URBAN AFRICAN

TRANSVAAL

1978
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R.1086] [2 June 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR BRITS AND OTHER URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

1. WILHELM LAMBERSCH VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for each urban residential area defined in the Schedule hereto.

W. L. VOSLOO,
Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A2/14/2/P54/1)

SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Residential area</th>
<th>Date Defined in Government Notice</th>
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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2634
Price: 6c
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

REGULASEKOERANT No. 2634
As 'n Numsbod by die Postkontor Geregistreer

CAPE TOWN, 2 JUNE 1978
KAAPSTAD, 2 JUNIE 1978

GOERWMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R.1086] [2 June 1978

INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSPRADE VIR BRITS EN ANDER STEDELIKE WOONGEBIEDE

Ek, WILHELM LAMBERSCH VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragts die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsraade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir elke stedelike woongebied om skryf in die Bylae hiervan.

W. L. VOSLOO,
Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Bylae A2/14/2/P54/1)

BYLAE

Omskryf by Goewermenskennisgewing

<table>
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<tr>
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Illegal classes to stop, pupils to pay R5
Mr Robinson Manzi, principal of the illegal school, believes he has been given the go-ahead by KwaZulu

/00 IN JEOPARDY

About 700 children are prepared to pay to attend school in conditions like this

Robinson Manzi, says he has been promised support by KwaZulu, it may be closed.

Whatever the official stance, Mr Manzi’s school fills a need. It would not be crammed to overflowing if it didn’t.

There is simply nowhere else for the children to go. KwaZulu’s schools are bursting with an enrolment of 82,000 pupils in 2,140 schools.

Mr Manzi’s teachers are unqualified — although he says they are all matriculated — and they write on scraps of blackboard.

The noise in the school is deafening. The classes sit back to back facing into the corners of the building and the teachers are forced to shout as they vie for the pupils’ attention.

There are no desks and pupils share long, flimsy wooden benches — crammed six to a bench and write on their knees.

Pupils unable to find a seat use empty milk crates while a pile of broken benches lies outside the front door of the hall.

There is an average of 80 pupils to a class — with one small toilet block outside each hall. Only two standards — standard eight and matric are taught. Each is housed in a different hall.

Many of the children hide their faces at the sight of a camera.

“They are afraid the police will pick out the Soweto children from the pictures,” Mr Manzi says.

The school came under fire in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last month when Mr Oscar Dhloko, Minister of Education, named unregistered schools in Umlazi, Chesterville, Lamontville and Kwa-Mashu.

Mr Dhloko said that because the school was unregistered pupils would be unable to sit official examinations.

Most of the pupils could not prove they had passed lower standards before taking the higher grades and the teachers were unqualified, Mr Dhloko said.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly also heard allegations that the schools were hotbeds of radicalism promoting Saso-BPC philosophies, and that they were attended by children from Soweto who often stayed behind after school to discuss politics.

The Assembly attack was followed by an angry confrontation between Mr Manzi and nine of his supporters and Mr Winnington Sabelo, as member of the Assembly.

Mr Manzi’s school was then visited by a delegation from KwaZulu including the Chief Inspector for the Department of Education, Mr G. Soni, and the Mayor of Umlazi, Mr Solomon Ngobese.

Now Mr Manzi believes his school has been approved by KwaZulu.

“They told us the children would be allowed to write the official examinations. They were happy that we were fulfilling a need,” Mr Manzi said.

But his hopes may still be dashed.

Mr George Steyn, KwaZulu Secretary for Education, this week said no decision had yet been made on the future of the school.
Mrs. Wooden

Plan for this weekend

Picture by Resort's 1st Annual.

250 a month for living in the hotel. Since we never
had a room in the hotel, we've never had to pay for
all the stuff we leave. We're going to live in a hotel and
find out if we can do it. We're going to live in a hotel and
drive a taxi for a weekend.

Round trip: $10.00.

Room at the hotel: $3.00.

Breakfast at the restaurant: $3.00.

Lunch at the restaurant: $3.00.

Dinner at the restaurant: $3.00.

Total: $23.00.

The hotel is about 1 mile from the beach. We're going to
stay at the hotel for two nights and have breakfast at the
beach every day.

The hotel has a swimming pool and a gym.

We're going to have fun!

Plans for the weekend:

Friday:

1. Picnic at the beach.
2. Swim in the pool.
3. Play games on the beach.
4. Have dinner at the hotel.

Saturday:

1. Visit the local park.
2. Have breakfast at the hotel.
3. Explore the city.
4. Go to the museum.
5. Have dinner at the hotel.

Sunday:

1. Visit the local beach.
2. Have breakfast at the hotel.
3. Swim in the pool.
4. Play games on the beach.
5. Have dinner at the hotel.

Total cost: $23.00.

Enjoy your weekend!

P.S. Don't forget to bring your sunscreen!
Grinding prices too much

A SOCIAL worker who did not want to be identified, because he is a civil servant, Nkosi, tells this week's edition that he has had to cut the R24.00 that he used to pay for shopping, to R16.00. This is due to the fact that his income has been reduced, and he now has to stretch his income further.

Nkosi says that his monthly income is R24.00, but he now has to manage on R16.00. He says that he has to cut his expenses, and that he now has to buy the necessities of life, such as bread, milk, and vegetables, at the lowest possible prices.

Nkosi also says that he has had to cut the amount of meat that he buys, and that he now buys the leanest cuts of meat, as he cannot afford to buy the fattier cuts.

Nkosi's wife, Nkosi, says that she has had to cut the amount of meat that she buys, and that she now buys the leanest cuts of meat, as she cannot afford to buy the fattier cuts.

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Nkosi's wife, Nkosi, says that she has had to cut the amount of meat that she buys, and that she now buy...
vote: 3
Soweto 3:43

Only 995
Sad tale of the toiletless ends happily

By MIKE LOUW

MORE than 900 students and teachers at the Pa-
mana Secondary School, Katlehong, are to get toi-
lets. The school was with-
out them for two years.

Responding to an article in the Rand Daily Mail, the management of Vaal Potteries in Meyerton will donate toilet facilities to the school in Germiston.

Staff and students have been relieving themselves at nearby homes since the school toilets were de-
stroyed during the unrest in 1976.
Mulder and Motlana may still meet

Political Staff

A MEETING between Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, was still possible.

But Dr Motlana will not attend talks in his capacity as chairman of the Committee of 10 as long as five committee members remain in detention.

