards, is the Government now going to permit the boards arbitrarily to raise the rentals? It ought to be shouldering its responsibilities and finding other sources of revenue.

Black people have no choice. They have to live where they are told to live. If they are very lucky they live in houses built by the authorities to official specifications, with no regard for their needs or desires of the tenants. The rentals are fixed. Black people do not have the freedom to move to cheaper accommodation if the rents are beyond their budgets for such accommodation is not available. If they are unable to pay the rent they are evicted to join the already colossal throng of unhoused or unsatisfactorily housed black people.

Joyce Harris
National Vice-President
Joohannesburg
Soweto's cost of living soars

The estimated cost of living for a Soweto family of five has risen 10.3 percent since November and is expected to rise another four percent by the end of May, say the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

Since 1969 the chamber has been publishing six monthly reports, intended as a guide to employers on the cost of living for Soweto families.

The considerable increase in housing rentals and the increased railway commuter tariffs were the reasons for the publishing of an interim budget.

BREAKDOWN

The breakdown of figures used by the chamber shows essentials like food, clothing, housing, fuel and light, transport, taxation, cleaning materials, medical expenses and education. The February 1977 figure for these is R187.18 compared to R123.28 in November.

Furniture, crockery and cooking utensils raise the figure to R140.98 and writing materials, amusement, personal care and savings and emergencies — for which R3.63 is allowed — bring the total figure to R181.82 compared to November's figure of R137.76.

The chamber's figures are prepared as a guide to members in adjusting the wages of black workers. They in no way suggest minimum wage levels.
### Improvements in Alexandra Township

812. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What amounts were spent by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board in each year since 1974 in Alexandra Township on (a) tarring of roads, (b) construction of pavements, (c) construction of storm water drains, (d) sewage reticulation, (e) electricity supply, (f) refuse removal services and (g) provision of clinics and related services.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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R9m shortfall
in Soweto
29/4/77
 rents — Minister

A R9 million shortfall in the West Rand Administration Board's income on housing rentals had to be met and this was the reason for the Soweto rents increases, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

In an interview he added that he was quite willing to listen to the representations of Soweto Urban Bantu Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali, but he did not see how the problem could be solved.

Mr Thebehali is scheduled to fly to Cape Town today for a meeting with the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to discuss the latest unrest in the townships.

Mr Cruywagen would be present at the meeting and he indicated yesterday that he was quite prepared to talk about the rental increase which allegedly sparked off the latest series of riots.

"I do not see how we can do it even if they do ask us to reduce the rentals to the old figure in the present economic climate," Mr Cruywagen said.

There was the danger that if it was delayed, the increase in rental at a later stage might even be greater. The fact was that WARB had always subsidized rentals. At present the subsidy was 23.25 percent, a little less than the 1975-76 figure of 29 percent.

But, said Mr Cruywagen, a full departmental investigation into the income structure of the administration boards was started a short while ago.

There could be a total overhaul of the system emerging from the investigation but although he could not anticipate the investigation's findings he hoped it would come up with a solution.

The solution could be that employers and individuals may have to pay more towards the housing costs.

"The deficit is R9 million and if you postpone the increase the situation will only get worse and who is going to bear the brunt?" Mr Cruywagen said when asked whether, in a potentially explosive and economically depressed situation like in Soweto, it was wise to increase the rentals up to an estimated 85 percent.

Mr Cruywagen said that the increase might not be 85 percent on rentals but if everything was taken into account, like the housing costs and services, the increase in fact was between 30 and 40 per cent.

He said subsidies had come from beer hall profits - but there had been a drop in those since the halls had been destroyed in last year's riots.

The essence of the Board's policy, he said, was that there was a need for transport, secretariat, welfare, and other services of the Board to be paid for, and he said he would like to go as far as possible in building and providing housing for the workers. The question of rural workers was not directly relevant, he said, since it was the fault of the country that there were no proper conditions of the farm wages to interest farmers to consider what the problems are.

The other area...
Construction companies are under fire for tendering to rebuild some of the liquor outlets destroyed last year in Soweto.

“Our bottle stores and beer halls are a major source of revenue,” says Cornelius Bezuidenhout, commercial projects director of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), which has called for the tenders. Profits from liquor sales contribute more than R6m to Wrab coffers each year, but Wrab lost R3m last year when the liquor outlets were burnt.

According to Bezuidenhout five new bottle stores will probably be built, and the contracts will be awarded by the end of May. He says that LTA, Roberts, Mil duru, Concor, Wadekar and R H Morris are among those who have tendered.

One of Soweto’s community leaders, Leonard Mosala, is not impressed. “The construction companies’ actions don’t accord with their stated goals of improving the quality of life in Soweto. It is a regrettable step to take to rebuild bottle stores and beer halls. The people don’t like them and it is arrogant to try to impose them.”

Wrab is obviously well aware of opposition to its alcohol industry. The walls and roofs will be made of fire proof reinforced concrete, the buildings will have no windows, but will be fully air conditioned for the comfort of the liquor dealers and their patrons; bulletproof glass will separate cashiers from customers; steel security doors, and direct radio links to the cops will also be installed.

Although there was obviously some looting of bottle stores and beer halls last year, the main aim of the schoolchildren appeared to be not to plunder liquor but to put a stop to its distribution. In some instances, they actually stopped looters and poured their liquor into the street. The children objected to the havoc caused by liquor in meagre pay packets are sometimes drowned in drink, while the high level of alcoholism in Soweto contributes to crime and family breakdowns.

How do the construction companies respond to criticism of plans to build these fortresses? “In the absence of any facts at all, I’m not going to make any comment,” says LTA chairman Zach de Beer. In fact LTA would not confirm or deny that it had tendered for the contract.

Charles Sken, Roberts Construction chairman, said: “The fact is that we are essentially a construction company. The authorities have already decided to rebuild these liquor outlets. We tender for structures once decisions to erect them are taken. This does not influence our continued efforts to improve the lot of our workers and the people of Soweto. In these difficult times, we have already had to lay off workers, we must seek as much work as we can. And, anyway, if we do not build these liquor outlets someone else will.”
"Is there no way to get rid of these men?" asked The World on Wednesday, referring to Bantu Administration & Development Minister M C Botha and Deputy Minister Andries Treurnicht.

It was talking about Botha's remark in the House of Assembly this week that Africans in townships in the "white" areas were there only "temporarily". But it could just as well have been talking about the handling of the rents issue.

One would have thought that after last year's upheavals BAD had learnt its lesson and that township affairs would be handled with tact in future. Unhappily, maintaining a family of five in Soweto rose by no less than 10.4% between November and the end of February. The increase brought the minimum up to R132, and the Chamber forecasts that it will reach R137 by the end of May. This would mean a 14.5% increase since November. It would also mean that the Soweto Council has risen by 107% since May six years ago.

The figures take account of recent price increases, including the higher rail fares which came into effect on April 1, sales duty hikes, the meal meal price increase, and now the higher rents. However, with recession biting deeper and unemployment mounting, it's hardly likely that employers will readily grant wage increases large enough to enable Soweto families to keep pace.

Which makes the rent increases all the more insensitive. Even conservative bodies like the Makgotla are calling for defiance of them, while the Soweto Urban Bantu Council's own role in the affair (WRAB says it agreed to the higher rents) has further damaged its tattered credibility.

Apart from its high-handedness, one of the WRAB's key problems is that it gets no grant from the Central Exchequer. Parliament should amend the Bantu Affairs Administration Act to provide that the Central Budget can make funds available for Soweto and other townships.

Financial Mail April 29 1977
Board seeks rents delay

East Rand Bureau

The Katlehong Bantu Advisory Board has asked the East Rand Bantu Administration Board for a delay in the introduction of increased rents to all black townships under its jurisdiction.

This was told The Star today by the chairman of the advisory board, Mr J C Motloung.

Erbab wants to increase site rents by 100 percent, while a new points system, based on the type of facilities provided in the home, has been worked out to establish rent.

Following the Soweto rent increases, Erbab has also decided to increase hostel rents by 62 percent.

Household increases, which will affect blacks throughout the East Rand, have still to be gazetted and are not expected to become effective for several weeks.

If hostel rents are approved, they will jump from R4 to R5.50 a month and will affect 87,100 hostel dwellers.

At present Erbab is subsidising hostel tariffs by more than R2 a month and feel that the rent increases are necessary as it is unable to continue subsidising in the light of inflationary conditions.

Rent increases are for all Erbab's hostels, with the exception of the Khutsong Female Hostel in Katlehong and a new hostel for men in Tembisa and Tokozwa.

Erbab's decision will be submitted to all urban Bantu councils and boards for comment.
New bid to stop Soweto rent hike

JOHANNESBURG — As calm returned to Soweto and pupils returned to school yesterday, the chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr D. Thebehalf, announced he would fly to Cape Town last night to try to persuade the Government to drop the rent increases.

He hoped to meet the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. Cruywagen, today to give him a first-hand account of the rent rises which sparked Wednesday's unrest.

Meanwhile, 47 students involved in the rent protest appeared in court yesterday on charges of public violence and were remanded to May 5.

Two of the three youths admitted to hospital with gunshot wounds have been discharged. The third still in hospital is not in a serious condition.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Gen D. Kriel, said the new anti-riot equipment used had proved a success. The main new secret weapon unveiled was a vehicle which sprays out large amounts of teargas from two nozzles at the back.

"This was very effective," he said. — SAPA.
Delegates see Govt on rents

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The issue of Soweto rent increases — which led to demonstrations and violence in Johannesburg's black city this week — was raised by a Soweto delegation to the Government here today.

The Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger, had to leave the talks, which began at 9 am, after only 75 minutes together with Mr Cruywagen and Dr Treurnicht, respectively Deputy Ministers of Bantu Affairs and Bantu Administration, to attend the Assembly's sitting, but were due back at the talks later.

Mr Kruger said he would return to the talks this afternoon, giving a clear indication discussions would be continuing most of the day.

MAGOTLA

The leader of the Soweto delegation, Chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council Mr David Thebehall, said during the break in discussions that several issues were on today's agenda.

"So far, we have only reached the Magotla question, and we are not finished with the discussions on this," he said.

But he went on to say that the rents issue would be raised. Asked what the UBIC stance on the rents increases was, he replied: "Let's just leave it at saying it will be raised."

In the absence of Mr Kruger, Mr Cruywagen and Dr Treurnicht, the talks continued with several Government officials, including the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo.

There were indications before the meeting that the Government still does not see its way clear to making any concession which would lead to the rent increases being abandoned.

Mr Cruywagen, who told The Star earlier in the week that the Government had no money to subsidise the West Rand Road, repeated this in an interview with an Afrikaans newspaper published today.

Police in guessing game

Crime Reporter

Police are keeping the public guessing about their approach to future demonstrations or riots in Soweto.

Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, said that he had no further comment on police tactics.

The police's attitude is apparent in two conflicting statements by Brigadier Visser, when he said:

• "The police kept a low profile on Wednesday and will continue to do so as long as demonstrators do not become too violent;"

• "The police will review their 'soft-approach' tactics and will take a tough line in dealing with protests and demonstrations."

Yesterday police were praised for the tactful and careful way in which they handled the demonstrations against rent increases in Soweto on Wednesday.

At times during the march Soweto pupils hugged and cheered armed policemen, who were watching the demonstration's progress.

At another stage students had a ride on a police hippo vehicle.

Major Koos Malan, praised as the "hero" of the disturbances, crouched on his haunches during "peace talks" with the pupil leaders and discussed their grievances. As a result the pupils promised to demonstrate peacefully.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Section 1: Introduction</td>
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<td>Section 2: Methodology</td>
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<td>Section 3: Results</td>
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<td>Section 4: Discussion</td>
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### Table 1: Data Analysis

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### Table 2: Experimental Data

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### Table 3: Summary Statistics

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**Notes:**

- The data presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3 are based on experimental results obtained from the study conducted in the laboratory.
- The analysis was performed using statistical software to ensure accuracy.
- Further details on the experimental procedures and data collection are available in the methodology section.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No. 697 29 April 1977

RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976

DECLARATION THAT CERTAIN GARAGES AND PARKING SPACES ARE EXEMPTED FROM RENT CONTROL

Under the power vested in me by section 51 (g) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976), I, Stephanus Jacobus Murail, Minister of Community Development, hereby declare that the garages and parking spaces specified within the Schedule hereto, or any other part of land adjacent thereto, are exempted from rent control.

S. J. M. STRYN, Minister of Community Development.

SCHEDULE

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<td>Erit 128 and Erit 129, Cape Town</td>
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No. 698 29 April 1977

ADDITION TO THE LIST OF WHICH THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE SLUMS ACT, 1934 (ACT 53 OF 1934), CONSISTS

It is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Community Development, under the powers vested in him by section 1 (3) of the Slums Act, 1934 (Act 53 of 1934), has approved that the Town of District Six, Cape Town, is from the date of publication hereof added to the list of which the First Schedule to the said Act consists.

DEPARTMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSENS BOU

No. 697 29 April 1977

WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976

VERKLARING DAT SEKRETE MOTORHUIZE EN MOTORSTAANPLEKES VAN HUURBEHEER ONTHEF IS

Kragien die bewyswoordige my verleen van artikel 51 (g) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet 80 van 1976), verklaar ek, Stephanus Jacobus Murail, Minister van Gemeenskaps bou, hierby dat die motorhui en motorstaanplek op enkele plek op grond wat deel uitmaak van grond wat toebehoor vandit gebruik in verband met die woning genoem in die Bye deel hiervan, van huurbeheer onthef is vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan.

S. J. M. STRYN, Minister van Gemeenskaps bou.

BYLAE

Adres van personeel | Bylewens van cliënte | Bylset
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No. 698 29 April 1977

TOEVOEGING AAN DIE LYS WAARUIT DIE EERSTE BYLAE TOT DIE SLUMS WET, 1934 (WET 53 VAN 1934), BESTAAN

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Gemeenskaps bou, krag van die beweglikheid hom verleen in artikel 1 (3) van die Slums Wet, 1934 (Wet 53 van 1934), goedgekeur het dat die Town van District Six, Cape Town, vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan tot die bye waaruit die Eerste Bylare van genoemde Wet bestaan, toegevoeg word.
The system that cut off Soweto's cash

The schools of Soweto make an interesting contrast, one of many to be found in that community. Some are absolutely immaculate, including many built by TEACH and its wonderful donors. Others are tatty and untidy, and I asked one Soweto headmaster the other day who could be blamed for this. Partly, he said, the system. "We get our children into school and we impress on them the need to look after it. To keep it clean and tidy. "Some care, some don't. And it is difficult to convince those who don't care. How can you, when the moment they walk out into the street they see heaps of garbage at every corner, on every open space?"

How, indeed. There is garbage everywhere, some in neat heaps at gates, bits and pieces blowing off down the road, other great piles strewn at street corners and on open land. It is a symbol of Soweto's underlying problem.

Money. Or the lack of it. If the garbage began to pile up in the streets of Johannesburg, one can imagine the uproar. Angry rate payers phoning the city engineer, their councillors, their MPs. Petitions among the neighbours. But what would happen if the council simply explained: "We can do nothing more to help. We are broke. We have no money."

That is the position in Soweto. It is a situation created cold-bloodedly and manfully short-sightedly by the Government. When the Administration Boards took control of Soweto and the other so-called Homelands, the Government's aim to achieve control of all "black" areas was complete. But it was a policy of power without responsibility. No financial structure was created to support the Boards properly. They were left reliant upon the proposed to increase them sharply.

Soweto is a city. An impoverished, often bleak and formidable city, but it is a city all the same. With children playing in the streets and housewives shopping and schoolbells ringing. And any city, even poor Soweto, needs money to keep it going, to prevent it degenerating into a massive, dangerous urban slum.

Where is this money going to come from? By the very nature of the system, the black householders living in Soweto cannot afford to pay higher rents. Their incomes are generally speaking modest, with every cent having to be accounted for. Did you notice that telling quote from the father of one of the winners of The Star's jackpot, a Soweto youth? He said: "There were times, particularly after paying the rent, when there was nothing for the children to eat in the house. But we survived."

Life should be more than mere survival. As with many white families today (admittedly living on a different level) it takes only one draw to break the budget's back. And a 30, 40 or 50 percent increase in rent could be just that draw for many.

The Government, organised commerce and industry, and many people need to recognise that as things stand today the people of Soweto are physically unable to provide the cash to run their own residential areas.

Until they are, until more folk are earning a decent living wage, the money must come from different sources. It is not sufficient for the Deputy Minister, Mr Willem Cruywagen, to say that present economic conditions do not permit it. The instability which this foolish rental policy could create would do far more harm to our economic position, both domestically and internationally, than any alternative and proper funding of black urban areas.

It can be done in several different ways. Through direct taxation, indirect taxation and levies on employers, with assistance from the Urban Foundation and other areas of private enterprise. The options are many. The important thing is to get something done and to have it done quickly.

From New York comes the story of a drunk who staggered out of a bar at midnight, bumped into a large sonorous pillar, grabbed one way around it, and then leaned against it and burst into tears. "The dirty rats!" he cried. "They've walled me in!"
Soweto’s rent plan called off

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has called off Soweto’s proposed rent increase of up to 35 percent until the question has been further investigated.

The announcement yesterday follows representations to the Government by the Soweto Urban Bantu Council chairman, Mr. David Thebehali, and a delegation consisting of Mr. Mokaya and Mr. Maponya.

The announcement, a joint statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimny Kruger, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, and the Soweto delegation, said simply that the rents question had also been discussed.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and his staff will have to study the full implications of the proposals made. As a result, of these investigations, higher rent will not be enforced on May 1, 1977, the statement said.

On Thursday, Mr. Cruywagen said he would be prepared to listen to the representations but could not see his way clear to avoid a rent increase, urgently needed to back up a R8 000 000 shortfall in income.

The statement said discussions had taken place with Mr. Kruger over shebeens, and the Makgotia trial justice system that the Government has suggested may be re-enforced in the townships.

But the statement gave no other details except to say that Messrs. Radebe and Makgola, members of Makgotia, joined the delegation for this discussion.

Appeal.

It added that useful discussions had also taken place on issues such as youth courts, lift clubs, as well as efforts to bring rent relief in Soweto up to date.

"An urgent appeal to the Black community for co-operation in these matters is made," it said.

The statement said the minister and his officials took a keen interest in the views expressed by the Urban Bantu Council delegates.

"Appreciation was expressed for the responsible way in which the members of the Urban Bantu Council reacted in the interests of the Black community.

"This form of communication is greatly welcomed and will be continued in future," the statement said.
Townships win rent reprieve

By HELEN ZILLE

THE Government has put off the Soweto rent increases for a month.

The announcement that the Department of Bantu Administration had backed down on its decision to raise Soweto rents from tomorrow, came after a four-hour meeting yesterday between the deputy Ministers of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen and Dr Andries Treurnicht, and a three-man African delegation led by the township's "mayor", Mr David Thebehalu.

Details of its increases have already appeared in the Government Gazette.

During yesterday's meeting, the Deputy Minister agreed to suspend the rent increases for a month while other sources of income for WRAB were investigated.

The month-long suspension is expected to cost WRAB about R330,000.

"After yesterday's meeting, Mr Thebehalu said the people of Soweto had scored a major victory."

Mr Cruywagen and Dr Treurnicht were most receptive to our request for their reaction showed they were ready to listen and respond to the pleas of Soweto's inhabitants," he said.

Mr Thebehalu and his members of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council have now been in Cape Town for talks with the two deputy Ministers and other officials of the apartheid government which erupted in the townships in protest against the rent increases.

The rent rise suspension will continue indefinitely until it could mean that the people will have to pay increased levies on their Black staff to make up the shortfall in WRAB coffers.

The current monthly levies are R1.50 for domestic staff, R1.80 for factory workers, and R2.60 for farm workers. It was in his budget speech on Thursday that the chairman told the WRAB's four major sources of revenue.

Liquor

The others are house and site rents, African beer sales and the sale of "European liquor." WRAB has already earmarked R8.7 million from the rent increases for the financial year.

If the rent increases are raised by 84 per cent — which was the proposed increase on most houses — WRAB will realise another R7.3 million.

This is R2.2 million less than the board would get from the site rent increases.

However, the talks did not cover the proposed community councils which will give urban Africans more control over their civic affairs.

Mr Thebehalu said he expected to hold more discussions with Bantu Administration officials to finalise the details of the community councils.

Legislation making provision for the creation of the councils is expected to be tabled in Parliament next month.

The council's proposed ethnic basis, their links with homelands and the possibility of their having authority in decisions on influx control had still to be worked out, the Sowetan, mayor said.
Govt to rethink Soweto rent rise

Cape Times 30/4/77

Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT has agreed to call off proposed rent increases for Soweto residents until the matter has been further investigated.

This follows a meeting yesterday between a deputation of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

A joint statement after the talks said that proposals on rent increases put forward by the Soweto delegation would have to be studied by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, and his departmental staff.

"As a result of these investigations, the higher rentals will not be enforced on May 1," the statement said.

It went on to say that from the Government side appreciation was expressed for the responsible way in which the members of the Urban Bantu Council reacted in the interests of the black community.

Welcomed

It added: "This form of approach is greatly...

TABLE 17

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TABLE 16: Earnings (Rand/month) in different occupations by size and state of affluence.
THE Government decision to call off the Soweto rent increases would 'defuse the situation' in the Black township, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, said in Cape Town yesterday.

'It will result, I'm sure, in things quietening down in Soweto,' Mr Thebehali said after his successful deputation to the city for talks with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Willem Cruywagen.

By delaying the increases, due to be implemented next month, the Government has backed away from a potentially dangerous situation following demonstrations and violence this week.

Mr Thebehali said: 'We are very happy at the outcome. At least we can go back to the people of Soweto with something...'

In appealing that the Government has found a possible way around the increases and is prepared to sacrifice expenditure on other projects to retain peace in Soweto - flashpoint of Black South Africa.

Investors

It is believed that one of the major considerations was the Government's determination not to undermine further the confidence of foreign investors by allowing a potentially riotous decision to go through.

The six-man UBC delegation is understood to have stated its case forcefully bringing home to the Government and members of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board the seriousness of the situation in Soweto.

After 24 hours of talks, including a working lunch with the Government, the UBC delegation emerged relieved at the success of their flying mission.

Further talks will be held after the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, has studied the financial proposals put to the Government by the UBC.

Revenue

Mr Thebehali would not elaborate on the details of his proposals other than saying that the Government should find 'other sources of revenue' to cover the losses.
Public floggings out

Jimmy Kruger’s pledge on tribal courts

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

Brought into South Africa’s legal system, elements such as public thrashings would automatically be eliminated, he said.

A Bill was pending which would enable the Department of Justice to draw up regulations defining the jurisdiction, powers and procedures of the maggotas.

The move to sanction the maggotas, which has come under heavy fire from Soweto leaders, is part of the Government’s plan to grant greater powers — including the maintenance of law and order — to black township authorities. Only the name maggotas would be retained and in all other respects the courts would operate according to normal legal concepts.

Licences

Mr Kruger emphasised however that maggotas and shebeens would not be legalised without the consent of the urban blacks themselves, who would be fully consulted on the issue of drinking hours and the sites of shebeens if they approved.

A recent amendment to the Liquor Law empowers liquor boards to co-opt local representatives.

If it was decided to grant licences to Soweto shebeens, blacks could be invited to serve on the board to decide on licensing hours and other relevant issues, Mr Kruger said.

“The people of Soweto must be fully consulted. They must decide what they want. I do not want to do anything they don’t want.”

He said there was a better spirit in Soweto today, because of the attitude of the police and certain changes brought about by the Government.

But, referring to rumours of a spate of renewed “anniversary riots” in June, he warned that the police would make it very difficult for those responsible.

“It will be unfortunate if they allow themselves to be misled into another set of demonstrations,” Mr Kruger said.
BY LAW the West Rand Administration Board has to pay its own way. But it has never been able to. So it squeezes the people of Soweto.

Since it took over the running of Soweto from the Johannesburg City Council in June, 1973, it has been in the red.

Last year it brought in R49-million and spent R56-million. The year before income was R66-million and expenditure nearly R1-million more.

When it came to balance its budget on Thursday for 1977-78 its estimated income was R60-million; its spending commitments pitched at R32-million more.

So it called upon the blacks of Soweto to balance its books — as well as pay for a bureaucracy that costs R7-million a year and pays the salaries of 1,000 whites. It announced a rent raise.

And once again Soweto exploded.

WRAB has been ticking along since 1973 on a healthy credit balance inherited from the Johannesburg City Council and the R8-million a year booze industry it ran in the townships.

For its income sources are few. Soweto has no shopping centres, high-rise flats or industries from which to get cash. It has no tax base. A city without a heart.

Its money comes from:

• A labour levy from white employers.
• Rents and rates.
• Sorghum beer and liquor sales.

Revenue from liquor went up in the smoke of the June 16 riots last year when R3-million worth of bottle stores and beer halls were damaged.

Only choice

WRAB was left with two alternatives to raise money. It could raise the labour levy of between 26c and R1.80 a month or it could demand its pound of flesh from the 1.5-million Soweto dwellers.

To raise the labour levy by more than 20 per cent requires a year's notice to employers.

This left one choice — a site rent increase for the tenants of Soweto's 100,000 houses. It amounted to a 38 per cent increase on average in rents of an average of 40 per cent. The resulting uproar persuaded the Government to take a second look at the matter. But WRAB's dilemma remains.

Soweto is made up of rich and poor — mainly poor. Fifty thousand people there have cars. Ten thousand families on the priority waiting list don't even have houses.

There is an average of six people a house and 43,000 people in single-sex hostels.

Many say Soweto can never be properly administered without the help of a financial subsidy from the central Government.

WRAB says that as the law stands it may not receive a subsidy and the tenants must simply pay for services rendered to them in the townships.

Critics say the services are being overvalued. They say WRAB does not even see to basic services like street-cleaning with any degree of efficiency. Garbage lies piled in the streets. There is little electricity and few amenities.

Two years ago, almost to the day, Johannesburg City Councillor Dr Selma Browde warned: "The West Rand Board is not given sufficient funds and is trying to make Soweto self-supporting on what it can squeeze out of the residents."

But the Government has embarked determinedly on the Bantu Administration
Board system. All 22 boards are required to be financially self-sufficient and are expected to provide all the services and infrastructure which city councils once provided.

Many of these boards have landed in financial difficulties, increasingly they have become financially dependent on profits from beer and liquor sales, of which they have virtual monopolies on the townships, and on rentals and rates paid by township dwellers.

Impossible

Things were different when the Johannesburg City Council ran Soweto. Mr W. J. P. Carr, the man in charge in those days, says WRAB is trying to achieve the impossible.

“The council and WRAB approaches are diametrically opposed, WRAB has to be self-supporting. Every penny spent has to be raised by it. That is an impossibility.”

During his time in office the Soweto revenue account was never able to balance itself and had to be subsidised from rate revenue which came from other parts of Johannesburg.

Because of the board’s lack of finance, the rents being fixed were disproportionately high and worth more than the services rendered for them.

In the old days, Soweto could draw on the resources of Johannesburg. It could share services.

But when WRAB took over, it had to create a whole new bureaucracy. It had to duplicate services. It had to pay out R6000 a year in fees to board members.

The salaries of whites employed by WRAB who draw their pay from the breadline population of Soweto — average R465 a month.

Dr Browde told me that the failure of garbage collection services in Soweto was so great that she had suggested the city council take back some of the responsibilities it had handed over to WRAB.

She also understood that WRAB had asked the city council to assist with electricity reticulation in the township.

“The Government expects Soweto to be self-supporting when there are no shopping centres, blocks of flats or major revenue-producing assets. It has given WRAB a brief which it simply cannot execute.”

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of social sciences at the University of Natal, said subsidising of WRAB from external sources should be urgently considered.

He said the money blacks were being called on to pay in rentals was reaching a level which was out of all proportion.

The 40 per cent increase in rents, which range from R5.60 a month in Zone Four Meadowlands to R120.85 in plush Dube, was due to come into effect on May 1, but it has been postponed.

For many in Soweto, an increase could not come at a worse time. The Soweto cost of living, as measured by the poverty datum line, is now rising at an annual rate of almost 50 per cent — faster than at any time in the past six years.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has set a monthly cost of maintaining a family of five in Soweto at R152 and it forecasts a jump to R157 by the end of May.

Bread line

Although there are many estimates of what blacks in Soweto ought to be earning, there are few up-to-date surveys of actual earnings.

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Fred van Wyk, has estimated that more than half Sowetanians could be living below the R152 limit.

A survey by the Bureau of Market Research, used by WRAB, put last year’s average income at R143.

Despite the hatred of the bottle stores among Soweto youngsters, WRAB has put up licences for five new ones. It must have the money.

And in an attempt to protect the vital source of revenue, new buildings are to be fortresses. Walls and roofs will be made of fire-proof reinforced concrete and there will be steel security doors and bullet-proof glass.

Soweto community leader Mr Leonard Mosala has reacted, saying: “People don’t like bottle stores and it is arrogant to try to impose them.”

Asked what alternative sources of income were being examined by the board, WRAB’s finance director, Mr Nico van Loggenberg, put the case for a rent increase.

“We have looked closely at a realistic rental for housing and services.

“The board has for long been attacked for its use of liquor and beer for revenue production. We will now be 90 per cent on an economic rental level which will make the dependence on liquor fall away.”

WRAB now had barely enough for day-to-day running expenses.

A suggestion that WRAB take over car licence collection as a means of boosting revenue has been investigated, but found to be non-viable.

“The revenue we would derive from this would be insufficient to pay for the costs of doing it,” Mr Van Loggenberg said.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr William Cruywagen has rejected the idea of a Government subsidy to relieve the burden on residents.

If this was to be allowed, amendment would have to be made to the Bantu Affairs Administration Act so that the central budget could make money available for Soweto and other townships.

Meanwhile Soweto is being called upon to pay its own way — and is groaning under the strain.
"There's plenty of work in Soweto"

Staff Reporter

SOWETO has an abundance of job vacancies and is crying out for labour.

Mr J. P. Gildenhuys, a Johannesburg magistrate, said from his home yesterday:

"There is plenty of work for those who want to work."

Mr Gildenhuys said that, although politically speaking thousands are becoming unemployed every month, this is of no concern when viewed from a judicial point of view.

"When you look at the economic sphere from a judicial basis then there is work in Soweto," he said.

Mr Gildenhuys, who worked in Soweto for two years about five years ago, said from personal experience he knows "there is a shortage of labour there."
Photograph and plan of the 51/9, an improved version of the 51/6. It has an inside bathroom and lavatory. New rental in Meadowlands varies from R11,20 to R16,40 a month. Site rent increased from R8,55 to R12,95, an increase of 51 per cent.

Photograph and plan of the standard 51/6 Soweto house, including the kitchen, it has four rooms. In Soweto it is known as the "matchbox". New rental in Zola, Soweto, varies between R14,35 and R14,75 a month. Site rental increased from R6,25 to R11,50, an increase of 84 per cent.
No floor, and gaps that let the dust in

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MR LEONARD MOSALA, leader of the Soweto Freedom Party, yesterday described the services provided by the civilised community.

Refuse removal is poor and there is no hope of the board removing it to the standard which used to be maintained by the City Council," he said.

Dead animals lie around many streets and attract flies and larvae, creating chronic health hazards. It would be unacceptable in any civilised community.

"The quality of maintenance of road, water and sewage services took a plunge when the board took over. It takes weeks for vital maintenance and repair work to be done."

Exclusion of contributions for health and ambulance services in site rentals was unjustifiable in his view as charges were made separately for attendance of clinics and use of ambulances.

"Every patient attending a clinic or being treated at Baragwanath Hospital used to pay $5c. Recently the fee was increased by another 50c to $1.

"The fee for calling an ambulance used to be $1. It is now $13. It is a rise which has not been given newspaper coverage."

Mr Mosala went on to refer to the contributions made by Soweto tenants to a levy for the building and maintenance of schools.

"The people of Soweto pay $8c a month as an educational levy. It is made by longers as well as tenants. But it is for a service which is unimpressive."

The building of schools lagged behind the growth in the school-going population. The state of repair in many schools was poor. The services were so inadequate that private enterprise had to meet the need to build schools. Mr Mosala recalled that

by board officials are sewerage and refuse removal, street lighting and cleaning and, in some cases, upkeep of cemeteries.

But site rental is at the same time more revenue another name for rates and taxes. It includes contributions to health services, school funds, ambulance costs in some areas, and where applicable, interest on and repayment of the loan which was used to buy the land.

Many Soweto site rentals are scheduled to rise from R8.95 to R11.50 a month, an increase of 48%. Glancing at tables in his cheque book, Mr. Stander commented: "K Roodepoort 1 pay R32.11 a month for these services."

Before the gazetted increase site rental contributed R93 000 to the board's cost of providing sewerage and refuse services at R5.6-million a year.

Mr Stander added: "We hope to make it more economical."

A similar point was made about health services by one of Mr Stander's colleagues. Contributions from site rentals amounted to R23 000 a year before the scheduled increase. The actual cost of the board is R1.8-million a year.

But, apart from site rentals, Soweto tenants pay house-my monthly house rental. More like the rental paid by te-
Soweto rent money

Soweto was due to become operative yesterday and the increase for a month. But it is gazetted and administrative sources of revenue can be found.

In a recent issue, the Rand Daily Mail set out to establish money — both in terms of services and the Rand Bantu Administration Board officials, in-stander, the director of housing, Mr. M. P. G. van Loggerenberg.

Some of the new tenants in Johannesburg, it includes repayment of the loan raised by the board to build the house and contributions to a maintenance fund, a bad debt fund and insurance costs.

It is difficult to give an average house rental for Soweto, the officials say. It depends on several variables. The most important is when the house was built.

Building costs have risen steadily over the years. So, consequently, has the amount the board has had to borrow to finance its housing programme.

The more recently the house was built, the higher the loan the board had to obtain and pay back. The broad rule of thumb is: the more recently the house was built, the higher the rental paid by the tenant — hence the apparent anomaly of two tenants living in identical houses but paying different rents.

To illustrate the point concretely, the officials quoted costs for identical houses built in 1970 and 1977. The costs are: 1970 — R500 at an interest of 7%; 1977 — R2 200 at an interest of between 9¾% and 10¾%.

The officials were asked two questions:

1. What is the average combined rental (site and house rents)?

   "What is the quality of the average house paid for with the average rent?"

   The officials were reluctant to generalise. There are about 345 different types of houses in Soweto, built at different times by different authorities in different conditions.

   But they were willing to answer the questions in relation to specific types of houses, in particular areas of Soweto.

   The most common type of house in Soweto is the 51/6. Although there are several variations of the standard model, it is basically a four-room house (with one room serving as the kitchen and another as a living-cum-bedroom).

   Further details of the 51/6 include:

   - Steel outside doors but no internal doors.
   - Outside WC.
   - Corrugated iron or asbestos roof. No ceilings.
   - Cement floors.
   - Windows in every room.
   - No stove, basin or running water in kitchen. Tenants expected to install them at their own cost. No hot water unless house electrified (installation cost paid by tenant).
   - Size: Stand — 12 m by 22 m (40 x 70 feet).

   Rooms — Length and breadth varies from about 3 m to about 4 m (9 ft 6 inches x 12 ft 6 inches). See diagram for precise measurements.

   Old rents for the 51/6 in Zola range from minimum of R9.10 a month to maximum of R9.50. Site rents were R6.25 for both. New rents: minimum R14.35 (site rental now R11.50); maximum R14.75 (site rent R11.50).

   Apart from these rent costs, Zola tenants of the 51/6 pay a fixed charge of R3 for water. The charge is standard throughout Soweto.

   Another prototype model house in Soweto is the 51/9, an improved version of the 51/6. The improvement consists of an internal bathroom and lavatory (although the "de luxe" version has five rooms instead of four).

   Rents for the standard 51/9 Meadowlands were quoted by Mr. Wilsnach. They were: (1) For newer houses — Old — R11.80 (of that site rent is R8.55); New — R16.20 (of that site rent is R12.95); (2) For older houses — Virtually the same, except that the house rent is R3.45 (both old and new) instead of R3.25.

   Rents for a five-room "de luxe" 51/6 in Orlando East were: Old — R17.00 (site rent, R6.25); New — R23.20 (site rent, R11.50).

   Rents in two-room houses (one room serves as kitchen-cum-bedroom) in Orlando East were: Old — R8.90 (site rent, R8.25); New — R13.95 (site rent, R11.50).

   Mr. Wilsnach said: "These two-room houses were inherited by the board. They were built in 1935. The board took a decision in December 1975 not to build any more houses inferior to the standard 51/9."

21/5/72 RDA
Soweto lights project delayed

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

UNCERTAINTY about how to repay a loan has delayed the R60-million project to electrify Soweto

News of the delay came after yesterday's announcement of the formation of a consortium to manage a project to provide electricity for about 80,000 Soweto homes.

Called Powercon, the consortium consists of the three major companies which initiated the idea, Robert Construction, Siemens and LTA.

Four banks, Barclays, Standard, Nedbank and Volkskas, have agreed to raise the R60-million to finance the project.

The project will be undertaken on behalf of the West Rand Administration Board, but its implementation has been delayed because of debate over how — and at what interest — the money will be repaid to the banks.

But the acting chief director of the board said yesterday: "By the middle of the month we should have heard from the Treasury and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. This will enable us to take a decision."
Decision soon on Soweto power

JOHANNESBURG — A decision on the proposed R60 million project to provide electricity for 80 000 homes in Soweto is expected within the next two weeks.

The acting chief director of the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) Mr A. Stander, said yesterday: “By the middle of this month we should have the advice from the Treasury and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development which will enable us to take a decision.”

Meanwhile a consortium — to be known as Powercon — has been formed by the three major companies who initiated the idea. Roberts Construction, Siemens and LTA.

“We are just waiting for somebody to say ‘go’”, said Mr Basil Begg of Roberts Construction, project manager.

Only 80 per cent of the 100 000 houses in Soweto have any electricity at present — and that a low-grade power.

The new scheme would put a higher grade of power in the rest.

The Cillie Commission of Inquiry was told earlier this year a survey in Soweto showed 50 per cent of 802 people interviewed rated electricity as the top priority to improve residents’ way of life. — SAPA.
Rents and fares— take another look

IN deferring the Soweto rent increases, the Government acted with commendable good sense. It is nevertheless urgent that the time thus gained should be used constructively. It must be used to devise new ways of financing black townships so that this kind of issue can never become so dangerous again.

Ominously enough, just as the rent reprieve was announced there came news of an impending rise in an area quite as sensitive as township rentals—that of daily transport for black commuters. Putco has applied for an increase in Rand bus fares. This entire issue too demands urgent attention if it is not to become the next flashpoint.

The extra money both for housing and fares must come from somewhere, but where? There seems little doubt that the major brunt has to be borne by the Government, whose policies have created so many of the problems of our Sowetos and black commuters.

As regards rents, the long-term solution is of course to make the black townships more self-supporting. That means not more liquor outlets but allowing proper commercial development (on full freehold rights) to give them the rates and taxes base which normal cities enjoy.

In the shorter term, the various Bantu Boards require substantial State subsidies, and could also effect economies by trimming some of their own overblown bureaucracies. They could also contract back to the municipalities services they took over from cities like Johannesburg, and are now performing so inadequately.

As regards fares, efficiently run firms like Putco have more of a case than the Bantu Boards when they ask for increases. Employers presently contribute R10-million to the firm by way of levies; they may reasonably be expected to pay at least part of the extra R30-million that is now required. The rest, again, will have to come from Pretoria. It is Government policies that have forced many blacks to live at such great distances from their jobs. It is the Government which must now pay the price.
Blacks resident in Soweto

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

What was the number of Black (a) adult males and females, respectively, and (b) children under the age of 18 years who were resident in Soweto at the end of 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 210 116 males.
   188 302 females.

(b) 247 815.

Note: Dobsonville is excluded.
Big drop in Soweto houses

THE ASSEMBLY — The number of family houses built in Soweto in the past three years has fallen by more than 50 percent despite a backlog of more than 20,000 houses.

Answering a question in Parliament, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen said that only 441 new family houses were built in Soweto last year.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) who asked the question said: "No wonder there are riots there."

Later Mrs Suzman produced figures showing that the number of new houses decreased each year. In 1974 a total of 1,000 new houses were built, but this declined to 261 the following year.

The 441 built last year, she said, was "an appalling show."

Clearly a crash programme on housing in Soweto was "desperately needed" — as in the case of coloured housing where R122 million was earmarked this year, she said.

The total of R15 million allowed in the Bantu Administration Estimates was "hopelessly inadequate."

Answering another question by Mrs Suzman, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, gave the official Soweto population at 646,233 — considerably fewer than earlier official figures.

The figures given by Mr Botha broke the population into three groups. There were 210,116 men, 388,302 women and 247,815 children under the age of 15 living in Soweto.

Mrs Suzman said these figures "sounded" her because they were 30 percent less than those given by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration board last year.

Mrs Suzman also called for a complete re-think on Government financing of Soweto in an attempt to keep rents down to their present levels.
Makgotla: police in new probe

Staff Reporter

Lekgota — the township's self-appointed law enforcers — more than six months ago.

The missing man, Mr Jeremiah Ramathape (23), disappeared on October 23 last year after a gang of armed men smashed into his Naledi home, beat him up and dragged him off.

In a sworn affidavit Mrs Christina Ramathape has described how her son was taken to a nearby house and apparently assaulted for several hours by men she alleges are Makgotla — members of the controversial tribal vigilante group now in line for Government recognition.

She has not seen her son again and fears he is 'dead.'

Mr Siegfried Mantshathu, leader of the Naledi Lekgota, has denied his organisation was involved in the abduction.

• The night of the Naledi terror — who was it? — Pages 16 and 17.
Rent rise mix-up on Rand

Thousands of people in Soweto and West Rand townships are being asked to pay rent increases which were supposed to have been shelved for a month.

Mr. A.H. Stander, acting chief director of the board, says no family ought to be paying the increased rents because they have been suspended.

"Our staff have been given instructions not to charge the new rents. They were asked to revert to the old rents. If they are now charging the new rents, there is a mistake," Mr. Stander said.

He said any families who had been charged the new, increased rents would be credited.

Complaints that long subscriptions were being increased and notices to pay the new rents were still being delivered had been made to the board.

The Government announced on Friday that the increased rents, due to come into force at the beginning of this month, had been suspended.

However, residents at Kagiso township at Krugersdorp claim to have been paying increased rents since Monday this week.

**Surprised**

Families living in three-roomed houses were yesterday being charged R12.21 instead of the usual R9.10. Those occupying four-roomed houses were paying R12.71. Previously they were charged R9.60.

Mr. Peter Lengane, former chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, said today that a number of people in the Jabavu area were paying the new rent.

A number of Soweto residents are still receiving notices to pay the new rents. The notices are handed to householders by West Rand Administration Board policemen.

Dr. Harrison Molana of Dube township, said he was surprised to receive such a notice yesterday.

He felt people who were not aware of the suspension would pay the rent after receiving the notices.

**Critical**

Hostel residents who have already paid new rents have been assured by the board's director of housing, Mr. M.P. Wilssnach, that they will be credited.

Mr. Lengane was highly critical of the board in an interview today.

"The West Rand Board is not playing the game. When the increased rents were suspended last Friday, the board should have issued a statement about the matter as it did when the rents were put up. A lot of people are now confused," he said.
Speaker: Paul Rich, (UCT and Warwick)

Topic: Class and ethnic cleavages in post-colonial African Societies: towards an historical model.

Paper for discussion presented today, 7 June, 1977.
Soweto UBC hamstrung from the start

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The late Soweto Urban Bantu Council (UBC) lasted less than a decade — not surprisingly, as it was hamstrung at birth.

From the outset it hobbed along in the midst of apathy from the community it was meant to serve, instead of growing stronger it became weaker.

The first election, in 1968, drew a poll of only 37%. The next elections, in 1971 and 1974, attracted even lower polls of 21% and 14%.

In 1975 the then chief director of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr J C de Villiers, spoke of indifference and confusion within the UBC.

UBC meetings, he said, often failed to fulfil the required quorum and subcommittees sometimes opposed decisions which had been approved by full meetings of the UBC.

In retrospect, the main reason for the UBC’s lack of vitality is clear. It was a politically impotent body with advisory powers only. It need not have been.

There was provision in the Urban Bantu Councils Act of 1961 for the transfer of limited executive power to UBC.

The authorities belatedly realised the need to confer the powers on the UBC provided for in the 1961 Act. They moved too slowly, however, and were overtaken by events, particularly the unrest of last June.

By then the mood in Soweto changed from apathy to hostility and the UBC began to disintegrate.

There were two more reasons for the failure of the UBC to win popular backing:

- Elections to it were organised on an ethnic basis, in spite of the unequivocal opposition of urban blacks to the deliberate stressing of ethnicity.
- It was an institution created for blacks rather than by blacks.

The fate of the UBC recalls that of the Native Representative Council created by General Hertzog as partial compensation for the removal of black voters from the common roll in the Cape.

It lasted barely a decade before it unanimously decided to adjourn sine die in protest against the “toy telephone” it had been given to play with.

By the weekend there were three potential contenders within Soweto to fill the vacuum created by the demise of the UBC — the Makgotla movement of Mr Siegfried Manthata, the Soweto Ratepayers’ Association of Mr Peter Lengene and the students under Mr Sebabha Montsitsi.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, however, has plans of his own. They are contained in the Community Councils Bill now before Parliament.

The Bill provides for the creation of community councils, the legalisation of makgotla tribal courts and the establishment of “community guards.” The community councils will have limited powers, but may be ethnically-based.

Mr Manthata can easily tailor his aspirations to fit the framework envisaged by Mr Botha. Mr Lengene may be able to do so if he can get his newly-formed movement off the ground and modify his aim of representation in the Provincial Council.

Mr Montsitsi, however, has declared his opposition by identifying the proposed community councils as “Government-inspired bodies meant to retard the black man’s efforts to self-realisation.”
Ghosts of the past spring to mind

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE disintegration of the Soweto UBC recalls the fate more than 30 years ago of the Native Representative Council under the Smuts Government.

In mid-1946 the Native Representative Council passed a unanimous motion to adjourn sine die. The councillors never again met voluntarily as a body.

The immediate cause of the motion was the failure of the Smuts Government to consult councillors on the handling of a black miners' strike, but tensions similar to those in and surrounding the UBC were evident long before the adjournment motion.

There was debate within the council over whether to serve in a purely advisory body, epitomised in the description by Councillor Paul Mosaka of the council as a "toy telephone".

But the councillors were also under pressure to resign from militant members of the then still-legal African National Congress, some of whose members served on the council.

Another parallel with the UBC situation today was the rise of a generation of young leaders impatient with the old guard and its reliance on moderately worded petitions and polite deputations.

The UBC demise has another precedent in the 1950 mass resignation of members of the Coloured Advisory Council in protest against apartheid laws.

The council was created in 1948 but it split the coloured community on the question of whether to serve on it.

But the boycotters won the day with the aid of the first apartheid laws of the Malan Government.
Students to play part in Soweto plan

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

SOWETO students are to be invited to help draft a constitution for the newly-formed Ratepayers' Association, the chairman of the association, Mr Peter Lengene, said yesterday.

"We will not do anything without consulting the students," Mr Lengene said.

The association was launched in Soweto on Saturday, the day after the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council from which Mr Lengene resigned three weeks ago.

Although membership is open to people over 18, Mr Lengene said this would not affect students: "I am sure they would also like to contribute."

Mr Lengene, a former "Mayor" of Soweto said his association did not anticipate any hostility from students.

"We have not drafted our constitution and we are going to ask students to help us draft it. We need their support and we want them to be involved."

He said he had not yet contacted the Soweto Students' Representative Council to invite them to help draft the constitution, but the few students he had spoken to were in favour of the idea.

As one of its major aims, the association would strive for municipal powers. "We will not have anything to do with the West Rand Administration Board," Mr Lengene said.

Meanwhile, the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, has denied reports that his church had been approached by the SSRG for the use of St Mary's Cathedral for a memorial service on June 16. The Very Rev. S. Nkone said the Cathedral had its own programme for June 16.
Soweto/7/17
students aid needy

Staff-Reporter

THE Comrade Aid Movement, an organisation launched recently by Soweto high school students, yesterday began its programme to assist families hit hard by last June's unrest.

Members of the organisation yesterday distributed parcels of groceries and rent money to some families.

Among those visited were Mrs Eremmiah Mankal, the 73-year-old Mimo Hope widow whose three sons, Gideon, 39, Arhur, 26, and Benjamin, 23, were killed during the disturbances. Mrs Mankal has been living on her pension and help from her son-in-law.

"I wonder why some people are against the students. Look at the things they do for people," said Mrs Mankal.

The students said they were prompted by the plight of the families who were the hardest hit by the unrest.

"We call upon the members of the community to give as much as they can to assist these suffering people," said one of the students.

He added: "We want to prove we will not be divided by the Vorster regime."
Why I can’t work with Wrab – Peter Lengene

FORMER Soweto “mayor” Mr Peter Lengene told the Sunday Express yesterday why he had finally given up all hope of working with Mr Manie Mulder’s West Rand Administration Board.

He has also resigned from the Urban Bantu Council because of Wrab, and yesterday he wrote out his reasons in full.

His statement is headed simply “Reasons for resignation” and starts with a claim that Wrab has continued to victimise him.

“Wrab police called at my house at 4.48am to pick me up, together with my children. I have not been given any explanation for this.”

“Wrab has also complained to the SAP at Protea that I have told the people of Soweto not to pay the recent rent increases (now suspended temporarily) and the SAP has questioned me about this.”

Mr Lengene claims that Wrab chairman Manie Mulder told the Press that the Soweto UBC had approved the 1977-78 Wrab estimates — “but the estimates were never considered by the UBC”.

He said the proposed rent increases in the estimates were not referred to the UBC for consideration.

The increases were announced before they were gazetted. “The people started asking why the rents were being increased when they had not been told about it.”

On Soweto’s “home-ownership” scheme, Mr Lengene said: “Houses which were built many years ago for R600 are now being sold in Soweto for R1,900 — and the UBC has not been told about this officially, or allowed to discuss this matter.

“We cannot understand why these houses should cost R1,300.”

Mr Lengene ends his statement saying: “There are many other reasons (why I cannot work with Wrab any longer) which I have not set down.

“But as a responsible and peace-loving person, I would like all the people of Johannesburg to look into what I have outlined to see how they can help the people of Soweto — particularly in the event of the Government going ahead with the rent increases.”
Soweto's inflation rate is the fastest

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS
Industrial Editor

From November, 1976, to the end of May this year, the inflation rate in Soweto would have been almost double that of the rest of the country — but for the postponement of the proposed rent increases.

This is based on a comparison of the escalating minimum budget requirements of a Soweto household of five, calculated by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, and the general rate of inflation measured by the consumer price index.

The Soweto household's minimum monthly budget by the end of May is estimated at R157 — an increase of 14.5 per cent on November last year.

By comparison, the consumer price index for the same period, assuming the rise this month is about 1.6 per cent, would be about 8.1 per cent.

However, the Soweto figures include the proposed 44.4 per cent increase in house rentals, which have been postponed for a month. Eliminating this from the budget estimates reduces the inflation rate by about 5.5 per cent. This still means costs in Soweto are rising at a significantly faster rate than in the rest of the country.

Apart from any rental increase which may eventually be imposed, the rapidly rising costs for Soweto residents can be attributed to increased rail fares, increased direct and indirect taxation and reduced subsidies, particularly for basic foodstuffs.

Based on the most optimistic forecasts, Soweto residents may face an inflation rate this year of at least 18 per cent. For the country as a whole, an inflation rate of about 11.1 per cent is forecast for 1977. This is the same rate as last year.

Wage increases to the Blacks have, in the past, been able to more than compensate for escalating costs. But it is generally agreed that this has mainly been achieved without a corresponding improvement in productivity.
Staff Reporter

THE SOWETO Urban Bantu Council yesterday agreed to meet the Soweto SRC to discuss a call by the students for all councillors to resign.

The decision follows an 'ultimatum' from the SRC to the councillors to resign by Thursday. The ultimatum was preceded by visits to some councillors by student leaders.

The UBC-student meeting is scheduled to take place on Wednesday at the UBC chambers. The invitation was issued to the students after a UBC meeting yesterday.

The chairman of the UBC, Mr. David Theohadi, is on a tour of the United States at present.

The vice-chairman, Mr. T. J. Makhaya, appealed to newsmen not to write reports which might aggravate the already strained relations between the two parties.

Student militants have attacked the UBC as a puppet body and accused it of colluding with the West Rand Administration Board to raise site rentals in Soweto.

Before leaving for the United States, Mr. Theohadi denied that the UBC had agreed to the increases.

Mr. Makhaya yesterday guaranteed no student leaders would be arrested at Wednesday's meeting.

Student leaders were yesterday cautious in their response to the invitation. A Press statement is expected today.
Electricity for houses in Soweto

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

Whether there has been any delay in the implementation of the project to provide electricity for homes in Soweto; if so, (a) what is the cause of the delay and (b) when is it expected that it will be overcome.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT replied:

Although the project had been under consideration in principle, final consideration of particulars thereof is subject to acceptable financial terms and to consultation with the Urban Bantu Council concerned as the Bantu residents will be required to meet obligations in respect of the scheme. In view of the foregoing it cannot be indicated when finality will be reached.

Mr. J. J. VILONEL: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister’s reply—which concerns a donation—could the hon. the Minister say whether the group of companies or persons making the donations do it purely out of goodwill and the goodness of their hearts, or does the donation have to be repaid at set times by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board or ultimately the Bantu, so that the donors do not stand to lose a cent? What is the position?

Mr. Speaker: The question put by the hon. member deals with important matters and I advise him rather to place the question on the Order Paper.
Horsemen rode slap into a Wrab mix-up

By HELEN ZILLE

An administrative mix-up by the West Rand Administration Board turned a Soweto fund-raising tour by the Drakensberg Singing Horsemen into a financial disaster.

They were left R20,000 in the red and forced to abandon their dream of building an African choir school in KwaZulu.

This claim was made by Mr John Tungay, founder of the Singing Horsemen, shortly after he withdrew a civil claim against Wrab for R30,000 damages suffered through an "administrative slip-up" during a concert tour in June, 1975.

Mr Tungay said he was forced to withdraw the action because of the escalating costs of the case.

Speaking from his Drakensberg home yesterday, Mr Tungay told of the Soweto tour the young acrobatic singing riders had planned to finance the building of an African children's choir school in KwaZulu.

The tour ended in disaster because the Wrab had double-booked the stadium at which the two main shows were to be held.

"First we had to give way to a boxing fixture and then to a soccer match. Instead of raising R25,000, we ended up R20,000 in the red," Mr Tungay said.

Mr Tungay said he estimated the damages were at least R30,000. "It cost us R5000 to bring the boys, horses and equipment to Soweto, and from the three shows at Jabulani and Dobsonville stadiums, we expected to make at least R25,000 for the African school," he said.

Speaking about the "nightmare tour" for which 19 boys gave up their June holidays in 1975, Mr Tungay said: "We had booked the Jabulani stadium for the Friday night. When we arrived, there was a huge steel boxing ring in the middle for an international boxing fixture that night. We were told there would be a riot if we removed it, so we had to cancel our show."

The next night, when the team arrived for their show at the Dobsonville stadium, they found a soccer match was due to take place. "That was the end of that show as well. We had to scrap Monday's show because it would have been useless trying to get a tour going on a Monday night," he said.

Mr Tungay said he had to sell the horse trailer of the Singing Horsemen to pay the costs of the tour and the action against Wrab.

"But when we arrived at Pretoria for the tour last Friday, we heard there was no judge available to hear us. This could have gone on for several days at over R1,000 per day. We could not afford this amount," he said.
Cost holds back light in Soweto

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — Running costs of the proposed electrification scheme for Soweto are holding up the plan, says the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

He said this in the Assembly yesterday when questioned on whether there had been delay in proceeding with the project.

Answering Mr Gordon Waddell (FRP, Johannesburg North), Mr Botha confirmed the scheme had been under consideration in principle, but added: “Final consideration of particulars of the project is subject to acceptable financial terms and to consultation with the urban Bantu council concerned.”

“OBLIGATIONS”

This was because the black residents would be required to meet “obligations” in respect of the scheme.

Because of these facts, he could not indicate when finality on the scheme would be reached.

Mr Waddell later expressed concern that the Minister could not indicate when finality would be reached on the scheme.

“It is public knowledge that a consortium of banks has indicated they would provide the finance required for the initial period, subject to certain guarantees from the Government,” he said.

SUBSTITUTION

It was difficult to visualise what obligations the Minister had in mind for Soweto residents other than meeting their electricity bills, Mr Waddell added.

“Too great an extent the electricity bills would simply be a substitution for residents’ present expenditure on coal, paraffin, kerosene or other substitutes for electricity.”

“It is hoped the Minister’s reply is not indicative of any attempt to stall on what is a burning and fundamental issue and that the Government is treating the matter as one of utmost urgency,” Mr Waddell said.
The day after Sharpeville in 1961, an angry crowd of 300,000 blacks swarmed around Mr John Knoetze's van in the Vaal Triangle. He talked to them and even the angriest elements, satisfied by what he had said, dispersed. Now director of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Affairs Administration Board, he has the same philosophy of putting all his cards on the table in his dealings with blacks — with striking results.

Man with a way
—in the townships

Michael Crooks

It was a wild crowd that seethed around Mr John Knoetze's van in March 1961 when he stopped in the black township of Bophelong, outside Vanderbijlpark.

The day before, fateful shots had been fired at neighbouring Sharpeville, shots which had left numerous blacks dead and which had drawn the condemnation of the world for South Africa.

He was a solitary white man in a sea of blacks as he stepped out and began to speak.

Forty-five minutes later he was through and the crowd dispersed, even the angriest elements satisfied by what he had said, and a potential powderkeg had been defused.

"Perhaps it was risky, but there were many of my black friends in the crowd," says Mr Knoetze.

Mr John Knoetze
now director of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Affairs Administration Board

Today the same willingness to play all the cards on the table is the attitude of the board, and it has produced striking results.

During the countrywide unrest last year, the Vaal Triangle, with its 300,000 blacks, was practically unaffected, apart from one or two isolated incidents.

In fact, troublemakers who arrived in Sebokeng, the area's biggest township, intent on rousing the residents, got a fine in their collective ear.

Rentals

They were thoroughly briefed, bundled back into their cars and sent packing, with threats of more vigorous receptions if they returned.

And now, while the rest of the Reef finds bitter opposition from blacks for the increases in housing rentals, the Vaal Triangle blacks have accepted them willingly.

In fact, the increases were already approved by black representatives last December, and should have been introduced in April, but the board decided to step them up only from July.

"We put their acceptance down to our philosophy of constant consultation with black leaders and representative bodies," says Mr Knoetze.

"During the unrest period, we never pulled our staff out of the townships, because we felt it was important for the residents to see that life was going on as usual, and not falling apart the way it was elsewhere."

The consultations to which Mr Knoetze refers are held at regular intervals with the Urban Bantu Council of Sharpeville, the advisory boards of the other townships, and a selection of "invited tenants."

"I don't think the people regard these representatives as a lot of Uncle Toms. The stability of the area would be affected if the people felt they were not being adequately represented.

Stability

"And the labour force here is particularly stable. There are 169,000 people, 136,000 of them in employment and the current unemployment figure here is less than 3 percent."

"Further proof of the stability is the willingness of building societies to make money available for the building of black homes in the Vaal Triangle — R1.2 million has already been approved—which shows a measure of confidence from them."

"We believe the black man should become a homeowner and be allowed to make decisions about his own welfare."

"For instance, with the rental increases, we had lengthy consultations with various black representatives and some of them even wanted the increases to be higher, because they wanted higher school fees."

The increases range from about R3.76 to R4.55 a month and the highest rental payable will be R17.05. Mr Knoetze's board also believes in moving away from subsidies. The Vaal Board started as one of the poorest in the country but by a policy of "self-generating economic revival" it has succeeded in becoming financially sound.

Explanation

This policy means that money is advanced by the board for various projects, and as soon as it is repaid it is immediately made available again to others, and those who have made the loans are encouraged to repay as quickly as possible to allow the newcomer his "bite at the cherry."

But the most convincing explanation for the area's steady advancement is still the readiness to put around a table and argue the issues with the black people themselves.

"Only in this way can they feel they are having a hand in the shaping of their futures," says Mr Knoetze.
Students warned on death threats

By EMILIA IAROSCHEK

Death threats have allegedly been made against senator Ur...

...and de-

2 000 people think they can take a shot. And 2 000 people think they can take a shot.

An arrest a.

Just extended.

Two Mozambican mothers were killed.

Nearly all 3 000 had been registered. 24.

The whole law into their own hands.

The whole law into their own hands.

We will not disobey students of any other section of the community.

We will not disobey students of any other section of the community.

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But last night Brigadier Visser said the police

Thursday.

By noon today, Brigadier Visser was told

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But last night Brigadier Visser said the police
"I once again earnestly appeal to the community to approach problems in a calm and civilised manner."

The students whose release is demanded are Thabo Ernest Ndabeni and Jefferson Khotso who were arrested at the UBC chambers on May 5.

The threats were allegedly made to a seven-member delegation of the UBC who met five representatives of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) at Madibane High School in Diepkloof, Soweto yesterday.

Brigadier Visser said: "Immediately after the meeting three UBC men—Mr T. J. Makhaya, Mr Richard Mpophya and Mr Mutia—came to me to discuss the release of the two students."

"They said they were threatened that their houses would be burnt down, and that they and their families would be killed unless the demands were met.

"I put the case in detail to my headquarters and it was decided that an investigation into charges against the two students should be finalised without delay."

"The two students will appear in court on Friday. It appears the UBC was blamed for the students' arrest. But the UBC members were not aware of the arrests at that time. These men certainly can't be held responsible."

Brigadier Visser was told of the death threats after the meeting between the SSRC and the UBC ended in disarray when the students reiterated their demands that councillors should resign by midnight on Friday.

Sapa reported that the meeting was called by the UBC to discuss the students' demands, which included charges of inefficiency and the release of the two students.

Members of the SSRC who attended the meeting said there could be no dialogue until their colleagues were released.

They said they had expected the two students to be at the meeting.

Mr Makhaya, vice-chairman of the UBC, who headed the delegation to see Brigadier Visser, said they were told the students were being held under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act.

The number of strikers apparently reached 4,000 but by about 28 December some 1,500 had returned to work in small groups. After heavy rains had destroyed their shelters it appears that the remainder also returned to their hostels. 26.
In 1884, after several police attacks, the I Ngho were killed. In 1886, they expelled the Chief of the I Ngho. They were usually attacked by the British. In 1893, the I Ngho, who were also instrumental in the defense of the Mafa and Littakota, were killed. In 1896, they played a key role in the defence of the Mafa and Littakota. In 1878 the Kaffirs, Kaffirs who are under the control of the Chief, served alongside the British and were instrumental in their successes.

The I Ngho were one of the first to UTO's to maintain their political, social and economic structures. A fateful decision indeed.

As mentioned, the British, ultimately shared the white-chiefs' views on the Kaffirs, who were seen as a threat to the stability of the colony. The Kaffirs were perceived as a constant threat to the white population and were seen as subservient to the British. The British thus sought to justify their actions and to maintain control over the Kaffirs. The British were seen as the protectors of the white population and were perceived as being more efficient and effective in the management of the Kaffirs. This view was reinforced by the experiences of the British during their conquest of the Kaffirs. The British were seen as being more capable of managing the Kaffirs, and they were able to do so more effectively than the Kaffirs themselves.
Housing: WRAB impotent, says Moss

Pretoria Bureau

The Bantu Affairs Administration Boards had failed dismally in providing housing for the black residents of urban areas, Mr Sam Moss (PRP, Parktown), said in the Transvaal Provincial Council yesterday.

They had failed both the township residents and South Africa itself, he said, and the country would pay a heavy penalty unless stable township community conditions were achieved.

Mr. Moss was speaking on the Division of Land Draft Ordinance, which seeks to streamline the transfer of land to the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards with the object of promoting house building.

FRUITLESS

The aim of the ordinance was welcomed, he said, but in the case of the West Rand Board it would be fruitless. This board had shown itself to be impotent in providing housing, and with other boards was an embarrassment to the Government.

What was needed if the boards were to fulfill their function as local authorities, was the necessary financial resources. Clearly shaken by the views expressed by Mr. Moss, for whom members of the Executive Council have expressed high regard, Mr Danie Hough, the member of the Executive Council in charge of Local Government, came to the defence of the boards.

He had no figures to quote on their behalf, he said, but he had seen what they had achieved in the four years since their establishment. They had done phenomenal work, he said, and South Africa was indebted to them.

* * *

Since drive-in cinemas had been hit by TV, they should be given the right to decide whether or not to admit other races, the PRP leader in the council, Mr. Alf Widman, said.

He was speaking on an ordinance which seeks to give the Administrator the right to amend the conditions under which drive-in cinemas were established.

Mr. Hough said the reason for the measure was that "changed circumstances and other sound reasons" could make it necessary for the conditions to be amended.

Mr. Widman said this did not answer the basic question of what sort of amendments were envisaged.
Education drive in Soweto

Millions for schools

Multimillion rand plans to improve education in Soweto are about to get under way, with schools being built for thousands of children.

The plans also include a concerted effort for major improvements to teaching, training and the quality of teaching in the township.

Regional director of education for Soweto, Mr Jaap Strydom, today announced that:

- Loans totalling R1 million had been granted to his department and would be used to build about 10 schools which would accommodate between 6000 and 7000 children. An immediate start was being made on the first of these schools.
- The government was to build five senior secondary schools in Soweto over a period of four years starting next year. This would effectively increase senior secondary school facilities in the township by about 50 percent.
- A large industrial training centre was to be built in the Diepholz area and would be larger than two existing centres in Soweto.

Breakthrough

Mr Strydom said a major breakthrough had been achieved in setting plans in motion to build the schools. The schools would bring immediate relief to the large backlog his department faced, but in the long run many more schools would have to be built.

He paid tribute to the State Teach fund for the many schools which it had helped build.

He stressed that much was to be done to improve quality of teacher training and mentioned the large teachers training college to be built in Soweto.

In addition, about 2000 Soweto teachers had enrolled in a special adult education programme to pass matric. It was hoped that within the next five years all Soweto teachers who needed to, would have taken this course.

Four schools

Schools which Mr Strydom's department is to start building immediately are:

- The Nkama Junior Secondary School in Diepholz.
- The Zondo Junior Secondary School in Zone da.
- The Dobsonville Xhosa Junior Secondary School.
- The Mlanzi Lower Primary School.

Mr Strydom said these schools and others to be built by his department would be provided with modern equipment.
When the liquor runs out

The 1971 Bantu Affairs Administration Act decreed that the 22 newly up administration boards would have no self-financing. Few people believed they would ever make ends meet. The 1977/78 budget of the West Administration Board (Wrab) is similar to go by, the fears were more justified. The Wrab is expecting a 15m deficit on a total budget of 5m.

The financial strains of the boards will be a prime problem which government's interdepartmental committee, set up after the recent Soweto rent protests, have to tackle.

Wраб's financial position has been deteriorating steadily. In 1975/76 it owed a deficit of R392600. For 1977/78 it expects the figure to be R33m, and then, of course, there's this year's projected R9m.

One of the main reasons, of course, is the destruction of the bottle stores and rathars last year. When the board's accounts for 1976/77 are published, issues from liquor are expected to be down a drop from a projected R42m to R2m. The anticipated overall Wраб deficit of R1.5m thus turned out as R7.3m. The hope for revenue in the new budget is R29m.

This will mean that liquor's total contribution to Wраб revenues will have dropped from 56% to 47%.

Wраб's two other main sources of income are contributions from employers under the Contributions in Respect of Bantu Labour Act, and rents. Wраб has become increasingly dependent on rents — they contributed about 3% of total income in 1975/76 and are expected to make up 34% this year. Employee contributions have been rising slightly as a proportion of revenues but not at only 18%.

So it's a fair bet that one option which the committee will consider is raising the employer contribution. A hike in contributions would have to be fairly hefty if it was to solve the Wраб's cash problem.

Wраб's financial planners obviously did not take the rent hikes in mind when they worked up their estimates. If the suspension of the hikes is made permanent (or their reduction) a lot more than the expected R9m deficit would have to be added.

Contributions from employers (at R8.8m) would have to double, at the very least. This is hardly likely to win government ends in business circles. Even now any employers baulk at contributing to boards, which they consider insufficient, and which they know are loaded by Africans. Employers can therefore be expected to resist repeated increases in their contributions.

It would be folly to try to raise more money through liquor sales. These already cause intense bitterness among Soweto youth and have destructive impact on the community.

Soweto headmaster and Urban Foundation man Legau Mathabathile tells the FM that if "the only way to get revenue is to make people drunk and then use their money to improve their lot then the Wраб runs Soweto immorally". Pupils at Orlando High School told the FM this week that the re-building of the Soweto liquor outlets (FM April 29) meant that "the government is re-building the weapon that has demoralised our people."

The interdepartmental committee will have to look elsewhere if it wants a viable long-term solution for the financing of the township. The obvious answer is to end the Board's dependence on those limited sources of funds.

The Wраб's plight shows graphically that the only way to meet the problem is to grant the boards money from the State's own coffers. If this is not done, they are obviously condemned to indefinite penury — and it will be the people of Soweto who will bear the brunt through rent hikes and the like.

Better still, of course, would be to scrap the boards completely and allow Soweto citizens to run their own lives through their own city council — with financial assistance from the State. After all, the State already subsidises both Bantu and provincial councils.
Soweto official speaks of threats

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Sipho Motha, a member of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council who resigned on Wednesday, referred in a statement explaining the move yesterday to death threats allegedly issued to UBC members who met a Soweto Students' Representative Council delegation.

The alleged threats were that councillors' homes would be set on fire and they and their families killed unless two detained Soweto students were released by police.

"Yesterday I found my wife and kids miserable after they heard the news over the radio about the threat on the lives of UBC members," Mr Motha said.

"If it was not for the safety of my family, I would still be a member. We have done our best as an advisory body. I don't regret having resigned. My mind will have peace."

A UBC statement issued yesterday by the deputy chairman, Mr T J Makhaya, said the student ultimatum to secure the release of the detained students had put the UBC "in a difficult position". But it called for further meetings between the SRC and the UBC.

At the meeting between the students and the UBC delegation Wednesday the councillors were given an ultimatum to resign by midnight tonight. — Sapa
UBC man quits over threats

Staff Reporter

MR SIPHO MOTAHA yesterday resigned from the Soweto Urban Bantu Council following pressure from Soweto students.

Nearly a quarter of UBC members have resigned since last June, which marked the start of a student campaign to destroy the council.

The Soweto SRC has given the remaining UBC members an ultimatum to resign by midnight tonight.

In a statement explaining his resignation, Mr Mota referred to death threats allegedly made to UBC members by the SRC — unless the UBC secured the release of two student detainees by noon yesterday.

"If it wasn't for the safety of my family, I'd still be a member," he said.

But yesterday the SSSC denied that death threats had been made.

Mr Sechaba Montsi, chairman of the SSSC, in denying that threats had been made, said: "We are merely helping our parents and a body they think is toothless. This does not mean we hate the councillors. We still respect them and will still support those who own businesses," he said.

A UBC statement released yesterday by the deputy chairman, Mr T. J. Makaya, said the student ultimatum to secure the release of the detainees had put the UBC in a "very difficult position."

But it added: "The UBC feels there should be further communication between the SSSC and the UBC."

In the past fortnight Mr Peter Lengene, a former UBC chairman, and Mr Mota have resigned. Seven members resigned between June 18 last year and the end of the year.

There are a total of 41 members on the UBC.

Meanwhile, representatives of students at Soweto secondary and high schools held secret talks with the SSSC yesterday as three more schools joined Orlando High students in their boycott of Bantu Education.

The three supporting Orlando High are their neighbours, Luthembe, Selekela, and Dladi Junior Secondary School and Tladi Junior School.

Police in camouflage uniform and plainclothes kept a vigilant eye on most of Soweto's senior schools. Some of the schools held meetings but refused to give details to the Press.

Students at most schools visited said they were "waiting for the representatives from the SRC meeting" before deciding on any action.
Soweto offered R500-m-claim

Mr. Thebehlali, who is in California on a tour sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ International, said: "I must first report back to my council."

He said the offer was the result of a series of discussions he had with various people in America. If his council agreed to the terms of the offer, arrangements would have to be made with the South African Government because of the size of the loan.

Mr. Thebehlali admitted he was "absolutely jubilant" about the offer. "If the deal comes through, it will cover all services and make Soweto self-sufficient so that we no longer have to rely for income on rent and the sale of liquor."

AFRICAN LABOUR REPRESENTATION

Dudley Horner

Saldru Working Paper No. 3

Cape Town May 1976
Student demands rejected

At least two members of the Soweto Urban Council have rejected demands by the Students Representative Council that they should quit and others have said they will abide by the majority decision of the council.

All was reported quiet in Soweto this morning and most of the pupils at three Orlando schools, who have been boycotting classes returned to their studies this morning.

They had been protesting against Bantu Education. Pupils at Lefetse junior secondary school were the only ones maintaining the boycott.

They indicated this morning that they would return later in the day.

The students had demanded that the UBC should secure the release of two students detained by the police.

They gave the council until yesterday to produce the students failing which they required all the councillors to resign by midnight tonight.

One councillor, Mr. Stpho Motha, resigned yesterday but others are standing firm.

Cape Town May 1976
Lights plan for Soweto ‘not final’

A decision on the acceptance of the scheme to electrify Soweto, is still some months away as the West Rand Administration Board is still determining whether the scheme is financially viable.

This was said in an interview yesterday by the new chief director of WRAB, Mr Adriaan Stander.

He said the scheme involved a loan of R59 million and “you can’t enter frivolously into a project of this nature.”

Re-paying the money to the banks who offered the loan was the board’s main hurdle in accepting the scheme.

Electricity was important to Soweto’s community and WRAB was involved in research into the project, said Mr Stander.

The main problem facing the board now, was lack of money and it was inevitable that rents would have to be increased.

Another way the board could raise money would be by getting employers to subsidize housing, but he felt this was an unhealthy approach.

He said a better way would be for employers to pay blacks realistic wages so they could afford to pay higher rents.
'City life is hard for rural blacks'

Many blacks coming to cities have "great difficulty" in adapting to urban life, according to the new Chief Director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Adrian Standen.

Mr Standen, formerly director of administration at WRAB, took over from Mr J de Villiers, who has become the Johannesburg City Council's Staff Board Chairman.

"Urbanisation is a problematic condition of life. With them it is no less so," said Mr Standen.

He said for most of Soweto's residents acclimatising themselves to urban life was no problem as they had lived there all their lives, as had their parents before them, but he said there was a great influx of rural people.

Between April last year and this March, he said, there was an influx of 57,545 blacks into the Johannesburg area.

Many of the people who flocked to the towns were unsure of finding jobs.

"They come ill equipped in all respects," he said. "Soweto's community had "matured" and the urban councils and advisory boards had "served a good purpose."

"By now, however, I think the black people in our cities deserve a greater say in the affairs of their own towns."

There was a "fair certainty" blacks would get some form of local government legislation during the current parliamentary session, but he did not "know how much power would be entrusted to them."

**PATTERN**

Asked if this meant WRAB would be done away with, Mr Standen said: "The board will still be here. The pattern may change, but it's best not to say over much at this stage."

Mr Standen (66), who has spent most of his working life directing the affairs of blacks, through various positions on Reef town councils, said the main project facing him was to improve conditions for "the black people."

The board was hampered by lack of money and how to raise this was "the million dollar question."

"I suppose the (black) people will have to contribute a little more towards the services (rendered by the board)."

He agreed this would inevitably mean increased rents.
R500-m loan offered to Soweto

The Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — The chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr David Thebehali, has been made an offer of a loan of R500-million to cover the cost of services in the township.

Mr Thebehali, who is in California on a tour sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ International, confirmed that the offer had been made but would not say at what stage the offer had been made.

He would not disclose the kind of organisations that had made the offer, or give any details.

"I must first report back to my council," Mr Thebehali said.

The offer was the result of a series of discussions he had had with various people in America. He had to discuss the terms with his councillors and, if they agreed, arrangements would have to be made with the South African Government because of the size of the loan, he said.

Mr Thebehali admitted he was "absolutely jubilant" about the offer.

"This is the answer to Soweto's problems. We will be able to become a township in the true sense."

Mr Thebehali would not discuss the offer further. He plans to spend the next week touring and is due back in South Africa on May 21.
DEPARTMENT OF BANTOES ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 818
13 May 1977

CORRECTION NOTICE

The following correction shall be made to the Schedule 1 in Proclamation R. 267 of 1975, published in Government Gazette No. 431 on 19 November 1975:

Substitute the following for the Afrikaans text of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 23:

"(2) Op elke vergadering van 'n streek-overheid moet die voorstuur en die aanwesige lede die onderwerp mededeel wat bespreek gaan word. Met dien verstaan dat 'n lid op 'n gewone vergadering met die goedkeuring van die voorstuur die sake enkele die besluit van 'n streek-overheid se werkingstakte vir bespreek kan opper.

(File F56/12)

No. R. 823
13 May 1977

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS
AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1267, DATED 26 JULY 1968

1. Willem Adriana Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development,

(a) do hereby amend, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 38 (b) (a) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), and with the provisions of section 23 of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, by the substitution for paragraph 2 of the Schedule thereto of the following:

(2) The area in respect of which the Management Board of Selubeng has been established by Proclamation No. 65 of 1965, and which has been included in the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area, excluding the area which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area and inner hostel by Government Notice 823, dated 13 May 1977;

and

(b) hereby withdraw Government Notice R. 3773, dated 21 November 1969.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs,
(File A6/5/2/16)

DEPARTEMENET VAN BANTOE-ONTVIKKELING

No. R. 818
13 Mei 1977

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

Die volgende verbetering moet in die Byl en Vanname R. 267 van 1975, gepubliseer in Stadskr 1975, van 28 November 1975, aangebring word:

Vervang die Afrikaanse tekse van subregulase (2) van regulase 23 deur die volgende:

"(2) Op elke vergadering van 'n streek-overheid moet die voorstuur en die aanwesige lede die onderwerp mededeel wat bespreek gaan word. Met dien verstaan dat 'n lid op 'n gewone vergadering met die goedkeuring van die voorstuur die sake enkele die besluit van 'n streek-overheid se werkingstakte vir bespreek kan opper.

(Lêer F56/12)

No. R. 823
13 Mei 1977

REGULASIES BEWRYKENDE DIE BEHIP VAN EN TOEGEVOEGDE BANTOUBEERREDING EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEDE VESTIGING VAN GOEWELMENSKENNISGEWING R. 1267 VAN 26 JULIE 1968

1. Willem Adriana Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende name na die Minister van Bantu-ontvikkeling,

(a) wysig hierby kragtous die bewrykendende Minister wilke aan artikel 23 (8) (a) van die Bantoo (Stedelike) Konoldisasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met die betreklikheid van artikel 23 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), Gouwerembenkennisgeweing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, deur paragraaf 2 van die Byl en Vanname deur die volgende te vervang:

"2. Die gebied ten ooste waarvan die bestuursraad van Selubeng by Proklamasi No. 65 van 1965 ingestel is en wat ingestel is by die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesakeadministrasie, incluseer ondersoek die gebied wat by Gouwerembenkennisgeweing R. 823 van 13 Mei 1977 as Bantoegebied en Bantoe-huis bepaal en afgesonder is;"; en

(b) hierop kragtous Gouwerembenkennisgeweing R. 3773 van 21 November 1969.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A6/5/2/16)
No. 822

13 May 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE VAAL TRIANGLE AREA

(1) DESCRIPTION OF BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SUSPECTED

(2) DESCRIPTION OF BANTU HOSTEL SUSPECTED

I. Willem Adrian Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development—

(a) hereby describe, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 2 (1)(a) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area at Sebokeng, which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area in terms of section 2 (1)(a) and (b) of the said Act and hereby withdraw Government Notice 3237 dated 5 September 1969;

(b) hereby describe, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 2 (1)(b) of the above-mentioned Act, the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situated within the Bantu residential area referred to in paragraph (a) above, which has been defined and set apart as a hostel for Bantu men under section 2 (1)(b) of the above-mentioned Act.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

No. 822

13 Mei 1977

BANTOESAKIE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE VAAL DRIEHOEKgebied

(1) OMSKRYWING VAN BANTOEOOGEBIED GELEE TE SEBOKENG

(2) OMSKRYWING VAN BANTOETFHEUIS GELEE TE SEBOKENG

Ek, Willem Adrian Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesakte, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoeadministrasie en ontwikkeling—

(a) omskryf hierby kragters die bevoegdheid geneemde Minister vervul in artikel 2 (1)(a) van die Bantoesakte (Stadgebied), Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die grond, wou uitgeëis in die hierna geheen, geëëie deur die regegeneheid van die bantoesakte-administrasieraad vir die Vaaldriehoekgebied te Sebokeng, wat kragtens artikel 2 (1)(a) en (b) van geneemde Wet as 'n bantoesaktegebied bepaal en afgesonder is, en hierop hierby goewerenskennisgewee:

(b) omskryf hierby kragters die bevoegdheid geneemde Minister vervul in artikel 2 (1)(b) van geneemde Wet, die grond, wat in die Belede hierna uitgeëis, geëëie in die bantoesaktegebied bepaal in paragraaf (a) hierbo, wat kragtens artikel 2 (1)(b) van geneemde Wet as 'n tehuis vir Bantoeomraad bepaal en afgesonder is.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesakte.

G6 No. 571

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 13 MAY 1977

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, 1783,461 hectares in extent, known as Ongqoshalele, alias Loupolo 811-10 and Reclaim 535-IQ, situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area at Sebokeng, Transvaal, as shown on Diagram SG A3429/76 which has been approved by the Surveyor-General.

| 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,5 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,6 | 0,5 |

BYLAAS

In Sekere stuk grond, groot 1783,461 hektaar, bekend as Ongqoshalele, alias Loupolo 811-10 en Reclaim 535-IQ, situeer in die administrasiegebied van die Bantu-administrasieaad vir die Vaaldriehoekgebied te Sebokeng, Transvaal, wat gegee op Kaart LG A3429/76 wat deur die Landmekaer-disa goedkeur is.
Soweto crisis averted

A possible crisis in Soweto, which had been threatened for this weekend, has been averted.

Two Soweto students, arrested during unrest at the Soweto Urban Bantu Council (UBC) offices on May 3, and whose release had been demanded by the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SRC) were released yesterday.

Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Police Commissioner for Soweto, confirmed today that the two students had appeared in court and had been released on their own recognisances.

He said he was not expecting trouble in Soweto this weekend.

The Soweto SRC had previously threatened UBC members unless they resigned by midnight last night. But it is understood the threat was withdrawn until Monday when the UBC chairman, Mr. David Tshabalala, returns from a fund raising trip to the United States.
Blacks resent makgotla courts

By PATRICK LAURENCE

NOT one black voice was raised in favour of makgotla tribal courts when Urban Bantu Councils and Advisory Boards in Johannes burg and on the West Rand were consulted in March.

The inquiry was made to gauge black thinking on the Community Councils Bill tabled in Parliament last Friday. The Bill provides for legalising of makgotla courts.

Among officials at the meeting were Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, (Wrab), Mr F B. du Randt, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, and Brigadier Jan Visser, Soweto police chief.

Mr Richard Maponya, of the Soweto UBC, said: "I oppose any form of community guards and quote the example of old Sophiatown where similar organisations got out of hand and were used for personal gain."
Dad?

Beauty's seen you any of

Have
school pupil Alloysius Tshimbe, 19 and his school-going brother and two sisters.

The startling indication is that in most African urban townships in South Africa to-day, there probably are more families without husbands and fathers than there are with them.

This is an unscientific statement. There are no official statistics, it seems, to support it. But it is a fact that today the missing father syndrome is one of the biggest problems faced by Black social workers and school principals in urban areas.

And it is a fact that the lack of a responsible father in the home is one of the many major handicaps suffered by Black students.

I came across this phenomenon at first-hand recently while interviewing high school pupils at Soweto's Orlando High School.

Of 15 teenagers interviewed at random, 11 came from fatherless homes.

Job applications taken at random from a batch of applications for aid from the Rand Bursary Fund, nine were from pupils whose mothers are the sole breadwinners.

Where's your father? "He was in prison the last time we heard of him but we don't know where he is today." A 19-year-old boy.

Where's your father? "He was killed by tsotis." A 19-year-old boy.

HARRY MAKUBIRE


Teachers tell you that in an overwhelming number of cases the father had never lived in the home, or had deserted the family while the children were very young.

Two veteran social workers who have probed the missing father syndrome are Mr Joe Sibiya of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, and Mr Harry Makubire of the South African Council of Churches.

Says Makubire: "There are certain underlying factors which are in part or wholly responsible for this situation.

The main factors, he says, are these:

• Sexual permissiveness
• The migrant worker system
• The shattering effect of the apartheid system on a Black man's dignity and self-esteem
• The abandoning of tribal customs in urban areas.

Then, say these two social workers, there is the housing problem. With lots 20 years long in some areas, many young fathers see no end to the tunnel and in their despair quit the families they have started.

As Sibiya puts it: "Who wants to live with one's in-laws for the rest of one's life?"

To an African child and its mother, the absence of a father complicates an already difficult position in life. The breadwinning mother tends to work long hours for little reward, leaving her children to face the hazards of the township with no adult control until well into the evening.

Social workers and teachers blame this situation for the increasing incidence of girls between the ages of 15 and 19 falling pregnant - and boys getting involved with tsotis gangs.

I have come across many instances of African mothers earning less than R60 a month supporting three or four school-going children.

In other cases, also prevalent, a grandmother or aunt is forced to assume this responsibility, because neither of the children's parents are living in the home.

All of which prompts social worker Joe Sibiya to comment: "It is time the authorities reacted to the fact that family life in many African townships is fast becoming matriarchal. The only hope thing to do is to uplift the status of the work-

JOE SIBIYA

HARRY MAKUBIRE

findings are confirmed by social workers Harry Makubire and Joe Sibiya, who have seen at first hand the shattering effect of one-parent homes. The Rand Bursary Fund helps poverty-stricken Black students. Donations may be sent to PO Box 66, Orlando 1884, Transvaal.

"I must get a good matric and then train for a good job.

And then?

"Well, there's my mother and my brothers and sisters, I must help them. Look what you've done for me. For years she has got up at four in the morning to travel to her job. And she doesn't get home till seven or eight in the evening. Then she works in the house." In fact, I found, most fatherless African school children in their teens with working mothers assume domestic duties the thought of which would make the average White South African shudder.

Before settling down to homework between 8 pm and 9 pm - by candle light in overcrowded conditions - in many cases - they clean the home, wash clothes, iron and prepare the evening meal and tend to the needs of younger brothers and sisters.

As Clive McPhail, 16, says: "I want to help my people - the African people - and I'll do that later at the university. Right now I must help my mother toos. She's only looking after my sister and me but our granny as well. She's a great woman, my mother."

This year Clive and hundreds of other bright students in Soweto and other African townships became beneficiaries of the Rand Bursary Fund, founded almost 10 years ago.

Without the R60-a-year grant they would be forced to quit their education and join the massive queue of Black unemployed.

The biggest difficulty is money. Without public donations some of these bright scholars will be struck off the bursary list. The fund needs at least R30 000 this year. It is in a critical position adequately.

As South Africa's security experts have repeatedly pointed out, national security in this country depends largely on the strength and development of a Black middle class.

• Donations can be sent to the Rand Bursary Fund, PO Box 66, Orlando 1884, Transvaal.
Makgotla has big support, says Radebe

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE general secretary of the Soweto makgotla movement, Mr Letsela Radebe, yesterday claimed "mass support" for its system of tribal discipline.

Makgotla leaders have long campaigned for legal recognition of their tribal courts, which try and punish delinquents and criminals according to tribal law and custom.

The Community Councils Bill now before Parliament provides for the establishment of tribal courts, as defined in the Native Administration Act of 1927, in urban townships.

Mr Radebe, a member of the Soweto Urban Forum Council, said yesterday 6,000 paid-up members in Soweto operate on an organisation basis and need funds.

But, he added, backing for makgotla extended far beyond the "dedicated members" who paid the annual subscription of 50c a month.

Makgotla has three main strongholds in Soweto — Naledi, Mapetla Extension and Phiri — all predominantly Sotho-speaking areas on the western fringe of Soweto.

Prime targets for discipline by makgotla courts are youths whose parents have failed to take them in hand and who are in danger of drifting into delinquency.

Youths found guilty by court are usually sentenced to flogging, with two provisos — they must be under the age of 21 and they may not receive more than six strokes.

Mr Radebe denied that women were flogged by makgotla courts except in "small courts" not yet brought under the full control of the central organisation.

In terms of the new Bill, blacks may be authorised by the Minister to exercise powers beyond those presently exercised by makgotla courts.

They will assume the powers of chiefs and headmen, which include the power to fine offenders up to R40 and to sentence men under the age of 30 to corporal punishment.