Dr Motlana yesterday refused to rule out the possibility of meeting Dr Mulder in his private capacity, merely saying that whether or not talks took place would depend on whether they would help secure the release of the remaining five members.

Dr Mulder's office yesterday repudiated reports that he had decided against a meeting with Dr Motlana.

Dr Mulder had arranged to meet Dr Motlana at the request of the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Tshabangu, but he had then postponed it at the Community Council's request, a spokesman for Dr Mulder's office said.

"It was not cancelled but postponed. It is important that Dr Mulder never said 'no' to talks with Dr Motlana," he said.

The officially recognised Soweto Community Council met key members of the West Rand Administration Board behind closed doors yesterday.

The meeting, which lasted two hours, was held to discuss what powers should be given to the council under the Community Councils Act.

A joint statement after the meeting said: "The meeting's resolutions will be conveyed to the Minister of Plural Relations immediately and it is expected that he will make an announcement in this regard soon."
World Court

Passport Ruling

Moises wants...

Dr. Nahum Moises, chairman of the Senate Commit-
tee on Human Rights, said the whole issue of the
privilege of citizenship for blacks at the Inter-
national Court of Justice is a matter of national
interest. He said that the case is being heard by
the International Court of Justice, which was estab-
lished under the United Nations Charter. The case
concerns the rights of blacks in South Africa, par-
ses, and the African National Congress.

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The text is heavily cropped and partially obscured. The full context and meaning of the text are not clear from the visible portion.
DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1167 9 June 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREA OF STANDERTON AND OTHER URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for each residential area defined in the Schedule hereto.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A2/14/2/S49/1)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1167 9 June 1978

INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSRADE VIR DIE STEDELIKE WOONGEBIED VAN STANDERTON EN ANDER STEDELIKE BANTOEOANGEBIEDE

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen deur artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), in gemeenskapsraad in vir elke stedelike woongebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A2/14/2/S49/1)

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area and defined in Government Notice

Amersfoort, 1841 of 13 November 1959.
Balfour, 1105 of 29 July 1969.
Bethal, 2075 of 33 December 1966.
Greylingstad, 1642 of 4 October 1924.
Perdekop, 3012 of 1 August 1969.
Volksrust, 1896 of 6 December 1957.

BYLAE

Stedelike woongebied en omskryf in Gemeenskapsraad-

Amersfoort, 1841 van 13 November 1959.
Balfour, 1105 van 29 Julie 1969.
Bethal, 2075 van 33 December 1966.
Greylingstad, 1642 van 4 Oktober 1924.
Perdekop, 3012 van 1 Augustus 1969.
Standerton, 843 van 20 Junie 1958.
Volksrust, 1896 van 6 Desember 1957.
Wakkerstem, 253 van 21 Julie 1961.
REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL. BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD

1. Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development hereby make on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development under the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto and declare that the said regulations shall apply to any community council referred to in section 2 (1) of the said Act, in the Bantu Affairs Administration area of the Southern Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board referred to in section 2 (1) (a) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971).

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"agent" means an agent appointed under regulation 23;
"Bantu Affairs Commissioner" means the person appointed Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2 (2) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);
"Board" means the Southern Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board established by section 2 (1) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with Government Notice 857 of 1973;
"Chief Director" means the Chief Director of the Board;
"committee" means any committee of the Community Council appointed under section 5 (1) (k) of the Act;
"Community Council" means the Community Council established under section 2 (1) of the Act and "Council" has a corresponding meaning;
"corrupt practice" means any of the offences of treating, undue influence, bribery and personation;
"electoral officer" means the electoral officer referred to in regulation 15 and includes an assistant electoral officer;
"identity document" means a reference book referred to in the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), and a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 50 of 1972);
"illegal practice" means any of the offences created by regulations 58, 59 and 60;
"name" means a personal name, a surname or a combination of personal name and surname;
"other" means any of the matters, terms, relations, orders or matters except those mentioned in the Act and the regulations;
"Regulations" means regulations referred to in section 14 (1) of the Act;
"right" means a right vested in an alien person by the law of the Republic of South Africa;
"right of residence" means a right vested in an alien person by the law of the Republic of South Africa;
"social security number" means a number issued by the Social Security Board for the purpose of the Social Security Act, 1957 (Act 36 of 1957);
"valid" means in accordance with law.

(File A2/14/2/S49/1)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK 1

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie Regulaties, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"agent" 'n agent aangestel kragtens regulasie 23;
"Bantoesakekommissaris" die persoon aangestel as Bantoesakekommissaris, kragtens artikel 2 (2) van die Bantoesakeadministrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927);
"Die Hoofwet" die Bantoesake (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945);
"die Wet" die Wet op Gemeenskapsraad, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);
"dorpsbestuurder" enige beampte aangewys kragtens artikel 22 van die Hoofwet en gelisensieer kragtens Goe wermentskennisgewing 552 van 1958 om die stedelike woongebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, te bestuur, asook die behoorlik aangestelde en gelisensi eerde adjunk en assistent van sodanige beampte;
"Gemeenskapsraad" die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet;
"geregistreerde bewoner" 'n persoon bo die ouderdom van 18 jaar aan wie 'n perseel-, woon-; tehuisk- of losseerderspermit of 'n seuniteitskaart van bewoning kragtens die Regulaties betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoe woongebied en Aanverwante Aanleesomhede verwat in die Bylae van Goe wermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 1968 uitgereik is, of waarvan die naam op sodanige dokument verskyn en 'n persoon aan wie die dorpsbestuurder 'n permit om 'n goedgekeurde woning
Hoopstuk 3

KIESERSWILSTE

Kieserswerk is die kieserswerk in die Afrikaans taal. Dit sluit in die verkiezingsproses en die bepalings wat daarvan uitgaan. Die kieserswerk bepaal wie kan stem en wie nie, en wie kan as kiesers werk. Dit bepaal ook die aantal kiesers wat aan 'n bepaalde pos op 'n kieserswoordelijks kan voeg gebruik, en die strafwette wat van toepassing kan wees as iemand die kieserswerk nie regtig uitvoer nie.

Die kieserswerk is belangrik vir die demokratiese prozes in die land. Dit verleen die inwoners die reg om te stem en die reg om deur te stem. Dit is 'n belangrike rol in die vorming van die koerante en die onderrig van die inwoners om die regte en plichte te verstaan en uit te oefen.