But, in terms of the 1927 Act, which does not appear to limit the number of strokes, chiefs and headmen are empowered to hear cases under statutory and common law and not merely under tribal law.

Critics of the 1927 Act maintain that chiefs and headmen are seldom trained in law and thus cannot interpret or apply the law correctly.

Mr Radebe conceded that the critics had a point, but he felt that the danger of applying the law incorrectly could be avoided.

"Immediately the Community Councils Bill becomes law, we will have discussions with the West Rand Administration Board and officials of the Department of Bantu Administration," he said.

"We will be given legal men to help us. We must have trained legal men to guide us when it comes to applying the white man's law."

In a statement released yesterday, the Black People's Convention condemned the proposed Community councils as a stunt to lure blacks into participation on government-created platforms.
Electricity in Soweto

(1) Whether the cost of the project for supplying electricity in Soweto will be covered by a loan to be granted to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board by a consortium; if so,

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, this was proposed by the consortium of banks to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

(2) (a) (i) The exact amount has not as yet been determined finally by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board or the consortium, but, depending on the extent of the project, it may amount to in the region of R75,000,000.

(ii) 5 Years in terms of the proposal, commencing on completion of the project.

(b) 12% has been stipulated by the consortium, but this is subject to negotiations between the Treasury and the consortium.

(c) Before the matters referred to in replies (2)(a) and (b) in this connection have not been clarified, it is not possible to determine the exact amount payable by each household monthly per house for electricity consumption and for interest and redemption of the loan, also having regard to rising electricity tariffs.

(3) Yes, the consortium expects it. The position is that the consortium has offered to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board a short-term loan and has asked the State to guarantee this short-term loan but that the State should grant to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board a long-term loan at a reasonable interest to repay the short-term loan, while the redemption of the long-term loan to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board will then have to be borne by the electricity consumers over a long period.
Soweto rally cancelled

Staff Reporter
SOWETO police have cancelled a rally against Bophuthatswana independence which was to have been held at the Jabulani Amphitheatre tomorrow.

The rally was to have been addressed by the Bophuthatswana opposition leader, Chief Herman Maseloane.

Mr Elias Pilane, an organiser of the rally and a member of the Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly, said yesterday the police said the meeting had been cancelled because of Mr. Andrew Young's visit to South Africa.

He said the police had told him that because of Mr. Young's visit there might be disturbances during the meeting.
Woman appeals against eviction

Staff Reporter

A woman who lost her room at the Alexandra Women’s Hostel while being detained under the Terrorism Act has lodged an appeal to the hostel’s superintendent.

Miss Thandile Sithole was detained under Section Six of the Act on August 16, last year. She was released last Monday after 366 days in solitary confinement.

On her release she found a new tenant in her hostel room.

“I was shocked because when I was detained I had paid two months advance rent.

“And the superintendent would not accept rent which my cousin wanted to pay for me. She told my cousin the area manager had said my rent should not be accepted because my residential permit had been terminated,” Miss Sithole said.

Before her detention Miss Sithole was one of three delegates who presented a memorandum to the area manager on the lack of facilities at the hostel.

She is now staying with friends in Soweto.

When approached for comment Mr Wiels Botes, director of administration of the West Rand Administration Board, said the matter was “sub judice”.

He said Miss Sithole’s attorney had lodged an appeal with the superintendent. It would be heard next week, he added.

Mr G Wium, the Alexandra area manager, and Mrs Breedt, the hostel superintendent, said they were not allowed to make press statements.
Appeal by
SAR ends
bus run

Last year's

Request has been turned
down by the
authority.

On March 2, after years
of service, the bus run
between the two towns
was terminated.

In 10 years, the SAR
transported nearly 60,000
passengers.

The SAR, which has a
line between the towns,
was ordered to discontinue
its operations by the
National Transport
Commission.

The express service in
Bromont will stop on
May 30.

Shortly after the
establishment of the SAR
in 1924, the company
agreed to extend a line between
the two towns on condition
that the town of Bromont
would provide

The black line service
would have meant an
income of at least $57,000
a year for the town.

At present, the bus service
covers runs of a few
hundred thousand miles.
SOWETO lost nearly R4-million a year when the West Rand Administration Board took it over in 1973 — and it's never got it back.

This loss, which it could ill-afford, was the "subsidy" which Johannesburg pumped into the vast black complex through direct and indirect channels. The Government then decided that the city's administration — and its subsidy — should be cut off from Soweto. It did not provide an alternative source of income for WRAB when it took over.

When the Board took over the lives of well over one-million blacks, from Soweto to the far west Rand, it also gained R8.7-million from the surplus accounts of the various local authorities. Now, four years later, it is R9-million in the red. It was recently obliged to raise rents, in some cases by 80 per cent.

The rent increases were postponed after Soweto teetered on the brink of outright rejection of the move. The Board still does not have enough money to finance its obligations.

In addition to this, many of the services, such as refuse removal, have worsened. The housing programme is moribund and no more electricity has been installed since the Board took over. The situation was aggravated by last year's riots, which not only crippled the Board's main source of revenue, the beer halls.

Mr Sam Moss, who was chairman of the non-European Affairs Committee, which governed Soweto before the Board took over, recently described WRAB as "impotent" in the provincial council. He said it would not be able to fulfil its functions until it was given "financial resources".

He explained how Johannesburg was able to bolster its "daughter city".

"We used to supplement the Bantu Revenue Account. We had to, to give Soweto the barest minimum," he said. Mr Moss a Johannesburg councillor, and MPC for Paritait, was pushed off WRAB's executive last year.

"The city council's subsidy increased gradually each year and by 1975 it was nearly R3-million," he said. He estimated that at today's values the subsidy would be about R5-million — merely to provide the same support.

In addition to the direct subsidy, Johannesburg provided R1.2-million a year through the health vote. This figure would also have escalated, if only as a result of inflation.

Mr Moss revealed that the Council had battled against the Department of Bantu Administration in its efforts to provide higher standards for Soweto.

It also had a brush with the Administrator of the Transvaal on one occasion, when a rates increase was approved by the Administration on condition that none of the increase went to Soweto.

"We felt that the ratepayers would gladly help Soweto, and I believe it was a contributory factor to the comparative peace there was in Soweto under our administration," said Mr Moss.

He added that although the continuation of the subsidy might have become a burden for Johannesburg, "ratespayers would not have objected, because they recognised that Soweto is part and parcel of Johannesburg. We don't sleep unless there's peace in Soweto."

This attitude was also displayed by Mr Patrick Lewis, Mr Moss's predecessor as chairman of the council's Non-European Affairs Committee.

In a paper delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1963, Mr Lewis said: "The deficits of the Bantu Revenue Account have been a cause of constant debate in the Council chamber, and in the last three budget debates, the rejection of the budget has been moved (by the Nationalists) unless the estimates were framed to make the account self-balancing, on the principle that the services provided should be limited to those for which the Bantu could afford to pay."

The contrary opinion is that until Bantu wages for the majority are truly economic, a measure of subsidisation will remain essential. Furthermore, it is a principle of modern government that the poorer section of the population should be assisted by the community as a whole."

As recently as last month, Dr Selma Browde, MPC for Roodepoort, attacked the Government in the Johannesburg Council chamber for not even allowing Soweto to become self-supporting. She also suggested that the city should resume the provision of services to Soweto and be paid for this by the Board, an effort to improve services and save the Board money.

"The Board has been given a brief that is impossible to execute," she said. She explained that the Board was denied rates income because of Government policy, which prohibits freehold and industrial development. She called on the Government to subsidise the Board as it does the Provincial Administration.

An indication of Johannesburg's concern for its poor relation is that a recommendation has been made to the management committee that it approach the Board in an effort to set up Soweto's own city centre.

This would save residents the expense of travelling to Johannesburg for their selective buying and enable the dormitory city to start paying its own way. The Government is also considering enlarging the scope...
Soweto; under a gloomy cloud, unless an alternative source of income can be found.

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

WRAB never started a single house

JOHANNESBURG earns R50-million from rates, 60% of this from the central business district. This is 28% of total income. Soweto earns nothing from rates and only R8.2-million from site rentals. This is about 34% of income.

- In 1969 Johannesburg earned R4.3-million from rents and spent R4.4-million on capital works. Last year the board earned R19.6-million from rents and spent R5-million on capital works.
- Since the board took over, 2,450 houses have been completed and another 977 are still in the pipeline. All these however, were part of the housing programme dating back to the Johannesburg City Council days — which means that WRAB has not initiated a single house.
One ray of hope

LEONARD MOSALA, until recently a leading member of Soweto's Urban Bantu Council, says: 1976 will go down in our history, like Sharpeville, as the year of the Soweto riots and child bloodshed. But in fact it was just another year of the spilling over of black grievances and discontent, as Sharpeville was.

As after Sharpeville, a lot of suggestions aimed at resolving the situation and avoiding a recurrence were made, but like then, very little attention was given to the real problem. It is true, there is now home ownership without forced removals — a step in the right direction — but for the rest, mere palliatives as worthless as the right to be appointed to certain advisory bodies, to use luxury trains and hotels, to use the same entrances as whites and such like things.

There's nothing to indicate that the political leadership is prepared to grant a new political dispensation to urban blacks, the backbone of the country's labour force and economic growth.

There has been the relaxation of the crushing influx legislation with its concomitant evils such as ejecting widows from houses — as if God sins against the South African by taking away the head of a black family.

Oddly enough, the only ray of hope — and at this point it is no more that a ray — is in the economic sector, the camp of the top business management.

In this camp there seems to be a preparedness to give blacks a very essential stake in the economic cake of the country through their labour share. The Afrikaner people used this route successfully but with a difference.

There is hope in the talk of an urban environmental renewal programme in the black areas, social commitment in housing, education, benefits, etc, to improve the very poor quality of life of black people that drove Soweto children and others to a suicidal confrontation with the established authority.

The present political situation shows two things brutally clearly: Namely that there will be no agreed political solution, and that blacks will not accept their position of permanent, enforced political subservience because from that position flows all their other problems.

Upon the shoulders of the business leadership, therefore, lies what might prove to be the only step that could ensure future security and stability.

They can move without ideological constraints, their efforts can be made immediately concrete and visible and in that way dispel historical mistrust of all white promises.

Will they take the chance? How quickly can they move?
JOYCE WARING, writer and wife of a former National Party Cabinet Minister.

Just under a year ago Soweto blew up. The reason given was that Afrikaners were being forced upon school children. Nonsense, of course. The reasons were in fact resentment because of poor housing, rising costs, all round, no home ownership, bureaucratic bigness, bad streets, no lights, toilets — African unrest and just “black politics.”

Where does Soweto and its black population stand today? Has there been any improvement?

JOYCE WARING... “We need a much faster rate of change.”

To some extent. Home ownership is back after 30 years of banishment — that was the stupidest act any government could have committed. A state in your home is a stake in your country. Well anyway it’s back.

Street lighting, an enormous project to cost R90-million plus, is already a committed act, and will hopefully be completed by 1980.

There is more consultation today with blacks and possibly more notice is being taken, via the recent Soweto rents issue, but in my opinion the improvement is small.

I would suggest that the black townships, Soweto included, should be handed over to completely black management boards. We should do away with the white boards and throw the responsibility at the blacks of becoming their own bureaucrats. Let them know what it’s all about and that it is no easy job.

There is a commission at the moment going into the question of passes, and while passes as such, will more than likely disappear, there will still be the need for permits. While there is a need to control workers — otherwise unemployment will be rife — please let it be less brutal.

Mixed sport and social contact across the colour line are definitely on the up and up.

The cost of living is disastrous, but this is a worldwide thing. Unfortunately the blacks, who are not represented on consumer boards, get the thick end of the stick on their already bowed shoulders.

Are things better?

Yes, to some extent, but with the clouds on our horizon fast looming blacker, South Africa will have to move at a much faster rate of change.
Basic grievances not yet solved

Looking at the situation in the Witwatersrand's black townships almost a year after the tragic events of June 1976, three thoughts are uppermost.

Firstly, that there have in fact been some changes for the better. The school language issue has been defused, homeland citizenship requirements have been waived in regard to the purchase of houses. Government and white public thinking on the need to improve the quality of life of the urban black community has shifted markedly in an enlightened direction.

Second: Despite all that has happened there is much that has not changed at all. True, home ownership is still a myth. Overcrowding bears witness to the chronic housing shortage. Pass law prosecutions still top the list of petty infringements. Identification remains an unachieved goal. Job reservation, wage discrimination and industrial colour bar weigh heavy upon the workers. Transportation inconveniences have not been solved.

Mr David Dalling, Progressive Reform Party MP for Sandton, says South Africa should not be lulled by the present apparent calm into a false sense of security. Basic grievances have not yet been solved, nor have they faded away. Black people in the urban areas are listening and watching.

CHANGE '77

Actual living conditions are no better. The Bantu Administration Boards, which hold all the power, are still all white. The Urban Bantu Councils, which have no power, are still all black.

Blunders continue to occur. The Soweto rent increases, insensitive in their timing, harsh in their motivation and expected to precipitate another unwarranted confrontation — which was halted none too soon.

The third observation, which looms dark and large, is the spectre of large scale unemployment which, at any time in any society is bad enough, but which in the given circumstances of a voiceless, voiceless, stakeless and impoverished society, is a virtual powder keg. White South Africa should not be lulled by the present apparent calm into a false sense of security. The basic grievances have not yet been solved, nor have they faded away.

While we whites argue among ourselves about the rights of black people in the urban areas, they are listening, watching — alternating despair with hope, hatred with friendship, understanding with bitterness.

How much more time must pass? How many more tragedies must be enacted, before these people are allowed to assume the responsibilities and privileges of what they really are — ordinary urban South Africans?
Five new schools planned for blacks

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The West Rand Bantu Administration Board yesterday decided to make available R200,000 for building schools in Soweto and its sister townships.

The second piece of good news for township residents is that the new rent increase will not come into operation next month.

The R200,000 will provide for the construction of five schools, according to a report presented at yesterday's board meeting, which newsmen were invited to attend.

The board chairman, Mr. Manie Mulder, said: "I want to emphasise that we attach great importance to education."

The money was part repayment of a R738,000 loan which the board gave the Department of Community Development in October 1975 for building schools.

"Instead of re-allocating the money to its coffers, the board decided to put it back into education — on the understanding that it would be repaid one day by Community Development."

The original loan was used to build seven schools and 30 classrooms.

A further R300,000 for schools is in the pipeline from the Department of Community Development.

As well as the money for schools, the board yesterday approved more than R51,000 for bursaries for black students.

In an interview after the meeting, the new chief director, Mr. A.H. Stander, said: "The new site rents will not be brought into effect until the interdepartmental committee has completed its investigation into alternative sources of revenue."

In a formal speech to the board, Mr. Stander appealed directly to newsmen not to make the board a "vehicle for attacks on the Government" — but to regard it as a local authority.

In his speech, Mr. Mulder announced that the board was about to launch an operation to clean up Soweto and its sister townships. It would appeal to the 'municipalities of Johannesburg and Roodepoort for help.

"We will complete the operation in two months if we are allowed to do so. Our services were interrupted by the riots last June," he said.
Express buses banned

Staff Reporter

BLACK commuters using an express bus service between Daveyton and Benoni will have to find alternative transport next week because of a ruling by the National Transport Commission.

Following an appeal by the Railways, the commission withdrew certificates allowing the Benoni Town Council to operate a four-bus express service at peak hours.

Permission for the service was granted 10 weeks ago by the Road Transportation Board.

Mrs Ela Till, a Benoni town councillor, said she objected strongly and would suggest that the council take the matter to the Transvaal Supreme Court.
ion fighter in shoot-out with police

by in a clash in Braamfontein on Monday night.
Brigadier J F L Engelbrecht, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said that shortly after midnight yesterday, detectives went to Normandy Court in Kerk Street, after receiving a tip-off that a black man with a gun was in a flat in the block.

As they approached the flat, a man opened the door, fired a shot at them, and slammed it shut.

Detectives returned fire through the door.

 Shortly afterwards, the man shouted to police that he was wounded.

When he opened the door, police found five other black men and two women who claimed they had been terrorised by the gunman.

During investigations into the faction fighting yesterday, police arrested several more Zulu men, but believe that many gang members are still at large. They have also confiscated four guns.

Conflict between the two rival factions is also believed to have been responsible for the death of a Zulu man in Parktown.

Nightwatchmen believe that the dispute began over land in KwaZulu several years ago and are convinced that members of the rival Mologa and Majola tribes are involved.

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Zulu fact

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

A ZULU faction fighter was wounded by police in a shoot-out in Johannesburg early yesterday morning and 11 others were held for questioning.

The wounded man is believed to be a member of one of the rival Zulu gangs who wounded four passers-
THE BREADLINE

Haggling over figures

There is a discrepancy between the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) Soweto household budget figures released at the end of last month and Household Subsistence Level (HSL) calculations published last week by Professor Johann Potgieter of the University of Port Elizabeth (UPE).

Potgieter put the African breadline at just over R130 a month in the major urban areas, and also suggested that the rate of increase was down on last year's. The JCC put the Soweto breadline for May at R152 per month, and calculated that it had risen by a staggering 10.3% between last November and February — the highest rise in six years. (FM April

Financial Mail May 27 1977
No. 912 27 May 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EAST RAND AREA.—DEFINITION OF KHUTSONG HOSTEL FOR BANTU WOMEN SITUATED AT GERMISTON

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs. (File AG/3/7/G6/1)

SCHEDULE

A hostel for Bantu women known as Khutsong Hostel, situated on the 20 acres and 38.239 square metres comprising 114 m x 52 m x 64 m x 61 m x 15 m, in the area known as Nphiwa within the Bantu residential area known as Katlehong at Germiston, Transvaal, as shown on Layout Plan L2K2, which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the East Rand Area at Germiston.

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LYNNE

Y Lyshoek as Bantuweeke bestaande by Khotong-hostel, geleë op setember 1965, groot 5 299 vierkante meter (vakkants 114 m x 52 m x 64 m x 61 m x 15 m), is die gebied bekend as Nphiwa binne die administratiewe gebied bekend as Katlehong te Germiston, Transvaal, soos gegee op Lisplaan L2K2, wat in die kantoor van die Sekretaris van Bantuweekadministrasie en ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en die Hoofkantoor van die Bantuweekadministrasiebestuur vir die Goeie-Randgebied te Germiston bewaar word.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunct-Minister van Bantuwek.
Mrs. H. SIZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

1. Whether the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board has called for tenders for the rebuilding of bottle stores and beer-halls in Soweto; if so, for how many buildings of each kind;

2. whether the Board consulted the Urban Bantu Council before calling for these tenders; if so, what was the view of the Council; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

1. No. The rebuilding and repairs are carried out by the Board's Department of Technical Services.

2. Falls away.
Electricity for Soweto

Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he has given his approval to the financial proposals put forward by a consortium of banks for supplying electricity to Soweto: if so on what date; if not, why not.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

As mentioned by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs in his press statement of 28 February 1977, I had already at that stage intervened in principle, subject to certain conditions, that the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board may accept a loan proposal made by a consortium of banks in respect of the extension of the electricity supply to Soweto.

This was subsequently confirmed with the Managing Director of the bank who will act as leader of the consortium of banks.

There are a number of issues which still have to be clarified before a loan agreement can be formalized. I would also refer the hon. member to the reply given by my colleague, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, to question No. 932 on 20 May 1977.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. member's reply, is he aware of anything, other than the formalities, which could be holding up this matter?

THE MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware that the matter is being held up. We are dealing with it in terms of my reply.

Mr. D. D. BAXTER: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. member's reply, could he advise the House whether a part of the conditions of the Government's approval of the loan by the consortium of banks has been that the normal tender procedures should be followed in regard to the installation of this supply of electricity?

THE MINISTER: The hon. member should put that question on the order paper. I shall deal with it then.
R212-m foreign loan to Soweto council planned

JOHANNESBURG.—The chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr D. N. Thebehali, said here yesterday on his return from the United States, that a loan of 250-million dollars (R212-million) was in the offing from a group of financiers based in the U.S. and Europe.

Mr Thebehali said UBC councillors were happy with his short initial report and had accepted the offer in principle.

He had been given three months to conclude documentation and approaches to guarantors to satisfy the donors. The loan, if approved, would be a long-term basis.

Soweto people would have to be informed. Their approval was important.

The loan would be used to offset the rent increase and dependency on revenue from liquor and beer sales. The balance would go into improving amenities such as recreation, roads, housing, shopping centres, small industrial and manufacturing facilities and communication.

RESIGNATIONS

The guarantors would be either government or banks, as was normal with such loans anywhere else in the world.

Mr Thebehali said he was not disturbed about resignations during his absence. Only three councillors had resigned. A report that Mr F. Mahlangu would resign was not true.

The UBC had been strengthened because it had never misrepresented or misled the people in Soweto.

"The UBC is, instead, trying its best to correct hardships and problems resulting from the administrative laws of the country."

Regarding the Soweto Students' Representative Council's demand for the resignation of the UBC, Mr Thebehali said the SSRC was not properly informed about what the UBC was doing.

The UBC had never interfered with Black political aspirations. It was not a pillar of apartheid and separate development.

The resignation of the UBC would not end apartheid.—Sapa.
UBC men won't be replaced

There will be no by-elections to replace Urban Bantu Councillors who resigned over the Soweto rents issue, the West Rand Bantu Administration Board's housing director, Mr M P Wishnach, said today.

Three councillors, Mr Sipho Motha, Mr Peter Lenje and Mr Siegfried Manthata, head of Soweto's mukgotla, have resigned.

Mr Wishnach said a general election for the UBC was scheduled for September and it was against current legislation to hold by-elections in the same year.

He said the election might not be held at all if legislation — due for its second parliamentary reading sometime this week — to give urban blacks more power was passed.

The legislation would form "community councils" and elections would be held in either October or November. A meeting of Soweto residents yesterday called on all UBC councillors to resign immediately.
Wrab firm —
Orlando shacks must go today

Staff Reporter
AN Orlando East Urban Bantu Council representative has promised to do “something startling” tomorrow—the first day after the West Rand Administration Board deadline for the residents to demolish backyard shacks.

The board has ordered residents to demolish the shacks by today—or face court action.

Mr. David Pooe, their representative, said: “It is unfortunate that Wrab should at this time threaten residents with court action and prosecution if they fail to demolish shacks and verandas.

“Orlando East was not of our creation. If we had had a say in the establishment of the township we would have advocated bigger houses.”

He invited a Rand Daily Mail reporter and photographer to an event tomorrow “that is going to startle even you”.

Mr. L. Mosala, a former UBC member, said the board had no right to order the shacks destroyed without consulting the UBC.

A spokesman from the director of housing's office said yesterday: “Mr. M. Malan, the director, said the structures do not comply with health regulations, and for this reason they must be destroyed. Other structures can be built, if they comply with regulations and are made of brick.”

Some residents said that they used the shacks, for their children, or the board’s waiting list for a house. Others said the shacks were for storing tools or study rooms for children.

Since last week’s ultimatum the “Mail” has interviewed 15 affected residents. Most said they were prepared to destroy the shacks if they were given alternative accommodation for the children using them.

Some are dependent on rental paid by shack dwellers.

There are often more than 10 people living in the two-roomed houses themselves.

Mrs. H. Malase, 64, said she had never known such ill-treatment.

“If the board had any love at heart for us, it would not treat us in such an inhuman manner.”

P.2
Crucial UBC talks today

Staff Reporter

TODAY'S meeting between a delegation of Soweto students and members of the UBC will decide the fate of the councillors still "clinging to their robes".

The meeting will be held at Sekano-Ntoana High School at 10 am.

The central issue will be the place of the UBC in the community.

The Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) has repeatedly called for the resignation of councillors from the "useless" organisation.

Mr Daniel Kibayi, acting secretary of the UBC, yesterday confirmed that only 30 of the original 41 members remained on the council.

Mr Sipho Motuba, who recently resigned from the UBC, yesterday said that today's meeting would decide the fate of councillors "still clinging to their robes".

However, he feared a deadlock between councillors and students.

Mr Sechaba Montsho, leader of the SSRC, said they were meeting councillors "as parents and not members of the UBC",
Leaders forced out by students

Soweto walkout

Top officials of the West Rand Administration Board held an emergency meeting today to discuss the collapse of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council.

Fourteen of the UBC members, including the chairman, Mr David Thebehali, announced their resignations last night following meetings with the Soweto Students Representative Council.

Announcing the resignations, Mr Thebehali said members had decided to quit because of spending unrest in the township.

Last week's rebellions brought the total number of UBC men who have quit to 23. There were 34 members of the council, but the attitude of the remaining 11 is unknown.

Those who resigned were: Mr Thebehali, Mr Richard Maponya, Mr T H Makuya, Mr F M Tabuenyane, Mr D D Rameni, Mr D Motsoana, Mr J M Leopo, Mr B A Makuya, Mr B C Mashaka, Mr M M Tshoko, Mr L Ratsho, Mr F Mahlangu, Mr E C Ngce and one member who did not wish to be identified.

New deal

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W A Cruywagen, told of the resignations said Soweto may not get another council.

He said: "There may be an increase in rent, but the people must be consulted."

"A decision will have to be made on whether an election on the old UBC basis should be held to fill the vacancies or whether the issue will stand over until the new dispensation can be introduced," Mr Cruywagen said in Cape Town.

He pointed out that it would take some time for regulations to be drafted before the Government Community Councils Bill — giving more direct powers to urban blacks — could be introduced.

Ineffective

The UBC resignations follow calls by the SRC for the council to dissolve. The students regard the council as an ineffective body.

Mr Thebehali said he had called on the remaining 11 members of the council to resign.

Mr Cruywagen said: "One can expect there would be something happening on the anniversary of the Soweto riots. But I know matters are in hand to defuse the situation through the influence of school principals, teachers, and other avenues."

Sounding disenchanted with the outgoing UBC, Mr Cruywagen said the UBC's delegation to the Government on the issue of increased rents recently had pleaded with him to give them more time to explain the proposed rent increases to their people, but only yesterday had he heard the UBC had done nothing further about the issue.

No US loan

The R217-million loan from America that Soweto UBC chairman Mr Thebehali had promised to the people of Soweto will not be forthcoming, Mr David Motsoana, one of the councillors who resigned from the UBC last night, said today.

He told The Star, Mr Thebehali had told councillors there was a choice of resigning, as the students demanded, — and losing the money.
Power vacuum in Soweto says head

There was a power vacuum in Soweto because of the resignation of Urban Bantu Council members, Mr. T.W. Kambule, principal of the Orlando High School, said yesterday.

He told students at the University of the Witwatersrand that the power of the students in the township had increased because of the resignations.

"The students are not committed to violence," he said, "but there are people who are prepared to use violence and this kind of confrontation often results in violence." The young people felt change was necessary and "they hold Soweto to ransom."

"They have taken the cudgels of change into their own hands."

Mr. Kambule added that pupils were determined to do away with Bantu education laws and to do more than their parents to correct the ills of society.

The June riots of last year had changed the pupils from fairly inhibited children to a mature, united group.

"But the students feel that if there were equal education for all, the Government would have to use all students to better effect and change will come peacefully," he said.

Today, reacting to an incident during a sod turning ceremony at Nemedi Junior School, Dingkloof, Mr. Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said members and officials of the board will no longer attend functions in black areas unless guaranteed programmes are adhered to.

This warning was given by Mr. Mulder after he had walked out of a sod turning ceremony, when student leader, Daniel Montsitsi, spoke.
Soweto councillors quit after call by students

Johannesburg. - Fourteen members of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council (UBC), including the chairman, Mr David Thebehali, have announced their resignations following meetings with the Soweto Students' Representative Council.

The resignations bring the total number of UBC men who have quit to 23. There were 34 members of the council but the attitude of the remaining 11 is unknown.

Top officials of the Western Rand Administration Board held an emergency meeting yesterday to discuss the collapse of the council.

The UBC resignations followed calls by the SRC for the council to dissolve. The students said they regarded the council as an ineffective body.

Mr Thebehali said he had called on the remaining 11 members to resign.

In Cape Town yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said it was a pity that members of the UBC had given in to pressure exerted on them by students.

Mr Cruywagen was reacting to the resignation of the 14 members of the council.

"As things stand at present I cannot see that the resignations will make any real difference. It would appear that in the circumstances the council does not have any meaningful role to play.

"At the same time I am aware of the problems facing these people and the pressures to which they are being subjected," he said. — Sapa.

It also seems clear that much of this doubt on Laden's part was caused by the thought the law must be bad and should be amended. But I do not think this law which is well known in the Transvaal is not practiced at all. Nature's way of doing things is not to transfer to farms where they were required, but unsuccessful.

Eastern Transvaal: 

1990 law. As he wrote to Hoggie, Nature Commissioner for the Native Commissioner for the Transvaal, Mr. Hoggie was beginning to have serious doubts about the efficacy of the pleaders. As a result of these obstacles, they were told by June of 1994,
Ryk swarte se dinge is plofbaar in Soweto

DIE plofbaar toestand wat onder swart studente in Soweto aan die ophou van Soweto bedank het, het mnr. Richard Maponya, invloedryke, ryk swart studente gesterrek.

Hy en sewentien ander van die 41 lede van die raad het van die bedankings van die vandagoekie hul bedankings ins. Manie Mulder, voor- sitter van die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasieraad, ingedien. Ander lede praat ook van bedank.

"Die was nie sommer druk van die studente se kant wat my lugaal besluit om te bedank nie," sê mnr. Maponya, "maar omdat ek nie van antwoordlik het dat vir verdere blouvergieting onder die swartmense nie. En iets is aan die ophou wat daartoe kan lei." Sy bedank het die gevolg na, "...en indringende samspreekings" met die studente en standleieder Daniel Moisit en sy komitee, sê mnr. Maponya.

Plofbaar

Ná die onlangs ondube oor hoër huurpris wat deur die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasieraad gehou is, het die Stedelijke Bantoe-raad deur ewewers van Soweto verkwa-lik omdat hulle nie sterker standpunt ingenomen het nie, sê mnr. Maponya. Dit is steeds die kern van die probleem.

"En die situasie het so plofbaar geword dat ek bewus is van die gevaar wat nou uit die smeeding kan voort- pruit. Die gevoel is allerweë dat die volwassenes nou ook saam met die studente gaan kant kies wanneer daar gekies moet word."

Mr. Richard Maponya, hy is bekomm- merd dat meer blou- vergieting in Soweto gaan kom en het om de rede as lid van die Stedelike Bantoe-raad van Soweto bedank, sê hy.

Oor die woeling onder stu- dente en wat hulle glo vir 16 Junie beplan, het 'n woord- voerder van die polisie gesê: "Allerlei gerugte doen die ronde, maar daar is niks-buit- tengewoon aan die gang nie."
New Soweto body seeks recognition

The Soweto Ratepayers' Association formed by former Urban Bantu Council member Mr Peter Lengene after the UBC collapse is to apply to the Transvaal Provincial Council for recognition as a municipality.

Mr Lengene said his organisation would work with the Soweto Students' Representative Council which caused the collapse of the UBC. His new organisation, he said, would have no dealings with the West Rand Administration Board.

Of the community council, which Bolt tenders introducing, Mr Lengene said, "We are going to organise the people of Soweto to boycott this council."

The association, he said, would be prepared to work with Mr Siegfried Maitland, leader of the Naledi Makgotla, who also intends running Soweto — if he joined the association.

The West Rand Administration Board is prepared to listen to the new association.

WRAB chief director, Mr A H Stander, said it clear today that by law, the board was tied to deal with one body — the UBC. However, he said it would consider groups which made approaches to it if they appeared to be interested in a sector of Soweto society.

Mr Lengene announced that students are to be invited to help draft a constitution for the association.

He has said that one of its major aims will be the attainment of full municipal powers for Soweto. According to one report, he said the SRA will "not have anything to do with the West Rand Administration Board."

Mr Stander felt it was possible that although the UBC had collapsed, there would still be contact between the board and people in Soweto.

"The consulting process will go on," he said. "The board knows who the 'leader figures' were and it was possible that it could consult them in the future," he said.
Come visit me, brigadier tells student leaders

Brigadier Jan Visser, head of Soweto police, said today he hopes there would be no riots on June 16, anniversary of last year's disturbances.

He told The Star: "I was confident the students would not start burning buildings and destroying property."

"We have gone a long way since last year. I don't think the students will destroy their own facilities this year. Destruction last year was because they acted on impulse," he said.

Brigadier Visser said he did not mind if the students held celebrations or prayer meetings. As long as they did not break the law, "there is nothing to stop them."

However, he warned that the prohibition on open-air meetings was still in effect.

He also said he would like to meet members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council. Brigadier Visser said they should not fear coming to see him.

Brigadier Visser told The Star that reports about a special committee under his chairmanship were accurate, but he refused to comment on its structure or activities.

"I've been told by the ministers concerned that the work of the committee is confidential," he said.

"But a tangible result of the committee's work is that the construction of 10 schools in Soweto is planned."

Brigadier Visser said no UEC members had approached him for police protection.
SOWETO LEADERSHIP POSER

PRETORIA — The chairman of Inkatha's Pretoria branch, Mr. A. Zwane, said yesterday the Soweto UBC's disruption would lead to students claiming leadership in the township.

Mr. Zwane was speaking at an Inkatha meeting convened at the Atteridgeville community centre.

"We cannot fold our arms and be content without leadership, simply because it is said our true leaders are those in gaol," Mr. Zwane said.

"Who can swear that some of them would still be prepared to lead? This is a changing world, even the very students have already changed leaders," he said. — (Sapa.)
Student rule in Soweto forecast

Staff Reporter

STUDENTS will take over leadership of Soweto now that the Urban Bantu Council has disbanded, says Mr A Zwane the chairman of Inkatha's Pretoria branch.

"We cannot fold our arms and be content with no leadership, simply because it is said our true leaders are in jail.

"Who can swear that some of them would still be prepared to lead? This is a changing world, even the students have already changed leaders," Mr Zwane said.

Inkatha Ye Sizwe recognised outspoken men like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Dr Cedric Phatudi and Professor Hudson Nqunwisi as its true leaders, he said.

The newly-formed Soweto Ratepayers' Association — set up to replace the defunct UBC — has been attacked by Mr Richard Maponya, who was a UBC committee member.

Mr Maponya resigned together with 13 councillors, including the mayor, Mr David Thebehall, and his deputy, Mr Telka Makhaya last week.

He said that most residents in Soweto did not own property so it was out of the question to expect them to pay rates.

"Soweto does not live in riches. It would be ridiculous to expect residents to pay rates. It remains to be seen what will become of the association," Mr Maponya said.
Electricity in Soweto

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

Whether the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board is conducting an investigation into the anticipated revenue that will accrue to it from supplying electricity to Soweto; if so, when is it expected that the investigation will be completed.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

The West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board is investigating all the implications of the scheme including its viability having regard to the ability and willingness of the householders to pay for electricity as well as possible savings. It is not possible to indicate at this stage when the investigations will be completed.
Booklet to aid black housing

Efforts to help black people acquire their own homes in townships controlled by the West Rand Administration Board will be boosted by publication of a booklet by organised industry and commerce.

The booklet shows how, for a comparatively small cost, thousands of black people can obtain their own homes if they are aided by their employers. For example, for as little as R500 a black employee is well on the way to acquiring his own home.

**SPELLED OUT**

The booklet is the result of a joint effort by the Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Saakramer, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and the Transvaal Chamber of Industries.

It spells out all the steps and requirements necessary for employers to obtain houses for their black employees — even to the point of giving the names and telephone numbers of officials who can help.

Agreement has been reached between the administration boards and the Department of Community Development and as a result all houses in Soweto are available for acquisition of the right of occupancy. There are also about 14,000 building sites available.

The booklet shows that the cost of building a new home (there are various types to choose from) is a minimum of R2,900, while an existing home costs a minimum of R1,360.

Methods of financing include: direct loans from employers to employees, tripartite agreements, and building society schemes. Information is also given about home improvement.

The booklet has been prepared with the aim of encouraging businessmen to make a meaningful contribution to the advancement of their black employees.
Stone UBC offices

Soweto students

violence leads to campaign

Student Reporter
Board gives R44,000

A cheque for R44,000 has been given to the chairman of the Central Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Dr. van Reinsburg, for school facilities in the town's black township in Pretoria. The money was collected by parents of Northern Sotho schoolchildren.

Dr. van Reinsburg said his board now had the manpower to provide more school facilities for black schoolchildren. Six new schools and 20 classrooms would be built at existing schools this year. — Sapa.
Blacks to run Soweto children's home

Staff Reporter

The Department of Bantu Administration has negotiated with an all-black organisation to take over the Orlando Children's Home in Soweto.

The home, the Witwatersrand's only place of safety for African children under 12 years, will be handed to the Black-run Council of Voluntary Services in Black Communities on July 1.

Mrs Mary Uys, chief director of Johannesburg's Child Welfare Society, which has run the home for 20 years, said yesterday it had to be handed over to the Government because the society could no longer afford to run it.

The Department of Bantu Administration agreed so long as the home was run by a voluntary organisation, she said.

She said the council was in a better financial position to run the home.

Mrs Uys said her society was sad at the takeover but saw it as a welcome development.

The Orlando Home houses 60 children—those lost, ill-treated, abandoned or coming from broken homes—who are placed there by the Children's Court.

The members of the council are leading Soweto residents.
Helping blacks to own homes

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

A joint appeal has been made to employers to help their black employees become home-owners by providing them with loan finance.

The appeal comes from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the Transvaal Chamber of Industry and the National Chamber of Commerce, who have drawn up procedures on what guidelines on what procedures should be adopted.

Their appeal, the guide, has the full approval of Bantu Administration Boards and the Department of Community Development.

This follows agreement by the authorities that all houses in Soweto are now available for buying by the tenants. In addition, there are some 14,000 stands available in the township on which homes can be built, 1,200 of which are in the existing suburbs.

Persons eligible to own homes are those who have lived in the area since birth, or those who have worked continuously in the area for one employer for at least 10 years, or have lived in the Soweto area for not less than 15 years.

The guidelines suggest two types of dwellings that can be built and which meet minimum standards. They are likely to cost about R2,500 and R3,500 to build.

As far as financing is concerned a direct cash payment for the total amount can be made to the New Canada West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board offices. Alternatively a 25% cash deposit, with the board providing a loan for the remaining amount at an interest rate of 16½% can be made.

The guide suggests that an employer and employee can enter a direct loan agreement that lays down the terms and conditions of repayment and the rate of interest charged.

It advises, however, that the monthly repayments should not exceed 25% of the employee's salary.

Tripartite agreements may also be entered into with the administration boards, the employer and employee, although this may only occur if a minimum of 20 houses are to be built for a particular company's employees.

The Natal Building Society has offered a financing scheme whereby the employer can invest sums equal to his employee's needs in paid-up shares for a period of five years. The interest rate is currently 9½%, with the society anticipating an average loan of about R4,000.

The society will, in turn, make a similar amount available to the administration board on the understanding that the funds are used for loans to designated employees of the company to finance the building of new homes.

The board will administer the loans and repayments will be made direct to the employee, with the charge being 16½% over a period of up to 50 years.

The basic procedure that should be adopted in the case of building a house is to first select the site and reserve it with the relevant township managers, who will issue a letter which will be given to the West Rand Bantu Administration Board for processing.

Similar procedures can be used in the case of buying an existing house, the current prices ranging from R1,360 for a two-bedroomed abode without bathroom, or R2,235 for a two-bedroomed home with bathroom.

Financing much the same as above, except that the interest payable on the loan is at a rate of 9½%. The terms of repayment are flexible and can be adapted to individual needs.

Typical repayments the potential home-owner will have to make vary with the period of repayment. But over five years it would be R21.49 a month, R13.49 a month over 10 years, R11.06 over 15 years and R9.44 over 25 years.

Notes: A Farming Unit
(a) Livestock
(b) Crops
(c) Fruit, etc.
(d) Forest

A Farming Unit of land, where situated in a single unit.

Sources: (1) Bureau
(2) Department
(3) Department
(4) Department
MAP of SOUTH AFRICA showing
THE EASTERN CAPE & its sub-regions

Source: Agric. Census, Dept. of Statistics
SOWETO AMENITIES
Snail's pace

Although it is nearly a year since the revolt in Soweto underlined the need for rapid improvements in urban African living conditions, two major schemes aimed at making life in the townships

HOW YOU CAN HELP YOUR BLACK EMPLOYEES MOVE INTO A SECURE HOME

The new booklet

Financial Mail June 10 1977
more bearable have hardly got off the ground.

The shortage of housing for SA's urban Africans is felt more acutely each day. Building societies are keen to make loans available to prospective African home owners. But they are only able to lend against the security of the land itself, which must be owned by the borrower. Since urban Africans have no land ownership rights, the societies are unable to lend to them. Only one — Natal — has agreed to take up the alternative, and lend money to the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

Four business organisations — the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Transvaal Chamber of Industries and the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce — have now stepped in with a plea to employers to assist African home ownership. They have issued a booklet which explains to employers the guidelines on the correct procedure. Strength to their elbow.

The four organisations concede, however, that this worthwhile attempt to get employers moving with the provision of housing is only the first phase of the programme. Phase two, they say, must involve the granting of some sort of land title to urban Africans.

The FM learnt that government is not considering the possibility of land title for Africans, but that there is a possibility of amending legislation to allow the building societies to lend against — for example — a long-term lease. Government argues that the complexity of the issue is such that no hurried decisions can be made. And that there is no possibility of empowering legislation this session.

More than ten months have passed since the announcement that electricity was to be provided to all of Soweto's homes.

In the interim, a private consortium, Powercon — consisting of LTA, Roberts Construction and Siemens — has laid much of the groundwork. Four banks — Barclays, Volkskas, Nedbank and Standard — have said they are prepared to make the necessary finance available at prime rate.

It is argued that if the project began immediately, Soweto would have a full electricity supply within two years.

But no go-ahead has been received. Somewhere along the line, the project is being held up. Again, government argues that a hasty decision cannot be made, that a detailed investigation into the ability of the people of Soweto to foot the long-term expense must be made, that the question of the servicing of the loan will have to be considered, and that it is not possible to indicate when the investigations are likely to be completed.

Meanwhile, it has been suggested that someone in government is adhering to the Verwoerdian notion that urban Africans should not be made too comfortable. Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration Willem Cruywagen denies this. However, Soweto remains in darkness.

On both issues, the FM has been assured that government is working in close cooperation with the interested parties, and that there is no question of any attempt to thwart the schemes.

Maybe. But surely the urgency of the situation is apparent?
Politics

Bill ignores probe’s ruling on makgotla

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Community Councils Bill contravenes a central recommendation by the Viljoen Commission on the makgotla system of tribal courts, Professor Nic Olivier, MP, said yesterday.

A section of the Bill empowers the Minister of Bantu Administration to confer the judicial powers enjoyed by chiefs and headmen under the Native Administration Act of 1927 on any black within an urban township.

In a policy statement last year the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, linked the proposed community councils to the revival of the “traditional disciplinary courts” of the makgotla, the council of village elders.

Soweto makgotla leaders presented a memorandum to the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System. The findings of the commission were tabled more than six weeks before publication of the Community Councils Bill.

Its views reflected caution and scepticism on the pleas by makgotla leaders for legal recognition.

“It may be true that, according to tradition, juvenile delinquents who do not conform to the social norms of the community are to be punished by the elders of the community,” the commission said.

“Things are changing fast, however. Many residents of the townships have adopted a Western way of life and may not take kindly to the suggestion that their children should be chastised by a body like the makgotla.”

“By a court of law, where all safeguards and cautionary rules against untruth, evidence and trumped-up charges are applied, is the only proper forum for the trial of an offender.”

Professor Olivier said:

“Whatever the merits of traditional makgotla courts in the tribal setting, they cannot be regarded as courts of law in the modern sense and particularly not in urban townships.”
Huge pile-up of refuse in Soweto

MORE than 300,000 tons of refuse — piled up in Soweto since the unrest a year ago — still has to be cleared from the sprawling township complex.

But the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr. Marius Mulder, said yesterday the backlog, estimated to be between 300,000 and 400,000 tons, would be cleared before the end of next month.

Addressing Pressmen during an inspection tour of Wab's cleansing services in Soweto, he said about 30% of the backlog had been cleared so far.

An average of 710,000 tons of refuse had to be removed from the township annually. This amounted to the clearing of about 62,000 refuse bins a day. Another 17,000 tons of litter had to be cleared weekly from streets.

Mr. Mulder said the board took over the cleansing services from the Johannesburg City Council in April, 1978. It had almost caught up with the backlog when the riots broke out 10 weeks later.

More than 40 refuse vehicles were either totally destroyed or badly damaged in the riots. Refuse workers were intimidated, harassed and assaulted so that operations could not continue normally.

He said Wab had recently voted an additional R900,000 for the maintenance of routine cleansing services and the elimination of the backlog. Bins were now being emptied twice a week, while 16 vehicles were employed to clear the streets of refuse “all the time.”

After an appeal to residents, many were cooper- ating and emptying their bins at central dumping spots. Vehicles later removed the refuse to larger dumps which would eventually be topped with soil to form recreational areas.

Mr. Mulder said thousands of derelict vehicles still littered Soweto’s pavements and open spaces. These wrecks were now being collected and deposited at convenient dumping sites for baling.

A private contractor operating the only scrap baling machine of its kind in the country had already baled 2,500 of the wrecks. The machine baled about 30 to 40 vehicles an hour, reducing each to a convenient metre-square block.

— Sapa.
A CITY lives, but it can also sicken — and even die.

If we look at the black residential areas such as Soweto and Mamelodi, and about 408 others in the rest of South Africa, we find they do not meet a single fundamental requirement of a healthy, happy city.

Firstly, the normal pattern of social stratification, which in its simplest form consists of an elite top layer, a middle class, and a bottom group of labourers, hardly exists.

The dominant function is labour, which is linked to the adjacent white city. This gives the population a sort of drab uniform character.

Functions such as education, administration, trading, the culture of professional services, trade, production and recreation are all very weakly developed.

This means that the central business core of the city, the different kinds of suburbs for wealthy, middle-class and poor, and office space, halls, recreation areas, industrial areas, etc. are also developed poorly, if at all.

Export

Secondly, the black residential areas have no economic base. They cannot even fulfill their own internal needs, and they have virtually nothing to export but unskilled or slightly-skilled labour which is naturally the cheapest kind of labour.

Trade is strictly limited to a number of sites that belong to the authorities and are allocated on the basis of one man, one business.

The formation of companies with large shops and branches in different places is impossible. Industry does not exist, except on the most primitive level — here there is a dry-cleaner, a bakery, or a bicycle repair shop in a room, and so forth.

Garages

Filling stations exist in several places, but garages to repair cars are not permitted.

The establishment of towncamps, housing transport, health services, education and practically everything else must be subsidised by the whites because the black does not produce enough to pay for these amenities itself.

There is a chronic shortage of space in all black residential areas, which sounds paradoxical in a country where space is so abundant. This contrasts sharply with the white cities, which have always had more than ample space.

The black areas are all overpopulated, and most other amenities are insufficient. Despite strict controls, there is large-scale squatting as additional inhabitants are driven up in rooms and houses.

Black residential areas are neither owned nor administered by their inhabitants. The entire, impossible situation is then crowned by the concept of temporariness which flows from the policy of separate development.

What are the black residential areas, really? They are not cities in their own right and they are not suburbs of the white-black urban system to which they belong.

They are sick and malformed areas with a tremendous but repressed growth potential, like the old Chinese shoe designed to stunt the growth of the foot. On top of this, the stigma of illegitimacy hangs over them. They are in reality nothing more than black locations.

Now we, the white people of South Africa, must ask ourselves: Do locations in 1977 have a right to exist? Have they not become dangerous? Did not the unrest in Soweto and elsewhere last year have something to do with the status and character of the black residential areas?

I hope the Cillie Commission will give us a straight and true answer, but I told the judge that in my opinion a potentially explosive danger was built into the character of the black urban areas.

Obsolete

I can’t imagine that the black man of today is satisfied with this situation. Would the Afrikaner have been satisfied? Will the thousands of black children, today at school, be satisfied in five or 10 years time?

In my opinion the old pattern is obsolete, and we must proceed to a new pattern, especially in the major urban complexes which function as a metropolitan system. The black component must be raised to full city status.

This means that for more functions must be deliberately transplanted to it and that there must be no artificial restrictions in the way of its development.

Firstly, the attitude that the black component is simply there to provide a certain type of labour to the white must fall away.

Secondly, property rights and enough room for expansion must be granted to the black component together with the necessary protection against an influx with which the urban system cannot cope.

It must be free to develop an economic base and break its absolute dependence on the white. The economic relationship in which one component is totally subsidised by the other cannot continue indefinitely.

Finally, we must also throw the notion of “temporariness” overboard. It is in every case a concept without moral justification and so unrealistic that it can no longer be tolerated. It will in the future create more problems than it will solve.

Denial

The temporary idea, as established in 1922 legislation, to protect the urban areas from an unrestrained influx of blacks (in reality, the great problem), and because of the health risk in the flu epidemic.

But later it developed as part of the whole policy of separate development, and thereby, in effect, denied the right of existence of the black component.

Those who still fly the white flag that more than 400 grievances, which were really replanned and most
THE trouble with Soweto is that we have approached the problem as General Smuts would have and not as Dr Verwoerd should have.

Let me explain.

Way back — before 1948 — General Smuts was aware of the need to build dams to help agricultural development in black rural areas.

A dam-building programme was initiated. The dams were financed and built by whites and then handed over to grateful blacks.

The trouble was that as soon as the dams started leaking the blacks did not repair them, arguing that they were not theirs but belonged to the whites who had built them.

Then came Dr Verwoerd. He changed the pattern of dam-building.

Expertise and some finance was provided. The actual work and the rest of the finance had to be supplied by the blacks. Otherwise, no dams.

The result was that the blacks felt the dams were theirs and looked after them.

The story is probably apocryphal but it illustrates the point.

**Permanent**

The whites run Soweto, build the houses, arrange the refuse collection and decide who is allowed to live there in which particular house and for how long.

The result is that a black man in Soweto does not feel it is his town which he must help beautify, solve the social problems, fill the educational needs and defend it against looters, stone-throwers and arsonists.

We should abandon the Smuts approach and return to Verwoerdian principles.

To do that we must start with first principles. The basic one ought to be formulated as follows:

**Urbanisation is an unstoppable process everywhere in the world and also in South Africa. Therefore, it needs to be said in public that urban blacks are permanent inhabitants of the area outside the homelands.**

We have already accepted it but haven't said it out loud. It is necessary, however, to state it publicly because when a group of people is looked on as merely transient it is treated in that spirit, too.

The result has been that basic services have been provided in the Sowetos but no attempt has been made to develop them as fully-fledged cities.

In another 23 years there will be 20-million blacks in cities against only six-million whites. That's pretty permanent.

Having admitted the permanency of the blacks — as a group but not necessarily as individuals — three consequences must be drawn from the acceptance of the first principle.

But before we get to that, a note of warning. It does not, repeat not, follow that equal voting rights within white South Africa necessarily have to be given to these 20-million people.

**Power**

But to get back to the Sowetos here and now.

The very first step must be to implement the community councils. On paper considerable powers can be granted to these councils, making them responsible for the running of their own affairs. The full powers must be conferred and not kept on paper only.

But they still fall short of full municipal powers. The Bantu administration boards will remain, and inadequate sources of revenue may bring frustration.

These are matters which need urgent attention.

The second step must be a positive attempt to improve the quality of life in the black areas. They must become suburbs, not remain townships.

Greater say through the community councils will be a help. Blacks will no longer be able to blame only the white man for their dusty, crime-ridden streets.

They will be their own responsibility.

The development of proper shopping centres, playing fields, recreational facilities, etc, must be stimulated. White enterprise and capital must be allowed in, albeit on a partnership basis which provides for eventual transfer of ownership to blacks.

**People**

There is a third step, the importance of which cannot be overemphasised.

The black man must roll up his sleeves and start working for his people and not only for himself.

Self-help in all fields — community efforts — this is what is needed. Waiting for more power, more say, more help, more outside capital does not help Soweto. Nor does the throwing of stones.

Without efforts by blacks to help themselves more power of all kinds will be of no avail.

The black man must develop pride in Soweto. He can only do this by working himself to make it a better place.

So, out with Smuts and back to Verwoerd.
EXACTLY A YEAR ago next Thursday, Johannesburg’s sprawling black township, Soweto, exploded into the violence which spread like a string of firecrackers across most of the country. The effects — economic, political and social — are still being felt today.

Now, as white South Africa watches apprehensively while the youth of Soweto shows signs of increasing activity at the approach of the anniversary, one of the architects of apartheid calls publicly for the authorities to reverse altogether their policy towards the urban blacks.

Writing in the latest issue of the Progressive-Reform Party publication, DEURBRAAK, Professor Jan Moolman, Director of the Africa Institute, says the urban African is in the white cities to stay, that his aspirations will have to be met and that the Government will have to abandon the concept expressed by countless Cabinet Ministers that he is a “temporary sojourner” selling his labour and whose future lies with the black homelands.

Professor Moolman was a confidante of the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, both as Minister of Native Affairs and as Prime Minister, and was a member of the Tomlinson Commission, which laid the foundation for separate development based on the black homelands.

He was also a member of the Mentz Commission, which dealt with the establishment of district locations in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex.

His observations run directly counter to the pub-

A CITY is a living organism which, if it is to be healthy, must satisfy conditions of: continually creating functions of government and development; functional differentiation; having an economic basis; having space.

If we are now to look at black residential areas such as Soweto, Mamelodi and about 40 others in the rest of South Africa, we find that they do not satisfy one of the fundamental requirements of a healthy, contented city, and particularly the large ones which can be described as cities.

Apart from the lack of functional characteristics in these black townships, the absence of an economic base and the lack of space, these residential areas are not owned by the blacks, nor are they even administered by them.

The concept of being temporary is actually an outgrowth of the policy of separate development, even though it was legally laid down in 1922 in a Transvaal Ordinance, then in a law of the Union the following year.

Later I will return to this concept but at this stage it can only be pointed out that it actually crowns the impossibility of the whole situation.

If a city is temporary, what can one expect from it?

The question now occurs to me: what, in fact, are the black residential areas? They are not cities in their own right, nor are they suburbs of the white-black urban system to which they belong.

Actually they are sick and ill-conceived areas with a tremendous growth potential which is suppressed, just like the old Chinese shoe designed to keep the foot small. On top of this they have the stigma of temporariness hanging over them.

Dangers

In reality they are nothing other than black locations.

Now we, as South African whites, must ask ourselves: does a location still have a claim to survival in 1977? Have they not become dangerous?

Has the Soweto and other unrest of last year perhaps not something to do with the status and character of the black neighbourhoods?

I hope the Cillie Commission will give us a direct answer but I told the judge that, in my opinion, a potentially explosive danger is built in by the nature and character of the black residential areas.

I cannot suggest that the black man of today could be satisfied with this sort of situation. Would Afrikaner have been satisfied? Will the thousands of black children who are at school there be satisfied with this in five or ten years?

It is clear that we are dealing with a twin-city situation but there is a serious disharmony between the white and the black components.

Basically, we remain with the city-location pattern of relationships, which is easily explained by the historical background because it grew upon us rather than being the result of a defined policy. The reason for this lies deep in the situation of white-black contact.

New pattern

The question now is whether we can continue with the city-location pattern of relationships by adjusting it only here and there.

In my opinion the old pattern has served its purpose and we must go over fundamentally to a new one, especially in the large urban complexes which function as metropolitan systems.

I have attempted to describe this in more detail elsewhere but, in brief, it comes down to the fact

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BLACKS IN TO ST
that the black component will have to be elevated to the status of a genuine city.

This means that many more functions will have to be deliberately transplanted and that, internally, no artificial obstacles be placed in the way of the development of functional differentiation.

The black and white components are separated geographically and in this way many of the functions are automatically separated as well, but there remains a great number of functions which will have to be adapted back and forth.

This means a totally new functional adaptation between the two components which, beneath the surface, are dependent on one another and in many respects function as a single system.

In this sort of relationship, discrimination can fall away and fundamental human rights can be respected.

In certain respects the two components can function as a single entity and in other cases, again, independently.

This sort of twin-city relationship has certain implications, however.

Ownership

Firstly, the assumption must fall away that the black component is there only to provide a certain type of labour for the white component.

Secondly, ownership rights and enough space for expansion will have to be allowed the black component, together with the necessary protection against an influx which the urban system cannot accommodate.

The black component will have to be allowed to develop on its own economic base and to break its absolute dependence on the white component.

Economic relationship, namely that one component is totally subsidised by the other, cannot continue ad infinitum.

In conclusion, we will have to throw overboard the concept of temporariness.

This is, in any event, a concept without any moral justification and so unrealistic that it can no longer be tolerated.

In future it will create many more problems than it solves.

The idea of temporariness, as laid down in the 1923 legislation, arose to protect the urban areas from a disorderly influx of blacks (which is, in fact, a great problem) and because of health risks after the influenza epidemic, but later it developed as part of the whole policy of separate development.

Mirages

Those who still believe that the more than 400 black components, which were recently replanned and were most of them rebuilt new — with their tremendous birth rate and in the middle of a great and undeflectable process of urbanisation — can be moved somewhere to homelands are chasing mirages.

We should rather perceive reality and make the adjustments in time.
Geheime wapens vir onluste

Deur Chris Vermaak
TERWYL 'n broeiplaas in Pretoria volg is, het 'n politieagtige die volgende skoonpligtige wapen in 'n geleentheid van 'n politieagtige op die meeste geweldlike situasies gevind.

Verreweg die skoonpligtigste wapen is 'n geheime wapen in die politie is die bloedlustige wapen in 'n situasie van terrorisme.

**VERVOG OP BL. 23**

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Swartjeug neem leerlingraad van Soweto, in hegentig geneem van sy makkies word ook aangehou.

**Beroof**

'n Groot leerlingvergadering is Vrydagaan in Orlando-Wes in Soweto gehou om strategie te bespreek. Daar was ook vergaderings in Pretoriaanse buurte en ander buurte vir die geleentheid.

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**Voorbereid**

Die politie se voorbereiding is vir 16 Junie. "Ek sal my deur die meeste van elke voorval laat lei," het die brigadier, wat besonder gewild is onder die oorgrote meerderheid van Soweto se swartes, gesê.

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**Oor**

Intussen is duisende inwoners besig om kos op te sien vir die komende week. In omstandighede is die leierlike in Pretoria en Johannesburg gevra dat winkels landwyd op 16 Junie en gedeeltelik op 17 Junie gesluit moet word.
BOSE SW

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

SOWETO se kinderbetogers wat nou die laaste bietjie gesag van hulle afgeskud het, het vandeesweek onder digte rooksliuers in 'n mistieke, hoog geheimsinnige atmosfeer begin voorberei vir Donderdag se herdenking van verlede jaar se onluste.

*Misteke, omdat daar in hierdie komplekse swart wêreld gepoog word om kontak te maak met die "gemartelde" gees van Hector Peterson, 13, die eerste leerling wat verteenwoordig in hierdie jaar doodgeskiet is. Ook met die geest van nommers twee en drie - Wellington Tsharibane en Matthew Malebolane.

Donderdag, word die gees van hierdie drie gespeur in die Sowetogebied. Dit word as "héld" beskou en die kinders sal hulle seerugs bron in hulle gedagtes.

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**Draai om mag**

Een vertel hoe hy voor 'n hippo (omluisterveilig) ingesprong het om die polisie met klippe te bestook. Lans kom hy gehoor van die swart man se kriek. Hy kry nie antwoord nie.

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**Klipgooloery, ooggeaan.**

Weens 'n tweespalt in hul geledere is daar egter besef van die swart man se kriek en hy word gebagge. Dit is 'n kalkkig teken van die hoofd.
Só 'n groep is besig om by skole skoelvergaderings te breek om onluste te probeer en te realis. Kinders en ouers word geïnstrueer om hulle aan onluste te laat meedoen. Metodes word 'n besoek aan die polisie toegekend om te volg.

Bierdie militante groep - die belhannel is vermoedelik nie eens by bestaande skooling beskik - het reeds op enkele magtige vergaderings verlede jaar so onluste in ons onderwys geëxprekk en soms 'n "streikakte foute" uitgeprekk.

Daar is vasgestel dat seker leerlinge probeer om petrol in die hande te kry en op te gaan. Die polisie van dié verwerkings in kennis gestel en so dat hulle nie sal huiers word of geweld te onderdruk nie.

Die militante groep is reeds weë bereig om skoolbedrywighede te on- derzoek en te verstoer. Onderrigders word gevra om klankaders ertoe te verbyt dat vergaderings gewoon kan word.

Ouers bang
Vryheidseldeers word gesê en leerlinge opge- sweep. Sanger Jimmy Cliff se gewilde "People are suffering" het nou "Black People are suffering" geword.

Baie ouers weet ons nie waar hul kinders naars is nie en hulle is te bang om vroeë te vra. Ouers word nie op huisvergaderings toegelaat nie en vir hulle is die leerlinge naasplan net so geheime en onopgespelbaar as vir die polisie.

Swart polisiebeamel loop regt kwaad deur en verlig hul werk onder druk van hul kinders. Almal van hierdie "Ander mense se kinders is deur polisie platgeskiet. Hoe veel Julie daarom en hoe veel dit om Julie kinders ongedeerd by Julie te hê?"

Die leerlinge is toege- nende magte-oëning, wat verlede week uitgegroe het op die ineengestel van die Suidafrikaanse Bondse- raad, waar die politie met 'n anti-goudasvelddagoor wat сообщил by skole ingedryf word.

NIE opdaag
Saan met die swartmag- slagspeur van "Die mag is ons n' die land is ons s'", word ook al hoe meer geskreun dat "God dood is". Daar word gegee dat die kerk die voorloper was van hulle omdat die weerbo- drukking, en in een van die leerlinge se vele omgekeerde geskiede gaan geskryf. "Daar regtig 'n Christus is wat vir ons sons gestet het, wonder ons hoekom Hy Sy oor toegenaam het toe die groot wil sonderdaar die leer- ling so uitgegroe het." Revolu- sionêre liedjies neem die plek van Christelike liedere in en op leerlinge se begrensings word predi- kante in die rede geval en beleër.

Dis tyd ateevel of die mili- tante groep al by voorbaat die skool vir ons voortdurend op die polisie wil pak.

Vandaag is daar op Bah geheime vergaderings by uitgegroe van die polisie se naew toerusting om onluste te bewerk.
The plans to avoid another June 16

Mervyn Rees

Soweto is simmering. Today, just four days short of the first anniversary of one of the bloodiest and most violent chapters in South African history, police and students are preparing for June 16 — "Students' Day".

The students plan to commemorate those who died in last year's unrest with prayer meetings, a week-long suspension of entertainment and a self-decreed holiday on June 16.

Police information is that the anniversary activities being organised will be peaceful.

But already vehicles have been stoned. People have been injured. A bus, a policeman's house and a tractor have been set alight.

There is unrest at certain schools and talk of agitation and intimidation by radicals.

To some it might seem the sparks are already flying. But will they set alight the violent emotions of last year and set fire to police guns?

Or have things changed?

Only one thing is certain. And that is that police want desperately to avoid a repeat of the events of last year when Soweto became a city under siege — and fanned the fires of unrest right across the country.

But unlike last June 16, the police know this time that there might be trouble — and they are making it clear that they do not intend to start it.

Today, the police are better organised than ever before. After months of sporadic rioting and a standby that has been in operation virtually since October last year, they are fully prepared.

There is not a man — and the majority of them are blacks — who has not undergone intensive riot training and drilling. Most of them, too, have been blooded in riot situations and are not likely to over-react to confrontation situations.

Moralé and discipline is high. The men are better equipped and protected with riot shields and helmets — a far cry from last year when they faced stone-throwing mobs with virtually no protective clothing.

Communications are efficient, with sophisticated back-up systems to ensure that those in control and those in the field are aware at any time of exactly what is happening in the 87 square kilometres that comprise the sprawling townships.

Civil defence, fire fighting services, township administration and police back-up services are also linked up with Soweto, even as far afield as Pretoria.

In addition to the highly effective "hippo" personnel carriers they have vehicles now adequately protected against rocks and other missiles.

Tear smoke and powder machines that are said to be immune from the crowd have been introduced to combat the farcical situation that arose last year when rioters discovered that they could quickly distinguish tear gas canisters
We are optimistic that the police will no longer be a problem for the people. We are determined to work with the police to help them to overcome the problems they face. I know the police want to help the people and I want to help them. I will continue to work for the police and to work for the people. I want to help the police to overcome the problems they face.

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TUESDAY, 14 JUNE 1977

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Applications for compensation for damages as a result of disorders lodged with compensation committee

Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any applications for compensation for damages suffered as a result of the disorders in Soweto and elsewhere during and after June 1976 have been lodged with the Compensation Committee; if so, how many.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. 75.
Vigils, services, in London today

LONDON. - Vigils, pickets, church services and demonstrations are planned to take place today in Britain and many centres of Europe to commemorate "Soweto day". South Africa House in Trafalgar Square will be picketed and a memorial service will be held in St Paul's Cathedral in the evening.

Participants will include Canon John Collins, president of the International Defence and Aid Fund, Nkosazana Dlamini, vice-president of the South African Students Organization (Saso), a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and Glenda Jackson, the actress.

A special guest at the service will be Mrs Luther, widow of the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Chief Albert Luther, former president of the ANC.

Meanwhile, South African refugee students in Lesotho have been refused permission by the Department of the Interior to hold a demonstration in March this year.

Further Reading


Permits to visit Soweto

Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and De-
velopment:

Whether the chairman of the West Rand
Bantu Affairs Administration Board issued
a directive that permits to visit Soweto are
not to be granted to the members of certain
bodies; if so, (a) of which bodies, (b) when
was the directive issued and (c) for what
reason.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
STAY-AWAYS

Employers' dilemma

Reef employers have been steelying them-
selves for this week's threatened stay-
away by black workers. And most have
been taking a tough line on the issue of
pay for absentees. As the FM went to
press, it was unclear how effective the
stay-away would be.

Most employers have issued warnings
that they won't pay workers who are
absent, although some have said that
their attitude depends on the effectiveness
of the stay-away.

If most of their workers arrive, the
absentees won't be paid, they say, but if
the majority don't turn up, the stay-
aways may get paid.

Some firms — albeit a limited few —
have apparently reacted to Soweto SRC
appeals. They won't penalise people who
stay away if they make the time up later.

For the majority, it's a tough line
however, and while large-scale dismissals
are unlikely so too is sympathy for the
stay-aways.

There are obviously sound business
reasons for not paying stay-aways. Pro-
duction is lost, something which
employers can hardly afford now; it's
impossible to distinguish between the inti-
midated, the politically motivated and the
shirkers; and firms don't want to be
seen to be encouraging disruption.

But some observers of the Soweto
scene argue that businessmen are making
a grave mistake by not coughing up.
They point to the fact that the stay-
aways are not primarily aimed at
employers but at government and its poli-
cies.

Businessmen who don't pay, they say,
would be identifying themselves with dis-
crimination in the eyes of their workers.
This would alienate workforces and lead
Africans to take the same hard line to
business as they do towards government.
Dokters veg om terroris se lewe

'N NEGENTIENIARIGE terroris is op die oomblik een van Suid-Afrika se belangrikste pasiënte en daar word geveg om hom aan die lewe te hou sodat hy meer lig kan werp op die terreurplan teen Suid-Afrika.

Hy is in Maandag se skietery in Johannesburg oorrompel en met sy eie maasjepistool en 'n houtpaal bewusteloos gemaker. Sy kakebeen is gebeuk en hy het vermoedelik ook ernstige hersingsskudding opgedoen deur dat sy kop teen 'n afweringswag geklap het.

Hy is twee keer bewusteloos geslaan deur twee van die oorlewendes, mnr. Bob Bagg, 65, en Peter Hartog, wat in die voorval gewond is.

Die terrorisme is in die waak- enheid van 'n Johannesburgse hospitaal en nog 'n operasie is Vrydag op hom uitgevoer. Daar word gesê dat hy ongeletterd is en nie kan skryf nie. Tot dusver kon hy nog g'nu woord sê nie. Hy het blybaar bloeding op die brein.

Twee blankes, mnr. Rupert Kassner, 65, en mnr. Ken Wolfonale, 22, 'n Britse immigrant, is in die aanval doodgeskiet.

Toe die ander terroris gevang is, het hy byna hysteries geskreef dat hy sal praat. Hy is blybaar besig om dit te doen.
Deur Martin Welz

EISE van meer as R11-miljoen is vandeesweek teen vier versmeeringsmaatskappye ingestel weens skade in die Soweto-onluste verleda jaar.

Dagvaardings is onderhans die week deur die vier Bantoe-administrasie-raad van die Rand- Pretoria-gebied teen Santam, Rondalia, Shield en President uitgekee om te voorkom dat die rade se eise vrygaat. Die versekerers het geweer om die verjamingsdatum uit te stel.

As die party nie reg stel vir die tyd skik nie, kan dit die begin wees van 'n reeks van die duurste, langste en ingewikkelde sake in die land se reëgskieskiesdeens.

"Daar is omtrent nie 'n begin van ons reg nie in dié saak getoeis sal word nie," het een van die oters se prokureurs aan RAPPORT gerepporteer.

"Hoewel die eise waaroor nou gedagvaar is, slegs die eerste maand van die onluste betreklik deel deel, het die eerste Santam as die eerste Santam al R9 828.861. Santam was alleen-versekerer van die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasie-raad, soos eie R7 009 657 bedra.

Soweto val binne die raad se gebied. Die bedrag wat hy nou van Santam eis, sluit nie en sy eie vir verlies van wite weens die veroestings van sy drankwinkels en bier- sale in nie. Betroubaar word verneem dat die eie eis van een miljoen rande sal beloop, maar dat dit eers ingestel sal word as Santam vir die hoop van eie aanspreeklikheid bevestig word.

Die Wes-Randse raad se eis is hoofsaaklik vir Soweto — besluit o.m. meer as R5 miljoen weens skade aan geboue, R1,5 miljoen se drank wat vernietig of gebruik is, meer as R250 000 se voertuie, persoonlike bestratings van sy personeel en 437 000 rands se doughty en R16 283 kontant.

"Verder eis die raad R9 540 weens die verlies van personeel van dr. Melville Edelstein, die raad se wetsynbiëniee wat die skade aan voertuie uitbetaal het — maar ook vroege reeds sy polisie gekansellieer het. Sodanig was die raad in dat geval as eie versierkaraas gee.

Die Cillie-kommissie sal sy verslag oor die onluste na verwagting oor twee maande gereed het, word betroubaar verneem. Die stukte van die gladde deel van die kommissie afgelope jaar se skade bedra ongeveer 10 000 rands, watter deel uitgemaak van die eie onluste is.

Ingetrek

Die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasie-raad se polisie was vir die dekking van R34 miljoen en hy het jaarliks 'n premie van R46 800 daar- voor betaal.

Vir die drié ander Transvaalse rade wat nou eise ingestel het, het Santam saam met Rondalia, Shield en President as versierkaraas op- getree. Die drie maatskappye is onderskeidelik in totaal vir R603 472 — R402 314 en R201 157 — gedagvaar.

Na Wes-Rand is die groot- stes eis van die Oos-Randse raad op Germiston. Van die vier versierkaraas se eis is hy R3 180 450. Daarna kom die Bantoe-Administrasie-raad vir Sentraal-Transvaal in Pretoria se eis van R70 043 en dit van die Hoëveldse raad op Witbank vir R136 653.

Die onluste-skade wat die rade gely het, kom op baie meer as R11 miljoen te staan. Die polisie van die rade is egter kort na die eerste onluste — en voordat dit deel van die verslag versprei het — deur die versierkeringmaatskappye ingetrek. Die rade het dus nie meer versierkering gehad toe daar versierkeringmaatskappye nie. Dit dit geld ook die raad in Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Potchefstroom.

Cillie-verslag

Die Bantoe-Administrasie-raad van die Kaapse Skier- eiland verwag dat dit hom tot R5 miljoen gaan kos om sy beskadigde grond toe te herstel of te vang. Van hierdie skade, na die vier Transvaalse rade, wat nog in
RUSSIAN ROULETTE IN SOWET

Obed Kunene, editor of Ilanga, on the deadly game

NOW the anniversary of "Soweto June 16" has passed and it is easy to sit back and breathe a sigh of relief that the worst is over.

It may even be easier for the police and other authorities to wear smug and self-satisfied smiles when a job well done — controlling the strong-headed black youth and generally keeping a tight check on the volatile township situation.

Yet, when one looks back on that fateful day last year when all hell was let loose, and on developments since then, one cannot help but admit there is just no cause for jubilation, less still for complacency.

Indeed, it was fitting that the blacks should have observed the first anniversary of "Soweto Day." The whole country should have remembered and paused to reflect. For Soweto today is in a sense what Sharpeville was 17 years ago — a focal point of world attention.

It is generally agreed that South Africa's economic and political fortunes depend to a large extent on what happens in that vast, sprawling, uninspiring and soul-destroying black metropolis. One can only be thankful that the anniversary went off without a repetition of last year's horror.

But then there was the two-time shoot-up in a busy Johannesburg street early in the week. Railway lines were dynamited in Durban and parts of Soweto. What does it mean?

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of Justice, was quick to provide the answer: urban terrorism. What a frightening spectre. And when it is partly linked with the student exodus that followed last year's eruptions, one begins to wonder how far the ripples will go.

Dummy institutions

There is already a new, tough and unyielding breed of black youth for whom last year's tragic events were a sort of baptismal fire. They are the young desperados who all but control Soweto and other areas today.

They have forced their elders to wash their hands of dummy apartheid institutions like the urban councils; they have urged job stayaways and the boycott of Bantu education and the shebeens. Significantly, the response in varying degrees has not been altogether negative.

I doubt very much if these kids, acting under the direction of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, are likely to be impressed by whatever is done, especially if it comes from the government, to defuse the highly charged atmosphere.

And what, indeed, has been done since June 16, 1976?

A concession was made in respect of the Afrikaans-language issue that sparked off the riots.

There has been a flurry of activity by various people, black and white, to do something positive for the black urban dweller. Plans have been announced for the electrification of township houses and streets. Telephones have been promised on a large scale.

The police on their part have not been sleeping either. They have perfected new and highly sophisticated anti-riot machinery. Mr Kruger, with a somewhat disarming recollection, continues to assure everybody that his men are more than adequately prepared for any contingency.

Black volcano

Yet, in spite of it all, the black volcano continues to smoulder. Why?

In the first place, I think it is because it's all coming too late and at a pace that would make any self-respecting snail cringe with shame.

Secondly, if viewed dispassionately and from a detached standpoint, the subject under review is in faraway eGoli, Soweto is much more than the bright lights and the telephone. It is more than the improved extensions to the matchbox houses.

Soweto is people — black people with their own dreams, desires, aspirations and ambitions. And they have never agreed that their ideals are at one with the Nationalist Government's ideologies and prescriptions.

In that sense Soweto is a microcosm of the type of world the blacks generally...
The kids play

Wish for themselves — a world in which the worth of the individual, his humanity and dignity and his rights count for more than the colour of his skin.

It's sad to reflect that the white oligarchy constantly refuses to acknowledge such fundamental principles.

Scores of well-intentioned people, men of integrity and overflowing with tolerance and goodwill, have tried to convey this message to the authorities. And what have they got? Detainment without trial; hangings and constant harassment. As a result responsible black leadership has been effectively smothered. The young militants have thus stepped into the breach.

Shirking responsibility

One may find fault with a number of things that our youth is getting up to. The elders may stand accused of having lost control and of shirking their responsibility as adults. But in the final analysis it all boils down to this: the rigid apartheid system is the cause of it all. Until and unless the system, with all its repugnant attendant factors, is removed, lasting peace in the black communities will always remain elusive.

And the daring youth will not stop looking for opportunities to lock horns with the powers-that-be. It's a deadly game, almost like Russian Roulette, in which, as things are at the moment, the kids are never likely to win.

But in the very long run, who knows...?
Pharmacies/bakeries/supermarkets in Soweto

1168. Mr. H. F. J. VAN Rensburg asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many (a) pharmacies, (b) bakeries and (c) supermarkets are there in Soweto.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Nil.
(b) Nil.
(c) Nil.
Schools in Soweto

113. Mr. H. E. J. Van Rensburg asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(1) Whether funds have been provided for the building of schools in Soweto during 1977; if so, what is the amount of the funds?

(2) Whether any part of the funds will be used to repair existing schools; if so, what part.

(3) (a) How many (i) primary and (ii) junior secondary schools will be built in Soweto.
(b) When will they be completed and (c) how many pupils will each of these schools accommodate.

The Minister of Bantu Education:

(1) Yes, R522 660.

(2) No.

(3) (a) (i) 1.

(ii) 3.

(b) Within 8 to 10 weeks if circumstances permit.

(c) Primary schools: 500.
Junior secondary schools: 1 920.
WRA Board a dismal failure, says councillor

A West Rand Administration Board member who has just resigned last night condemned the board as "inept" in a stinging attack on its handling of funds.

Mr Louis Conway, Sandton's deputy management committee chairman, was explaining at the council's budget meeting, the committee's rejection of a proposed R25,000 contribution to the board for planning and designing Alexandra hostel accommodation for municipal workers.

He said that as an important section of the cornerstone of State policy the board was a dismal failure and should be disbanded. After serving on it for four years, he had decided he could no longer be a party to it.

R18.5m SHORTFALL

Trust funds which various local authorities had paid to the board for township improvements had been used instead to ease its "liquidity problems" and spent on administration and various other purposes, he alleged.

Sandton had made a total of R2,1 million available to the board in trust funds, fixed property, and money from "Bantu revenue" accounts. Yet the town's serious problems in accommodating black workers had not been resolved.

At his questioning Mr Conway said the chairman of the board had given the assurance that when it was again liquid the trust funds would be reinstated. But the chairman's budget speech seemed to indicate the board had an R18.5 million shortfall.

"It is difficult for me to accept that the board will be in a position to reinstate these funds in the short term," Mr Conway said.

REGRETTABLE

"I would have thought that the sums received by the board in settlement of insurance claims for the substantial losses and destruction of capital assets would be used solely for replacement of these assets," he said.

Mr Conway described the chairman of the board's statement that employers were expected to provide accommodation for their workers as "remarkably sinister" for a capitalist government.

"It is regrettable that the violence of a year ago has given the board an excuse which hides its megalomania and the effects of its failing finances."

The council should no longer consider assisting the board or the State in grading their basic duty of financing housing in black urban areas.

He suggested that the functions of the board should be returned to the local authorities, including the proposed "communities of regional councils."
WRAB man blames Govt

Sources of income available to the West Rand Administration Board were inadequate because of Government policy, a member of the executive, Mr. Bob Charter said today.

"The boards are gravely illiquid in that sources of income available to them are almost nil. That is why they rely on bodies such as the Union Foundation, the Johannesburg City Council and TEACH. Money should be more readily available from the State," he said.

Mr. Charter said the board relied largely on rents and liquor sales for income. After last year's riots, in which liquor outlets were destroyed, the board's income fell by millions of rand, he added.

He was commenting on the resignation from the WRAB by Mr. Louis Conway, who was, until last year, also a member of the WRAB's executive.

Mr. Conway said today the board was unworkable for the basic reason that State policy forced Bantu Administration boards to be self-sufficient despite their limited income.

He said the WRAB recently called up R12.9-million in short-term investments, to finance its administration. Trust money, from, for example, Sandton, was not being used for the purposes intended, but to run the WRAB's administration, he said.

Mr. Charter said the board had to use capital to run itself, because its revenue had been cut by the riots.

© WRA Board a dismal failure, says councillor — Page 5.
WRAB funds 'not misused'

—Mulder

Allegations by a former member of the West Rand Administration Board that trust funds had been misused, were denied today by the board's chairman, Mr Manie Mulder.

Mr Mulder said the board did not try to hide the fact that certain investments had been called up to defray administrative expenses. But he added that it was "sensical" to equate this step with misuse of funds.

Mr Mulder said this in a statement released today in which he replied to allegations made by Mr Louis Conway, vice chairman of the Sandton management committee and a former board member.

He said that in view of the board's liquidity crisis resulting from the 1976 disturbance, the board was forced to realize its investments to temporarily rescue its basic administration and certain sources of revenue.

"The board has submitted its housing account to the extent of R9 million a year. An adjustment in rentals to wipe out this loss is presently under consideration. When approved, the board will be in a position to reinstate its investments."

Mr Mulder said barring untoward circumstances, like the riot last year, the board should be able to operate its administration economically.

"Proof that this is so was reported to the board when the 1976/76 financial accounts were tabled."

Mr Mulder said it appeared Mr Conway believed houses should be built from trust funds, but that the board was reluctant to build more houses.

Inquest on riot deaths

A police constable and killed a man who had allegedly stolen a bus, crushed it into a beerhall and then attempted to set it alight in last year's unrest in Alexandra.

A Johannesburg regional magistrate, Mr K K Smith, heard today that Mr Jonas Matsamane (39) died on June 18 from a bullet wound in the neck after he had been shot by Constable A C van Rensburg.

Constable J M Kotze said he and other policeman had been patrolling Truie Avenue. They heard a loud crash and went to investigate.

While in Second Avenue they saw a man in a bus which had been crushed into a beerhall wall. The man jumped out and poured petrol over the bus. When he was warned he threw stones at the policeman. After further warnings he ran and was shot dead by Constable van Rensburg.

In another incident Mr Philip Marsh (16) was shot dead on June 20 by a police sergeant after he had attempted to set a school building alight. He was warned and then shot by the policeman.

Sergeant William Smith said there was no way of arresting the youth.

The magistrate, Mr K K Smith, recorded a finding of justifiable homicide.

A verdict on the death of Mr Matsamane will be given on June 30.

Students go back

Students at Orlando High School were back in class this morning after two days of boycott.

They were protesting against the detention of three of their colleagues.
Township of Protea south of Soweto

Mr. H. E. J. Van Rensburg asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether the township of Protea to the south of Soweto is to be proclaimed a township for Blacks, if so, (a) when and (b) what procedures will apply for the acquisition of land and property owned by Coloured people;

(2) (a) how many undeveloped stands are there in the township and (b) how many stands are there on which houses have been built;

(3) how many Coloured (a) families and (b) persons are living in Protea at present.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) When the provisions contained in section 2 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 25 of 1915, have been complied with.

(b) The properties are being acquired by the Community Development Board for eventual transfer to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

(2) (a) Approximately 150.

(b) Approximately 190.
Burial talk angers

STAFF REPORTER

The suggestion that urban blacks be returned to their homelands after death for burial has angered Soweto residents.

One man, reacting to reports that the Transvaal Municipal Executive had called for blacks to be buried in homelands to save space, hit out at "this deportation after death".

"Now they want to push us around — even after death," Mr Lucas Sithole, a student, said. He criticised the view that blacks were not regarded as permanent residents, even after death.

Mr Fred van Wyk, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said: "This is taking the policy of separate development to absurd limits."

Mr Muzi Nkosi, a Soweto High School teacher, said: "I want to be buried where I was born." He rejected the alternate suggestion by the TME — that blacks be cremated — saying that "our religion and culture does not allow cremation".

Another Soweto resident pointed out that many blacks had never visited their homelands. He asked whether those who needed passports to go to homelands would have to apply after death.

Mrs Busie Mdlalose was against returning dead people to homelands because "it endorses apartheid, even after death". She said it was traditional for Africans to be near their dead in order to pay their respects to them.
United States Information Service office in Soweto

Mr. J. W. E. WILLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether there is a United States Information Service office in Soweto; if so, (a) where in Soweto and (b) how long has it been there;

(2) (a) why and (b) by whom was permission granted for the opening of the office.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) and (2) There is no United States Information Service office in Soweto.

We were informed by the United States Embassy in May 1973 that they were helping the African Music and Drama Association by providing books, films and musical tapes for the establishment of a reading room in space made available by the YMCA in Soweto.

It is, of course, normal practice for information services to make such material available in the countries in which they operate.
Refuse removal in Soweto

(1) Mr. H. E. J. VAN Rensburg asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) What steps have been taken to clear the backlog in respect of refuse removal in Soweto and (b) when is it expected that this backlog will be eliminated.

(2) what tonnage does the unremoved refuse constitute at present?

(3) whether the unremoved refuse constitutes a health hazard, if so, (a) what is the nature of the hazard and (b) what steps are being taken to remove it.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) In addition to the normal complement of employees and vehicles engaged in refuse removal, the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board has appointed 105 units and has since 6 June 1977 lined thirty 7-ton trucks, four front-end loaders, two road graders and one bulldozer to assist in the removal of the accumulated refuse.

(b) Between 3 and 4 months.

(2) Approximately 250,000 tons.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.
4. The U.S. Senate Committee economic assumption — say, 400,000 units —
In practice, a split in production from which

Explain the above two

speech proceeding on the classical (in the car industry) run

ght lead to the high cost

(The Economist, 4th May 1974)

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Exiled Soweto student leader, Barney Mokhhalie, said in London this week that the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) and the African National Congress (ANC) were "working towards unity."

"We hope that these two liberation movements within weeks will stand united," 26-year-old Mr Mokhalie said. He is secretary of the exiled SSRC and second in command to Tsietisi Mashinini.

This move is seen as an important one in black exile circles as it means the joining of forces of the ANC, chief "liberation movement," with that of the young black radicals.

The latter have fled South Africa in their thousands since June 16 last year. "We have never had a quarrel with the ANC," Mr Mokhalie said.

"Our enemy is the repressive system in South Africa. We do not intend to spend our time and energies fighting other sections of the liberation movement. Such 'kitchen politics' are not for us."

The ANC spearheaded the struggle years ago and we wish to make it quite clear now that we have no quarrel with them."

This is the first time the exiled SSRC has publicly denied rumours of a rift between the two groups. Barney Mokhalie was one of the main speakers at the mass Soweto commemoration rally held in London on Saturday.

Mr. Mokhalie said Tsietisi Mashinini had been criticised by some members of far-left groups for visiting the "imperialist" United States. But, he said, the executive of the SSRC had been invited to address meetings in many parts of the world. They accepted help from many sources and cooperated with all those working for change in South Africa.

"But this does not mean we are joining any political group or organisation or forces of any particular nation. We are prepared to consider working with those who will lend us moral or practical help."

With this statement, Mr Mokhalie was denying another persistent rumour that the exiled SSRC had thrown in their lot with the ultra-left Socialist Workers' Party.

"There are no many left wing movements outside South Africa trying to claim as their own and in doing so are also helping to split the black youth." Mr Mokhalie said.

"We do not want to be identified with any single group."

The Economist, 4th May 1974
Nats defend makgotla ‘justice’

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Makgotla tribal system of justice, to be entrenched in urban black areas, was defended by Nationalist speakers against sharp Opposition criticism yesterday.

One of the National Party’s arguments in favour of the system was that non-conforming juveniles in black areas needed punishment.

The system was condemned by speakers of the Progressive Reform Party on the grounds that it included arbitrary floggings, was administered by untrained people and amounted to “a denial of justice.”

Speaking during the second-reading debate on the Community Councils Bill, Mrs Helen Suzman (FRP Houghton) said the “Makgotla clause” in the Bill would cause the greatest resentment. It was not acceptable to Africans born in urban areas or who had lived there for any length of time.

ASTONISHED

Mrs Suzman said she was astonished that the Minister put this provision in a Bill that was meant to meet the needs of sophisticated urban Africans.

Mr R M de Villiers (FRP, Parktown) said not a single black voice had been raised in favour of the system when urban bantu councils on the Witwatersrand were consulted about it in March this year.

Dr G de V Morrison (NP, Cradock) said the Makgotla courts in urban black areas would not have come into existence if there had not been a need for them.

Black people preferred to settle their disputes by means of their traditional tribal system, he said.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W.A. Cruywagen, said the Government would ensure that the system to be applied in terms of the Bill would not be the most primitive one. The idea was to develop the traditional system of justice together with the modern system.

Mr Cruywagen said black leaders in Soweto and elsewhere had been consulted.
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
ECONOMICS 1A

CLASS EXAMINATION : 11th June

THIS EXAM COUNTS 10% TOWARDS

SECTION A : MULTIPLE CHOICE

Multiple Choice Questions must be completed. Do not forget to indicate your answers appropriately.

1. Volume of output x price

   (1) total revenue
   (2) average
   (3) marginal
   (4) total product
   (5) average

2. The total cost of producing n units is a

   (1) the average
   (2) the marginal
   (3) the variable
   (4) the average
   (5) none of the

3. The shape of the total product curve illustrates

   (1) diminishing substitution
   (2) diminishing return
   (3) decreasing return
   (4) the product
   (5) none of the

4. Under all market conditions

   (1) the price at the total revenue of sal
   (2) average revenue of one less unit
   (3) average revenue in terms of the law and the profit
   (4) the change in the last unit
   (5) the change in the last unit

5. The fixed costs of a firm

   (a) are fixed only in the short run
   (b) when expressed as an average
   (c) increase with the level of output

(20 marks)

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Makgotla tribal courts were used in the lower courts, Mrs Helen

Maunza, PP, said in opposing the legalisation of the firm's

system in the Assembly yesterday.