Die kieserswerk is oorgeneem van die kieserswerk in die Frans-speaking buurte en is in die Afrikaans-taal geskryf. Dit bepaal die regte en plichte van die kiesers en die regte en plichte van die inwoners.

Hoopstuk 2

Afnieking deur die verkiezersbevorderende eenheid

Die verkiezersbevorderende eenheid is 'n organisasie wat bepaal wat as verkiezerskandidaat kan stem en wie nie. Dit bepaal ook die aantal kiesers wat aan 'n bepaalde pos op 'n kieserswoordelijks kan voeg gebruik, en die strafwette wat van toepassing kan wees as iemand die voldoende verkiezersbevorderende eenheid nie regtig uitvoer nie.

Die voldoende verkiezersbevorderende eenheid is belangrik vir die demokratiese prozes in die land. Dit verleen die inwoners die reg om te stem en die reg om deur te stem. Dit is 'n belangrike rol in die vorming van die koerante en die onderrig van die inwoners om die regte en plichte te verstaan en uit te oefen.

Die voldoende verkiezersbevorderende eenheid is oorgeneem van die voldoende verkiezersbevorderende eenheid in die Frans-speaking buurte en is in die Afrikaans-taal geskryf. Dit bepaal die regte en plichte van die kiesers en die regte en plichte van die inwoners.
(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the delimitation of wards, the current voters' lists shall continue to be valid, but thereafter the lists prepared after such delimitation shall be the voters' lists for the respective wards.

(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any delimitation of wards shall be—

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are qualified to have their names inserted therein; and

(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the names of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter.

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list.

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

(a) a serial number;

(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;

(c) his residential address; and

(d) his identity document number.

in order of house numbers and, in the case of persons resident in hostels, all surnames shall be in alphabetical order.

- Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

7. (1) Whenever there has been a permanent change in the place of residence of a voter, he shall forthwith notify the electoral officer of the change.

(2) On receipt of any such notification the electoral officer shall amend the voters' list or lists as circumstances may require.

List of insertion

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare in respect of each ward, a list of insertions, mutatis mutandis in the form prescribed in regulations 6 in respect of a voters' list, showing the names inserted in terms of regulations 4 (4) (a) and 7 (2) in the voters' list for the ward in question during the immediately preceding month.

- Amendment of voters' list by electoral officer

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), the electoral officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the relative facts, amend the voters' list for any ward by—

(a) correcting any mistake, supplying any omission or recording any change in the particulars of the registration of any person;

(b) after ascertaining by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7 that a person has ceased to be permanently resident in the ward in which he is registered as a voter, transferring his name to the list in respect of the ward to which he has moved, or, in the case of a person who has left the area for which the Community Council has been established, removing his name from the list;

(c) removing the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter;

(d) removing any superfluous entry where the name of the same person appears more than once in the same voters' list or in voters' lists for more than one ward.

(3) Die lopende kieserslys bly van krag totdat die kieserslys wat na die afbakening van wyke opgestel is, in werkend tree, en daarna is die lyst wat na sodanige afbakening opgestel is, die kieserslys vir die onderskeie wyke.

(4) Die kieserslys wat na 'n afbakening van wyke vir die verskillende wyke opgestel is, word—

(a) aangevul deur die opname daarin van die name van kiesers wie se name nie daarin verskyn nie en wat die verkiesingsbeampte daarvan oortuig dat hul kwalifikasie vir die opname van hul name daarin; en

(b) verder aangepas deur die skrapping daarin van die name van kiesers wat oordeel is of nie langer bevog is om as 'n kieser geregistreer te wees nie.

Kieserslys waarin kiesersnaam ingekryf moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam word in 'n kieserslys vir 'n besondere wyk ingekryf nie tensy hy inderdaad in sodanige wyk woon op die datum waarop sy naam aldaar in die kieserslys ingekryf word.

Besonderhede wat op 'n kieserslys aangegee moet word

6. Op 'n kieserslys moet ten aansien van iedere persoon wie se naam daarin opgeneem is, aangegee word—

(a) 'n volgnoommer;

(b) sy van en onmiddellik daarna sy voornaam;

(c) sy woonadres; en

(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnommer;

in volgorde van huisnommers, en in die geval van persone woonmag in tehuise, moet alle vanne in alfabetiese volgorde wees.

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kieser

7. (1) Wanneer daar 'n permanente verandering plaats vind in die verblyfplek van 'n kieser, stel hy onverwyl die verkiesingsbeampte in kennis van die verandering.

(2) By ontvangs van so 'n kennisgawe, wysig die verkiesingsbeampte die kieserslys of -lyste, na gelang van die omstandighede.

Lys van opnames

8. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel op die eerste dag van elke maand ten opsigte van elke wyk 'n lys van opnames op, mutatis mutandis in die vorm in regulasie 6 en ten opsigte van 'n kieserslys voorberei, waarin die name wat gedurende die onmiddellik voorafgaande maand ingevolge regulasies 4 (4) (a) en 7 (2) in die kieserslys vir die betrokke wyk opgeneem is.

Wysiging van kieserslys deur verkiesingsbeampte

9. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasies (2) en (3), wysig die verkiesingsbeampte, indien hy oortuig is ten opsigte van die feite wat ter sake is, die kieserslys vir 'n wyk deur—

(a) 'n fout in die besonderhede van die registrasie van 'n persoon te verbeter, 'n weglating daarin aan te vul of 'n verandering daarin aan te tekens;

(b) na vaststelling uit kragte van die bepalings van regulasie 7 dat 'n persoon opgehou het om permanent in die wyk waarin hy as 'n kieser geregistreer is te woon, sy naam oor te plaas na die lys ten opsigte van die wyk waarheen hy verhuis het of, in die geval van 'n persoon wat die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenschapse van die betrokke wyk ingestel is verlaat het, sy naam van die lys te verwys;

(c) die naam van 'n persoon wat oordeel is of onbehoegd is om as kieser geregistreer te bly, te verwys;

(d) 'n oortollige inskrywing te verwys, waar die naam van dieselfde persoon meer as een maal in die dieselfde kieserslys of in kieserslys vir meer as een wyk voorkom.
2. Before removing the name of any person from the voters' list, or adding it thereto, the electoral officer shall, by such means as are practicable, satisfy himself that the name relates to the person concerned.