Both main opposition parties opposed a section of the Community Councils' Bill, which will allow for

legislation of the Makgotla.

The Bill provides for the administration of corporal punishment in public. Mrs

Saman said this was the best way to make the total cost of

punishment just as big as the total cost of

punishment anywhere else.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem

Cruywagen, supported the measure, saying that the Bill would improve the system already operating out

side the law.

Mrs Saman said that she understood the need for the Makgotla system in a Bill designed

to cater for urbanised communities akin to those in the "struggling" areas.

She conceded that there had been a "bitter" argument about the Bill, which deals with

showing how best to implement the law as proposed by the Department of Bantu Affairs.

The Makgotla system would now be properly

controlled and the community councils could have

more meaningful authority to run it.

Mr Cruywagen rejected the idea that the Bill would be a "disaster" for black

people.

He said that unless the councils were given

more meaningful authority in their own respective communities, the Bill would not be

handicapped from the start and would not instil any confidence in those they were being to serve.
Rook, duisternis—en min gel

Nog net flou hoop vir Soweto

"N JAAR" na die eerste onluste lyk die toekoms van Soweto se meer as een miljoen swart inwoners steeds donkerder—letterlik én figuurlik. Nie net is die groot woningbou-enbeligtingplan vir die gebied in die weegskaal nie, maar ondergronds geldhulp van die Regering staar die Wes-Randse Bantoe Administrasie raad bankroet in die gesig. Daar is nog geen teken van hierdie hulp nie.

Ses maande nadat daar wereldwyd aangekondig was dat Suid-Afrika se vier grootste banke 'n lening van R80 miljoen sal toestaan vir die elektrifisering van Soweto—60 percent van die swart metropool met nie straat beligting of elektraaliteit nie—en dat die Regering die plan "in beginstel goedgekeur het, heers daar nou groot amptelike stilwye oor die saak.

Die groot probleem bliek te wees dat die Regering oor 'n paar jaar die finansierying van die plan by die banke sal moet oor neem en dat hy vir die doel in moeilike ekonomiese omstandighede inwer toe tot R100 miljoen in die hande sal moet kry.

"RAPPORT 36/677"

Ses maande na die aankondiging van die grootste elektrifiserings- en woningbouplan vir Soweto hang die zwart rook van die steenkoolvure nog steeds oor die swart metropool. Waar gaan die hulp vandaan kom?

13 000 huise ingevolge die plan in Soweto verkoop is. Dit blou nou dat daar tot vandag toe skaars 500 huise verkope of gebou is. Van die hoop op grootskaapse hulp van die land se groot bouverenigings en werk gewers, het op 'n onbekende uitsonderings na nog niks gekom nie.

Die Wes-Randse Bantoe Administrasie raad sou verkoop vir uitbreidings ter waarde van R20 miljoen in Soweto begroot, maar kon uiteindelik net met R5 miljoen bykom en daarvan is R1,5 miljoen van die De p a r t e m e n t v a n Gemeenskapsebou vir be huising en uitbreidings aan bierprojekte nog in die weegskaal, sê nuut Al Stander, direkteur van die raad.

Net om basiese dienste aan die gang te hou, sal die raad van jaar R9 miljoen meer moet bestee as wat hy by het. Maar hy kan van die jaar die geld gaan kry, weet niemand nie. In Mei sou hy perseelhuur in Soweto met 80 percent verhoog het om by te kom, maar dit verhoging is deur die Minister van Bantoekele uitgestel weens die landwyke protest wat ontstaan het.

Dit alles terwyl daar nog geen teken van 'n ekonomiese oplewing is nie en werkloosheid daagliks onder Soweto se inwoners toeneem. Dit staan reeds op 'n kritieke 43 000, sowat 15 persent van die totale arbeidsmak in Soweto.

Afrikaans is wel nie meer vergelyk met die ander onderwiit in hul skole nie, bewysoorde hoef nie meer maandeliks deur werkgewers geteken te word nie, en as hulle eendag 'n besuisraad verkies kry, sal hulle baie meer plaaslike be stuurmande kry. Hul skole is ook sedert verhef te maan amptelike skole en nie "Bantoe skole" nie en hul bier is meer Bantoe bier nie. En soos almal met groot waardering die laatste weke opgemerk het, is Soweto se polisie baie beter toegewys om onluste met 'n minimum van geweld te beheer. Maar die verbetering bli onbenullig te nooi dat die groter probleem van ekonomiese oplewing is.

Ses maande al sit 'n span top-ingenieurs en bes stuurmanne van die ingeniereunie Siemens, LSA en Roberts Construc tion en wag om voort te gaan met die elek trofiseringplan wat hulle op die initiatiewe voorge stel het, sê nuutie Basie Bag van die konsortium Power Construction.

Algemeen word aanvaar dat beligting 'n groot af name in midaad in die land se grootste swart stad sal meebreing. Vir die gewone inwoners sal

Dink Weer

Onder redaksie van Rykje van Reenen en Andries van Wyk
wees, wil niemand sê nie. „Die banke het die finansieringsaspek behandel,” sê die ingenieurs die week. „Oos het ons nie daaraar bekommer nie — die Regering sal borg teken,” was 'n bankwoordvoerder se antwoord.

Tervyf almal sit en wag vir die uitvoering van die plan wat so 'n groot bydrae tot rus en vrede in Soweto kan lever, is daar sprake van die Stedelike Stigting 'n redingsgong gaan aanpak. Maar mnr. Clive Mennis sê op sy beurt dat die Stigting aan al die voorlopige aspekte rekening deelgeneem het en eintlik nie op hierdie vlak 'n bydrae sal kan lewer nie. Geld in hierdie klas, sê hy, het die Stigting eenpiedig nie.

Die direkteur van behuising by die Wes-Randse Raad, mnr. M. Wilzenach, bevestig dat dit met behuising in Soweto swak gaan. WAar hy in December gesê het dat 13 000 huise in Soweto reeds ingevolge die nuwe plan verkoop is, sê hy nou dat daar in die waarheid slegs 500 of so verkoop of gebou is. Die groot werkgevers wat in December vir die hoop van 10 000 huise vir hul werknomers onderhandel het, „onderhandel” nou nog. Toe die plan verlede jaar vir elke lening 'n soort gelyke bedrag vir vijf jaar by die vereniging bele. Die bouvereniging leen dan die geld aan die Wes-Randse Bantoe-Administrasie, wat op sy beurt die geld aan die betrokke swart werkner mer leen. Op dié manier word die bouvereniging se lening deur die Raad gegeb omdat die swartman nie 'n verband op sy huis kan laat registreer nie. Voorts sal die raad vanjaar R1,2 miljoen aan gewone huurhuise bestee — dit is 'n skenking van die Johannesburgse stadsraad — en hoop hy om nog halfmiljoen raad vir die Departemente van Gemeenskap bo te leen. Maar die hoop is maar skraal.

Die finansiële knoet wat die raad in die onluste opge- deen het, word goedweerspel in sy winste. Uit drankverkope. Verlede jaar het hy begroot vir 'n wins van R4,8 miljoen uit bierverkope en R3 miljoen uit gewone drankverkope. Weens die onluste was die onder- skeie winste maar R2,7 miljoen en R2,592.

Met baie van die drankwinkels nog verwoes, word vanjaar begroot vir 'n totale wins van R2,7 uit drankverkope.

Dagvaardings is vandeaand op die raad se versamelingen weer as antwoord vir die R7 miljoen skade wat die raad gedurende die onluste gely het. Die eise sluit nie verlies aan winste in nie. Wanneer die swaak afgehandel word en of die versamelingen aanspreeklik bevind sal word, bly onseker.

— MARTIN WELZ
6. The law of increasing costs
3. The law of Diminishing Returns

7. Choose the statement
Specialisation and trade
1. Lead to economy
2. Are limited by
3. Lead to more economic growth
4. Cannot exist in a production possibilities diagram
5. Would still be

8. Which one of the following is not a production possibility?
1. Total resources
2. Quantity of one good
3. Money income
4. Prices
5. Allocation of resources

9. The law of diminishing more and more of a unit of another good
1. Total product
2. Marginal cost
3. Variable input
4. Marginal product
5. Increasing costs

10. In an economy in which the price of resources, and units of output, increase in the long run
1. To increase the price of the marginal product
2. To decrease the price of the marginal product
3. To increase the price of the marginal product
4. To increase the price of the marginal product
5. Of the above

11. Price elasticity of demand
1. Measured by the price change over the change in quantity demanded
2. A measure of the changes in price
3. The ratio of the price change to the quantity change
4. None of the above
5. Two of the above

Tsietsi back in SA: twice exiles

BY IAN HOBBS
LONDON. — Tsietsi Mashinini, the exiled Soweto student leader, has returned secretly to Johannesburg twice in the past eleven months. Mashinini’s companions in exile in London said yesterday he had returned twice since leaving in October last year, and had told them: “I’m ready to go back any time I am needed.”

A close colleague added: “Mashinini is fiercely determined. He realises the great danger he faces but is not afraid.”

Two other Soweto Student Representative Council leaders who fled with Mashinini after the Soweto riots last year, Barney Mukhazeni and Selby Sekela, have also visited South Africa secretly, it was claimed. This was confirmed by Sekela. They use a secret route, now well-worn, by political escapees, between Botswana and Johannesburg.

Mashinini recently had a political flirtation with the extreme Leftist movement led by the actress Vanessa Redgrave, the Workers’ Revolutionary Party, but claims that he has joined them are not valid. He is merely building up a wide base of Leftist political support.

And in an interview yesterday, black American tenor star, Arthur Ashe, said he was humiliated by Mashinini during a secret meeting in November last year: “Mashinini and I have one thing in common — the liberation of the black man in South Africa,” he added emphatically.

“I spent 17 years in our segregationist southern states being denied basic rights and scorned. Nobody should underestimate my determination. They can go on calling me a white man’s lackey, “If Tsietsi wants to sacrifice lives then he can go ahead. I want peace,” he said.

Mashinini turned his back on Ashe, called him an Uncle Tom, a white man in a black skin and told him to keep out of Soweto. The kid scorched me and shut down every argument I put for having an interest in Soweto, but after what he has been through with the rest of the Soweto kids, they have every right to tell the likes of me to go to hell,” Ashe said.

“South Africa needs revolutionaries like Mashinini,” he added.

But Ashe said the way he was, totally rejected by Mashinini after meeting in London had put him off his position of peace in South Africa.

“The problem is not going to go away,” he said.

Mashinini is currently visiting an unknown African country according to his
UBC is alive and well says Wrab official

STAFF REPORTER

THE Soweto Urban Bantu Council is alive and well and will be meeting on Thursday, according to the West Rand Administration Board — despite an announcement on June 3 by the chairman that all the councillors had resigned.

A Wrab spokesman said yesterday that notices of Thursday's meeting, to be held at the UBC chambers in Jabulani, had been sent to all councillors who had not given in letters of resignation, as they were still regarded as UBC members.

He refused to say how many had not done so, and said he did not know how many would attend the meeting.

Since June 16 last year, criticism of the UBC has been increasing. On June 3, after a call by the Soweto Students' Representative Council, the UBC chairman, Mr David Thebehole, announced that all the councillors had resigned.

Mr T J Makhaya a former councillor, said yesterday: "We resigned and instructed our chairman to tell the Wrab officials of our resignations."

He said there had been no time to send letters to the board, but whatever happens, we are no longer members of the UBC."

Mr Makhaya said he did not know about Thursday's meeting and had not received any notice of a meeting.

Another former UBC member, Mr Letsatsi Radebe, said he submitted a letter of resignation and therefore did not expect to receive any Wrab notice.

Mr Sipho Motha, who also submitted his resignation letter, said: "I am sure the board has sent notices to councillors who resigned verbally."
We'll end Bantu Education — Sono

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the Soweto Students' Representative Council Mr. Tefamoso Sono said yesterday: "We still maintain that our aim is not to overthrow the Government but to see Bantu Education driven to hell.

Mr. Sono, whose name in Tsonga means "we will be free," said the students planned last Thursday's march into Johannesburg. He said it "successfully drove the point home in our attempt to secure the release of our detained fellow students."

He was speaking in an interview at the Rand Daily Mail offices.

Mr. Sono, 20, a Form Four pupil at Madibane High School, Diepsloot, said "Black Consciousness does not come from America. It is a feeling that has been with us since birth and is probably showing its bloom now."

He said people who said Black Consciousness was brought to the blacks in South Africa by men like Mr. Andrew Young, the US Ambassador to the UN, despised the integrity of the country's blacks.

He said the students did not meet Mr. Young during his visit. The reason was that "Mr. Young's mission was the same as that of Dr. Kissinger, the peacemaker," he said.

As long as the blacks in the country were oppressed, there would be little peace, if any. He said the students were "merely trying to do what should have been done by our fathers and mothers."

Mr. Sono stressed that the students' message has always been non-violence.

About the power struggle in Soweto since the collapse of the UBC, he said: "There has never been a vacuum in Soweto. It is just that leaders have not been given a chance to express the views of their people."
Clash over new black committee

The West Rand Administration Board, does not recognize the new civic committee formed in Soweto on Monday.

A WRAB spokesman told The Star the board has not been approached by the new group, and that its associate body in Soweto—the UBC—will be meeting as scheduled tomorrow despite mass resignations.

The new committee was established to fill the vacuum left by resignations from Soweto UBC.

Despite the Government's intention to eventually do away with the urban councils and replace them with urban and community-based community development councils, Soweto leaders here said they want to manage their own affairs.

Committee members have already said they will not deal with WRAB.

The committee's chairman is Dr Harrison Motlana.

Other members include headmasters, business men and social workers.

Representatives of the Black People's Convention, the South African Students' Organisation, and the South African Teachers' Organisation, attended the meeting on Monday where the new committee was formed.

The new committee was approved by the WRAB executive committee.

The above referred policy was approved by the Minister of Education.

A WRAB spokesman said the policy was to be implemented at the earliest possible date.

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Qualified men at WRAB

I wish to refer to "Abandon these impotent boards" (editorial, June 22).

I am not too well informed about other Bantu administration boards, but would like to comment on the points of criticism levelled at our board.

In regard to what you term the "key jobs" given to men "quite lacking in the experience and administrative skills," I imagine you also had in mind the offices of chairman and vice chairman.

The chairman of my board, Mr H P Mulder, has been a town councillor of Roodepoort since 1955, has been a member of its management committee since 1962 and has been chairman of that committee since 1972. Mr Mulder has also been a member of the Transvaal Municipal Association since 1956 and has twice been elected president of that association. For the past 16 years he has served on the United Municipal Executive. He was chairman of the Bantu Advisory Boards of Roodepoort for six years.

Mr C P Venter, the vice chairman, has been a member of the Johannesburg City Council since 1962 and is at present vice chairman of its management committee. Mr Venter has had many years experience of non-European affairs administration before his appointment as vice chairman of the board.

It must be evident that the experience gained by Mr Mulder and Mr Venter over such a long period in local administration must give them excellent qualifications to occupy the positions which they have held on my board with such distinction since its inception.

The other members of the board were nominated to their positions by the constituent local authorities in respect of the administration of matters affecting the black population in their areas and by organised commerce, industry and agriculture. One would hardly expect these responsible bodies to nominate any but their best men.

Housing funds and the salaries of officials are unrelated items. My board is very like all major local authorities in this country, depends on advances from the Department of Community Development for its housing projects. Your criticism would have carried weight if you had found that this board never bothered to apply for funds.

I must express surprise at the comment that the board is dragging its feet in respect of the removal of the accumulated refuse in Soweto.

Reporters from your newspaper were among representatives of the Press who were invited by our board to inspect the condition of the board. Nearer the end of that tour Mr Mulder and I gave them an opportunity of seeing for themselves what has been done and what remains to be done in this major operation, and you commented unfavourably on the matter in your issue of June 14 and showed pictures of the work.

It was made clear in a Press release of which you had a copy that the board was unable to conduct proper cleansing operations on Soweto from the date when the riots broke out on May 16 last year, until October 21 because of:

1. The necessity to recruit suitable labour;
2. The intimidation of the workers by agitators; and
3. The destruction of essential vehicles and equipment by rioters.

You have adequate evidence of the determination of the board to surmount this problem at the earliest possible moment and your criticism is unfair. I must add that negotiations are in progress regarding the continued development of the housing schemes, and for the electrification of Soweto.

A H Stander
Chief Director, West Rand Administration Board, Johannesburg.
46. A buffer stock scheme which aims to stabilise prices -

1. Can never be self financing.
2. Costs the government nothing because it buys or sells stocks at the same price.
3. Stabilises in
4. Both 1. and 2
5. Can never work

47. According to Edwin food shortage is due to the following:

1. The failure in crop.
2. World economic demand for meat.
3. The burning of fields.
4. World population.
5. Deliberate cutting wheat.

New black civic body rejected by Wrab

Staff Reporters

THE GOVERNMENT will not recognise a new civic body formed by community leaders in Soweto.

The new informal civic association was formed at a meeting on Tuesday night. It has received support from a wide range of Soweto organisations.

Yesterday the West Rand Bantu Administration Board's public relations officer, Dr W. Cohen, said no law existed which provided for a self-appointed body purporting to operate in the interests of the people of Soweto.

Wrab's announcement, which was echoed by officials in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development - comes in the wake of the formation on Monday of an interim committee of 10 members.

48. The primary cause of the African economy is:

1. Black workers
2. Employers do not pay wages
3. The economy is
4. The pursuit of (a) Creation of African Blacks
5. It happens every

49. In a simple two count commodity, the effect on the country would be to:

1. Benefit producers
2. Harm both producers
3. Benefit both producers
4. Benefit both producers
5. Increase exports

50. If you won't have to specific particular thing, then its opportunity cost is:

1. Zero.
2. Not measurable.
3. Variable.
4. Infinite.
5. None of the above.
Mum given son’s jaw, court told

BY CAROL STEYN

A MOTHER told the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court yesterday that her son was handed her son’s jaw soon after she had been told he was dead.

Mrs Emily Ngwemah was giving evidence at an inquest into the deaths of her son Amos, 19, and Mr Paul Sekhukhunhu, 21, who were shot by police during last year’s Soweto riots.

Mrs Ngwemah said that on the evening of September 6 her son left the house and said he was going to visit friends. This was the last time she saw him alive.

Mrs Ngwemah told the court she heard shots outside later that evening. Because of the unrest she was worried about her son and at 10 pm decided to go to the house where the shots were fired.

When she got there she saw blood near the gate in the yard and was told her son had been shot, she said.

The next morning at six o’clock she went to the Orlando Police Station. She was told to go to the hospital and if she could not find her son there, to go to the mortuary, Mrs Ngwemah told the court.

She was told at Baragwanath Hospital that her son was dead.

Mrs Ngwemah said she went home. As she passed the house of Mrs Martha Mukuhe, a woman called her and told her to wash away her son’s bloodstains in the yard.

A girl in the yard next to Mrs Mukuhe’s gave her Amos’s jaw, she said.

Mrs Almas Motaung said her yard joined Mrs Mukuhe’s and on September 6 she was awakened by gunshots.

The next morning while sweeping she found a lot of blood in her yard and a piece of flesh. She picked it up.

Mrs Motaung said she took it home and it was Amos’s jaw, the court on that night.

At a previous hearing Mrs Mukuhe told the court that on the night of the shooting she watched through her window as four policemen followed Amos and Mr Sekhukhunhu into Mrs Motaung’s yard.

A shot was fired, she said, and one of the policemen held Mr Sekhukhunhu by the arm saying: “I’m going to shoot you.”

Another policeman said: “Leave him, otherwise we will carry the body into the van,” Mrs Mukuhe said.

She said she saw Mr Sekhukhunhu getting into a police van and dragging a body with him. The van then drove off.

Police evidence was that the two men had been shot near Mpholopane Station where they formed part of a crowd which attacked the four policemen.

The hearing was postponed to September 19.

Mr P J de Villiers, instructed by Davenport & Davenport, for the accused, and Mr P C van der Merwe, instructed by the State, addressed the court.

[Text continues with details about the inquest and the legal proceedings.]

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Bantu council system folds

The Urban Bantu Council system has collapsed in both Soweto and Doberwa. The council is in debt and the members are not paid. The council's monthly meeting was cancelled yesterday. The council has not met for three months.

Today's meeting of the Soweto UBC has been cancelled by the West Rand Administration Board. Officials declined to give reasons, but it is thought that the mass resignations of members a month ago would not give the council a quorum.

Mr D Bosman, WRAB's public relations officer, told The Star that as far as the Board was concerned the Soweto UBC "is not functioning."

The Doberwa UBC monthly meeting was also cancelled yesterday. The council may not be able to meet again.

The council was formed in 1969 when the board of the council was elected. Members of both UBCs were forced to resign by student pressure earlier this month.

The council was formed to represent the interests of the community and to provide a forum for the discussion of community issues. However, the council has been unable to function effectively due to the lack of funds and the resignation of members.

The council has not met for three months, and it is likely that it will not be able to meet again. The board of the council has been forced to resign by student pressure.

The council was formed to represent the interests of the community and to provide a forum for the discussion of community issues. However, the council has been unable to function effectively due to the lack of funds and the resignation of members.

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COURT TOLD OF PLUNGE

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A prisoner who was taken to his flat by two policemen to show them where he kept drugs, jumped over the balcony wall after his handcuffs had been removed, an inquest court was told here yesterday.

The Magistrate, Mr. M. A. T. Meiring, was unable to find whether the death of Mr. Harry Knox Whitehead (46) was an accident or suicide.

The Court heard that Mr. Whitehead had been arrested on February 3. The next day he asked to go to his flat to point out more evidence.

When he arrived at the 14th floor flat in a building in Braamfontein the handcuffs were removed.

Mr. Whitehead had then opened the door, bolted into the flat and run straight for the balcony.

Before they could reach him, he jumped, Sergeant P. Warrington told the Court.—(Sapa.)
Pretoria's black townships get R1m

Sunday Times Reporter

More than R1-million is to be spent on sports grounds, buildings and other facilities in the black townships around Pretoria. Mr C. H. Kotze, chief director of the Bantu Administration Board for the Central Transvaal, said yesterday the 1977/78 budget has provided for:

- More than R200 000 to be spent in the Atteridgeville-Saulsville township on a new post office and additional sports facilities.
- New sports facilities for Mamelodi, hostel accommodation for 7 000 men at a cost of R500 000, a R10 000 clinic and R80 000 for rebuilding a shopping complex burnt during the unrest.
Los tog dié saamhok!

EEN van die mees ploffbare toestande in Suid-Afrika word nou in die Joohanseburgse woonbuurt Alexandra geskryf: "Deur die gebied te sloop en 30 000 trekarbeiders as 'werkenehde' in hostels te vestig."

Dit mag nie gebeur nie, sê mnr. Lamont, beplanningsoloog by die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika. Hy beskryf die saamhok van hierdie mense – die oorspronklike plan het voorsiening gemaak vir 30 000 hostellagens – as uiterst onbevredigend en gevaarlik.

Wat hy in die nuwe Alexandra sien kom, het hy die week in Swaziland by die jaarlikse kongres van Suid-Afrikaanse sosioloë uitgespel in 'n referaat onder die opsik 30 000 Angru Young Men.

Los die hostels. Bou 'n swart modeldorp, oosom met groen strook, waarin die werkers en hul gesinne as 'n volwaardige stedelike gemeenskap kan saamwoon, het hy gepleit.

Alexandra lê noordoos van Johannesburg, dig teen die nywerheidsegebiede Wynberg en Kew en klipgroen afstand van die blanke woonbuurt Westwood. Die gebied word sedert die begin deur swartes bewoon en hul elendemoe en persone word nou onteene om plek te maak vir die hostelle en arbeiders waaronder die omliggende nywerhede en blanke woonbuurte nie kan klaarlank nie.

Mnr. Lamont, wat al die afgelope twaalf jaar geëxposeerd is met die probleme van hierdie swart woonbuurt, waarsku dat die huidige plan 'n totaal onbalanseerde gemeenskap tot gevolg gaan hê.

Die behoud van gesinshandel is onontbeerlik vir die voortbestaan van 'n gesonde gemeenskap – en in die ou nuwe Alexandra ontbreek dié heetemaal, sê hy.

Die gesinne is verbrokeiland omdat die kinders nie by hul moeders mag groeir werd nie en aan familie en vriende in die tuislande en elders uitgedeel moet word. Twee-derdes van alle swart stedelike geloofskerke is reeds buite-getydelik omdat die trekarbeiders nie by die vroue mag woon nie, en die uitgedeelde kinders mag net as trekarbeiders terugker na die stad en die stedelike ouers wat hulle nooit geken het nie.

Twee van die mees belangrike elemente wat 'n huis die mens bied, is sekerheid en privaatheid. Die sterkste vorm van hierdie sekerheid lê in die wete dat jy vanaand kan teruggaan na die huis wat jy vanaf begin verlaat het.

Dit sal in die hostel-stad Alexandra nie bestaan nie. Die inwoners word almal as werkenehde beskou. Jy kan net terugkeer en amby solank jy werk het.

Hierdie "hard en onmenslike omstandigheids" tref veral die ou mense en die vroue. Op hul oudag, wanneer hulle juist ekonomiese probleme het en nie hulself kan sorg nie, word hulle uitgeliwer aan 'n huislose en gesinlose swerwersbestaan, sê mnr. Lamont.

Geen hostels mag in stedelike gebiede vir kinders gebou word nie, en die vaderlose gesinne kom nie in aanmerking vir die beskikbare behuising nie. Die onstabiele lewe van die kinders kan maar net nadelige gevolge hê. Die mense wat nou uit Alexandra moet padg weaving hulle geslagte grind daar eindem laat het, moet in Soweto hervestig word – en daar is nie vir hulle huise nie. Dit wek vyandigheid by mense wat al jare in Soweto se oorbuurwonne huise sit en wag vir 'n huis van hul eie.

Die lewe in die bestaande hostels bied niks meer as ure van ledighed nie. Politiek al tydverslyf is sokker (3 veile vir 106 spanne) en alkoholisme wat spruit uit die ure wat in biersale deurgebring word.

Die teenwoordigheid van duiwelslike enkelvlopende hostels en hostelsmams kan mooi lei tot 'n toename in prostitutie en ander eviuels.

Onluste, wat reeds in Alexandra voorgekom het, ontstaan maklik wanneer daar stremming binne 'n gemeenskap bestaan. Een manier om die stremming te vorm, is om die swartman in staat te stel om so baie van sy eie te bekom dat dit nie werd is om alles te verwoe nie. In hierdie verband is 'n skikte grond, 'n huis en 'n gene van seker die belangrikste, sê mnr. Lamont.

Los die hostels. Moenie 30 000 onstokke jongmans as 'n ekonomiese werkenehde saamhok nie.

Behou die gesinshandel. Gee terug die grond wat al soveel geslagte in swart bestel is. Laat daar kinders wees, pasgeboorte, ouers, bambardes. Vleug tussen hulle in die onderwysers, die predikante, die maatskaplike werkers, die polisie en verpleegsters, die sate, dokters en prokureurs. Moenie hulle van buite af inbring om net t' paar uur per dag 'n rol te speel nie.

Laat die derde deel vorm van die gemeenskap. Dit is nog al die jare 'n leemte in Suid-Afrika se swart woongebiede.

In die plek van 30 000 saamgebekte mense dien hy 'n ander plan in: Groepies huise vir duiwels of so mense, nie hoër as vier verdiepings nie, en omring deur groen strook of parke.

Gebruik die bestaande hostels vir ongehuwele moeders. Byt duplex-woonhuis onder die ander in, buit die eentonge, kleurlose, ingerigde patron wat Soweto en ander swart woongebiede kommer.

Bou huise vir die ryer mense, onthul huise vir die bejaardes. Bou kleuterskole, bewaarskole, skools en 'n stadsentrum wat met winkels, klinieks, teaters, restaurant, sklassame en salons as tyd van die globale gemeenskap kan dien.

Want wat julie aan die beplan is, is heetemaal onomkapture van gemeenskapspleie. Dit kan net lei tot toenemende frustrasie, sê mnr. Lamont.
and the knowledge that, if need be, I can call upon, and will receive their full co-operation.

To Rt. Wor. Bro. A. van Niekerk, P.G.M. (S.D.), I express my thanks for his unfailing support, especially in accepting the fact that correspondence in regard to our Supreme Grand Chapter is conducted from the P.G.M.'s Office.

W.G. Dee, P.M., 9th June, 1942.

2 (The Natal Mercury, Monday, July 4, 1977.)

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG - A Greek businessman and Fine Arts graduate of the University of Athens, Mr. George Sotiropoulos, is determined to bring "ritual and cultural" dancing by notable young women to Pretoria.

But his plans had their first setback when police visited his first performance on Friday night.

Three girls between the ages of 19 and 20 are to appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court today as a result of the visit.

They were questioned and warned to appear in court in spite of a last-minute decision not to let them do a stripase dance because of the presence of Pretoria Vice and Gambling Squad men in the audience.

Mr. Sotiropoulos, known as Terry Garsot, said he was not too worried about the setback. He planned to keep within the law, but at the same time he hoped to be able to bring the city "erotic" dancing acts of a cultural nature.

But Brig. J. Grobbelaar, Divisional CID officer for the Northern Transvaal, said action had been taken against the girls under the old Transvaal Act of 1908 on offensive or indecent dress in a public place.

It is believed that police action followed complaints from church-oriented bodies in Pretoria when it became known that the hotel was selling tickets for the show on a "closed" basis and promising a strip.

H.E. Comp. Gasson, I am deeply proud to have served as Pro First Primus, and to have received the benefit of your advice over the past 2½ years.

I am confident that, in our time next year, the steps taken during the past 12 months, plus the plans planned for the next 6 months, will have been fully justified by the results attained.

Please accept our sincere thanks for finding the time to be present with us this afternoon.

I trust that you and your companions who have journeyed some distance to be with us today, will all return safely to your homes.

(Toom o. Mason)
Saso backs Soweto over UBC collapse

ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE South African Students’ Organisation (Saso) yesterday congratulated the people of Soweto on the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council.

The move came at Saso’s ninth general council conference in Hammanskraal. Delegates from black universities and schools are meeting on the theme: “Towards practical manifestation of Black Consciousness.”

In one of a number of major resolutions yesterday students pledged solidarity with “progressive forces” which contributed to the downfall of the UBC.

They also rejected the proposed Community Council system.

Mr. Jake Selibi, Saso’s Transvaal regional secretary, said: “This is nothing else but the UBC by another name”.

He urged that all Government created platforms should be rejected and other centres in the country be encouraged to follow Soweto’s lead.

The conference also strongly criticised the participation by black sporting bodies in multiracial and multinational meetings.

“We strongly condemn any sporting bodies fraternising with whites at any level at this stage in so-called multinational and multiracial meetings.”

In its report, the Saso executive noted that many of its members had been arrested or banned. Many had left the country.

The permanent organiser, Mr. Siumako Sokupa was detained on July 23, a few days after last year’s conference. Other members of the executive were arrested in August and early September.

On the detentions, the conference reaffirmed a 1975 resolution that “detentions and harassments are part of the regime’s strategy to destroy our movement.

“The Vorster regime has tried unsuccessfully to crush the Black Consciousness movement.”

It paid tribute to “the courage and dedication that has been displayed by our members on the road toward total liberation of Azania.”

A report from Saso’s head office says the theme of the congress is in line with recent signs of “enlightenment” among the ruling class which had the ability to accommodate internal pressures in those areas not crucial to the basic pattern of domination.

“It is clear to us that change in this country will necessitate redistribution of the country’s resources. Let us, black people march forward to the day when racism and neo-colonialism and imperialism are horrors of the past,” the report concludes.
SSRC call deferred by board

The Batswana school board in Soweto has refused in how to an ultimatum by the Soweto Students' Representative Council to resign.

An executive member said the board had received the ultimatum last week calling for its dissolution by Monday.

An emergency meeting was held and it was decided to challenge the pupils' demand.

In an open letter to the SSRC, the board asked why it should have to resign.

"Ask a member: 'If the school boards do resign, who is going to replace them?""

ACCUSES

The ultimatum accuses school boards of ethnic "tribalism" and promoting "the abominable system of Bantu Education."

The secretary of the African Teachers' Association, Mr H H Dlamenze, said today that his association had long been campaigning for the abolition of the school boards.

In April this year, the association sent a strongly-worded memorandum to the Bantu Education Department calling for ethnic school boards to be scrapped and replaced by a professional body made up of professional people.

The memorandum criticized the power that the school boards had over the teachers.

PROFESSIONALS

"It is the opinion of the association that careers of professional people should be decided by professional persons, that is, those who are engaged in education.

"To expose teachers to unprofessional people, or people not engaged in education, to decide the future of the profession is unsound and lowers the status of the teaching profession."

Mr Dlamenze said if the ethnic school boards resigned following the ultimatum of the students, his association would like them to be replaced by a professional board and that the Teachers' Association should also be represented in this body.

In response to the memorandum, the Bantu Education Department sent a questionnaire but no decision has been taken.
The most shadowy form of public transport for Soweto commuters is provided by pirate, or illegal, taxis.

No one knows exactly how many there are, although the Traffic Department's overload count guesses there is one pirate taxi for every three with licences.

Pirates use black cabs and kombis. That they are able to charge the same fares as legal taxis, even though passengers are not usually covered by third-party insurance, illustrates the pressure on black transport.

**Late-night services**

They often provide services not offered by legal taxis. Most late-night workers in Hillbrow, hotels, restaurants and clubs depend on pirates for transport home to Soweto. "I just want to help my brothers," he said. At R1.30 a person from Hillbrow to Soweto.

Some of the 1100 taxis licensed to operate only within Soweto disserve the designated area and the Traffic Department has found some owners of authorized taxis operating pirate taxis as well.

In one recent case an operator was found to be running six identical kombis, that had all the necessary documents for three and forged duplicates for the other three.

Members of the Soweto Minibus Service (it changed its name on July 3 from Soweto Lift Club) also ferry commuters to and from the city and also operate illegally — but they are deeply offended when classified as pirates.

Pirates, they say, are those who illegally make a full-time business out of transporting people, whereas they have full-time jobs in the city and make only two trips daily — to work in the morning and home in the evening.

They charge their regular passengers about R2 a trip to cover petrol and other expenses.

About 1000 kombi owners belong to the organization. About 800 live in Soweto and the rest in nearby East Rand townships.

The name was formed in 1974 by Mrs Martha Taylor, an able-bodied mother of five and a leading light in the Garment Workers' Union. She was being considere the "Soweto minibus" to help disprove claims that members have been making more than one return trip a day.

**Name a noisemaker**

The name has been changed because "lift club" was a misnomer. And every kombi in the organization will now have to display a "Soweto minibus" sticker to help disprove claims that members have been making more than one return trip a day.
Staff Reporter

The average income of black households on the East and West Rand during the five years to 1975 rose by 18.4% a year, says an income and expenditure survey carried out by the Market and Research Bureau of the University of South Africa.

The average household income rose from R1478 in 1970 to R2025 in 1975. In Johannesburg the average income for 1975 was R2722.

In the five-year period the per capita income of East and West Rand blacks more than doubled from R183 to R395 — giving an annual increase rate of 16.68%.

The total consumer market for blacks on the East and West Rand was estimated to be in the region of R129-million in 1975.

Cash expenditure was highest on food — R45-million. Clothing and footwear totalled R16-million. Furniture and household equipment R13-million and transport R11-million.

Annual contributions to insurance schemes increased from R8 to R78 per household.

Real expenditure on food dropped, particularly on rice, mealie meal, fresh milk and eggs. It increased considerably on poultry, 63.4%, cheese, 100%, and on fats, oils and margarine 98%.

The 1975 figures show a statistically significant you will drop in average household size from 3.9 people in 1970 to 5.1 in 1975.

The number of illiterates — excluding children under 7 — dropped from 21.5% in 1970 to 10.4% in 1975.

Yours sincerely,

FRANCIS WILSON
Soweto boards resign

JOHANNESBURG —

Three Soweto school boards — Xhosa West, Orlando Solho and Meadowlands Botswana — resigned on Saturday, according to a Weekend World report.

In addition, several members of other school boards resigned individually following an ultimatum by the Soweto Students' Representative Council, the newspaper said.

The Meadowlands School Board members said they resigned because "our children are being contaminated by Bantu education."

The Xhosa West School Board members, however, said their reason was fear.

Board members said they did not agree with student demands and issued a strongly worded statement denouncing the function of the boards.

The mass resignation of the Xhosa West board came after students had visited the homes of the leading members.

The chairman, Mr. A. Gumundu, afterwards called an emergency meeting which decided that "because of the urgency of the matter and the threats to the lives of members, the members of the Xhosa West School Board are compelled, much against their convictions, to resign en bloc." — (Sapa.)
Johannesburg — The West Rand Administration Board has made "serious representations" to the Minister of Bantu Administration for permission to implement the proposed new rent increases in Soweto.

The rent increases were to have come into effect on May 1, but were postponed after representations against them had been made to the Minister, Mr. F. C. Botha, by Soweto leaders.

The response of Mr. Botha to the board request has not been disclosed, but Dr. Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the newly created Soweto Committee of 10, is strongly opposed to it.

Dr. Motlana said: "Soweto is the product of White desires and it is their duty to balance its accounts."

At a news conference yesterday, the board chairman, Mr. Manie Mulder, said the board faced a deficit of R900,000 on its housing account alone and had no option but to press for the increases.

The proposed site rent increases were from an average of R8.58 a month to R11.50, an average increase of R5.25 or 84 percent.

But, added Mr. Mulder, "the present rent was subsidised from board revenue by nearly 27 percent, or R30 a year for every household."

Dr. Motlana said: "You can use statistics to prove anything. I have been in Soweto for 20 years now and I know that the average person there is faced with grinding poverty."

Dr. Motlana described Soweto as a "monstrosity without a business or industrial area. On which rates could be levied and populated by people who were denied the rate for the job."

Mrs. Helen Sisulu, MP, said: "It is asking for trouble to put rents up now. Inflation has hit Africans really hard. "It is pointless to spend money on defence if Black urban areas are to become cauldrons of discontent."
Seven school board members quit

Staff Reporter

SEVEN members of a Soweto school board, which administers the affairs of eleven schools and is in charge of about 130 teachers, have resigned at the request of the SSRC.

Mr. Alpheus Mashila, vice-chairman of the Soweto School Board, said the decision was taken at a meeting on Saturday. The meeting was held in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Andries Havele, who left for Vendaland in October, and another member, Mr. Liphosho Matodzi, who is in the United States, he said.

He said the letter of resignation has been posted to the circuit inspector.

"Let the community know through the 'Mail' that we have disbanded," Mr. Mashila said.

The Bavenda board controls schools in Chiawelo, Meadowlands and Diepsloof.

"The teachers whom we were in charge of are now responsibility of the Department," he said. He would not comment on the school funds.

Mr. Mashila said he was approached last Thursday by four youths who said they represented the SSRC. They said they had been sent to inform him that he had to disband his board immediately because the board was an agent of Bantu Education.

On Saturday, they unanimously decided to disband.
WRAB to ask for increase in Soweto rentals

JOHANNESBURG. — The West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) is to make representations again to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, for the increase of site rentals in Soweto and other townships under its jurisdiction, according to a press statement here yesterday by the board's chairman, Mr H P P Mulder.

WRAB applied for an increase of site rentals in March this year.

Mr Mulder said WRAB would approach the Minister for a decision on whether to implement an 84% percent increase, from an average site rental of R6.25 to R11.50 a month, or to find additional sources of revenue.

The board had to find R80 a year for every household from other sources in order to balance its housing account. About 90% of all the board's property in Soweto, such as office furniture, office machines, vehicles for cleaning services, administration offices and liquor outlets, was destroyed by fire during the disturbances last year.

"No longer possible"

"The board's income has accordingly also dropped drastically, resulting in serious financial difficulties," Mr Mulder said.

"It is no longer possible for the site rental of residents to be subsidized without the board incurring a deficit of R9-million on housing alone.

"Before the decision was taken to review site rentals, due cognizance was taken of the circumstances of residents of the board's townships.

"It is generally accepted that families are able to pay 25 percent of their income in respect of rental. The proposed increase will bring the combined monthly house and site rental to between R15 and R17 in the case of all houses, with the exception of a few special houses.

Mr Mulder said informal surveys available to the board indicated that the average family income in Johannesburg was R1,848 a year, or R154 a month. On July 7 the Bureau for Market Research gave the latest income figures for families on the West Rand as R2,025.

Comparing the income figure of R1,848 with that of the University of South Africa's bureau of market research, the monthly expenditure of Soweto families was R113,66 for a family of five persons, R132.90 for six persons and R118.19 for families of between two and eight persons.

"If a person's full rental is R17, this is in fact only 11 percent of his income or 14.4 percent of the average expenditure. Even after implementation of the proposed increase in rentals, the board will still have to bear a deficit of R2m in respect of its housing account.

"In view of the foregoing, the board is compelled to approach the Minister with the request that rentals be increased in terms of the April proposals," Mr Mulder said.

SALDRU

School of Economics, University of Cape Town.
Vandalism — Putco may withdraw buses

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Putco will withdraw its transport service to the townships at the weekends if there is any more hijacking and damaging of its buses.

"We cannot tolerate such vandalism by the minority at the expense of the majority," said Mr. I. Archibald, Putco's public relations officer. He said that at the weekend 200 bus windows were damaged, 10 bus drivers were robbed, one was seriously injured and a Putco traffic car was damaged.

"We cannot endanger the lives of our drivers. Their lives cannot be priced," he said.

Those responsible for such vandalism were not students but touts. He appealed to students and other leaders to bring it under control.

He said that for three weekends in succession buses had been damaged in Soweto. The damage amounted to R280 000 since June this year.

Jan Theorem

Farm Labour in the Catusnatal Valley

Paper No. 22

September 1976
'Students told when to shoot'

Pretoria Bureau

An African National Congress official told members of the Soketo Students' Representative Council last year that arms should not be used indiscriminately, with a trial court hearing on Saturday.

Pretoria's Old Synagogue was one of the accused. Mr. J.T. N.A. Shumba, who said the arms were used only when orders had been received.

Mr. Tsiki is one of the 12 facing charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government. Questioned by Mr. Justice Davidson, he denied the use of the words "disciplined use of arms." The witness agreed that Mr. Tsiki told them that they should do as he said, as they were teaching. Mr. Tsiki did not tell them what to do.

MACHINÉ GUN

In earlier evidence, Mr. Mbitulana - the president of the SSRC, Mr. K.h.w.i. Seathole, had disagreed with suggestions by Mr. Tseki that the student body should work under orders to co-operate with the ANC. Mr. Tseki then demonstrated the functioning of a scorpion machine gun.
bowed to SSRC call to disband

Staff Reporter

The Meadowlands, Zulu School Board has decided to disband after a demand by the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) that the ethnically-based boards disband, the Meadowlands Board decided on Thursday night to submit their written resignations to the Department of Bantu Education on Monday.

The board had 15 schools under its control. Its chairman was Mr B C Nkomo.

Meanwhile, a vital meeting of the secretaries of Soweto's 10 school boards to discuss the school board crisis was yesterday postponed to July 19 — the day before schools reopen.

Only nine of the secretaries turned up for the meeting with Mr T H Dlammenze, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atoa) and Mr L M Mathabatha, principal of Morris Isaacson High School.

Mr Dlammenze said the meeting, at Vulamaziluko Higher Primary School in Diepsloot, was to discuss the SSRC's demand that all boards disband.

An informed source said the meeting called after Mr Josiah Khumalo, who recently resigned as chairman of the Zulu West School Board, threatened to lock out teachers and students when schools reopened on July 20.

Mr Khumalo said he would order his secretary to collect the keys of all 20 schools that were under his board and send them to the Department of Bantu Education.

There are 15 ethnically-based school boards in Soweto.

So far, the Xhosa East and Baviaan School Boards have disbanded.

Mr Joe Peeke, chairman of the Meadowlands Bantu Education School Board said, "We sympathise with the SSRC and are prepared to heed their call that we should disband."

He said his board would do so if a suitable substitute outside the "system" was
SWART gemoeide in Soweto is opnieuw aan die opname van wetgewing wat veronderstel is om beter skakel met die Regering te bewerkstellig en die inwoners van die swart stad groter seegenskap oor hul eie sake te gee.

Selfs gematigde swart leiers voorspel 'n ramp as die Regering sou voortgaan met sy planne om Soweto deur middel van swart gemeenskapsrade te administreer.

Die gemeenskapsrade kom in die plek van die Stedelike Bantoe (UBC's) wat weens hal gebrek aan seegenskap en onenorme om iets aan die griepe van die inwoners te doen, onder die swartes bekend gestaan het as Useless Boys' Clubs.