3. The electoral officer shall cause a copy of a list containing the names of persons who no longer qualify for continuance of registration as voters and whose names were removed from the voters' list during any month, to be displayed on the notice board at the township manager's office for a period of at least 30 days commencing not later than the 20th day of the next ensuing month.

When voters' lists are printed

10. (1) The voters' lists as prepared and supplemented and further adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be printed, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), not later than one month before an election referred to in Regulation 19, and at such other times as the electoral officer considers necessary.

(2) The voters' lists printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1) shall be the voters' lists for the wards in question as supplemented and further adjusted from time to time up to and including the last day of the month preceding the month in which the notice referred to in Regulation 19 is issued.

(3) A voters' list printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1), shall not be amended and shall prior to such election be made available for inspection for a period of at least 14 days at the office of the township manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated.

Voters' lists not invalidated by reason of errors

11. If through accident, inadvertence or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters' list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters' list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4
QUALIFICATIONS

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3 (5) of the Act, no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he—

(a) is not a registered occupier in the area for which the Community Council has been established;

(b) is not a voter;

(c) is in arrears for more than two months with any charges, fees or other dues payable by him to the Board or the Community Council on the day when nominations of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council close;

(d) has, within the period of three years immediately preceding the date of his nomination for election, been convicted of any offence in respect of which he has been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period of more than six months, with or without the option of a fine;

(e) is being detained as mentally disordered or defective under the Mental Disorders Act, 1916 (Act 38 of 1916), or the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973);

(f) is an employee of the Community Council;

(2) Alvorens die naam van 'n persoon uit die kieserslys te verwys of dit daarin by te voeg, vergewis die kiesingsbeambte hom deur sodanige middele as wat uitvoerbaar is, daarvan dat die naam op die betrokke persoon betrekking het.

(3) Die kiesingsbeambte laat 'n afskrif van 'n lys bevattende die naam van persone wat onbevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te bly en wie se naam gedurende enige maand van die kieslys verwys is, op die aanplakbord by die dorpsbestuurder se kantoor verby voer in 'n tydperk van minstens 30 dae beginnende voor of op die 20ste dag van die daaropvolgende maand.

Vanneer kieserslyste gedruk moet word

10. (1) Die kieserslyste, soos ooreenkomslik die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies opgestel en van tyd tot tyd aangeval en verder aangepas, word, behouens die bepaling van subregulasie (2), gedruk uiterlik een maand voor 'n kiesing in regulasie 19 bedoel, en op die ander tyd wat die kiesingsbeambte nodig ag.

(2) Die kieserslyste wat vir die doeleindes van 'n kiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk word, is die kieserslyste vir die betrokke wyke soos van tyd tot tyd aangeval en verder aangepas tot en met die laaste dag van die maand wat die maand waarin die in regulasie 19 bedoelde kennisgewing uitgevaar word, voorafgaan.

(3) 'n Kieserslys wat vir die doeleindes van 'n kiesing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, gedruk word, is nie wedig nie en word voor sodanige kiesing vir inskiesing nie beskikbaar gestel vir 'n tydperk van minstens 14 dae by die kantoor van die dorpsbestuurder binne wie se regsgebied die wyk geleë is.

Kieserslyste nie as gevolg van foute ongeldig nie

11. Indien per ongeluk, per abuis of deur onoplettendheid iets wat reeds by die opstel van 'n kieserslys gedoen moet word, verkeerd gedaan word of nie gedoen word nie, mag dit die kieserslys ongeldig nie, en kan die kiesingsbeambte die stappe doen of laat doen wat nodig is om die fout te verbeter of om die versuim te herstel.

HOOFSTUK 4
KWALIFIKASIES

12. Behouens die bepaling van artikel 3 (5) van die Wet, is geen persoon bevoeg om lid van die Gemeenskapsraad te wees of te bly nie indien hy—

(a) nie 'n geregistreerde bewoner binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, is nie;

(b) nie 'n kieser is nie;

(c) op die dag waarop nominasies van kandidate vir die kiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad stuit, vir meer as twee maande agtertallig is met die betaling van wederom, geldle of ander bedrag wat deur hom aan die Raad of die Gemeenskapsraad verskuldig is;

(d) binne die tydperk van drie jaar wat die datum van sy nominasie vir kiesing onmiddellik voorafgaan, skuldig bevind is aan enige misdrag ten opsigte waarvan hy tot gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete vir 'n tydperk van meer as ses maande gevonnis is;

(e) kragtens die Wet op Geestesgeseerden, 1916 (Wet 38 van 1916), of die Wet op Geestesgesondheid, 1973 (Wet 18 van 1973), as geestelik gekrenk of gebreklik aangehou word;

(f) 'n werknemer van die Gemeenskapsraad is;
(g) is prohibited in terms of section 2 (4) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), from attending gatherings, and particulars of the notice addressed to him under the said section 2 (4) have been published in the Government Gazette in terms of section 2 (5) of the said Act.

(h) is prohibited in terms of section 5 (1) (c) or section 9 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), from attending gatherings;

(i) is a person whose name appears on a list compiled in terms of the provisions of section 4 (10) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), and published in the Government Gazette in terms of section 8 (1) of the said Act.

CHAPTER 5
ELECTIONS

General elections

13. A general election of members of the Community Council shall take place not later than six months after the publication of these Regulations and thereafter in every third year during September.

Term of office of members

14. (1) A member elected at a general election or an election held to fill a casual vacancy shall assume office on the date of such election.

(2) A member designated by the Minister under section 3 (2) of the Act shall assume office on a date determined by the Minister.

(3) A member shall, subject to the provisions of regulations 61 and 62, remain in office up to and including the day immediately preceding the next succeeding general election or until the term for which he was designated by the Minister in terms of section 3 (2) of the Act, has expired.

Electoral officer

15. (1) The Bantu Affairs Commissioner shall appoint, after consultation with the Board, an electoral officer and as many assistant electoral officers as he may deem necessary.

(2) The electoral officer shall be responsible for the conduct of elections of members of the Community Council.

Presiding officer, polling officers, counting officers and witnesses

16. The electoral officer shall appoint in writing a presiding officer and as many polling officers and witnesses as may be necessary for efficiently taking poll at every polling station and he shall appoint as many counting officers as may be necessary for the counting of votes after the close of the poll.

Polling stations

17. There shall be polling stations at such place or places as the electoral officer deems necessary.

Members to be elected

18. One member shall be elected in respect of each ward.

Fixing of nomination and polling dates

19. (1) The electoral officer shall, not later than three months after the date of publication of these Regulations, and thereafter not later than the first day of August of each year in which a general election is to be held, call, in a notice which shall be in both official languages and shall be published in at least one newspaper which generally circulates in the area for which the Community Council has been established and shall be displayed on the notice board at each township manager's office situated in such area, for the nomination of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council.

(g) kragtens artikel 2 (4) van die Wet oor Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon; en kragtens artikel 3 (2) van die Wet aangewys, aanvaar sy amp op die datum deur die Minister bepaal.

(h) kragtens artikel 5 (1) (c) of 9 (1) van die Wet oor Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon;

(i) is iemand wat se naam verskyn op 'n lys, saamgestel kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 4 (10) van die Wet oor Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), en in die Staatsoverant kragtens artikel 8 (4) van bedoelde Wet afgekondig is.

HOOFSTUK 5
VERKIESINGS

Algemene verkiesings

13. 'n Algemene verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou wederlei wat maande nadat hierdie Regulaties bekendgemaak is en daarna driemaal gedurende September.

Amptsmyn van lede

14. (1) 'n Lid verkies in 'n algemene verkiesing of 'n verkiesing gehou om 'n toevallige vakature te vul, aanvaar sy amp op die datum van sodanige verkiesing.

(2) 'n Lid deur die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) van die Wet aangewys, aanvaar sy amp op die datum deur die Minister bepaal.

(3) 'n Lid bly, behoudens die bepalinge van regulaties 61 en 62, in sy amp aan tot en met die dag wat die eerstvolgende algemene verkiesing onmiddellik voortgaan of totdat die termyn waarvoor hy ingevolge artikel 3 (2) van die Wet deur die Minister aangewys is, versyf.

Verkiesingsbeampte

15. (1) Die Bantoesakkommissaris na ooreenkomstige met die Raad, stel 'n verkiesingsbeampte en soweel assistent verkiesingsbeamptes as wat hy nodig ag aan.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeampte is verantwoordelik vir die hou van verkiesings van lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorstende beampte, stemomvlees, telbeampte en getuies

16. Die verkiesingsbeampte stel skriflik 'n voorstende beampte en soweel stemomvlees en getuies aan as wat nodig is om die stemming doeltreffend te laat plaasvind by iedere stemburo en stel soweel telbeampte aan as wat nodig is vir die telt van die stemme na die sluiting van die stemming.

Stemburo's

17. Daar moet stemburo's wees by sodanige plek of plekke as wat die verkiesingsbeampte nodig ag.

Lede wat verkies moet word

18. Een lid word verkies teen opsigte van elke wyk.

Bepaling van nominasie- en stemdata

19. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte moet binne drie maande na die bekendmaking van hierdie Regulaties en daarna uitses op die eerste dag van Augustus van elke jaar waarin 'n algemene verkiesing gehou staan te word, in 'n Kennisgewing, in albei amptelike tale, wat afgekondig word in ten minste een nuusblad wat gewoonlik in die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, versprei word en wat op die aanplakbord by elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor in sodanige gebied geleë vertoon word, om nominasies vra van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.
(2) The notice referred to in subregulation (1) shall specify—
   (a) the place at which and the date and time before which nominations shall be received by the electoral officer, which date shall be not less than 14 days and not more than 21 days from the date of first publication of such notice; and
   (b) the places at which and the date, other than a Sunday, on which poll shall take place.

Hours of poll
20. The poll shall commence at 07h00 and close at 21h00 on the polling day, but the presiding officer shall permit every voter who is at 21h00 inside the room in which the ballot box is, to record his vote before the closing of the poll.

Nomination of candidates
21. (1) Nominations of candidates for election as members of the Community Council shall be submitted in writing to the electoral officer in the form contained in Annexure A hereto, which form shall be supplied by the township manager, and shall be supported by the signatures of not less than 10 persons who are registered as voters in the ward for which the nomination is made.
   (2) The electoral officer shall as soon as practicable, and not later than 14 days after the date referred to in subregulation (1), affix on the notice board at the office of the township manager a notice containing a list of the candidates duly nominated in terms of these Regulations and shall also declare those candidates who have been returned unopposed to be elected members for their respective wards.

Deposit by or on behalf of persons nominated
22. (1) There shall be deposited by or on behalf of each person nominated as a candidate for election as a member of the Community Council the sum of R20 with the electoral officer on or before the date and time referred to in regulation 19 (2) (a).
   (2) If poll takes place and the total number of votes received thereon by any unsuccessful candidate is less than one-fifth of the number of votes received by the successful candidate the sum deposited by or on behalf of such unsuccessful candidate shall be forfeited and shall be paid into the funds of the Community Council.
   (3) Save as is in this regulation expressly provided, the sum deposited shall be returned to the depositor.

Candidates and agents
23. (1) Any duly nominated candidate at an election of members of the Community Council may, in the form contained in Annexure B hereto, appoint one or more agents to assist him and shall advise the electoral officer in writing of the name(s) and address(es) of such agent(s) or agents.
   (2) The candidates and only one agent per candidate shall be allowed at any particular time to be present inside any polling station or any place where votes are counted.
   (3) Any person appointed an agent in terms of subregulation (1) shall produce his letter of appointment to the electoral officer, presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, if required to do so.

Provision of equipment
24. (1) For all elections the electoral officer shall arrange for voting compartments, ballot boxes, ballot papers, instruments for marking ballot papers with the official mark and other requirements to be provided and shall do such other acts and make such arrangements to facilitate the taking of the poll as he may deem necessary for effectually conducting the election.

(2) Die kennisgewing in subregulasi (1) bedoel, vermeld—
   (a) die plek waar en die datum en tyd tot en met wanneer nominasies deur die verkiesingsbeampte ontvang sal word, welke datum minstens 14 dae en hoogstens 21 dae na die datum van eerste afkondiging van sodanige kennisgewing moet wees; en
   (b) die plekke waar en die datum, uitgesonder 'n Sondag, waarop stemming sal plaasvind.

Uur van stemmig
20. Stemming begin om 07h00 en sluit om 21h00 op die dag van stemmig, maar die voorsittende beampte laat elke kieser wat om 21h00 binne die kamer waarin die stembus is, sy stem uitbring voor die sluiting van die stemming.