Die nuwe gemeenskapsrade is nog meer nuteloos, sê die inwoners met reg, meen mnr. Hannes Meintz, seniorklerk in ontwikkelingsadministrasie aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, wat 'n besondere studie maak van swart plaaslike bestuur.

'Die UBC's was erg genoeg, 'n belediging vir swart verteenwoordiging. Dit was 'n magteloze liggaam wat net kon raad gie oor sake wat die gewone daaglikse lewe van die inwoners raak en geen besluit kon neem nie. Die Wetsontwerp op Gemeenskapsrade is nog erger,' sê dr. Nihato Moliana, leier van die tussentydse organisasie wat gestig is om te veg vir selfbestuur in Soweto.

Sy leierskap is geborg uit die griepe en besware wat uiteindelik tydens die onluste oorgekoek en tot die geweld bygedra het. Hy verteenwoordig die nuwe swart elite wat met die oorwelidagige steun van die swart inwoners niks meer van 'goedgekeurde' leieters wil weet nie en hul eie potjie in Soweto wil krap.

So diep strek die verwerving dat dr. Moliana en sy organisasie nie eens be reid is om met die Wesrandse Bantoeadministrasie en ander handel oor groter seegenskap in die nuwe rasse te praat nie. Huile wil regstreeks met min. M.C. Bheha sy departement skakel oor die griepe waaraan oor 'n tydperk van soveel jare niks gedoen is nie, sê hy.


Oor wat die gevolge gaan wees as die Regering sonder skakeling met hierdie mens nioorvoorge met die instelling van die ge meenskapsrade, het mnr. Tolika Mkhaya, gewese burgemeester van Soweto, met 'n antwoord: 'n Absolus ramp.'

Mnr. Mkhaya was vooruit van Soweto se UBC's, het egter onder besluitings van tawelooosheid soos een man bedank het. Hy is 'n gematigde, 'n man wat jare lank met die Wesrandse Bantoeadministrasie samgewerk het.

Die geskiedenis het byna wat ernstige bedenkinge oor die gemeenskapsrade wees. 'n Ontwerp nie oor wie die gemeenskapsrade moet oorweer aan die hul waterregtige, oor die uitvaart en toope van regulasies, by kan met goedkeuring perse nse oorweer aan die met goedkeuring hoffings vir bepaalde dienste of aangeleentde opleiding, en noem.

"Hoewel dit bepaal word dat die gemeenskapsraad al die regte, bevoegdhede, -aangaande, -pligte en -verpligtighede van 'n stedelike plaaslike bestuur het, is dit uit al die beperkende bepalingen duidelik dat hierdie wet weinig voor sinning maak vir dieplante die optrede as plaaslike regeringsliggaam, sê mnr. Meintz.

Daar word nie verwag dat die gemeenskapsrade volkome onafhanklik en onafhanklik en enkele is nodig.

'Daar is van hierdie ewewig weinig sprake in die nuwe wetsontwerp,' sê 'n Mens van Sy Soweto se Burgherse regeringe Bantoe- en die enigste wat aan die swart in die hante ring van sy eie sake gemaak is, sê hy.

Dit begin in 1933 met die eerste Natuurrellen Stadsgebieden Wet en een destijds wat uit magteloosheid beskryf het. Daarna het die Stedelike Bantoeorde gekom — en op dieselfde kwaal beskryf. En nou is daar die nuwe gemeenskapsraad, sê mnr. Meintz.

Die intrede het verander, sê soweto se inwoners. Maar hierdie keer laat hulle hulle nie bluf nie.
The chairman of the Meadowlands School Board, Mr H Pele, reportedly gave "contamination" of black youths by Bantu Education as the reason for the resignation of his board. But a quoted statement from the Xhosa West Board spoke of compulsion to resign in face of "decided threats to (our) lives".

Ironically, the campaign against the school boards came at a time when the Department of Bantu Education was trying to democratise them to give the black community a greater say in the education of their children.

The department used to nominate a majority of the board members, but in terms of new regulations, all but one of the nine to 15 members (the size depends on the number of schools it controls) are elected.

Board members are elected by the school committees attached to individual schools. The committees are now entirely elected.

But, with one or two exceptions, school boards are still organised on an ethnic basis. That was one of the reasons cited by the student leader, Mr Trofomo Sono, for the resignation demand.

One of the functions of the boards is to appoint and dismiss headmasters and teachers — a sore point for the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, which resents "laymen" controlling the destinies of teachers.

It is common knowledge in Soweto that the campaign will not end with the resignation of all school boards. Mr T W Kambule, headmaster of Orlando High, has already expressed fears that teachers are next in line.

After teachers and headmasters there are several potential targets, with black policemen reportedly ranking high on the "anti-collaboration" list of priorities.

The "anti-collaboration" strategy is not new. It was the main plank in the policy of the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM), which came into existence in 1943 as an alliance between the Anti-Coloured Affairs Department Movement (Anti-CAD) and the All African Convention (AAC).

As an AAC newsletter put it: "The AAC, after years on the wrong path, turned to the New Road of NON-COLLABORATION. That was in the years 1943-44, when we combined with the Anti-CAD to form the Non-European Unity Movement on the basis of the 10-point programme."

Although the newsletter is now a historical document, it is relevant to the situation in Soweto because it articulates many of the assumptions underlying the student campaign.

It abounds with phrases like "quislings", "puppets" and "parrots", whom it accuses of "collaborating in their own oppression".

It rejects totally the view that blacks should serve on special separate institutions in order to fight for a better deal.

It states that serving on these bodies merely results in the "oppressed looking for exemptions or special treatment" by means of backdoor deals.

Perhaps significantly it names as "quislings" those who serve on urban advisory boards (the forerunners of the urban Bantu councils) and "Bantu school boards and committees".

But that does not mean that the students studied and imitated the NEUM anti-collaboration policy, but rather that it proved to be a more hopeful — and certainly safer — policy than street demos and confrontation with the police.

The Soweto students, however, have added one new element: instead of merely condemning "collaborators" and pressing for their resignations, they have sought to convert them to the black consciousness movement.

It is still too early to predict whether the students will succeed in even a limited way. But already there are signs of resistance.

Not all Soweto UBC members resigned, the Dobsonville UBC is still functioning and only two letters of resignation from school board members have been sent to the Johannesburg office of the Department of Bantu Education.

For Soweto the "crunch" will come when the new Community Councils, which have limited powers of self-government, are set up together with the proposed community guards.

Already the Makgotla movement, whose Makgotla or tribal courts will be legalised under the Community Councils Act, has indicated its willingness to work within the new system.
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the Boilermakers' Union
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civil disobedience campaign would begin.

The students of the University of the
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response to the situation
on the university campuses.
School crisis talks today

Staff Reporter

TWO meetings dealing with the Soweto school board crisis will be held today to prepare for the reopening of schools tomorrow.

Mr Josiah Khumalo, former chairman of the Zulu West School Board, said he will meet the headmasters of the 20 schools that were under his board.

They will discuss the threat he made shortly after resigning to lock out the teachers and pupils at the 20 schools.

He said he would hand the schools' keys to the Department of Bantu Education as this was the only alternative after his board disbanded.

Mr Khumalo said a number of principals had pleaded with him not to lock them out. He said a final decision would be made after having discussed the matter with them.

Mr Khumalo said he resigned after being approached by youths who said they were representing the Soweto Students Representative Council.

The secretaries of all the school boards will also meet to decide their fate. Their meeting was postponed last week.
No Soweto school crisis, say officials

Political Staff

BANTU Education Department officials are treating the situation in Soweto schools as "absolutely normal" — in spite of reported resignations from at least nine school boards during the school holidays. About 150,000 students are expected to return to Soweto schools today.

Over the past two weeks the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) has run an intensive campaign to persuade or coerce members of the 26 school boards to resign. Their purpose has been to remove one of the cornerstones of Bantu Education — the school boards which appoint and dismiss teachers and headmasters at the schools.

The Secretary of Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseaun, said yesterday: "I am not aware of a single resignation. The schools will open as normal."

And Mr Jaap Strydom, Johannesburg regional director of Bantu Education, said yesterday: "I regard the situation as absolutely normal. I am personally aware of two letters of resignation."

He said the resignation letters came from individual members of the boards and not from the entire membership of two boards. Yesterday Mr Josiah Khumalo, former chairman of the Zulu West Board, backed down from his previous tough stand. He had threatened to lock the 20 schools under his control and prevent them from reopening.

But yesterday he instructed the board secretary, Mr J C Thshabalala, to hand the keys to the principals and leave them with the decision of whether to "continue under the Bantu Education system."

Mr Strydom refused to say how he would respond if the boards had really collapsed in spite of no formal letters of resignation. Only two options are open to the department if the boards have collapsed:

1. To take over directly and appoint and dismiss teaching staff.
2. Hold elections for both school committees and boards.

Mr Strydom said: "Whatever I do I will consult with the school committees."

There is one school committee for every school. School committees fall under school boards which are composed of delegates from the committees.

The present committee and boards in Soweto were set up under old regulations, which provided for nomination of about half of their members, including the chairmen and vice-chairmen.

The new regulations provide for fully elected committees and for election by the committees of at least two-thirds of the boards. Secretaries to school boards in Soweto held a meeting behind closed doors yesterday. There was no official statement.

But Mr Hamilton Dlamini, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, confirmed that the resignation issue had been discussed.

It is understood some kind of emergency plan was agreed to until further discussions are held.
SOWETO ELECTRICITY

Hastening slowly

Latest episode in the Soweto electrification saga (negotiations with government began last August) is that the long-awaited report of the firm of consulting engineers commissioned by the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) will soon be finalised and a decision taken “within weeks”.

The report examines both economic viability and technical aspects of the original Powercon consortium’s proposals. The former centres on two points: recovery of the estimated R60m capital outlay; and recovery of actual running costs of the service.

At Stander, chief director of the Wrab, says that experience from other Reef townships indicates that break-even on servicing costs occurs when 70% of houses are connected. Recovery of the capital outlay is more problematic, especially since the people of Soweto are hardly in a position to pay premium electricity tariffs, as has been suggested in some quarters. Government is hoist on its own petard here, since one of the standard methods of recovering municipal service infrastructure costs is from land rates. Until government grants land tenure to urban blacks it denies itself this method of financing.

Bob Aldworth, MD of Barclays, which is leading the banking consortium which offered to make the funds available, says that the basic terms of the loan have been agreed, and that the banks are now awaiting drafting of the final agreement. The terms are: R59.3m is to be drawn over three to four years, repayable over five years with interest at the prime rate, currently 13% per annum. The loan will be with the Wrab, but guaranteed by government, presumably the Department of Community Development. Indications are that for the Wrab’s budgeting purposes the interest rate will be 9% per annum, with government footing the interest differential.

Apart from turning Soweto from a medieval candle city into one with modern lighting and heating, the spinoffs of the electrification project are enormous. Spencer Whiting, deputy MD of LTA, one of the contracting companies, estimates that it would provide jobs directly for some 2000 skilled and unskilled black workers. Extensive training programmes for all aspects of the project, including its continuing mainte-

HOME OWNERSHIP

Township tangle

The Johannesburg paper, The World, has headlined the fact that a recent survey revealed that “at least 95 000” black families are without adequate housing in the PWV area. The backlog in Soweto alone is 22 000 houses.

The lack of land tenure was one of the major grievances listed by blacks after last June’s riots, and the Urban Founda-
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The company is not close, grass interpretations. Where after fillitullus, lower interpretation, but here ground, the complete aerial cover of the d Creek (Dy) (C). Reflection of the compound of after fillitullus having nearly identification of this community. Cereanum, silt soil.

This area, but appears to prefer the top becomes established and tends to increase in cover.

and Stenoloma ruina while the Chondrites quadrigularis and Plectrochiton congestus, Ellinurus oligogrus as well as the accompanying species (Astrodon) Conulus and resulting in a decrease of the dominant species. Fillitullus creata and

are called after fillitullus encountered which in turn push out more grass.

loss of such accompanying species as Heteropogon contortus and Thysanophyllum (Hudson 1936). The grass cover having been widespread, usually with the

Heteropogon contortus—Sporobolus heterolepis (type by choice of Roberts) (stripes a

of the general grass cover of an Eragrostis Chorismatos. Ellinurus oligogrus—possibly represents a degenerate stage. In the succession following a wetting

This, phytonanthera, is a grassed dwarf shrubby community, which

as characterized by plot 148.

Ellinurus oligogrus—co-dominant grassed dwarf shrubby community

Eragrostis Chorismatos—Heteropogon contortus—Heteropogon contortus

as it is not readily accessible to stock.

Eragrostis Chorismatos—Ellinurus oligogrus—Heteropogon contortus grassland community

stands and is somewhat poor in species, though it is closed in the Eragrostis. This sample was similar to plot 216 which also occupies a fallen block of cove

This community is biologically induced by heavy grazing as expressed in.
BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-TRANSVAALGEBIED - REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE ADMINISTRASIE, INSTANDHOUING, SANITASIE EN GESONDHEID VAN DIE NOODKAMPE VIR BANTOES GELEER TE ELLISRAS EN VAALWATER, LANDDROSDISTRIK WATERBERG, TRANSVAAL

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoescal, vaardig hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoescaladministrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtig die bevoegdheid hom verleën van artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), soos gewysig deur artikel 4 van die Wyssingswet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1976 (Wet 92 van 1976), die regulasies uit wat in Bylae 3 hiervorn vervat en verklar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is in die noodkampe soos omkryf in Bylae 1 en 2 hiervan, wat opgerig is vir die huisvesting van daklose Bantoescal.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-Minister van Bantoescal.

File A6/5/2/E10

BYLAE 1

ELLISRAS NOODKAMP

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 387,63 hektaar, synde Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Vogelstruisfontein 472 geleë in die Registrasieafdeling LQ, distrik Waterberg, binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoescal-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied te Ellisras, soos getoon op Plan 516 wat in die kantone van die Sekretaris van Bantoescaladministrasie en -ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en die Hoofdirekteur van die Bantoescal-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied te Pietersburg behoort word, en as volg omkryf:

Begin by punt A van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Vogelstruisfontein 472 (Grondbrief 136 van 14 April 1971) geleë in die distrik Waterberg, Transvaal, te Ellisras; daarvandaan langs die noordelijke tot noord-oostelike grens tot by punt B; daarvandaan in 'n suidelike tot suid-oostelike rigting tot by punt C; daarvandaan in 'n westelike tot suidwestelike rigting tot by punt D; daarvandaan in 'n algemene westelike rigting tot by punt E; daarvandaan in 'n noordelike tot westelike rigting tot by punt F; daarvandaan in 'n westelike rigting tot by punt G; daarvandaan in 'n noordelike rigting tot by die beginpunt A, sodat die geheel van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Vogelstruisfontein 472 ingesluit word.

BYLAE 2

VAALWATER NOODKAMP

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot plus-minus 17,1 hektaar, synde 'n gedeelte van die plaas Vaalwater 137, geleë in die Registrasieafdeling KR, distrik Waterberg, binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoescal-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied te Vaalwater, soos getoon op Plan 505 wat in die kantone van die Sekretaris van Bantoescal-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en die Hoofdirekteur van die Bantoescal-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied te Pietersburg behoort word, en as volg omkryf:

Begin by punt A van die plaas Vaalwater 137, geleë in die distrik Waterberg, Transvaal te Vaalwater; daarvandaan in 'n suidelike rigting tot by punt B; daarvandaan in 'n westelike tot suidwestelike rigting tot by punt C; daarvandaan in 'n noordelike rigting tot by punt D; daarvandaan verder in 'n noordelike rigting tot by punt

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1390 22 July 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN TRANSVAAL AREA - REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE, SANITATION AND HEALTH OF THE EMERGENCY CAMPS FOR BANTU SITUATE AT ELLISRAS AND VAALWATER, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF WATERBERG, TRANSVAAL

I. Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs hereby make on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), as amended by section 4 of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1976 (Act 92 of 1976), the regulations contained in Schedule 3 hereto and declare that the said regulations shall apply in the emergency camps as defined in Schedules 1 and 2 hereeto, which have been established for the accommodation of homeless Bantu.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

File A6/5/2/E10

SCHEDULE 1

ELLISRAS EMERGENCY CAMP

A certain area of land, 387.63 hectares in extent, being portion 1 of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 472, situate in the Registration Division LQ, District of Waterberg, within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area at Ellisras, as shown on Plan 516, which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area at Pietersburg, and defined as follows:

Beginning at Point A of Portion 1 of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 472 (Title Deed 136, dated 14 April 1971) situated in the District of Waterberg, Transvaal, at Ellisras, thence along the northern to north-eastern boundary to point B; thence in a southerly to south-easterly direction to point C; thence in a westerly to south-westerly direction to point D; thence in a general westerly direction to point E; thence in a northerly direction to point F; thence in a westerly direction to point G; thence in a northerly direction to A; the point of beginning, so as to include the whole of Portion 1 of the farm Vogelstruisfontein 472.

SCHEDULE 2

VAALWATER EMERGENCY CAMP

A certain area of land, plus-minus 17.1 hectares in extent, being portion of the farm Vaalwater 137, situate in the Registration Division KR, District of Waterberg, within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area at Vaalwater, as shown on Plan 505, which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area at Pietersburg, and defined as follows:

Beginning at Point A of the farm Vaalwater 137, situate in the District of Waterberg, Transvaal, at Vaalwater; thence in a southerly direction to point B; thence in a westerly to south-westerly direction to point C; thence in a northerly direction to point D; thence further in a
E; daarvandaan in 'n oostelike tot noordoostelike rigting tot by die beginpunt A, sodat 'n gebied van plus-minus 17,1 hektaar ingesluit word.

**BYLAE 3**

**HOOFSTUK 1**

**Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensystrydig met die sinessin-

   "Administrasieraad" die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Transvaalgebied;

   "Bantoe" 'n Bantoe soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet;

   "Bantoesakekommissaris" die Bantoesakekommissaris met regsbevoegdheid;

   "geregistreerde bewoner" enige persoon aan wie 'n perseel- of loseerderspermit wat nie ingetrek is nie, ooreen-

   komstig hierdie regulasies uitgereik is;

   "gemagteigde beampte" 'n gemagteigde beampte soos

   omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet;

   "gesin" met betrekking tot 'n geregistreerde bewoner—

   (a) die vrouw en alle ongetroude seuns onder die ouder-

   dom van 18 jaar van sodanige bewoner;

   (b) alle ongetroude of weduweoorgers van sodanige

   bewoner en hul kinders onder die ouderdom van 18

   jaar; wat by sodanige bewoner woon; en

   (c) enige ouer of grootouer van sodanige bewoner of

   van die vrou van sodanige bewoner wat weens hoë

   ouderdom, swakheid of enige ander ongeskiktheid, van

   sodanige bewoner afhanklik is;

   "kamp" of "noodkamp" die gebiede omskryf in Bylaes

   1 en 2;

   "loseerder" enige persoon aan wie 'n loseerderspermit

   wat nie ingetrek is nie, ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies

   uitgereik is;

   "loseerderspermit" 'n permit ingevolge regulasie 5A van

   Hoofstuk 2 uitgereik;

   "mediese beampte" die mediese gesondheidsbeampte of

   die gesondheidsinspecteur van die stedelike plaaslike

   bestuurs van Ellisras en Vaalwater, na gelang van die geval;

   "perseelpermit" 'n permit ingevolge regulasie 5 van

   Hoofstuk 2 uitgereik;

   "stadsgebiede van Ellisras en Vaalwater" die gebiede

   onder die regsbevoegdheid van die Administrasieraad;

   "superintendent" die beampte wat deur die Administra-

   sieraad vir die bestuur van die kamp aangestel is;

   "Wet" die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945

   (Wet 25 van 1945).

**HOOFSTUK 2**

**NOOKAMPREGULASIES**

**Aanstelling en pligte van superintendent**

1. (1) Die Administrasieraad stel 'n superintendent aan

   om die kamp te bestuur.

   (2) Die superintendent is verantwoordelik vir die bestuur

   en administrasie van die kamp soos by hierdie regulasies

   vereis word, en ooreenkomstig sodanige wetlike voorskrifte

   as wat hy van tyd tot tyd van die Administrasieraad

   ontvang.

   (3) Die superintendent moet op 'n plek woon wat deur

   die Administrasieraad goedgekeur is en moet alle klagtes,

   vertoë of aanbevelings wat van tyd tot tyd deur die bewo-

   ners van die kamp tot hom reik word, ontvang en, waar

   nodig, sodanige klagtes, vertoë of aanbevelings aan die

   Administrasieraad voorlê.

northerly direction to point E; thence in an easterly to

north-easterly direction to A, the point of beginning, so

as to include an area of plus-minus 17.1 hectares.

**SCHEDULE 3**

**CHAPTER 1**

**Definitions**

1. In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the

   context—

   "Act" means the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation

   Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);

   "Administration Board" means the Bantu Affairs

   Administration Board for the Northern Transvaal Area;

   "Authorized officer" means an authorized officer as

   defined in section 1 of the Act;

   "Bantu" means a Bantu as defined in section 1 of the

   Act;

   "Bantu Affairs Commissioner" means the Bantu Affairs

   Commissioner having jurisdiction;

   "camp" or "emergency camp" means the areas defined in

   Schedules 1 and 2;

   "family" in relation to a registered occupier means—

   (a) the wife and all unmarried sons under the age of

   18 years of such occupier;

   (b) all unmarried or widowed daughters of such

   occupier, and their children under the age of 18 years,

   residing with such occupier; and

   (c) any parent or grandparent of such occupier or

   of the wife of such occupier who by reason of old age,

   infirmity or any other disability is dependent on such

   occupier;

   "lodger" means any person to whom a lodger's permit

   has been issued in terms of these regulations and which

   has not been cancelled;

   "lodger's permit" means a permit issued in terms of

   regulation 5A of Chapter 2;

   "medical officer" means the medical officer of health

   or the health inspector of the urban local authorities of

   Ellisras and Vaalwater, as the case may be;

   "registered occupier" means any person to whom a site

   or lodger's permit, which has not been cancelled, has

   been issued in accordance with these regulations;

   "site permit" means a permit issued in terms of regula-

   tion 5 of Chapter 2;

   "superintendent" means the officer appointed by the

   Administration Board for the management of the camp;

   "urban areas of Ellisras and Vaalwater" means the

   areas under the jurisdiction of the Administration Board;

**CHAPTER 2**

**EMERGENCY CAMP REGULATIONS**

**Appointment and duties of superintendent**

1. (1) The Administration Board shall appoint a super-

   intendent to manage the camp.

   (2) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the

   management and administration of the camp as required

   by these regulations and in accordance with such lawful

   instruction as he may from time to time receive from the

   Administration Board.

   (3) The superintendent shall reside at a place approved

   by the Administration Board and shall receive all com-

   plaints, representations or recommendations that may from

   time to time be made to him by the residents of the camp

   and shall, where necessary, lay such complaints, represen-

   tations or recommendations before the Administration Board.
Die superintendent se verslag

2. Minstens een maal elke drie maande, of wanneer die Administrasieraad dit verlang, moet die superintendant aan die Administrasieraad skriftelik verslag doen betrefende die toestande, gesondheid en bestuur van die kamp. Sodanige verslae moet vir 'n beampete wat kragtens artikel 22 (3) van die Wet aangestel is ter insae beskikbaar wees.

Aanplak van regulasies

3. Die superintendant moet vir die inligging van die bewoners van die kamp 'n afskrief van hierdie regulasies in Afrikaans en Engels en in die Bantoe taal wat deur die bewoners van die kamp of deur 'n aansienlike gederte van hulle gepraat word, op 'n ooglopende plek by sy kantoor laat vertoon en in stand hou.

Die mediese beampete se verslag

4. Die mediese beampete moet jaarliks op 1 Julie skrif-
telik verslag doen aan die Bantoesake-administrasieraad oor die gesondheids- en sanitaire toestande van die kamp. Na oorweging moet afskrieke van elke sodanige verslag, tesame met die Bantoesake-administrasieraad se opmer-
kings daaroor, aan die Administrateur van die provinsie Transvaal en aan die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling gestuur word.

Perseelpermitte

5. (1) Elke manlike Bantoe wat 'n gesinshoof is en wat hom in die kamp wil vestig tesame met die lede van sy gesin en 'n perseel daarin wil verkry, moet persoonlik by die superintendant aansoek doen om 'n perseelpermit.

(2) As die superintendant daarvan oortuig is dat die applikant—

(a) 'n geskikte en bevoegde persoon is om in die noodd-
kamp te woon; en
(b) bona fide in diens binne die reëgses van die Administrasieraad is of 'n wettige ambag of beroep daarin uitoefen; en/of
(c) 'n perseel in die nooddamp verkry het wat goed-
gekeur is; en
(d) indien hy daarvoor aangepak is, die gelde wat in regulasie 35 voorgeskryf word, vooruitbetaal het; en
(e) nie geweer het om huisvesting in 'n woning of ander huisvesting deur die Administrasieraad verskaf en aan hom aangebied, aan te neem nie; en
(f) nie aan 'n besmetlike of aansteeklike siekte ly nie;

en

(g) bevoeg is om kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet, soos gewysig, in die stadsgebiede te bly; kan hy, as 'n perseel beskikbaar is aan sodanige applikant 'n perseelpermit uitleek en sodanige perseel aan hom toek-
men: Met dien verstande dat die onus om te bewys dat hy sodanige kwalifikasie besit in elk geval uitsluitlik op die applikant rus.

(3) Ondanks die bepaling vervat in subregulase (1), kan die superintendant, mits die applikant voldoen aan die voorwaardes wat in subregulase (2) (a) tot en met (g) uiteengesit is, 'n perseelpermit uitleek aan 'n volwasse vrou wat afhankliks het om te onderhou, of aan 'n manlike persoon onder 21 jaar wat afhankliks het om te onder-
hou: Met dien verstande dat wanneer 'n perseelpermit aan 'n minderjarige toekomt word dit op naam van die voog van sodanige minderjarige in trust vir sodanige minder-
jarige gedurende die tydperk van die minderjarigheid uitgereik moet word.

(4) Elke perseelpermit ooreenkomstig subregulase (2) of (3) uitgereik, moet bepaal watter gebou, struktuur of omheining op die betrokke perseel opgerig mag word en geen asgebou, struktuur, omheining of buitengebou mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendant op sodanige perseel opgerig word nie.

Superintendent's report

2. The Superintendent shall, not less than once in every three months or when otherwise required by the Administration Board, report in writing to the Administration Board in regard to the conditions, health and management of the camp. Such reports shall be available for inspection by an officer appointed under section 22 (3) of the Act.

Posting of regulations

3. The superintendent shall cause a copy of these regulations in English and Afrikaans and in the Bantu language used by the residents of the camp or by any considerable number of them to be exhibited and maintained in a prominent place at his office for the information of the residents of the camp.

The medical officer's report

4. The medical officer shall annually on 1 July report in writing to the Administration Board on the health and sanitary conditions of the camp. Copies of every such report shall be forwarded after consideration and with the Administration Board's comments thereon to the Administrator of the Province of the Transvaal and to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.

Site permits

5. (1) Every Bantu male person who is the head of a family and wishes to take up residence in the camp together with members of his family and to acquire a site therein shall apply in person to the superintendent for a site permit.

(2) The superintendent, on being satisfied that the applicant—

(a) is a fit and proper person to reside in the emergency camp;
(b) is bona fide employed within the area under the Administration Board's jurisdiction or is carrying on therein some lawful calling or occupation; and/or
(c) has obtained an approved site in the emergency camp; and
(d) if liable therefore, has paid in advance the fees prescribed in regulation 35; and
(e) has not refused to accept accommodation in a dwelling or other accommodation supplied by the Administration Board and offered to him; and

(f) is free from any infectious or contagious disease; and

(g) is qualified to remain in the urban area in terms of section 10 of the Act, as amended, may, if a site is available, issue to such applicant a site permit and allot him such site: Provided that the onus of proving the possession of such qualification shall in each case be entirely upon the applicant.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions contained in subregulation (1) the superintendent may, subject to the conditions set out in subregulations (2) (a) to (g), inclusive, issue a site permit to an adult female who has dependants to support or to a male person under 21 years of age who has dependants to support: Provided that when a site permit is granted to a minor it shall be issued in the name of the guardian of the minor in trust for such minor during the period of minority.

(4) Every site permit issued in terms of subregulation (2) or (3) shall specify what buildings, structures or fences may be erected on the relative site and no other building, structure, fence or outhouse shall be erected on such site without the written permission of the superintendent.
(5) Geen perseel wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies aan 'n persoon toegeken word, mag kleiner as 9 meter by 9 meter wees nie en elke perseel moet op behoorlike en doeltreffende wyse deur die superintendent afgebakken word.

(6) Die superintendent mag nie meer as een perseel aan een persoon toekeen nie. Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasie word 'n manlike volwassene en 'n vroulike volwassene wat as man en vrou saamwoon, gegaan as een persoon te wees.

(7) Geen perseel mag aan kinders wat by huile ouers of voogdes woone, toegeken word nie.

**Loseerderspermitte**

5A. (1) Geen persoon (uitgesonderd die ouer van 'n perseelpermit of die gesin van sodanige ouer wie se name op sodanige perseelpermit voorkom) mag in die noodkamp woon nie, tensy hy eers 'n loseerderspermit verkry het.

(2) Indien die superintendent obtruig is dat die applikant—

(a) 'n geskikte en bevoegde persoon is om in die noodkamp te woon; en

(b) bona fide in diens binne die regsbied van die Administrasieraad is of 'n wettige ambag of beroep daarin uitoefen; en/of

(c) wettiglik toegelaat is om binne die regsbied van die Administrasieraad te kom, te wees en te bly as bona fide-gast van 'n ouer van 'n perseelpermit vir 'n tydperk van 72 uur of langer; en

(d) huisvesting in die noodkamp verkry het wat goedgekeur is; en

(e) indien hy daarvoor aanspreeklik is, die geld wat in regulasie 35 voorgeskryf word, vooruitbetaal het; en

(f) nie geneig het om huisvesting in 'n woning of ander huisvesting deur die Administrasieraad verskaf en aan hom aangebied, aan te neem nie; en

(g) nie aan 'n besmetlike of aansteeklike siekte ly nie; en

(h) bevoeg is om kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet, soos gewysig, in die stadgebied te bly;

moet hy aan sodanige applikant 'n loseerderspermit uitreik. Met dien verstande dat in die geval waar die applikant weens hoë ouderdom, swakheid of dergelyke onbekwaamheid nie aan die vereistes van paragraaf (b) of (c) van hierdie subregulasie kan voldoen nie, mag die superintendent na goedkeuring van die uitreiking of hernuwing van 'n loseerderspermit kan magtig asof die vereistes van genoemd paragraaf wel nagekom is.

(3) Elke loseerderspermit wat ooreenkomstig die bepaalings van regulasie 5A (2) uitgereik is, vervol op die laaste dag van die maand waarvoor dit uitgereik is.

(4) Elke loseerderspermit kan hernuwe word as daar binne drie dae na die vervaldatum aanvraer gedoen word by die superintendent, wat, as hy daarvan oortuig is dat die applikant voldoen aan die voorwaardes wat in regulasie 5A (2) (a) tot en met (h) van hierdie regulasies uiteen gesit is en die geld in regulasie 35 voorgeskryf, betaal het, sodanige loseerderspermit moet hernuwe. 'n Permit aldus hernuwe, vervol op die laaste dag van die maand waarvoor dit uitgereik is.

(5) Elke loseerderspermit moet die naam van die ouer vermeld, die naam van die ouer van die perseelpermit wat genasig is om die ouer van sodanige loseerderspermit te huisves, en die nommer van die perseel of woning waar die ouer van sodanige loseerderspermit gehuisves word. Geen ouer van 'n loseerderspermit mag op enige ander perseel of in enige ander woning woon nie as die wat in sy loseerderspermit aangedui word.

(5) No site allotted to any person in terms of these regulations shall be less than 9 metres by 9 metres in size and each site shall be properly and adequately demarcated by the superintendent.

(6) The superintendent shall not allot more than one site to one person. For the purposes of this regulation an adult male and an adult female living together as husband and wife shall be deemed to be one person.

(7) No site shall be allotted to any children living with their parents or guardians.

**Lodgers’ permits**

5A. (1) No person (other than the holder of a site permit or the family of such holder, whose names appear on such site permit) shall reside in the emergency camp unless he shall first have obtained a lodger’s permit.

(2) The superintendent, on being satisfied that the applicant—

(a) is a fit and proper person to reside in the emergency camp; and

(b) is bona fide employed within the area under the Administration Board’s jurisdiction or is carrying on therein some lawful calling or occupation; and/or

(c) is lawfully permitted to enter, be and remain in the area under the Administration Board’s jurisdiction, as a bona fide guest of the holder of a site permit for a period of 72 hours or longer; and

(d) has obtained approved accommodation in the emergency camp; and

(e) if liable therefore, has paid in advance the fees prescribed in regulation 35; and

(f) has not refused to accept accommodation in a dwelling or other accommodation supplied by the urban local authority and offered to him; and

(g) is free from any infectious or contagious disease; and

(h) is qualified to remain in the urban area in terms of section 10 of the Act, as amended, shall issue to such applicant a lodger’s permit: Provided that in any special case where the applicant, by reason of old age, infirmity or similar incapacity is unable to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (b) or (c) of this subregulation, the superintendent may in his discretion authorise the issue or renewal of a lodger’s permit as if the requirements of the said paragraphs had been satisfied.

(3) Every lodger’s permit issued in accordance with the provisions of regulation 5A (2) shall expire on the last day of the month for which it was issued.

(4) Every lodger’s permit may be renewed on application within three days of the date of expiry to the superintendent who, if he is satisfied that the applicant fulfills the conditions set out in regulation 5A (2) (a) up to and including (h) of those regulations, and has made payment of the fee prescribed in regulation 35, shall renew such lodger’s permit. Any permit so renewed shall expire on the last day of the month for which it was issued.

(5) Every lodger’s permit shall show therein the name of the holder, the name of the site permit holder authorised to accommodate the holder of such lodger’s permit and the number of the site or dwelling where the holder of a lodger’s permit shall reside at any site. No holder of a lodger’s permit shall reside at any site or dwelling other than that shown in his lodger’s permit.
(6) 'n Loseerderspermits is nie oordraagbaar nie en ver-
val en word ipso facto ingetrek as die houer daarvan
verander van woonplek soos in sodanige permit vermeld
of by intrekking, vervelling of beëindiging van die betrokke
perseelsemit (as daaraan).

(7) Die superintendent mag nie 'n loseerderspermit uit-
reik nie, tensy—
(a) die houer van die personeelsemit wat betrekking
het op die woning ten opsigte waarvan die loseerders-
permit uitgereik gaan word tot die uitreiking daarvan
ingesluit het; of
(b) die eienaar van die woning ten opsigte waarvan
die loseerderspermit uitgereik gaan word tot die uit-
reiking daarvan ingesluit het.

(8) Die houer van 'n personeelsemit ten opsigte van wie
se personeel 'n loseerderspermit uitgereik is, moet onmiddel-
liek aan die superintendent rapporteer wanneer die loseerder
nie meer in sy woning of op sy personeel woon nie.

(9) Geen persoon mag in die noodkamp 'n persoon
wat nie in besit is van 'n geldige loseerderspermit uitgereik
ten opsigte van sy personeel, in 'n woning of plek onder sy
beheer huisves of toestel om daar te won nie, tensy
sodanige persoon andersins ingevolge hierdie regulasies
jarelset is om daarin te woon.

(10) Elke houer van 'n loseerderspermit ingevolge die
bepalings van hierdie regulasie uitgereik, moet die bedrag
voorgestrek, in regulasie 35 aan die Administrasieraad
vooruitbetaal.

**Opriting van geboue, wonings, omheinings of ander
strukture**

6. (1) Van tyd tot tyd moet die Administrasieraad aan
die superintendent skriftelike voorskrifte uiteen aangaande
die boumetode of boumateriale wat gebruik moet word
vir die bou van enige gebou, woning, omheining of ander
struktuur in die kamp of vir die herstel of verander-
darvan.

(2) Geen persoon mag by die bou van enige gebou,
winning, omheining of ander struktuur enige boumateriaal
gebruik wat nie eers deur die superintendent goedgekeur-
ne is nie, en daargemoende moet slegs boumateriaal wat
groot net tevore gebruik is nie, of wat, as hulle gebruik is, van
goeie gehalte en in 'n goeie toestand is, goedgekeur.

**Kennisgewing aangaande voltooiing van geboue**

7. (1) Elke geregistreerde bewoner of persoon deur
die Administrasieraad gemagtig om enkelkwaliteite vir sy werk-
nemers op te rig, moet die superintendent daarvan
in kennis stel sodra 'n nuwe woning of gebou deur hom
opgerig of die verandering of herbouging daarvan of aan-
bouing daarvan voltooi is, en geen sodanige gebou of
woning mag bewoon of gebruik word voordat dit deur
die superintendent geïnspekteer en goedgekeur is nie.

(2) Enige woning, gebou, verandering daarvan of aan-
bouing daaraan wat nie deur die superintendent goedgekeur-
ne is nie, is 'n ongemagtig struktuur en die superintendent
kan gelas dat dit ommiddellik gesloop word en, ingeval
sodanige beveel nie gehoor haar nie, kan hy dit self
sloop of laat sloop.

**Onderverhuur of oordrag van wonings of die woon van
ongemagtigde persone daarin**

8. (1) Geen woning of deel daarvan mag onderverhuur
word nie tensy skriftelike toestemming vooraf van die
superintendent verkry is.

(2) Geen personeelsemit mag oorgedra word nie tensy
skriftelike toestemming vooraf van die superintendent verkry
is: Met dien verstande dat geen sodanige toestemming
verleen word nie tensy die persoon aan wie oorgedra word,
voldoen aan die voorwaardes uiteengesit in regulasie 5
en die voorgeskrywe gelde betaal, en die persone van wie

A lodger's permit shall not be transferable and shall
lapse and be ipso facto cancelled if the holder thereof
changes his residence as specified in such permit or on
the cancellation, expiry or termination of the relative site
permit (if any).

(7) The superintendent shall not issue a lodger's permit
unless—
(a) the holder of the site permit relating to the
dwelling in respect of which the lodger's permit is to be
issued has consented to the issue thereof; or
(b) the owner of the dwelling in respect of which the
lodger's permit is to be issued has consented to the
issue thereof.

(8) The holder of a site permit in respect of whose
site a lodger's permit has been issued shall forthwith
report to the superintendent when the lodger ceases to
reside in his dwelling or on his site.

(9) No person shall in the emergency camp accommo-
date or permit to reside in any dwelling or place under
his control any person not in possession of a current
lodger's permit issued in respect of his site except when
such person is otherwise authorised in terms of these
regulations to reside therein.

(10) Every holder of a lodger's permit issued in terms
of this regulation shall pay in advance to the Administra-
tion Board the amount prescribed in regulation 35.

**Erection of buildings, fences or other structures**

6. (1) The Administration Board shall, from time to
time, issue to the superintendent written instructions
regarding the method of construction and building materi-
als to be used in the construction of any building,
dwelling, fence or other structure in the camp or in the
repair or alteration thereof.

(2) No person shall incorporate in any building, dwell-
ing, fence or other structure any building material which
has not received the prior approval of the superintendent
who shall approve only such material as has not already
been used or, having been used, is of good quality and
in good condition.

**Notification of completion of buildings**

7. (1) Every registered occupier or person authorised
by the Administration Board to construct single quarters for
his employees shall give notice to the superintendent of
the completion of any new dwelling or building erected
by him or of the alteration or rebuilding thereof or
addition thereto and no such dwelling or building shall
be occupied or used until it has been inspected and
approved by the superintendent.

(2) Any dwelling, building, alteration thereof or addi-
tion thereto which has not been approved by the super-
intendent shall be an unauthorised structure and the
superintendent may order its immediate demolition and
should such order not be obeyed, may demolish it himself
or cause it to be demolished.

**Subletting or transfer or dwellings or residence of
unauthorized persons therein**

8. (1) No dwelling or portion thereof shall be sublet
without the prior written permission of the superintendent.

(2) No site permit shall be transferred without the prior
written permission of the superintendent: Provided that no
such permission shall be granted unless the transferee
oogendra word nie agterstallig is met die betaling van enige huur wat ten opsigte van daardie perseel betaalbaar is nie.

(3) Die houer van 'n perseelpermit mag geen persoon op die perseel aan hom toegeneem, huives, wat nie ingevolge hierdie regulasies toegelaat is om op sodanige perseel te woon nie.

Woon in die kamp

9. Geen persoon, uitgesonderd 'n geregistererde bewoner of die gesin van sodanige bewoner mag in die kamp woon nie. Lens hy eers 'n losserserspermit verkry het.

Binnegaan van en teenwoordigheid in kamp

10. (1) Behoudens die bepaling van regulasie 9 moet iedere persoon, uitgesonderd 'n Bantoe, wat die noodkamp wil binnen gaan vooraf of by aankoms by die kantoor van die superintendent, sy assistent of sodanige ander ampteenaar van die Administrasieraad, as wat deur die superintendent aangewys is, aansoek doen om 'n toegangs-permit.

(2) Iedere Bantoe, nie wettiglik-woonagtig in die noodkamp inheems van hierdie regulasies nie, wat die noodkamp wil binnegaan en langer as twee-en-seventig uur daarin wil blijb, moet by die kantoor van die superintendent, sy assistent of sodanige ander ampteenaar van die Administrasieraad, as wat deur die superintendent aangewys is, aansoek doen om 'n losserserspermit.

(3) Indien die superintendent of sodanige ander ampteenaar van die Administrasieraad as wat deur die superintendent aangewys is, van mening is dat 'n applikant saam in subregulasies (1) en (2) van hierdie regulasie vermeld, 'n geskikte en bevoegde persoon is om in die noodkamp te wees, kan hy aan sodanige applikant die betrokke permit uitreik teen betaling van sodanige geldie as wat voorgeskryf mag wees, en sodanige permit is geldig vir sodanige tydperk as wat die superintendent of ander ampteenaar van die Administrasieraad wat deur die superintendent aangewys is, goed mag ag: Met dien verstande dat sodanige permit te eniger tyd volgens die goedgedenk van die superintendent deur hom ingetrek kan word sonder verstrekking van redes vir sodanige intrekking.

(4) 'n Persoon wat in die noodkamp gevind word sonder die magtiging ingevolge hierdie regulasies om daarin te wees, kan deur die superintendent of iemand, deur hom daarvan opgedag, betys in die algemeen of in die specifie geval, gelaat word om die noodkamp onverwyld te verlaat.

(5) Die volgende persone is vrygestel van die bepaling van hierdie regulasie:

(a) Werknemers van die Administrasieraad in die uitvoering van hul pligte;
(b) lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweg- en Hawepolisie in die uitvoering van hul pligte;
(c) predikante, geregisterde geneesheer, verpleegsters en vreedvroue in die wettige uitoefening van hul beroep of ampt enandelinge wat huweliksbevestigers is; en
(d) staatsampteenaar, halju' s en bodes van die hof en hul behoorlik gemagtigde plaasvervangers in die uitvoering van hul pligte.

Binnemekoms of uitgang slegs op gemagtigde wyse

11. Geen persoon mag die kamp op 'n ander manier as deur 'n ingang of uitgang wat deur die Administrasieraad vir dié doel aangebring is, binnegaan of verlaat nie.

Intrekk van perseelpermits

12. (1) 'n Perscelpermit kan, nadat die superintendent die houer daarvan minstens een maand skriftelike kennis van sy woorneme gee het, deur die superintendent ingetrek word as sodanige houer——

(a) vir 'n ononderbroken tydperk van meer as een maand vir die uitreiking van sodanige kennisgewing fulfills the conditions set out in regulation 5 and pays the fees prescribed and the transferor is not in arrear with the payment of any rent in respect of such site.

(3) The holder of a site permit shall not accommodate on the site allotted to him any person not entitled to reside upon such site in terms of these regulations.

Residence in camp

9. No person other than a registered occupier or the family of such occupier shall reside in the camp, unless he has first obtained a lodger's permit.

Entry into and presence in camp

10. (1) Except as provided in regulation 9 any person, other than a Bantu, desirous of entering the emergency camp, shall prior to or on arrival apply for an entry permit at the office of the superintendent, his assistant or such other officer of the Administration Board as the superintendent may designate.

(2) Any Bantu, not lawfully resident in the emergency camp in terms of these regulations, who desires to enter and remain in the emergency camp for longer than seventy-two hours shall apply for a lodger's permit to the superintendent, his assistant or such other officer of the Administration Board as the superintendent may designate.