Nominasie van kandidate
21. (1) Die nominasie van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Gemeenskapraad moet skriflik by die verkiesingsbeampte ingediend word in die vorm in Aanghegelo A hiervan vervat en wat deur die dorpsoordouer verskaf word en dit moet geraad vir deur die handtekening van 10 persone wat as kiersers geregistreer is in die wyk ten opsigte waarvan sodanige nominasie geskied. Die verkiesingsbeampte moet so gou as moontlik, deur uitsers 14 dae na die datum in subregulasi (1) bedoel, 'n kennisgewing met die lys van kandidate wat behoorlik in bevolkings van die Gemeenskapraad genomineer is, op die aanklopbord deur die kantoor van die dorpsoordouer opskakel en moet ook die kandidate wat onbestreden verkies is, tot verkoete lede vir hul onderkeie wyke verklaar.

Deposit deur of numens genomineerde persone
22. (1) Daar word op of voor die datum en tyd in regulasi 19 (2) (a) bedoel, deur of ten behoeve van elke persoon wat genomineer is as kandidaat vir verkiesing tot lid van die Gemeenskapraad die bedrag van R20 by die verkiesingsbeampte gestort.
   (2) Indien 'n stemming plaasvind en die totale getal stemme wat daarop op enige verslae kandidaat uitgebring is, minder is as 'n vykde van die totale stemme van die sukcesvolle kandidaat, word die bedrag die deur of ten behoeve van sodanige verslae kandidaat gestort is, verhoed en in die fondse van die Gemeenskapraad gestort.
   (3) Behoudens die uitdruklike bepalings van hierdie regulasi, word die gestorte bedrag aan die deponent ontergelaat.

Kandidate en agentes
23. (1) Enige behoorlik genomineerde kandidate by 'n verkiesing van lede van die Gemeenskapraad kan, in die vorm vervat in Aanghegelo B hiervan, een of meer agentes aanstel om hom behulp aan te wees, en hy moet die verkiesingsbeampte skriflik in kennis stel van die naam (neme) enadresse(e) van sodanige agent(e).
   (2) Die kandidate en slegs een agent per kandidaat word toegelaat om op enige bepaalde tydperk binne enige stem- buro of by enige plek waar stemme getel word, te woordig te wees.
   (3) 'n Persoon wat kratens subregulasi (1) as agent aangestel is, moet sy aanstellingsbrief toon aan die verkiesingsbeampte, voorstittende beampte of stemopner na gelang van die geval, indien dit van hom verlang word.

Verskaffing van uitrustig
24. (1) Die verkiesingsbeampte reël by alle verkiesings dat stemhokke, stemboeke, stembrieue, toestelle om die stembrieue met die amptelike mark te merk en ander benodigdhede verskaf word en doen sodanige ander stappe en tref sodanige reëlings ter vergemakliking van die stemming as wat hy nodig ag ten einde die verkiesing op doeltreffende wyse te laat geskied.
(2) The equipment and requirements in connection with any election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in this connection shall be for the account of the Community Council: Provided that the equipment and requirements in connection with the first election shall be supplied by and all expenditure in connection with such election shall be for the account of the Board.

Polling station at which voter shall vote

25. A voter voting in the area of jurisdiction of the Community Council may vote only at a polling station situated in the ward in which he is registered as a voter.

Declaration of secrecy

26. (1) The electoral officer and every presiding officer, polling officer, candidate, agent, witness or any other person or official (except a policeman) entitled to attend at a polling station or at the counting of votes shall, before the opening of the poll and every counting officer shall before the commencement of the counting of votes, make, in duplicate, in the form contained in Annexure C hereto, a declaration of secrecy under oath before a justice of the peace or a commissioner of oaths, or before the electoral officer or a presiding officer who are hereby authorised to administer such oath.

(2) The original declaration of secrecy shall be handed to the electoral officer by the person who made it, before the opening of the poll or before the commencement of the counting of votes, as the case may be, and such person shall at all times while the polling or the counting of votes have the duplicate of such declaration of secrecy in his possession and shall on demand produce it to the electoral officer or the presiding officer for inspection.

Procedure at ballot

27. The presiding officer, in the presence of such candidates and agents as may be present, shall—

(a) before the commencement of the poll, seal each ballot box, leaving open an opening through which ballot papers may be inserted into the ballot box;

(b) at the closing of the poll, seal the opening referred to in paragraph (a).

Powers of the presiding officer at a polling station

28. (1) The presiding officer shall keep order at a polling station, shall regulate the number of voters to be admitted at any time and shall exclude all other persons except the electoral officer, the candidates or their agents, and policemen and other officials on duty.

(2) Save as is excepted in subregulation (1), the presiding officer may require any person (other than a person recording his vote) to leave the polling station and any person who fails to leave the polling station when so required may be arrested without a warrant on the order of the presiding officer and shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation shall not be exercised so as to prevent any voter who is otherwise entitled to vote from having an opportunity of voting at the polling station.

Ballot papers

29. Every ballot paper to be used for voters who wish to vote shall be in both official languages and in the form set out in Annexure D hereto, and there shall be printed or written on every ballot paper in alphabetical order the names of all the duly nominated candidates at the election and their addresses and occupations.
No voter to vote more than once

30. A voter shall, whether or not his name appears on more than one voters’ list or more than once on the same voters’ list, be entitled to cast, at an election one vote only and no voter shall be entitled to vote unless he has produced to the presiding officer or a polling officer his identity document.

Identification of voters

31. (1) Save as provided in regulation 36, no enquiry shall be made at an election as to the identity of any person or was right to vote except that the presiding officer may himself, and if required by any candidate or an agent of any candidate shall, after any person has established his identity in the manner contemplated in regulation 30, and before he is allowed to vote, put to him either or both of the following questions, but no other, namely:

(a) Are you the person whose name appears as A B. on the list of voters in this ward?

(b) Have you already voted at this election in this or any other ward?

(2) Any person who fails to establish his identity in the manner contemplated in regulation 30 or who does not answer the first question distinctly and absolutely in the affirmative and the second question distinctly and absolutely in the negative, shall not be permitted to vote.

(3) A person who makes a false answer to either of those questions shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) The presiding officer may make enquiry of any other presiding officer at any polling station for the purpose of verifying an answer to either of the two questions referred to in subregulation (1), and may further order the arrest without warrant of any person who is suspected by him on reasonable grounds of making a false answer to either of such questions or of committing the offence of impersonation as defined in regulation 57.

(5) Every person empowered by law to make arrests shall carry out such an order of the presiding officer.