(3) If the superintendent or such other officer of the Administration Board as the superintendent may designate, is of the opinion that any applicant referred to in subregulations (1) and (2) of this regulation is a fit and proper person to be in the emergency camp, he may issue the relevant permit to such applicant on payment of such fees as may be prescribed. Such permit shall be valid for such period as the superintendent, or such other officer of the Administration Board as the superintendent may designate, may deem fit: Provided that such permit may in the discretion of the superintendent at any time be withdrawn by him without furnishing reasons for such withdrawal.

(4) Any person found in the emergency camp without the authority to be therein in terms of these regulations, may be ordered by the superintendent or any person authorised by him either specifically or generally to remove from the emergency camp forthwith.

(5) The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of this regulation:

(a) Employees of the Administration Board in the discharge of their duties;
(b) members of the South African Police and the South African Railways and Harbours Police in the discharge of their duties;
(c) ministers of religion, registered medical practitioners, nurses and midwives in the lawful following of their profession or calling and missionaries who are marriage officers; and
(d) Public servants, sheriffs and messengers of the court and their duly authorised deputies in the discharge of their duties.

Entry or exit by authorised means only

11. No person shall enter or leave the camp other than by any entrance or exit provided by the Administration Board for such purpose.

Cancellation of site permits

12. (1) Any site permit may, on the superintendent's giving the holder thereof not less than one month's notice in writing of his intention to do so, be cancelled by the superintendent on such holder's——

(a) being, for a continuous period of more than one month before the issue of such notice, unemployed
werkloos was of niet 'n wettige ambag of beroep binne die stadsgebied uitgeoefen het nie; of

(b) vir 'n tydperk van meer as een maand sonder die toestemming van die superintendent buite die stadsgebied in diens was; of

(c) sonder gegronde rede versuim om binne die tydperk wat deur die superintendent bepaal is enige gebou, struktue of omheining op die betrekke perseel te voltoo; of

(d) nadat hy skriftelike kennisgewing van die Administrasieraad, handelende volgens die skriftelike verslag van die mediese beampte, ontvang het om 'n woning, gebou, buitegebou, omheining of ander struktuur te herstel, te verander, te herbooi of te slop, binne drie maande na die datum waarop sodanige kennisgewing ontvang is en sonder gegronde rede versuim, weier of nalaat om sodanige voorskrifte uit te voer; of

(e) die perseel ten opsigte waarvan die perseelpermit uitgereik is, vir 'n tydperk van meer as een maand sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent verlaat of ontruim; of

(f) te eniger tyd onbevoeg blyke te wees of word om 'n bewoner van die kamp ingevolge regulasie 5 te wees; of

(g) wanneer by daartoe gesig word deur die superintendent, versuim of weier om na enige lokasie of Bantoeoord soos bepaal, afgesonder en aangelaag kragtens onderskeidelik artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van die Wet, te verhuis, of na sodanige ander plek buite die stadsgebied waar hy wettig geheues is mag wees; of

(h) ingevolge artikel 10 van die Wet die stadsgebied moet verlaat; of

(i) sodanige permit verkry het deur 'n valse, onjuiste of misleidende verklaring te doen wat weselik die uitreiking van sodanige permit rak, netende dat dit vals, onjuis of misleidend is; of

(j) te teenwoordigheid in die kamp volgens die uit- sluitlike en eenperkte diskresie van die Administrasieraad onwenslik is: Met dien verstande dat die Administrasieraad nie verplig is om enige rede te verstrekk vir sy beslissing nie, en by sodanige intrekking van die perseelpermit moet die houer daaraan en sy gesin die kamp onverwyld verlaat; of

(k) skuldig bevind word aan die oortredings van onwettige bru of verkoop van Bantoebier, drank of enige brouel genoem in die Drankwet, 1928.

(2) 'n Persoon wat die houer was van 'n perseelpermit ingetrek kragtens subregulasi (1) en wat enige verbeterings op die perseel in sodanige permit vermeld, aangebly het of 'n belang by sodanige verbeterings verkry het, die reg om voor die datum waarop die intrekking van sodanige permit in werkings, sodanige verbeterings van die perseel te verwyder, of sy belang by sodanige verbeterings aan 'n koper wat deur die Administrasienoord goedgedeur is, te verkoop.

(3) As die houer van 'n perseelpermit wat ingetrek is, versuim, nalaat of weier om gebruik te maak van die reg wat in subregulasi (2) uiteengesit word, kan die Administrasienoord sodanige verbeterings sloop of die belang van sodanige houer by sodanige verbeterings verkoop teen 'n prys wat in oorelog met die Bantoesakommissaris vastgestel moet word en nadat gelde wat verskuldig is en kan koete wat aangegaan is, afgetrek is, moet die Administrasienoord die saldo aan sodanige houer betaal of aan die Bantoesakommissaris vir betaling aan sodanige houer: Met dien verstande dat as die Administrasienoord en die Bantoesakommissaris nie kan ooreenkom aangaande die prys waarvan in hierdie subregulasi melding gemaak word nie, die Administrasienoord sodanige belange per openbare veiling moet verkoop.

or not following within the urban area some lawful occupation or calling; or

(b) being employed without the permission of the superintendent for a period of more than one month outside the urban area; or

(c) failing without reasonable cause to complete any building, structure or fence on the relative site within the period stipulated by the superintendent; or

(d) having received written notice from the Administration Board, acting upon the written report of the medical officer, to repair, alter, rebuild or demolish any dwelling, building, outhouse, fence or other structure, failing, refusing or neglecting within three months of the date of receipt of such notice and without reasonable cause to carry out such instructions; or

(e) leaving or vacating for a period of more than one month, without the written permission of the superintendent, the site in respect of which the site permit was issued; or

(f) at any time proving to be or becoming ineligible to qualify as a resident in the camp in terms of regulation 5; or

(g) failing or refusing to move to any location or Bantu township defined, set apart and laid out in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b), respectively, of the Act when required to do so by the superintendent, or to such other place outside the urban area where he may lawfully be accommodated; or

(h) being required in terms of section 10 of the Act to leave the urban area; or

(i) having acquired such permit by making a false, incorrect or misleading statement material to the issue of such permit, knowing such statement to be false, incorrect or misleading; or

(j) presence in the camp being undesirable in the sole and absolute discretion of the Administration Board: Provided that the Administration Board shall not be obliged to furnish any reason for its decision and on such cancellation of the site permit the holder thereof and his family shall withforth leave the camp;

(k) being found guilty of the offences of illicit brewing or selling of Bantu beer, liquor or any concoction mentioned in the Liquor Act, 1928.

(2) Any person who has held any site permit which has been cancelled in terms of subregulation (1) and who has erected on the site referred to in that permit shall have the right, before the date of the coming into operation of the cancellation of such permit, to remove such improvements from the site or to dispose of his interest in such improvements to a purchaser approved by the Administration Board.

(3) Should the holder of any site permit which has been cancelled fail, neglect or refuse to avail himself of the right set out in subregulation (2), the Administration Board may demolish such improvements or may dispose of such holder's interest in such improvements at a price to be fixed in consultation with the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, and after deducting the amount of any fees due and any expenses incurred the Administration Board shall pay the balance to such holder or to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner to be held for payment to such holder: Provided that should the Administration Board and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner be unable to come to an agreement in regard to the price referred to in this subregulation, the Administration Board shall dispose of such interest by public auction.
(4) As 'n permithouer sterf, het die persoon wat by wet daarop geregtig is om die boedel van sodanige houer te bereedder dieselfde regte ingevolge subregulasi (2) of (3) ten opsigte van die verwydering of verkoop van verbeterings as sodanige houer.

(5) Geen bewoner van die kamp het die reg om of by die ontbinding van die kamp of te eniger tyd 'n eis vir vergoeding ten opsigte van enige verbeterings wat hy of enige perseel aangebring het, teen die Administrasieraad in te stel nie. Met dien verstande dat sodanige bewoner alle materiale wat verwyder word aldaar verwyder kan word zonder om die grond te beskadig.

Intrekking van perseelpermitte en uitsetting by wanbetaling

13. (1) As 'n persoon versuim om enige bedrag waarvoor hy ooreenkoms met die bepaalings van hierdie Hoofstuk aanhypiek is, hou oor 'n maand na die datum waarop die bedrag dreig om te betal, kan die superintendent nadat hy sodanige persoon een maand skriflik kennis van sy voorname gee om die perseelpermit na sodanige persoon uitgereik en wat hom mag om in die kamp te wees of te woon, intrek met ingang van die datum in sodanige kennisgewing genoem.

(2) As 'n perseelpermit kragtens die bepaalings van subregulasi (1) ingetrek is, mag die Administrasieraad die reg om enige verbeterings of eiendom op die perseel in sodanige permit verrymel, van die hand te sit en nadat die bedrag wat deur die persoon as perseelpermit afgelaste duur te betaal is, verskuldig is, en redelike koste afgetrek is, van die bedrag wat deur die perseelpermit opgebring is, moet die saldo, as daar is, aan sodanige persoon oorhandig word. Met dien verstande dat die Administrasieraad minstens 14 dae kennis moet gee van sy voorname om hierdie reg uit te voeren deur sodanige kennisgewing aan sodanige persoon op te het en, as sy verblyfplek nie bekend is nie, deur 'n skriflike kennis in die hoofdeur van die woning of kamer wat deur hom bewoon is, te laat aanplak.

Register van bewoners

14. (1) Die superintendent moet 'n register hou, hieronder 'n register van bewoners genoem.

(2) Die superintendent moet in die register van bewoners die naam en volledige besonderhede aanteken van elke persoon aan wie 'n perseelpermit of loseerderspermit ooreenkoms met hierdie regulasies uitgereik is, asook die naam van al die ander persone wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies toegetael word om kragtens enige perseelpermit of loseerderspermit in die kamp te won soos besonderhede van die betaling van tariefgedeelde deur alle sodanige persone. Die aantekening van 'n persoon se naam in die register van bewoners is prima facie-beweys van die reg wat sodanige persoon het om in die kamp te woon en te bly.

Opname van bevolking

15. 'n Opname van die bevolking van die kamp moet by sodanige tussentrek as wat die Administrasieraad, behaal, deur die superintendent by die Administrasieraad ingelê word.

Aantekening van geweierde aanroep

16. Die superintendent moet aantekening hou van die naam van persone wie se aanvraag om 'n perseelpermit of 'n loseerderspermit geweier is, asook die redes vir elke sodanige weiering en moet, wanneer deur die Administrasieraad daartoe gelaat, 'n skriflike aantekening aan die Administrasieraad voorle.

(4) In the event of the death of any permit holder, the person entitled by law to administer the estate of such holder shall have the same rights under subregulation (2) or (3) in respect of the removal, or disposal or improvements as such holder.

(5) No resident of the camp shall, either on the disestablishment of the camp or at any time, have any claim against the Administration Board for compensation in respect of any improvements made by him to any site: Provided that such resident may remove from the site materials which can be so removed without damaging the land.

Cancellation of site permits and ejectment for default

13. (1) If any person fails to pay any sum for which he is liable in terms of the provisions of this Chapter within one month of the date on which such sum becomes due and payable, the superintendent may, in giving such person one month's notice in writing of his intention to do so, cancel any permit issued to such person to be or reside in the camp with effect from the date set out in such notice.

(2) If any site permit is cancelled in terms of the provisions of subregulation (1), the Administration Board shall be entitled to dispose of any improvements or property on the site referred to in such permit, and after the amount owing by the person whose site permit has been cancelled and reasonable costs have been deducted from any amount realised by such disposal, the balance, if any shall be handed to such person: Provided that the Administration Board shall give at least 14 days' notice of its intention to exercise this right by serving such notice on such person, or, if his whereabouts are unknown, by affixing a copy thereof to the main door of the dwelling or room which has been occupied by him.

Register of occupiers

14. (1) The superintendent shall keep a register, hereinafter called a register of occupiers.

(2) The superintendent shall enter in the register of occupiers the name and full particulars of every person to whom a site permit or lodger's permit has been issued in accordance with these regulations and also the names of every other person in whom these regulations is permitted by virtue of any site permit or lodger's permit to reside in the camp as well as particulars of the payment of tariff fees by all such persons. The entry of any person's name in the register of occupiers shall be prima facie proof of such person's right to reside and remain in the camp.

Population return

15. A return showing the population of the camp shall be submitted by the superintendent to the Administration Board at such intervals as may be decided upon by the Administration Board.

Record of refusals

16. The superintendent shall keep a record of the names of the persons whose applications for a site permit or a lodger's permit have been refused and the reasons for each such refusal and shall submit a copy of such record to the Administration Board when required to do so by the Administration Board.
Dwellings and sites to be numbered

17. (1) The superintendent shall allot a number to each site in the camp and shall cause the number allotted to each site to be legibly painted or inscribed on or affixed to the outside of the main door of the dwelling erected on such site. The superintendent shall at all times keep such numbers in a legible condition.

(2) The Administration Board shall supply the superintendent with all material necessary for the numbering of dwellings and for maintaining such numbers in a legible condition.

Sites, dwellings and buildings to be kept clean

18. Every registered occupier shall keep any dwelling and building on his site in good condition and order. No person shall keep, accumulate or deposit or cause or suffer to be kept, accumulated or deposited on any site any filth, manure, dirt, refuse, garbage or rubbish so as to be a nuisance, or injurious or dangerous to health and the registered occupier shall further keep his site free from weeds and rubbish at all times.

Refuse receptacles

19. (1) The Administration Board shall provide an adequate number of communal refuse receptacles in the camp into which all rubbish, filth or litter of any kind shall be deposited.

(2) No person shall deposit or cause or suffer to be deposited in any place other than in a receptacle provided in terms of subregulation (1) any rubbish, filth or litter of any description.

(3) The Administration Board shall cause all rubbish, filth or other litter deposited in receptacles provided in accordance with this regulation, to be removed from the camp at regular intervals prescribed by the medical officer and deposited at such site or sites as may be approved by him.

Washing facilities

20. The Administration Board may set apart a place in the camp and provide therefor suitable clothes-washing facilities where residents may wash clothes, and the superintendent shall from time to time issue instructions regulating the use of such washing facilities.

Water supply and sanitation

21. (1) The Administration Board shall provide a sufficient supply of pure water at convenient places within the camp.

(2) The Administration Board shall provide in the camp sufficient and satisfactory communal sanitary facilities of a type approved by the medical officer for the separate use of the members of each sex of persons residing in the camp, and shall maintain such facilities in a clean and hygienic condition.

Reporting infectious or contagious diseases

22. If any person in the camp suffers from any infectious or contagious disease, the registered occupier of the site on which such person resides or is found or, in the case of his death or incapacity, the eldest adult resident on such site shall immediately report to the superintendent the name of an all other facts known in respect of such person.

Entering of premises by medical officer or assistant

23. The medical officer or his authorised assistant may at any time enter any hut or dwelling or building in the camp and examine all persons therein suspected of suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or of having
sodanige aansteking of besmetting blootgestel was, onderzoek, en enige persoon wat by die mediese beampte of sy gemagtigde assistent die indruk weet dat hy aan enige aansteeklike of besmettelike siekte ly of aan die besmetting daarvan blootgestel was, kan op las van die mediese beampte verwyder word na sodanige plek binne of buite die kamp as wat die Administrasieraad aanwys vir die opneming van sodanige persone, en kan deur 'n soortgelyke bevel daar aangehoor word totdat hy volgens die oordeel van die mediese beampte vry van besmetting is.

_Superintendent en ander beamptes het reg op toegang_  
24. Die superintendent en enige beampte wat kragtens artikel 22 (3) van die Wet aangestel is, kan op enige redelike tyd, met inagruning van die gerief van die bewoners, enige woning of perseel in die kamp vir inspeksiedoelendes binnegaan.

_Geboorte en sterfgevalle moet aangegee word_  
25. Die geregistreerde bewoner van 'n perseel waarop 'n geboorte of sterfgeval plaasvind, of in geval van sy dood of ongeskiktheid, die oudste volwasse bewoner op sodanige perseel, moet duidelik sodanige geboorte of sodanige sterfgeval by die superintendent aangee en aan hom alle besonderhede verstrekt wat nodig is vir die behoorlike invul van die register van bewoners.

_Inligting moet verstrekt word_  
26. Ten einde die superintendent in staat te stel om die register van bewoners te hou, is dit die plig van elke bewoner van die kamp om aan die superintendent sodanige inligting te verstrek as wat hy verlang.

_Openbare vergaderings, byeenkomste en vermaaklikhede_  
27. (1) Behoudens die bepaling van enige ander Wet, moet 'n persoon wat voornemens is om 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkomst in die kamp te belé of toe te spreek, die superintendent minstens 72 uur vooraf in kennis stel van die reëlings wat vir sodanige vergadering of byeenkomst getref is. Met dien verstande dat die superintendent na goedgekeurde korter kennisgeving kan aanvaar.

(2) Geen openbare vergadering of vermaaklikheid in die kamp mag later as 23:00 sonder die goedkeuring van die superintendent voortgesit word nie, ook mag geen openbare vergadering of vermaaklikheid in die kamp later as die verlengde tyd wat deur die superintendent goedgekeur is, voortgesit word nie.

(3) Geen persoon mag, sonder dat die skriftelike goedkeuring van die superintendent vooraf verkry is, by die persone wat op 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkomst in die kamp aanwezig is, geld, uitgoed sonder vir bona fide-kerkdoelciee, kollekas nie.

(4) Indien daar redelike gronde bestaan om te vermoed dat die bou van 'n vergadering of byeenkomst in die kamp 'n ruieverstoring kan veroorsaak of daartoe kan lei, kan sodanige vergadering of byeenkomst met die speisale goedkeuring van die plaaslike landdro, nadat hy oorleg gepleeg het met die plaaslike polisiebeampte, verbied word.

(5) Geen bepaling van hierdie regulasie is op 'n vergadering of byeenkomst vir bona fide-bruilofs, -begraafings- en -kerkdoeleindes van toepassing nie.

_Belemmering van werk van beamptes_  
28. Geen persoon mag die superintendent of 'n ander werknemer van die Administrasieraad of 'n beampte ingevolg van artikel 22 (3) van die Wet aangestel in die uitvoering van sy plig hinder nie.
Aanhou van diere

29. Geen persoon mag 'n hond, perd, koe, muil, donkie, bok, vark, pluimves of enige ander lewende hawe in die kamp aanhou nie, uitgesonderd met die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent wat enige aansoek om sodanige toestemming kan toestaan of weier.

Blemmering van verkeer en persone

30. Geen persoon mag in 'n straat, pad of openbare plek binne die kamp sit, lê, staan, drentel of verslaper of op 'n ander wyse sodanige straat, pad of openbare plek versper sodat verkeer belemmer word of teen 'n persoon wat van sodanige straat, pad of openbare plek wettig gebruik maak, stomp of sodanige persoon andersins lastig val nie.

Beskadiging van omheinings

31. Geen persoon mag, tensy hy behoorlik deur die Administrasieraad daartoe gemagte is, oor of deur 'n omheining, muur of hek wat die kamp inkamp, klim of dit moedwillig beskadig of daaraan peuter nie.

Openbare rusverstoring

32. Geen persoon mag op 'n straat, pad of openbare plek of in 'n private woning of perseel binne die kamp die openbare rus verstoor deur te skreeu, rusie te maak, te twiis, te vloe of vuil, beledigende, dreigende of skieldal te gebruik of deur onbetaallike, wanorde of geweldadige gedrag nie.

Onlastig of uriner in strate

33. Geen persoon mag hom ontsla of uriner in 'n straat, pad, deurgang, sypaadjie, voetpad, oop ruimte of openbare plek in die kamp op 'n ander plek as die behoorlike plek wat vir die doel verskaf is in 'n latrine of urinoir nie.

Verstoring van die oppervlakte van die grond

34. Geen persoon mag op enige wyse in die oppervlakte van die grond in die kamp grave, dit verwys of verstoor nie behalwe in die gebiede deur die superintendent aangewys.

Tafief

35. (1) Die volgende gelde moet maandeliks deur die persoon wat daarvoor aanspreeklik is by die kantoor van die superintendent aan die Administrasieraad vooruitbetaal word en wel voor of op die sewende dag van elke maand:

(a) Per maand of gedeelde daarvan deur die houer van 'n perseelpermit of 'n persoon wat die houer van sodanige permit moes wees:
   (i) Ellisraskamp: R4.
   (ii) Vaalwaterkamp: R5.
(b) Ellisras en Vaalwaterkampe: Deur die houer van 'n loseerderspermit of 'n persoon wat die houer van sodanige permit moes wees:
   (i) eenlopende, per maand of gedeelde daarvan: R1,50;
   (ii) getroude persoon by wie 'n kind woon: R2 per maand of gedeelte daarvan.

Appel

36. (1) Enige Bantoe wie se aansoek om 'n perseelpermit of loseerderspermit deur die superintendent geweer is en elke bewoner van die kamp wat vermoeg voel oor enige optrede of besluit van die superintendent of ander beambie van die Administrasieraad aan wie die administrasie van hierdie regulasies opgedra is, kan binne 14 dae na die datum van sodanige weiering, optrede of besluit teen sodanige weiering, optrede of besluit na die Bantoekommissaris appelleer. Nadat behoorlike onderzoek inge-

Keeping of animals

29. No person shall keep any dog, horse, cow, mule, donkey, goat, pig, poultry or other form of livestock in the camp save with the written permission of the superintendent who may grant or refuse any application for such permission.

Obstruction of traffic and persons

30. No person shall sit, lie, stand, loiter or congregate in, or in any other manner encumber, any street, road or public place within the camp so as to obstruct traffic or jostle or otherwise interfere with any person lawfully using such street, road or public place.

Damage to fences

31. No person shall, unless authorised thereto by the Administration Board, climb over or through any fence, wall or gate enclosing the camp or willfully damage such fence, wall or gate, or interfere therewith.

Disturbance of the public peace

32. No person shall disturb the peace by shouting, wrangling, quarrelling, swearing or by using obscene, abusive, insulting or threatening language or by unseemly, disorderly or violent behaviour in the street, road or public place or in any private dwelling or premises within the camp.

Defecating or urinating in streets

33. No person shall defecate or urinate in any street, road, lane, sidewalk, footpath, open space or public place in the camp, other than in the proper place provided for the purpose in a lavatory or urinal.

Disturbance of surface of soil

34. No person shall in any way dig into or remove or disturb the surface of the soil in the camp except in such areas as may be designated by the superintendent.

Tariff

35. (1) The following fees shall be payable to the Administration Board monthly in advance at the office of the superintendent before or on the seventh day of each month by the person liable therefore:

(a) Monthly or part thereof by the holder of a site permit or any person required to be the holder of such permit:
   (i) Ellisras Camp: R4.
   (ii) Vaalwater Camp: R5.
(b) Ellisras and Vaalwater Camps: By the holder of a lodger's permit or any person required to be the holder of such permit:
   (i) Single person, per month or part thereof: R1,50;
   (ii) married person who has a child resident with him: R2 per month or part thereof.

Appeal

36. (1) Any Bantu who has been refused a site permit or lodger's permit by the superintendent and any resident of the camp aggrieved by any action or decision of the superintendent or other officer of the Administration Board charged with the administration of these regulations, may within 14 days of the date of such refusal, action or decision appeal to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner against such refusal, action or decision. After due inquiry, at which the superintendent or other officer
of the Administration Board shall be entitled to be heard in support of his action, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner may—

(i) order such superintendent or other officer of the Administration Board to grant the appellant facilities under these regulations if it appears that such facilities have been unreasonably withheld; or

(ii) make such other order as may be deemed fit.

(2) A further right of appeal shall lie by way of affidavit to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner having jurisdiction whose decision shall be final: Provided that such appeal shall be noted within 14 days of the decision of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

CHAPTER 3

TRADING

Definitions

1. In this Chapter, unless inconsistent with the context—

"advertisement" means any circular, leaflet, pamphlet, booklet, poster, placard, showcard, signboard, whether handwritten, printed, painted, engraved or embossed, or any other device calculated to stimulate interest in and to promote the sale of the products, wares, merchandise or services of any manufacturer, trader or undertaking;

"trader" means any person engaged in trading;

"trading" means engaging in any trade, business or occupation for gain;

"undertaking" means any trade, business or occupation carried on by a trader.

Trading not allowed

2. (1) No site permit issued in accordance with regulation 5 of Chapter 2 shall confer on the holder thereof or any member of his family the right to engage in trading within the camp.

(2) Subject to the provisions of regulation 5, no person whomsoever, whether a registered occupier or otherwise, shall engage in trading in the camp or do any thing in furtherance of the trading of any undertaking.

(3) No site in respect of which a site permit has been issued or any other site shall be used as a deposit for the storage, display or distribution of the products, wares or merchandise of any manufacturer, trader or undertaking whatsoever.

Advertising

3. No advertisement of any nature whatsoever shall be distributed or displayed within the camp in any form without the prior approval in writing of the superintendent.

Hawking and peddling

4. (1) No person shall act as a hawker or pedlar or trade or exhibit his wares in either capacity in the camp.

(2) No person shall, without the prior approval of the superintendent, canvass or solicit orders within the camp for any undertaking.

5. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the Administration Board.
HOOFSTUK 4

ALGEMEEN

Nieteenstaande enige teenstrydige bepaling in hierdie regulasies vervat, kan die Administrasieraad en enige persoon, maatskappy, korporasie of instelling, met die voorafgaande goedkeuring van die Administrasieraad en behoudens sodanige bepalingen en voorwaardes as wat die Administrasieraad mag stel, enige geboue of strukture op sodanige perseel of perseel deur die Administrasieraad vir sodanige doel goedgekeur, oprig vir die huisvesting van alienloupende arbeiders wat bona fide binne die stadsgebied in diens is. Die geld ten opsigte van 'n arbeider aldus gehuisves, word deur sodanige arbeider betaal of by gebreke daarvan deur die werkgever van sodanige arbeider teen die tarief in regulasie 35 van Hoofstuk 2 bepaal ten opsigte van losseerder-permitte, of teen sodanige ander tarief as wat die Administrasieraad het: Met dien verstande egter dat waar die Administrasieraad die oprigting van huisvesting vir 'n bepaalde getal arbeiders gemagtig het, by op die persoon, maatskappy, korporasie of instelling wat sodanige huisvesting verskaf die getal kan verhaal ten opsigte van sodanige bepaalde getal arbeiders ongeag die werlike gevalt arbeiders op enige tystep aldus gehuisves.

HOOFSTUK 5

MISDRYWE EN STRAFBEPALINGS

1. (1) 'n Persoon wat—

(a) die bepaling van regulasie 5A (1), (5), (8) of (9) of regulasie 6 (2) of regulasie 7 (1) of regulasie 8 (1) of (3) of regulasie 9 of regulasie 10 (1) of (2) of regulasie 11 of 18 of regulasie 19 (2) of regulasie 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 of 34 van Hoofstuk 2 oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen; of

(b) opsetlik en sonder die magtiging van die Administrasieraad enige regulasies wat vertoon en in stand gehou word soos bepaal in regulasie 3 van Hoofstuk 2, ontstier of daaraan peuter; of

(c) materiaal wat nie eers deur die superintendent goedgekeur is soos bepaal in regulasie 6 (2) van Hoofstuk 2 nie, vir 'n woning, gebou, omheining of ander struktuur in die kamp gebruik; of

(d) die huur van 'n perseelpermit of 'n lid van die gesin van sodanige huur was en versuim om die kamp onverwyld te verlaat na trekkings van sodanige permit ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 12 (1) van Hoofstuk 2 of wat, nadat hy die kamp verlaat het, dit weer binnekam of daarin gevind word terwyl hy nie oor-eenkomstig hierdie regulasies gemagtig is om dit weer binne te kom of om daarin te wees nie; of

(e) enige nommer wat toegene en geverf, opgeskryf of aangeheg is soos bepaal in regulasie 17 (1) van Hoofstuk 2, opsetlik skend, uitwis of vernietig; of

(f) opsetlik die binnegaan van 'n woning of perseel in die kamp deur die mediese beampte, superintendent of ander beampte ingevolge regulasie 23 of 24 van Hoofstuk 2 belemmer; of

(g) nadat hy deur die superintendent versoeck is om sodanige inligting as wat die superintendent nodig het vir die hou van 'n register verels by hierdie regulasies en soos bepaal in regulasie 26 van Hoofstuk 2 of wanneer

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, the Administration Board and any person, company, or institution, with the prior approval of the Administration Board and subject to such terms and conditions as the Administration Board may stipulate, may erect any buildings or structures on such site or sites as have been approved by the Administration Board for such purpose, for the accommodation of single labourers who are bona fide employed within the urban area. The fee in respect of a labourer so accommodated shall be paid by such labourer or in default of which by the employer of such labourer at the rate provided for in regulation 35 for lodgers’ permits or at such other rate as the Board may impose: Provided however, that where the Administration Board has authorised the erection of accommodation for a specified number of labourers it may recover from the person, company, corporation or institution providing such accommodation, the fees in respect of such specified number of labourers irrespective of the actual number of labourers so accommodated at any time.

CHAPTER 5

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

1. (1) Any person who—

(a) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of regulation 5A (1), (5), (8) or (9) or regulation 6 (2) or regulation 7 (1) or regulation 8 (1) or (3) or regulation 9 or regulation 10 (1) or (2) or regulation 11 or 18 or regulation 19 (2) of regulation 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 or 34 of Chapter 2; or

(b) wilfully and without the authority of the Administration Board defaces or tampers with any regulations exhibited and maintained as provided in regulation 3 of Chapter 2; or

(c) incorporates in any dwelling, building, fence or other structure in the camp any material which has not received the prior approval of the superintendent as provided in regulation 6 (2) of Chapter 2; or

(d) having been the holder of a site permit, or a member of the family of such holder, fails to leave the camp forthwith on the cancellation of such permit in terms of the provisions of regulation 12 (1) of Chapter 2 or, having left the camp, re-enters it or is found therein not being authorised in terms of these regulations to re-enter it or be therein; or

(e) wilfully defaces, obliterates or destroys any number allotted and painted, inscribed or affixed as provided in regulation 17 (1) of Chapter 2; or

(f) wilfully obstructs the entry into any dwelling or site in the camp of the medical officer, superintendent or other officer in terms of regulation 23 or 24 of Chapter 2; or

(g) on being requested by the superintendent to give such information as may be required by the superintendent for the keeping of any register required by these regulations and as provided in regulation 26 of
sodanige inligting nodig is vir die doeltreffende administrasie van hierdie regulasies, sonder gegronde redes versuim, nahn of weer om sodanige inligting te verstrek of inligting verstr et wat vals, onjuis of misleidend is, wetende dat dit vals, onjuis of misleidend is; of

(h) 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkoms ten opsigte waarvan die superintendent nie vooraf in kennis gestel is nie soos bepaal in regulasie 27 (1) van Hoofstuk 2 in die kamp bele, hou of toespeek; of

(i) nadat hy 'n openbare vergadering of vermantel-kheid in die kamp bele of georganiseer het, toelat dat sodanige vergadering of vermantelheid later as 23h00 voorliggaat word sonder die goedkeuring van die superintendent of later as die verlengte tyd wat die superintendent goedgekeur is kragtens regulasie 27 (2) van Hoofstuk 2; of

(j) sonder dat die skriftelike goedkeuring van die superintendent vooraf verkry is, by die persone wat op 'n openbare vergadering of byeenkoms in die kamp aanwezig is geld, uitgesonder vir bona fide kerkdoeleindes, kollekte; of

(k) 'n vergadering of byeenkoms wat verbied is soos bepaal in regulasie 27 (4) van Hoofstuk 2 hou, toespeek of bywoon; of

(l) die bepalings van regulasie 2 (2) of (3), regulasie 3 of regulasie 4 (1) of (2) van Hoofstuk 3 oor of versuim om daaraan te voldoen; of

(m) versuim om 'n bedrag waarvoor hy inligting van hierdie bepalings van hierdie regulasies aanspreeklik is, te betaal binne 'n maand na die datum waarop dit verander en betaalbaar word;

begaan 'n misdryf;

2. 'n Manspersoon wat gebruik maak van sanitêre geriewe wat uitsluitlik vir die gebruik van woupsersone verskaf is en 'n vroupersoon wat gebruik maak van sanitêre geriewe wat uitsluitlik vir die gebruik van manspersone verskaf is en iemand wat gemeenskapslike sanitêre geriewe gebruik op 'n wyse wat die plek vuil en onhygienies kan maak, begaan 'n misdryf.

3. 'n Persoon wat aan 'n misdryf kragtens hierdie regulasies skuldig bevind word, is strafbaar met 'n boete van R50 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande of met sowel sodanige boete as sodanige gevangenisstraf; Met dien verstande dat

(i) 'n persoon wat aan 'n misdryf vermeld in sub-regulase 1 (d) skuldig bevind word, benewens enige ander straf wat opgelê kan word, uit die kamp uitgesig kan word;

(ii) 'n persoon wat aan 'n misdryf vermeld in sub-regulase 1 (m) skuldig bevind word, benewens enige ander straf wat opgelê kan word, deur die hof gelaat kan word om die bedrag wat, na bevind word, deur hom verskuldig is, binne sodanige tydperk as wat in die bevel genoem word, te betaal of, by wanbetaling binne sodanige tydperk, tot gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een maand gevonnis kan word; Met dien verstande dat geen sodanige gevangenisstraf wat uitgedien is tot gevolg het dat sodanige persoon van sy aanspreeklikheid vir die verskuldigde bedrag onthef word nie of dat 'n sedig vir die invordering daarvan nie hospersone kan word nie; Voorts met dien verstande dat geen persoon ten opsigte van versuim om dieselfde skuld te betaal 'n tweede keer gestraf mag word nie.

Chapter 2, or, when such information of these regulations, fails, neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to give such information, or gives information which is false, incorrect or misleading, knowing it to be false, incorrect or misleading; or

(h) convenes, holds or addresses a public meeting or assembly of persons in the camp in respect of which public meeting or assembly of persons the superintendent has not been notified beforehand as provided in regulation 27 (1) of Chapter 2; or

(i) having convened or organised a public meeting or entertainment in the camp, allows such public meeting or entertainment to continue later than 23h00 without the approval of the superintendent or later than the extended time approved by the superintendent in terms of regulation 27 (2) of Chapter 2; or

(j) without the prior written approval of the superintendent, collects money for purposes other than bona fide church purposes from the persons present at any meeting or assembly of persons in the camp; or

(k) holds, addresses or attends a meeting or assembly which has been prohibited as provided in regulation 27 (4) of Chapter 2; or

(l) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of regulation 2 (2) or (3), regulation 3 or regulation 4 (1) or (2) of Chapter 3; or

(m) fails to pay any sum for which he is liable in terms of the provisions of these regulations within one month of the date on which it becomes due and payable;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any male person using any sanitary facilities provided for the exclusive use of female persons and any female person using any sanitary facilities provided for the exclusive use of male persons and, any person using any communal facilities in any manner calculated to render the facilities unclean and unhygienic shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Any person convicted of any offence under these regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R50 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment: Provided that—

(i) any person convicted of an offence mentioned in subregulation (1) (d) may, in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed, be ejected from the camp;

(ii) any person convicted of an offence mentioned in subregulation (1) (m) may, in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed, be ordered by the court to pay, within such period as the order may specify, the amount which is found to be owing by such person or, in default of payment within such period, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month: Provided that no such imprisonment undergone shall have the effect of cancelling the liability or barring an action for recovery of the amount due by such person: Provided further that no person shall be punished a second time in respect of failure to pay the same debt.
Don't resign, school board officials told.

Staff Reporter

"Even if all school boards resigned, the resignations of secretaries did not become automatic because they have different obligations."

He said none of the school board members in Soweto had officially resigned and as far as the Department of Bantu Education was concerned they still existed.

The regional director of Bantu Education, Mr Jaap Strydom, said the meeting was to clarify the position after some secretaries had been asked to resign.

"The secretaries act as a link between the schools and the circuit. We must not allow the education system to grind to a halt," he said.

He believed that if the various school boards in Soweto decided to hold a meeting it would be well attended.

Table 2. Demolishment

In which the majority...

The following is a breakdown of the number of homesteads...

Household and Demolishment

Possibly this was associated with his attendance at an LDC mission.

I loved, suggested quietly that he was now a member of the LDC.

although his mother's mother, in whose house he and his siblings...

but here 18 year old eldest son had opted out of church membership...

mother of six children, her five younger children were all Anglican.

following their mother, in another case of an unmarred Anglican

of his own, and their young children were Anglican members.

herself married an Anglican woman. He had no particular preferences for their denominational allegiance. There was one case where...

father. Descendants of unmarred mothers are, however, interested in unmarred mother, they join the church of their mother's..."
Soweto's 'Communist' demand total autonomy

By IVOR WILKINS

SOWETO'S most powerful black pressure group, the Committee of Ten, has drawn up a blueprint demanding total autonomy for the city—which it hopes to present to the Prime Minister.

The committee—its official title is the Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee—was formed at a recent meeting of prominent Soweto residents.

Although the most widely-supported group in Soweto it is not yet recognised by the Government. The committee's chairman, Dr Nihate Motlana refused to disclose details of the plan, completed on Friday night, but I understand key features include:

- Total autonomy for Soweto.
- City council status.
- Responsibility direct to Parliament.
- The West Rand Administration Board must be disbanded.
- Control of education.
- Control of the police force.
- Power to raise taxes.
- Machinery for municipal elections.

It is understood that under the "total autonomy" heading are proposals for major changes in Government policy.

For example, influx control would possibly be scrapped or fall under the administration of the Soweto local authority.

Trading rights in the city, presently restricted
by Government policy, would be reviewed and controlled by the new city council.

On Tuesday the committee will present its blueprint to the body of leading Soweto residents who elected it.

On Sunday it will be laid before the people of Soweto at a public meeting in the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

If it is approved, the committee will seek a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, to negotiate for Government acceptance of the plan.

Dr. Moduma has said that the Government's proposed community council system is totally unacceptable.

Soweto has wallowed without leaders or administrative structures since students pressured the Urban Bantu Council to disband in June.

Other official structures are crumbling under student pressure. School boards have resigned, and it is reported that the campaign has spread to include pressure on black policemen.

The Committee of Ten, which consists of moderate adult leaders, appears to have student support.

Representatives of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) were present at its inaugural meeting along with members of the South African Students' Association (Sasa) and the Black People's Convention (BPC).

This backing will give the Committee of Ten considerable bargaining power in negotiations.

By Enoch Duma

Colonel P. J. ("Tony") Visser, the CID chief in Soweto, says he has uncovered a plot by militant students to force black policemen to resign.

In addition, students have ordered teachers to resign in September after collecting their annual bonus cheques.

It is feared that all children in Soweto might be asked to stop going to school after September.

At one school — Thesele Secondary — classes came to a halt this week after members of the Soweto Students' Representative Council addressed students and asked them what education they wanted.

They all replied: "National!"

A teacher said: "Several of us have been told to prepare to resign after September." He and several others said they would do as the students told them.

Col Visser said: "I know the Soweto students are working on a plan to intimidate black police in Soweto into resigning.

I am prepared to maintain law and order at all cost for the sake of the peace-loving majority. My advice to the dissidents is to hold a lawful meeting to iron out their grievances.

"Trying to force individuals to resign or organizations to disband is utterly wrong."

"Nothing good will be achieved by intimidation. It's a futile exercise which can only produce ill feelings."

Members of the SSRC said they knew nothing of the alleged plot.

"It's new to us," said one student leader. "True, we were afraid of the collapse of the Urban Bantu Council and we have asked members of school boards to disband, but we have had nothing to do with black police."

"Persuasion"

So far, students are winning their psychological warfare by "persuading" people working within the framework of Government policy to resign.

Some have been branded as "collaborators", "traitors" and "stooges".

Mr. Jaap Strydom, Regional Director of Bantu Education, said: "Board members must take their own decisions. I cannot stop people from resigning."

"If the boards disband, school secretaries will provide a link between the schools and my department."

"After all, the secretaries are doing a full time job as employees of the department. They cannot simply resign. In terms of our regulations they must give three months' notice."

"There is no cause for panic. Things are normal. So far I have received two

Teachers also told to go

resignations from members of school boards.

"I cannot imagine pupils cutting off their own education by sending their teachers away. That sounds incredible," said Mr. Strydom.

A total of 159 488 students in 302 schools will be affected if Soweto's 4 090 teachers resign. The teachers are answerable to 19 school boards, with powers of hiring and dismissing, and eight committee boards.

Attack

Mr. M. B. Mfolozi, chairman of the Machangola School Board, resigned this week after his family was allegedly threatened by two young men who claimed to be acting on behalf of the SSRC.

In another incident, eight pupils were arrested at Waledi High School on Thursday after a traffic officer was attacked with panga in his house and then dragged to the school.

In the Pretoria township of Manzini, nine school and committee boards have been told by student militants they must resign by midnight tonight. A letter warned them "something will happen" if they don't comply.

Mr. A. N. P. Lubhe, inspector of schools in the Pretoria East Circuit, yesterday denied holding a meeting with the students to discuss the situation.

He said the meeting was called to discuss classroom building projects and admission of pupils next year.
'Homes for blacks' drive started

Labour Reporter

An industry drive to start "unleashing the enormous potential of black home ownership" has begun in the Vaal Triangle.

To provide the benefits of home ownership for their own senior employees and for the black community at large, a group of three Vereeniging employers has:

- Town-planned an open section of Sebokeng township into an elite suburb of 308 stands of attractive cluster housing, for homes priced about R7,000 each.
- Invited all other Vaal Triangle employers to join the project, pointing out that loans to black home buyers are no problem.

- Announced plans for full consultation with and participation of black workers in the design phase, which starts now.

"We also see this project as a means of promoting black skill, workmanship and enterprise at all levels - design, construction and servicing," said Mr Ben Venter, one of the originators of the idea.

LOAN SCHEME

He said the project would have been impossible without the loan scheme offered by the Vaal Triangle Administration Board with building society co-operation.

Black buyers needed only a 10 percent deposit and could borrow the rest from the board on building society terms.

The new suburb was designed for "blacks earning more than R300 a month," Mr Venter said.

Mr. Venter, personnel manager of Nordberg Manufacturing Company (phone 336-4751, Johannesburg), has two associates in the initiative.

They are Mr. Dave Thompson, industrial relations director of Massey Ferguson (phone 45022, Vereeniging) and Mr. Kalie Bahr, group non-white affairs manager of Stowarts and Lloyds (phone 222221, Vereeniging).
Blacks told to be 'evolutionary'

Political Correspondent

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Cruyven, advised urban blacks today to take transfer of more powers in an evolutionary way, rather than make sweeping demands.

Reacting to plans by Soweto's Committee of Ten to demand total autonomy for Johannesburg's black areas, Mr. Cruyven said blacks should make use of the avenues being offered them so they would be ready to take further powers.

He claimed the Committee of Ten had submitted no proposals to the Government concerning autonomy, nor had it requested any interviews with him to discuss the position.

He claimed the West Rand Administration Board was handling the administration of Soweto smoothly and the Government was working on introducing the proposed community councils and soon as regulations under the Act had been drafted these regulations were being implemented as soon as possible.

The Community Council system would be implemented in areas where consensus could be reached, thereby replacing advisory committees or Urban Bantu Councils.

"There will be no unnecessary delay from our side," he promised.

Questioned on the transfer of powers to Community Councils, he made it clear that was aimed at giving urban blacks the powers to handle their own intimate affairs in the same way local authorities did.

It did not give them the right to prescribe to the Government what it should do, because Community Councils were not political bodies.

The Government, he said, could make certain mistakes on the list of transferring power. One such mistake would be to withhold power from people ready to tackle things themselves.

But another mistake would be to damage whole communities and their well-being, by handing over authority to people not sufficiently experienced in the field of administration.
Where to now, ask Katlehong students

Staff Reporter

A SHADOW of doubt was cast over the future of the Katlehong Students' Representative Council at the weekend after the president, Mr. Josias Tholo, resigned and a special meeting called to elect a new executive committee ended in deadlock.

Mr. Tholo, 16, said he thought it better to resign after receiving anonymous letters that called him "a shame to the black nation" because of his alignment with the East Rand Administration Board.

Mr. Tholo earlier said that his council worked hand in glove with ERAAB because it believed that it was only through such an alliance that its aims could be achieved.

The 400 students from all the primary and high schools in Katlehong who gathered in the D E Williams Hall at the weekend failed to reach any decision on the next step.
Gunmen raid depot

JOHANNESBURG — The acting commander of the Soweto police said yesterday that he had no knowledge of a raid by three armed men — one with a gun similar to those used in the Goch Street shootout — on a Putco ticket depot in Soweto on Saturday.

Brig J. Gerber said the Moroka police station had no knowledge of the attack and he had not heard of it.

However, Putco's operating services manager, Mr C. T. Bailey, yesterday confirmed the attack had taken place.

Three men approached a ticket seller in an office. One of them was armed with a machine pistol and the others with revolvers. They demanded money.

The ticket seller, Mr Isaac Twala, was in a bullet proof cubicle and did not answer the men. They panicked and fled.

Mr Twala then reported the incident to the Moroka police station, Mr Bailey said.

— DDC
Homelands join as... Black 'united front' shapes up

Tom Duff

Souls of the homeland leaders may fom a united front with Soweto leaders. This was predicted today by Mr Leonard Mosala of the Soweto Committee of Ten. The Committee of Ten is drawing up a blueprint for Soweto's future.

Mr Mosala said today it was his personal opinion that 'people should not be surprised if they soon discovered that certain homeland leaders and Soweto had formed a united front.'

He felt this was essential if divisions in black society were to be broken down. It was vital if a united front of South African blacks should be formed, he said. Mr Mosala told a gathering at the Institute of Race Relations yesterday that blacks were tired of having decisions taken for them.

The ultimate goal they aimed for was full representation in the white parliament in Cape Town. The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said it was absolutely out of the question that blacks should get representation in Parliament, writes The Star's Political Correspondent, John Petten.

Through Mr Botha rejected those aspirations outright, they found favour with Opposition expert on black affairs, Professor Nick Olivier, MP. Obviously we cannot go on without giving all our people full participation in our political structure. While Parliament is the ultimate manifestation of political power, it is perfectly a justifiable aspiration for blacks to seek representation there,' Professor Olivier said.

The committee will present a blueprint it has compiled on Soweto's future to prominent Soweto residents this evening. Among the proposals are believed to be calls for:

- City council status for Soweto;
- Power for the council to raise taxes;
- Control of education and police.

Mrs Helen Suzman has urged the Government to take the committee's proposals very seriously or face the consequences.

She said urban blacks would have to be given the autonomy they were seeking and capable of holding. If this was not done, increasing violence andarchy could result. Mr Radclyffe Cadman, Parliamentary leader of the New Republic Party, said today that the committee of Ten's proposals for greater autonomy and real power were a step in the right direction and should be given urgent consideration by the Government.

'I have always taken the view that all sections of the population must be represented at all levels of government which affect them,' Mr Cadman said.

'Once this principle has been established we can argue about the details later.'

Mr Botha is meeting a delegation from the Association of Members of Commerce (Amcom) today to discuss his ruling against black managers in white areas.

PRETORIA UNREST

In Pretoria, the Town Clerk, Mr Sydney Kemp said Bantu Administration Boards should 'never have taken over urban and townships from city councils.'

Lack of communication between Pretoria's black community leaders and the Central Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board was a major cause of recent unrest in local townships, he added. He had been told this by black community leaders in Pretoria.

'They have told me they no longer have any communication with senior white officials of the board and have complained of being able to speak to only junior officials.'
Traffic officers defy students

JOHANNESBURG — Black traffic policemen manned their positions in Soweto yesterday without any move by militant students to act on their ultimatum warning them to stay away.

All black traffic officers were on duty in Soweto as normal, Mr J. Pierce, senior superintendent of the Johannesburg traffic department, said yesterday.

Although the ultimatum to traffic officers was part of the black consciousness movement campaign against blacks serving in Government positions, it was triggered by the arrest of 10 Naledi High School students last Thursday for allegedly assaulting a black traffic officer. The students demanded that traffic officers refuse to work until the students were freed.

The 10 appeared in court yesterday, but the charges against them were withdrawn.

In a new development, thousands of students in Atteridgeville and Saulsville, near Pretoria, walked out of classes yesterday and pledged not to return until Bantu education was scrapped.

The students defined their demand as the formal integration of black education into the Department of National Education under Dr Koornhof.

The decision to boycott classes was taken at the weekend at a meeting of secondary school students.

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, refused to comment and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. Cruywagen, advised urban blacks last night to seek evolutionary change by using the channels offered to them.

Notes:
- 1. Non-white and alien students should be informed of the result of your application for registration on your student number, as quoted in the above letter.
- 2. Although you have been admitted to the Register of Cape Town students, the University offers a mandato# pre-university registration. The University will be informed of the result of your application for registration on the Register of Cape Town students.

In accordance with your application, the course will be ordered to you at a later stage.

You are hereby advised to return to your fees account with the University of Cape Town regarding the course of the first term. A letter will be sent to you with further instructions.

The University offers a mandato# pre-university registration, which will be announced on this occasion. The deadline for the submission of applications is 31st January 1978.

The University’s academic year commences on 1st September 1978.

Dear Sir, Student No.

In 1978, to study for the above course (see note). The University offers a mandato# pre-university registration, which will be announced on this occasion. The deadline for the submission of applications is 31st January 1978.
PRETORIA—Schools in Atteridgeville/Saulsville were deserted yesterday after classes were disrupted and thousands of pupils were forced to leave, according to reports.

Township streets were teeming with pupils as they criss-crossed in various directions, apparently on their way home.

Teachers at various schools stood chatting idly in front of the deserted classrooms.

Pupils at the F. J. Mareka Secondary School were the last to leave. Several youths in a minibus came to the school about 9 a.m. and moved from class to class telling the pupils to leave as the principal and other staff members stood watching.

According to pupils, the reason for the school boycott is to force the authorities to scrap Bantu Education. "Much has been said about doing away with the system of education, but nothing seems to be done," said one pupil.

"The student leaders feel that the only way to get some reaction from the authorities is to stop going to school until the system changes," said another.

The decision to boycott school yesterday was apparently taken at a meeting of students in the township.

All was peaceful as pupils streamed away from the schools and police in unmarked cars and Land-Rovers patrolled the streets.

The chairman of the joint Atteridgeville/Saulsville school boards, Mr. C. T. D. Marivate, said he had no knowledge of an ultimatum calling for the resignation of school boards in the townships.

According to the principal of the high school in Mamelodi, all was normal at schools in the township yesterday.

Meanwhile, a senior police officer reported that pupils at the Kgabo primary school in Atteridgeville stoned the roof of the building, breaking four windows.

The incident happened about 8.20 a.m. and police were at the scene soon afterwards. No arrests were made.

(Sapa.)
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee (Slaic) plans to divide Soweto into 50 non-ethnic constituencies as part of a drive for the control of the area even before the Government approves.

Dr Nhato Molana, chairman of the 10-member committee, said Soweto residents had decided the time had come for them to manage their own affairs. Their aim is to put this proposal to the Government.

According to the committee’s blueprint for the new municipality — which will have no dealings with the West Rand Administration Board — 50 members will be elected from the constituencies to form the Soweto Local Authority.

The committee of 10 envisages attracting industrialists to establish factories in and around Soweto to generate revenue for the city council and for creating jobs for Soweto’s inhabitants.

**Assistance**

Dr Molana emphasised that the bulk of the revenue would have to come in the form of grants from the Government because it was the Government which had created the “monstrosity” called Soweto.

International organisations, like the International Monetary Fund, and the Organisation of African Unity as well as the African National Government would be approached for assistance.

The committee of ten presented a document calling for the five-year programme toward achieving its aims.

**Policy maker**

The council would be essentially a policy-making body which would authorise a management committee to appoint various officials.

Members of the council would be adults over 25 who had lived in Soweto for at least five years.

The committee would have powers to pass legislation by enacting ordinances or by-laws; budget; approve proposed submitted by its various departments; delegate powers to a town clerk and heads of departments.

The committee also proposed the appointment of a Mayor and Deputy Mayor who would be elected annually.

The committee suggested that a feasibility study be conducted by a 10-man team for six months to produce a dossier on the needs of Soweto.

Once this had been completed the next phase would be the financing of the necessary projects.

Dr Molana told last night’s meeting that the blueprint would be presented to the Soweto council at a meeting to be held on Sunday.

**R99,000 for school electricity**

The Urban Foundation has provided R99,000 to install electricity at 17 Soweto schools, the foundation’s executive director, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, announced in Johannesburg today.

The installations would begin as soon as formal approval for the structural work was granted by the West Rand Administration Board.

Soweto school principals have indicated their wholehearted approval for the project, and the scheme has received the nod from the Bantu Education Department.

**EVENING STUDIES**

The foundation’s Transvaal regional coordinator, Mr Pat Dempster, said the electrification of the schools would alleviate after-school study problems of students.

Candles in a crowded house are a poor substitute for electric light,” he said.

Special evening study classes for students are engaged.

“Education and training, particularly for adults, is one of the foundation’s priority areas,” Mr Dempster said.

The installation work will include high-voltage and ordinary service connections, internal wiring, light fittings and plugs.
Bantu affairs men hit at blueprint

Soweto city plan rejected as 'unrealistic'

JOHANNESBURG. — Soweto's new so-called Committee of Ten's plan to create an autonomous city for the township complex was 'extremely immature and unrealistic,' said Mr Manlie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board last night.

Mr Mulder dismissed as unrealistic the committee's blueprint for the future that envisaged spending R5,000-million over a five-year period to create a modern city for blacks.

The Committee of Ten, (also known as the Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee) represents all major groups in Soweto.

Mr Mulder said total revenue in Soweto was R56-million a year. Over five years this would total R340-million.

'Now how can R5,000 million realistically be raised over this period?'

He said the Committee of Ten had no status, standing nor any responsibilities.

Mass meeting

Commenting on report that the committee's proposals will be put to a mass meeting in Soweto on Sunday, Mr Mulder said: 'Anything could happen.'

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, said on SABC TV last night he was not worried about the community councils which were rejected by the Committee of Ten. They would continue to operate, he said.

'I don't think we have heard the real voice of the people of Soweto, the ones who want to live peacefully,' he said.

'I would like to see the community councils succeed and I would like people to give them at least a try, but if they are not prepared to do so, we will have to make some other plan. We cannot treat the whole country according to the demands of Soweto and we are going to proceed with community councils,' he said.

Negotiate

Asked with whom he was prepared to negotiate about matters concerning Soweto, Mr Cruywagen said: 'It is difficult to say but negotiations are not done by me. Actually the liaison is done by the Bantu Administration Board of the West Rand and even now they are proceeding to render community services without any liaison.

'As far as I know they have contact with leaders who have proved themselves. I do not think they have public meetings but there is liaison with leader groups in Soweto.'

Five-year

If Soweto had 150,000 families they would each have to contribute R665 a year towards the upkeep of the complex to raise the R5,000-million over the five-year period.

'This is an idealistic proposal,' he said. The Committee of Ten is not an ideal body and cannot stand on its own feet, he said, and it will be taken seriously.

Urban Bantu Councils in Soweto have resigned and are on their way out.

Mr Mulder said community councils could give democratic power to the people. Leaders could be elected who would have both advisory and executive powers.

'So am I convinced that community boards are the solution,' he said. 'This approach could be developed into proper local government for the complex.'
Wrab tries secret group
to win Soweto’s support

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE West Rand Administration Board (WRab) is negotiating with a secret “Committee of 13” with the aim of winning support in Soweto for the proposed community councils.

The committee was appointed by the board for the “purpose of consultation until such time as the community councils are elected,” according to a circular distributed by WRab.

The Committee of 13 directly opposes the Committee of 10, now known as the Soweto Local Authority, which hopes to win full municipal status for Soweto through direct negotiations with the Prime Minister.

The Soweto Local Authority (SLA) has rejected community councils as totally inadequate to meet the needs of Soweto and the aspirations of its people.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to the planned community councils. His portfolio includes responsibility for administration boards.

The Government would not allow itself to be threatened out of its planned course, Mr Cruywagen said.

Mr Cruywagen attributed the opposition to the councils to “agitation” which might create problems which even the agitators did not anticipate.

Mr M P Wilsnach, deputy chief director of the WRab, yesterday confirmed the existence of an appointee committee of “prominent and known” Soweto leaders.

Declining to identify them, he said: “Not a chance. Do you want these people intimidated? We are getting wonderful cooperation from them. We went one better than the Committee of Ten. We got 13.”

Asked whether the 13 supported community councils he said: “Had the Committee of 10 been wise they would have got themselves a solid, legal platform by accepting the councils.”

In Soweto yesterday Dr Nhato Motlana, chairman of the SLA, emphatically denied he or his committee had acted themselves on a Black Power confrontation course with the Government.

“It is a move by the people of Soweto to control their own affairs,” he said.

In seeking a meeting with the Prime Minister, the aim was to present a “balanced package he cannot refuse.”

No move had been made to arrange a meeting with the Prime Minister because the plan would first have to be endorsed by the people of Soweto at a public meeting on Sunday.

Dr Motlana was adamant that the SLA rejected community councils.

Of the appointed 13-strong committee, he said: “The operative word is appointed. In 1977 I cannot accept that an appointed body can be representative.”

See Page 2
WRAB appoints 13 to oppose the 10

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The West Rand Administration Board is negotiating with an undefined "committee of 13" to win backing in Soweto for the proposed community councils.

The committee was appointed by the board for the "purpose of consultation until such time as the community councils are elected," according to a circular being distributed by the board.

The Committee of 13 is in opposition to the Committee of 10, now known as the Soweto Local Authority, which is seeking full municipal status for Soweto through negotiations with the Prime Minister.

The Soweto Local Authority (SLA) has rejected the proposed community councils as totally inadequate to meet the needs of Soweto and the aspirations of its people.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to establish the proposed community councils in townships.

The government would not allow itself to be threatened out of its planned course of action for townships, Mr Cruywagen said.

Mr Cruywagen attributed the opposition to the proposed community councils to agitation which might create problems which even the agitators did not anticipate.

The Community Councils Act provides for limited powers of local self-government in townships, although those powers are subject to the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration.

Mr Cruywagen, however, compared the veto powers of the minister to those exercised in theory by the State President over parliament. They did not constitute a valid reason for rejecting the councils, he said.

Mr M P Wilsnach, deputy chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, yesterday confirmed the existence of an appointed committee of Soweto leaders.

Declining to identify them by name, he said: "Not a chance. Do you want these people intimidated?"

Asked whether the 13 favoured the community council's plan, he said that had the committee of 10 been wise they would have found themselves a solid legal platform by accepting the councils.

In Soweto yesterday Dr Nhato Motlana, chairman of the SLA denied that he or his committee had set themselves on a black power confrontation course with the government. "It is a move by the people of Soweto to control their own affairs," he said.

The intention of meeting with the Prime Minister was to sell him a package which he could not refuse.

No move had been made to arrange a meeting with the Prime Minister because it would first have to be endorsed by the people of Soweto at a public meeting on Sunday.

Streicher favours township autonomy

Political Staff

WITH black leaders demanding "home-rule" for Soweto, Mr Myburgh Streicher, leader of the South African Party last night came out strongly in favour of increased black rights in urban townships.

Speaking at a party conference in Cape Town less than 24 hours after the Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee announced it would seek government approval to divide South Africa's largest black city into 50 constituencies and to run it as a fully-fledged municipality, Mr Streicher said black people would have to have greater responsibility over their own areas.

"Steps are therefore urgently needed that will ensure the permanency of the black man as an inhabitant of his own parallel city," said Mr Streicher.

Steps would also have to be taken to provide equal opportunity for the people in the form of freehold rights for those who want them and better residential areas for the advanced professional and businessman.

There would also have to be greater responsibility and autonomy for administering these black cities. Coloured and Indian people would also have to have more powers.

Mr Streicher said he had been bewildered by the Progressive Reform Party's support for greater autonomy for Soweto because this was in fact approval of separate amenities, which the PRP opposed.
A PROPOSAL that Soweto should be made an autonomous city with its own council of 50 members received wide support from representatives of opposition political parties yesterday.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. William Cruywagen, rejected the idea, however, saying the Government would not allow itself to be threatened by the so-called Group of Ten in Soweto.

A “blueprint” put out by the Committee of Ten reported to be representative of all major groups in the city, envisaged spending R400 million over a five-year period to create a modern city for Blacks.

Professor Nic Olivier, MP, spokesman for the Indonesian group on Black affairs, said he supported fully the “general principles and trust” expressed by the committee and urged the Government to open talks with the committee “for the sake of peace.”

Mr. Alf Widman, leader of the Pro in the Johannesburg City Council, said the Government would have to make a direct financial subsidy for the operation of the proposed city council.

Mr. Radebe-Caldman, parliamentary leader of the New Republic Party, accepted the principles set out by the committee and urged the Government to consider the blueprint seriously.

Mr. Myburgh Streicher, leader of the South African Party, said Blacks would have to have greater responsibility over their own areas. The Government was slowly realising this, he said.

Mr. Cruywagen said it seemed that no committee existed any more with which negotiations could be held. The West Rand Bantu Administration Board would, however, continue with the administration of Soweto as before. Rubbish had to be removed and other services provided as in the past.—The Mercury (Correspondents and Baps.)
Minister's warning on Soweto blueprint

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Deputy-Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Cruywagen, said today he was not looking for confrontation with Soweto over the granting of municipal powers.

"I may differ with them, but it is not a question of being in a fighting mood," he said in an interview.

But he claimed the best way for Soweto's Committee of Ten to have its plan discussed with the Government would be through the "starting point" of the proposed Community Councils.

In the Community Councils Act all the functions of these councils are listed. Many of these functions are undertaken by local authorities," Mr. Cruywagen said.

"Is that not a fair starting point? Once a start is made, many of these things can be considered at that level, because they will then have a representative platform from which to work."

UNFAIR

The Deputy-Minister said it was unfair that he should be asked whether the Committee of Ten's plan to raise R5 000-million over five years was realistic. It was their plan and they should be asked how this could be done and who would repay the loans and at what interest rate.

"In our present economic situation can most of it come from the Government?" he asked.

The Government gave assistance where possible. In the field of housing, for instance, funds were provided by the Department of Community Development.

"If the Government had more money, it would have provided the Department of Community Development with more so we could do more, but if the Government has not got more money, for what good reason would it withhold funds?" he asked.

While not commenting in detail on the Committee of Ten's plans, Mr. Cruywagen said people should be careful before starting grandiose schemes.

It would be far better to start with the transfer of municipal power at a lower level and then progress. Further advancement could then be discussed. Mr. Cruywagen made it clear he was speaking only of advancement in the sphere of municipal government.
Threeats won't bow to Minister: we
The committee is reported to be representative of all major groups in Soweto.

Its chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the proposal would be presented to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, after it had been put to the people of Soweto on Sunday.

Under the proposal the entire administration of Soweto would be in the hands of its residents.

Mr Cruywagen said yesterday it seemed that no committee existed any longer with which negotiations could be made. The West Rand Administration Board would, however, continue with the administration of Soweto as before. Rubbish had to be removed and other services provided as in the past.

Mr Cruywagen said there was a definite pattern to be seen in the different ways opposition to authority emerged in Soweto and other places. The Government would not scrap the Community Councils Act merely because the Committee of Ten did not want to accept it.

Mr Cruywagen attributed the opposition to the proposed community councils to agitation which might create problems which even the agitators did not anticipate.

The Community Councils Act provides for limited powers of local self-government in townships, although even

Meanwhile, the main opposition parties have expressed support for the blueprint drawn up by the Committee of Ten.

Mr Nic Olivier, spokesman for the Basson group on black affairs, said he fully supported the general principles expressed by the committee and urged the Government to open talks with the committee "for the sake of peace."

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, parliamentary leader of the New Republic Party, accepted the principles set out by the committee and urged the Government to consider the blueprint seriously.

Mrs Helen Suzman, FRP, said the principles expressed by the committee were "absolutely right" and blacks would not be prepared to accept anything less.

— SAFP
Scores are held over boycott

STAFF REPORTERS

THERE were isolated outbreaks of violence and nearby two hundred students were arrested as the boycott of black schools in the Transvaal shattered on 23rd May. In Pretoria police yesterday arrested 183 pupils who were not at school as the Pretoria school boycott entered its fourth day.

But in Mamelodi the stay-away fizzled out.

Major-General Dawid Kriel said last night that police would detain the 183 students arrested in the Pretoria townships until investigations under the Children's Act reach a stage when they can be released.

He said investigations were being made into truancy and into whether the students are sufficiently controlled by their parents.

A Rand Daily Mail reporter saw police in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi chase and arrest pupils in the streets. In Mamelodi they arrested pupils in school uniform.

In Mamelodi students again forced pupils out of their classrooms yesterday. Police were called after the group stoned the Mamelodi High School and forced primary school pupils out of their classrooms.

Mr S. Nekala, the principal of the school said there were "strange faces" among the pupils who were in force.

In Springs yesterday teachers were stoned and 50 windows smashed at the Tokela Secondary School, Kwa Thetha. The incident started after the principal, Mr T. N. Nekala, prevented from establishing a students' representative council. No. one was injured.

There were sporadic disturbances in Soweto yesterday.

And in the neighbouring township of Dobsonville, students and teachers clashed.

Meadowlands, which adjourns Dobsonville, was the main scene of the incidents in Soweto, Brigadier J. G. Gerber, acting police chief in Soweto, said yesterday.

In separate incidents in Meadowlands about 150 teachers tried to prevent children from attending school, youths tried to look at soft drink liquor and stones were thrown at vehicles.

In each case the youths were evicted by the police, said Brig Gerber.

He said the clash in Dobsonville was between students and teachers. His account was confirmed by eyewitnesses who used the word "thugs'.

An assault on a girl student is reported to have triggered the clash. One student was stabbed in the fight, Brig Gerber said.

Dobsonville was also the scene of a sit-in strike against Bantu Education by students of George Khosa Secondary School.

Attendance at Meadowlands senior secondary schools was good yesterday, but poor at junior secondary schools.
Soweto speaks

In an historic meeting to be held this Sunday at Regina Mundi, the recently-constituted Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee (Slaic) is to present its blueprint for the future of Soweto to its people for their endorsement before opening negotiations directly with the Prime Minister for a Soweto City Council to be set up. Backed by the Black Parents' Association (BPA), the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), the Black People's Convention (BPC), the South African Students Organisation (SASO), the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), as well as various church and black women's organisations, the committee of Ten, is the most powerful and best based representative civic body ever to emerge in Soweto.

Dr Nthato Molella, chairman of Slaic, spoke to the FM on the future of Soweto, and the possible role of business.

What do you see as the role of the Committee of Ten?

We were given a clear mandate by the people of Soweto on June 27 to prepare for or to take control of their own affairs.

Do you see the possibility of a coalition with representative bodies in other urban areas?

That is what we are looking forward to. We see ourselves as a possible catalyst for the development of similar bodies in local authorities throughout the country.

Do you see a broad basis of support? Has this happened before in Soweto's history?

No. As Leonard Mosala put it, "in the history of Soweto there has never been such a beautiful mix".

Will you bring in Bantustan leaders?

We will have nothing to do with anyone who works in that kind of situation. We think the homelands are a fraud, subverting the government to mislead the people.

Are you intensely local rather than national affairs?

The Committee of Ten is not a political organisation. Of course, you have to keep an eye on politics on every issue. South Africa cannot be a safe haven for the freedom movements, but the Prime Minister is right to concentrate on local civic affairs. If you want to join a national political party, there is the BPC.

Do you see the City Council as being funded?

Soweto is a monster, an abnormal crescendo on the body politic of SA. Soweto should never have been. We are a community of blacks around them, now they must pay for it. You moved Soweto 20 miles outside of town for your convenience; it's your baby; you finance it. There is no way in which the people of Soweto can finance it by themselves. First of all, the people are in that kind of income bracket where they just cannot; they don't pay taxes; there is no central business district; there are no industries. So we say that the revenues of the council must come from a direct grant from the central government. Following that, it will be rates and taxes -- the usual sources of revenue for any city council.

Tuesday night who said to us: defy the government. He just gave his speech and walked out, but he brought the support from the students. Their attitude is they won't take no from the government. We in the Committee of Ten have problems if we take no from the government.

What about the proposed community councils?

We have been saying to CRY nature and over and over again: forget them.

What role do you see for business and the Urban Foundation in the affairs of Soweto and of urban blacks generally?

We don't really know much about the Urban Foundation. The trouble is that we do know doesn't impress us at all. We don't really see the Urban Foundation as able to do much because of the size of the problems. All the whites must be taxed, and be able to make the provision of services and so on in Soweto possible. There is no way in which grants of a million or half a million from Oppenheimer or Ackerman can really improve the quality of life in Soweto. We need millions to be ploughed in to provide homes and electricity and streets and amenities.

I see no way in which a voluntary body, filled with good will as they are, can make a meaningful contribution to the affairs of Soweto. Certainly we will encourage big business to come in and do their bit, but the primary responsibility remains of the central government and they must not be allowed to escape it.

How do you think business could be most effective then?

By acting as a pressure group. The Urban Foundation, which seems to represent a wide section of business interests with different political opinions ranging from the Nationalists to the PRP, can get government to amend the laws.

Our biggest problem is land tenure. The people are determined that there shall be freehold ownership, and the Urban Foundation can use its energies together with other white organisations to get the government to change its mind. We are worried, however, because we have heard that the Urban Foundation is considering ways of financing black housing without freehold. If they do that type of thing they will make enemies of the black people.

We do not want the Urban Foundation to try and find a way around some of these problems. They know that the answer is to grant freehold land tenure. All other solutions are simply palliatives. We are looking for solutions.

What is your response to the Natal
Building Society, which unlike other building societies, has lent money to Wраб for housing loans to blacks?

We think that they are absolutely and completely wrong. We feel that they should have presented a united front with the other building societies, which have consistently refused to give any loans to blacks unless blacks are given freehold. By lending money to Wраб, they build homes and "sell" them to blacks who are contracted to Wраб and not the building societies, they allow Wраб to do its usual thing and kick people out of their homes and put in somebody else, so that the house does not belong to the black man who started paying.

Do you think that business now recognises the seriousness of the situation in Soweto?

I am not sure. You will find that there will be people who do recognise the seriousness of the situation and who are willing to make changes. The businessmen are primarily interested in their profits, and will do anything to maximise those profits. Very often that includes, to put it very crudely, cheating the black man. We are aware of the thousands of blacks who are doing skilled jobs but being paid only labourers' wages.

Having said that, one must agree that there are a few enlightened industrialists and employers who see the need for change, especially in education issues. The educational system must be amended. We would like to see the urban Foundation and other business organisations come out in favour of free compulsory education, and to work for its implementation at the earliest time.

How do you envisage the future relationships of business and the new Soweto City Council?

I hope that white opinion will exact all the pressure they can get to the government to accept it. I think it can be the solution to their problems. A lot of organisations have come out saying that at last we have a truly representative body. If government feels that this type of urban local authority is supported by a wide enough spectrum of white opinion they will recognise us.

Concerning the establishment of urban trading rights, and the development of a CBD in Soweto, what role, if any, do you see for white capital?

Certainly we see a role; that of advancing capital to black businessmen to establish their own businesses. Although we do not believe in apartheid and the polarisation and division of races, because of South Africa's historical situation we have to grab the best for himself and did not allow the black man to develop, it is idle and dishonest for anyone to pretend that there should be open competition between white capital and black businessmen in the urban black trade areas — at least initially.

There is no way that a black man can compete with a white man after he has grown up in an environment like this. Under your council system who will have control of the schools?

Some kind of a relationship will have to be agreed upon with the central government. The students tell us that Bantu Education will be dead by the end of the year. They are hoping to fall under the Department of National Education, and when that happens we shall come to some working arrangement between ourselves and this department. We wouldn't like to be involved in the running of the schools, but we would like to be involved in the provision of schools.

Once your city council is established, how do you envisage that Soweto will be policed?

There are functions which must remain the responsibility of the central government. Any sociologist knows that the provision of services, amenities, sports grounds, housing, etc., is the real way to tackle crime. Not the provision of more police. Give the people of Soweto something to do, give them cinemas, gyms, clubs, don't chase them down the street with Hippos. The role of the city council is to improve the quality of life by attention to all these areas and thereby lessen crime, not to control the police force any more than Johannesburg does.

What relationship would you have with the Johannesburg City Council?

We are interested in participating in some form of metropolitan board for greater Johannesburg, in which there is planning around the provision of major projects and shared services, transport, sewage, etc. These services to be shared between Randburg, Sandton, Ennerdale (the new coloured township), and possibly Germiston and Lenasia.

Speaking as an individual, I was not in favour of a Soweto City Council. Soweto is part of Johannesburg and I believe that our fight should always be for direct representation on the Johannesburg City Council. But I am told that the whites are too scared of us and our numbers. So we have adopted second best.

Once Soweto has autonomy, do you see it becoming a city-state within some sort of "Swiss Canton" or federal system?

No. We are not interested in tricks, intended to block us from going to the central government and Parliament. Absolutely uninterested. Parliament is the centre from which all power emanates, and that's where we want to be. But that's a different fight, a straightforward political fight. That is a fight for the BPC. Of course, we can play a meaningful role as an organised power bloc in Soweto because we will have a lot of influence once we are duly constituted.
Soweto only area to reject Govt’s community council

Political Correspondent

SOWETO is the only one of about 300 urban black residential areas in South Africa where the government’s proposed community council scheme has not been received positively, a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration claimed yesterday.

The spokesman, who declined to be named, said the government appeared determined to push ahead with establishing a community council for Soweto in spite of opposition to the move in the township.

He said plans put forward by a committee of ten, calling itself the Soweto Local Authority, had not reached the department for consideration. However the committee had no official standing, he said.

It could only achieve government recognition if its members won election to the community council envisaged by the government.

The committee, which claims to represent the people of Soweto, has rejected the proposed community councils as totally inadequate to meet the needs of the township and the aspirations of its people.

Earlier this week, the committee announced it would seek the approval of the Prime Minister to divide Soweto into 50 non-ethnic constituencies and run it as a fully-fledged municipality.

It also released a blueprint for developing Soweto into a modern city for blacks with funds totalling R5 000 million which it hopes to obtain from the government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) over a five-year period.

Although the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, have dismissed the proposal as “impractical and unrealistic”, it is believed it could be given future consideration if it should come from a recognized community council.

The departmental spokesman said yesterday that the allegation that the community councils to be set up by the government were unacceptable to the majority of urban blacks was incorrect. This had so far only been the case in Soweto, he said.

The community councils will provide limited powers of local government in townships, subject to the approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration.
Schoolboys ‘in need of care’ held

PRETORIA — Police detained 183 Black youths in the Atteridgeville and Mamelodi townships yesterday, according to Brigadier H. L. Abbott, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the North Province.

The townships, to the west and east of Pretoria, have been the scene of school boycotts for the past four days, although pupils at most schools in Mamelodi were back in their classrooms yesterday.

Brig. Abbott said the youths, all under 18, were picked up mainly in the townships streets and taken to Mamelodi and Atteridgeville police stations.

They were detained under the Children’s Act because they fell under the definition of a child in need of care, he said.

Inquiries were under way to determine whether they were in fact in need of care. If so, they would be referred to welfare officers, Brig. Abbott said.

The situation was still quiet but tense in Soweto yesterday after earlier violence, including stone-throwing by youths, according to a police spokesman.

Attacks at schools were reported.

At Witleshoek the Mampol High School had been closed and all 800 pupils sent home after the stoning of two teachers. Seven pupils were detained after the incident. — (Sapa.)

St. Marks’ Mooinoo, Orange Free State and White River were also closed.

(47) Splitters Ferry, Debenham Central, Orange Free State and White River were also closed.


(49) This address to the Divisional President of South Africa, 13/3/72/12, Det. Maj. J. H. Nettles, 1st. Divisional President of South Africa, 16 June 1972.

W. Dower, The Early Annals of Kokstad and East Griqualand

R. Ross, Adam Kok’s Griqua
CONCLUSION

The struggle for justice in South Africa is not just the responsibility of the ANC and its supporters. It is the responsibility of all South Africans. We must stand together to ensure that our voices are heard and our rights are protected.

HARRISON MOYO

People behind Soweto's New Voice

THE SOWETO LOCAL AU

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local government for the sprawling township could have profound impact on the future of other urban black communities in South Africa.

Nationalist sources in the Transvaal have generally welcomed the proposals and urged the Government to take them seriously.

"What happens in Soweto today, spreads to other black townships tommorrow," says one senior party-man, who believes the blueprint drawn up by the Committee of Ten is a historic document.

In a nutshell, the committee has proposed that an autonomous city be created for Soweto and; gave details of its proposals. Two very important things emerge from the blueprint: (a) sympathetic Nationalist newspapers have been quick to point them out; (b) The blueprint represents an important initiative by the black community to improve the quality of life for the black community.

The committee has its origins in a meeting held last month at which representatives of various groups and organisations in Soweto decided to appoint a 10-man committee to draw up a blueprint for the township's future.

This week the committee reported back to them and gave details of its proposals. The committee should be regarded as pragmatists. Indeed, they do have the endorsement of the Soweto Students Representative Council, which caused the collapse of the old Soweto 'Urban Bantu Co-operative' and other black power groups. The Afrikaans Press, in the Transvaal has praised the blueprint and urged the government to negotiate with the committee. The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. W. H. Cronwagen, has indicated that the government agrees with some of the points made by the committee.

The Transvaal's mouthpiece of the National Party has gone so far as to say that: the Government should change its legislation during the next session of Parliament after negotiations with the committee.

However, Mr. Mancun Muider, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, which administers Soweto, has made some disparaging remarks about the committee and its blueprint.

He has indicated that his board does not want to negotiate with the committee, but instead to continue consulting a group of 13 'known and recognised' Soweto leaders. But he refuses to name these leaders, because he fears they will be intimidated.

former deputy of the Soweto Progressive Party in the UBC.

He and fellow councillor Mr. Leonc-Mouns were expelled from the UBC by WRAB for alleged 'apartheid.'

Mr. D. Lwande was one of the original organisers of the National African Federation of Commerce. He is a lawyer and at present employed by a Johannesburg publishing company.

Mr. T. Baskin is a physicist from Fort Hare and is employed by an American firm in town.

Mr. Themba Mathe is a member of the Black People's Convention and has been detained a number of times.
Cabinet split on city blacks

John Patten, Political Correspondent
A major clash in approach is looming in the Government over the handling of urban black demands. Hardliners are threatening tough action, while others seek conciliation.

The extent to which Government spokesmen differ is clear from their latest statements. The hardliners are represented by the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, who said yesterday: "We are going to act severely" and made it clear the Government would not tolerate anarchy and violence in Soweto.

But a more placatory approach is being pushed by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Cruywagen, who said on television last night Soweto could have non-ethnic elections.

His attitude is directly in line with the appeal of the Pretoria Nationalist MP, Mr Louis Nel, last week for people to send a friendly ear to the proposals of the Committee of Ten.

UNIMPRESSED
While Mr Nel is urging sympathetic consideration of the Committee of Ten's proposals, Mr Kruger has been quoted as saying: "We are not impressed with the Group of Ten, especially not by their affiliations."

Mr Kruger's firm line to confront black demonstrators to restore peace is in sharp contrast with Mr Nel's claim that "for the sake of South Africa we must use every opportunity to destroy our image of growing black-white confrontation."

Mr Cruywagen is prepared to meet the nonwhite leaders of the Soweto people, he made it clear on TV yesterday that he would not meet the Committee of Ten before elections were held.

CONSISTENT
This is consistent with his attitude that the Committee of Ten must prove it represents the people of Soweto before the Government can negotiate with it.

Meanwhile, the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr F J Wiese, has given black pupils an ultimatum: be back in the classrooms by Friday or be expelled.

Motlana spells out message — Page 21
Motswana spells out message

In a question-and-answer session between Dr Wilhelm de Klerk, editor of the National Newspaper, Die Transvaler, and Nkomo Moleki, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Motswana has sent a "message of peace" to the Government.

Dr Motswana was reacting to questions put to him by Dr de Klerk.

The Soweto Committee of Ten leader said it had been established that there were serious doubts in Government circles as to the committee's motives.

In the light of this he had decided to give his "message of peace" to a Nationalist newspaper.

He summed up his views by saying: "We ask basically for a municipal election . . . I believe in my heart that it can be a solution for the fear and violence in Soweto."

In summary, these are Dr de Klerk's questions, followed by Dr Motswana's answers:

Question: Who does the Committee of Ten represent? Are most members involved with black consciousness organisations? Do these organisations represent the majority in Soweto? How does the committee intend to show it enjoys majority support?

Defined

Dr Motswana: The position affecting black people in South Africa is this: In fact, every black person who matters at all, who takes any lead in community affairs, is a member, and a supporter of the black consciousness movement as it is defined by us — and not as it is defined by Mr Jimmy Kruger.

If you ask me what support we have, I want to say this: The Committee of Ten is supported by the black consciousness organisations — and the vast majority of the people of Soweto in turn, support these organisations.

If the Government needs further evidence about this, we ask for the opportunity to test the acceptability of the Committee of Ten's aims, in front of an open meeting of Soweto people.

Mr Jimmy Kruger sees black consciousness as a movement which will remove the white man — which wants to drive the white man into the sea. We entirely disagree with this. We differ basically with Mr Kruger over this.

Basically black consciousness means for us self-confidence, black pride and black self-realisation. We tell ourselves that it is now time that we stand up and fight for ourselves. We are tired of receiving charity from our more advanced white neighbours.

For these reasons the Committee of Ten came with the initiative to obtain self-management for Soweto.

The Committee of Ten received a mandate at a this: the proposals of the Committee of Ten represents a compromise. What we really should have done is to fight for seats in the Johannesburg City Council.

But we are prepared to meet the Government halfway and we expect the Government to be prepared to meet us halfway as well.

We don't want to use Soweto as a lever to get anything else. If only the Government would accept our bona fides.

Soweto is our only concern

Representative gathering of the people of Soweto to draw up a constitution for the appropriation of power and control over their own local matters. It was never our intention to involve ourselves with anything more than Soweto matters.

We do not claim to be the leaders of Soweto. We are an interim committee, nothing more.

We do not see ourselves as the future councilors of the Soweto municipality. All we have done is to create an organisational basis so that the people of Soweto can achieve self-control over their own affairs.

50 wards

It is the Soweto city council, which will be chosen by the people of the 50 different wards, which will become the power body.

It is our hope that these people are democratically elected, under the leadership of the mayor of Soweto, will become the mouthpiece of the people of Soweto.

It is those who will try to defuse the disturbing situation in Soweto. It is they who will negotiate over Bantu education, on behalf of the students.

Question: Has the Committee of Ten shown all its cards? Is it the aim of the organisations which the committee supports to upset the established order?

Dr Motswana: All our cards are on the table, very definitely. All that we want is a municipal status for Soweto. That is all.

I want to emphasise that fact home, then nothing ever will.

Question: What is the Committee of Ten's exact attitude on the methods of terror being practised by students in Soweto?

Dr Motswana: Naturally we are very concerned and unhappy about it. My own son was very badly shot dead by the police. People are losing their heads and their possessions. Nobody wants this.

But, and its does not help to ignore this, the actions of the students is a short of anxiety. They want to be listened to as people. They want their voice to be heard. They want their ideas and ideals to be listened to. They want to be loved.

And nobody is listening to them. The Government's reaction is to shoot and to threaten with tougher restrictions.

The basis

What the students need is a body such as a city council which can handle the problems of Soweto for them.

We ask basically for a municipal election. That is the basis of our proposals.

We, the Committee of Ten, are there only to get these proposals off the ground.

I believe in my heart that it can be the solution to the anxiety and struggle in Soweto.
‘The threat in Soweto’

By PERCY QOBOZA

THE establishment of the Soweto Committee of Ten, due to have been endorsed today by the people of the sprawling Black city, is itself represents a new era.

This is something from which the Nationalists should not be waiting for further and accomplishing all types of harassment — as they are doing at the moment — but something they must regard as representing a new hope.

Hope that at last an accepted leadership is emerging in the Black community capable of controlling events and capable of helping us out of our present logjam.

The major factors must immediately be borne in mind when assessing the future role of the committee and what we can hope emerge from it.

For the first time Blacks in Soweto have taken the initiative in establishing their kind of leadership outside the institutions of government, which have failed dismally to past such a decision.

It is the first time in Soweto's history that the people themselves have rallied and exactly how they visualize Soweto in terms of their own national interests outside the people of the officially recognized.

For this reason it is absolutely vital that the Government, particularly the administration, Mr M C Bota, take immediate steps. Mr Chauke, stop damaging the valuable public relations of the government and stop being on the subject.

They are letting a golden opportunity slip through their fingers. They are portraying themselves as the champions of Black aspirations and not letting Black people know what their aspirations are.

The fact is that the political situation in Soweto is not a condition that calls for the same kind of support from the government.

The Committee of Ten has an attractive advantage. It represents the interests of people outside the accepted Government sphere and, for this reason, will get a lot of government and apartheid support from older people — and certainly the majority of young people.

The Committee can, in fact, unite Soweto in a way that Soweto has never united before.

The Committee's full objective is to gain absolute authority for the people of Soweto. Because of this, it has time in considerable pains in avoiding saying or making anything that may give people such as my Mr. S. Botha the excuse of accusing it of being a sectional politician. The Committee has made its stand clear from the start. It is not giving any political power to the people of Soweto. Because of this, it has time in considerable pains in avoiding saying or making anything that may give people such as my Mr. S. Botha the excuse of accusing it of being a sectional politician.

The Committee of Ten is primarily concerned with local issues and the welfare and interests of the people of Soweto.

"It would be within the

At the moment, 5 animals. As long as the people of Johor awake at night,

not clear what the committee would steer clear of political issues altogether. I can, for example, see how it would have to tackle such things as freedom rights which are against Government policy. I can also see how it would come against problems of developing industries in Soweto while the Government must be undertaken in the Alger in Wonderland household.

The blueprint the committee drew up and made public in another indication of the prophecies and hopes it holds for Soweto.

Administration Board was boasting this week of having assembled.

All men of goodwill who are sincere in their efforts to see our country put back on a healthy footing and a new spirit of co-operation infuse into our political scene should see to it that the Soweto plan gets off the ground.

It represents a dramatic departure from the politics of paternalism and injustice into a new era of co-operation where Black and White can set in motion real possibilities for a new political dispensation.

Soweto must belong to her people. They must work hard to make it what they want it to be. All along we have consistently said that it is not charity we want but assistance to help us assist ourselves.

For too long we have left it to the initiative to other people to do things for us with no more than a real hope of us emerging from the sea of injustice with dignity.

The Government must talk to us — and they mean the leadership that the people themselves can follow and defend at all times — and the Government institutions.

Besides the Government, individuals and the business sector may have a role to play in this Soweto experiment. For existing organisations like the Urban Foundation can mean meaningful falling to Dr. M. M. and his committee to find out what his dream of industrialization will mean to the people and the culture, and how this can be achieved.

The information is both to help us build something.

It helps. By our united efforts we may well still emerge from the hands of the people. It is a fact that Soweto's hallmarks today into the future and the human beings can breathe in the atmosphere.
The thing we need most today is hope.

Young and old... hoping for hope. These pictures are from Soweto: Shadow City, by Paul C. Venter (Perskor Publishers).

This is why the blueprint contains elections to be held in Soweto.

The test of whether the committee represents the Soweto people will come through the ballot box.

What is certain, however, unlike the Government's own Urban Bantu Council, which only attracted 5% of voters in the last general election in 1974, the committee, one can safely project, can have a percentage poll of well over 90% — provided that it does not fight for the creation of an administrative body pulled together under regulations of the Department of Bantu Administration.

One of the more serious accusations levelled against the committee is that it does not represent the Soweto people. This accusation does not come from Soweto itself, but from Pretoria and Roodepoort.

The committee itself has never made such claims.

I have already said that such an eventuality could only be a tragedy.

Peace and stability in places such as Soweto can never be guaranteed under such things as community councils. In the final analysis, they represent what the White man thinks is good for the Black man.

This is a notion that I have long been pleading we get away from because once the community councils are established, the Committee of Ten rejected, then such councils will not enjoy the support of the vast majority of Black people in the townships.

The councils are doomed to failure, just like the Advisory Boards and the Urban Bantu Councils. No Black man in his right senses in Soweto today sees any future for himself and his people in any Government-created institution.

The community councils will still be subject to the whims and not so subtle manipulations of the West Rand Administration Boards — just like the UBCs were. It still leaves the vast majority of our people having their lives and destinies dictated by an array of White officials who have no inkling of our aspirations.

For one this reason we reject the councils.

I must put it quite bluntly that the Government must know that the future peaceful development in Soweto can only be guaranteed by talking to Dr. Nathelto Mdlane and his people at this stage.

They hold the key to normalising the situation and, in case of any real threat to law and order, are the people with the greatest chance of cooling things down.

They are the mysterious men which the West Rand...
Chairman Abala Molokwane

The Government must work a miracle or approve the Committee of Ten

By CROATINE CLARK

The Government must work a miracle or approve the Committee of Ten.

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