Manner of voting

32. (1) The voting at all elections held in terms of the provisions of these Regulations shall be by secret ballot.

(2) Every person who wishes to vote shall apply to the presiding officer or a polling officer for a ballot paper and such officer shall, if he is satisfied that such person is entitled to vote in the ward concerned and after determining that no ballot paper has already been issued at that polling station to that person at such election, he shall—

(a) call out the serial number and name of the voter as it appears on the voter’s list;

(b) enter the serial number in the appropriate space on the counterfoil of the ballot paper that is to be issued to the voter;

(c) tear out the ballot paper and stamp the official mark on the back thereof in the space provided;

(d) fold the ballot paper so that the front thereof is on the inside and the official mark is on the outside and hand it to the applicant; and

(e) on the voters’ list, draw a line through the serial number, identity document number and name of the voter as proof that a ballot paper has been issued.

(3) When the voter has received such ballot paper he shall take it to the compartment provided for that purpose and signify for whom he desires to vote by secretly placing a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. The shall then fold the ballot paper so that the official mark can be seen and having

Geen kieser mag meer as een maal stem nie

30. 'n Kieser is, ongeag of sy naam op meer as een kierslys of meer as een maal op dieselfde kierslys voorkom, geregte om by 'n verkiezing een stem uit te breng, en geen kieser is geregte om te stem nie tensy hy sy identiteidsdokumenten aan die voorsittende beantwoord of 'n stempoener oorlo.

Identifikasie van kiersers

31. (1) Behoudens soos by regulasie 36 bepaal, word by 'n verkiezing geen navraag gedaan omtrent enige persoon se identiteit of sy reg om te stem nie, behalwe dat die voorsittende beantwoord nadat iemand sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, bewys het, en voordat hy toegelaat word om te stem, hom een van of albei die volgende vrae, en geen ander nie, uit die beweging kan, en op versoek van 'n kieser of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat moet, stel, naams:

(a) Is u die persoon wie se naam as A B. op die kierserys van hierdie wyk voorkom?

(b) Het u reeds in hierdie verkiezing of in 'n ander wyk gestem?

(2) Iemand wat versuim om sy identiteit op die wyse in regulasie 30 beoog, te bewys, of wat nie die eerste vraag duidelik en sonder voorbehoed bevestigend en die tweede duidelik en sonder voorbehoed ontkennend, beantwoord, nie word nie toegelaat om te stem nie.

(3) Iemand wat op enige van daardie vrae 'n vals antwoord gee, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig.

(4) Die voorsittende beantwoord kan by 'n ander voorsittende beantwoord en gene miskraam van daardie vrae, en gene miskraam van daardie vas in regulasie (1) bedoel te toets en kan verder beveel daat enige iemand wat op die reëlike grondorde vertoon daartoe dat hy op enige van bedoelde vrae 'n vals antwoord gee, of hom skuldig maak aan die misdryf om hom vir 'n ander uit te gee, soos in regulasie 37 opskryf, sonder lasbrief in heggens genoem word.

(5) Iedereen wat regtens beveg is tot inhegtenisneming, voer so 'n beveel van die voorsittende beantwoord uit.

Wys waarop gestem word

32. (1) Die stemming by alle verkiezings wat kragt het die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies gehou word, geskied deur geheime stemming.

(2) Elke persoon wat wil stem, doen aansoek om 'n stembrief by die voorsittende beantwoord of 'n stempoener te ontvang en sodanige stembrief of stempoener, indien hy oorgel, is dat sodanige persoon geregte is om in die betroëte wyk te stem en nadat hy vasgestel het dat geen stembrief reeds aan daardie persoon by daardie stemburo by sodanige verkiezing uitgereik is nie, moet hy—

(a) die volgenummer en naam van die kieser soos dit op die kierslys voorkom, uitroep;

(b) die volgenummer in die toepaslike ruimte op die stemblad van die stembrief wat aan die kieser uitgereik word, inskryf;

(c) die stembrief uitskeur en dit op die keersy in die ruimte voorsien met die amptelike merk en daartoe aan die binnekant van die stembrief die amptelike merk aan die buitekant van die stembrief uitgereik is.

(3) Wanneer die kieser sodanige stembrief ontvang, neem hy dit na die stemhokkie wat vir dié doel verskaf is en dit aan vir wie hy stem deur in die geheim 'n kruisie teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie hy wil stem, aan te bring. Hy vou dan die stembrief sodat die amptelike merk sigbaar is en nadat hy die stembrief sopogehou
held up the ballot paper so that the presiding officer or polling officer can recognize the official mark, shall drop the ballot paper in the ballot box placed in front of the presiding officer or polling officer.

(4) If the ballot paper that is about to be dropped into the ballot box has inadvertently not been marked with the official mark, the presiding officer or polling officer may cause such ballot paper to be so marked.

(5) If the presiding officer or polling officer has any reason to doubt that a ballot paper in the possession of a voter is the ballot paper issued to him, he may, for the purpose of comparing the numbers printed on the ballot paper and the counterfoil, request the voter to show him the number and official mark appearing on the back of the ballot paper and the voter shall do so.

(6) The voter shall vote without undue delay and shall leave the polling station as soon as he has put his ballot paper into the ballot box.

Voters who are unable to vote in the manner prescribed

33. (1) Any voter who is unable to vote in the prescribed manner may request the presiding officer or polling officer to complete his ballot paper on his behalf.

(2) Such presiding officer or polling officer, as the case may be, shall thereupon, with due regard to the maintenance of secrecy and in the presence of one witness and a person of the voter's own choice who shall accompany him, read to such voter the names of the candidates for the particular ward and affix a cross in the space provided on the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate selected by word of mouth by such voter and shall thereafter fold the ballot paper and put it into the ballot box.

(3) In the performance of his functions under this regulation such polling officer shall disregard any document or thing exhibited by or in the possession of the voter which indicates or suggests or purports to indicate or suggest the name of any candidate for whom such voter is or is not to vote.

Spoilt ballot papers

34. If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper he may return it to the presiding officer or polling officer who, if he is satisfied of such inadvertence, shall give him another ballot paper and retain the spoilt ballot paper which he shall immediately cancel and endorse with the words "returned under regulation 34" and the fact of such cancellation shall be noted upon the counterfoil.

Tendered ballot papers

35. If a person representing himself to be a particular voter applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted in his name, the applicant shall, upon duly answering the questions permitted by regulation 31 to be asked of voters at the time of polling, be entitled to mark a ballot paper in the same manner as any other voter, but the ballot paper shall not be put into the ballot box but shall be given to the presiding officer, endorsed by him with the name of the voter and his serial number on the voters' list and set aside in a separate packet.

Circumstances under which ballot paper may be refused by presiding officer

36. (1) If any candidate or an agent of any candidate or any voter makes, before the presiding officer a declaration on oath stating that a person enrolled on the voters' list is dead or is so incapacitated by sickness, that the voorsittende beampte of stemopner die amptelike merk kan herken, laat hy die stembrief val in die stembus wat vir die voorsittende beampte of stemopner staan.

(4) Indien die stembrief wat in die stembus ingesleg staan te word, onopsetlik nie met die amptelike merk gemerk is nie, kan die voorsittende beampte of stemopner sodanige stembrief aldus laat mark.

(5) Indien die voorsittende beampte of stemopner om enige rede twyfel of 'n stembrief in besit van 'n kieser die stembrief is wat aan hom uitgereik is, kan hy, met die goed aan die stemmers gedruk op die stembrief en die tekenblad te vergelyk, die kieser verwerp om die nummer en amptelike merk op die kers en amptelike merk op die tekenblad deur die stembrief te onthou en die kieser moet dit doen.

(6) Die kieser moet sonder onnodige versprei of stembrief uittrek en die stembrief verlaat sodra hy sy stembrief in die stembus geplaas het.

Kiesers wat nie in staat is om op die voorgeskrye wyse te stem nie

33. (1) Enige kieser wat nie in staat is om sy stem te stel, kan die verkiezensbeampte of stemopner versoeke om sy stembrief te verander.

(2) Sodanige verkiezensbeampte of stemopner, na gelang van die geval, moet daarop met behoorlike inagdrag van die handtekening van geheimhouding en in teenwoordigheid van een getuie en 'n persoon van die kieser se kies se koue wat hom meer vertrou, aan sodanige kiesers die name van die kandidaat vir die bepaalde wyk voorlig en 'n kruis in die ruimte op die stembrief aanbring tensoor die naam van die kandidaat wat mondeling deur sodanige kieser gekies is, en moet daarna die stembrief van en dit in die stembus plaas.

(3) By die verseiging van sy werkseenhede ingevolge hiervan moet sodanige stemopner enige dokument of ding verantwoordelik word deur sodanige kieser wat nie stem of nie moet Stem nie, aandui of suggereer of veronderstel is om dit aan te dun of te suggereer.

Bedorwe stembriefe

34. Indien 'n kieser onopsetlik 'n stembrief bedorbeer, kan hy dit aan, die voorsittende beampte of stemopner teruggesteek, en as laasgenoemde daarvan oorweeg of dit onopsetlik gebeur het, gee hy hom 'n ander stembrief en behou hy die bedorwe stembrief wat hy onmiddellik konselor en teken hy die woorden "teruggesteek kragtens regulasie 34" daarop aan, en die feit dat dit aldsge konselor is, word op die tekenblad aangeteken.

Aangebiede stembriefe

35. Indien iemand wat voorgee dat hy 'n bepaalde kieser is, om 'n stembrief aanbied, moet daar nader onder die kieser in sy naam gestem het, is die aanhek, dat by behoorlike gedeelde volgens die vate wat volgens regulasie 31 onhoude die stemming aangaande kiesers gestel kan word, geregtig om 'n stembrief te merk op die stembrief wyse as enige ander kieser, maar die stembrief word nie in die stembus geplaas nie, maar word aan die voorsittende beampte gegee en deur hom met die naam van die kieser en sy volggenoot geëindoseer en eenteke in die afsondelike pakket.

Omstandighede waaronder voorsittende beampte 'n stembrief kan weiger

36. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent van 'n kandidaat of 'n kieser, om die voorsittende beampte 'n bedorwe verklaring of om 'n persoon wat in die kiesers by ingeskryf is, oordeel of of dat bedoelde persoon
absence or otherwise that it is impossible for such person to be present at the polling station to record his vote at the election then being held, the presiding officer shall refuse to hand a ballot paper to any person who applies for the same in the name of the person who is subject of the declaration unless the person so applying proves his identity to the satisfaction of the presiding officer or makes a declaration on oath before the presiding officer that he is the person whose name appears on the voters' list for the ward and that the statements made in the first-mentioned declaration (which shall be read over to him) are false.

(2) The presiding officer is hereby authorised and required to administer any such oath as is required by subregulation (1).

(3) Any person who makes any false statement in any declaration referred to in subregulation (1), knowing the statement to be false, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) More than one person may be referred to in any declaration on oath made under subregulation (1), provided the reason why each of the persons referred to is unable to attend at a polling station can be clearly connected with the person to whom the declaration relates.

Sealing of ballot boxes, etc.

37. (1) Every presiding officer shall, immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence of such candidates or their agents (if any) as may be in attendance, make up into separate packets, sealed with his own seal and with the seals of those candidates or agents (if any) who desire to affix their seals—

(a) each ballot box entrusted to him, unopened;
(b) the unused and spoiled ballot papers;
(c) the counters of all used ballot papers; and
(d) tendered ballot papers.

and shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered the packets to the electoral officer.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a return made by the presiding officer, in the form contained in Annexure F hereto, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him and accounting for them under the heads of "Ballot papers in the ballot box", "Unused ballot papers", "Spoiled ballot papers" and "Tendered ballot papers".

(3) A label in the form contained in Annexure F hereto shall be affixed to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1) and to the return mentioned in subregulation (2).

Action to be taken by the electoral officer upon receipt of ballot papers

38. The electoral officer shall upon receipt of voters' ballot papers—return such ballot papers unopened in safe custody, until the counting of votes.

Verification of ballot paper return

39. (1) The electoral officer shall, upon receipt of all the packets and ballot boxes from every presiding officer, and not before, examine whether the seals are in order and afford such candidates or their agents as may be in attendance an opportunity to do the same and after that open the sealed packets containing the ballot paper return and count on each ballot box and verify the number of ballot papers in the ballot box according to the ballot paper return given by each presiding officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers in each such ballot box.

(2) When the electoral officer has completed the verification of the ballot papers in the ballot boxes for each polling station, and whether or not the number of ballot papers in the ballot box is found to correspond with the number indicated on the ballot paper return, the electoral officer shall thereupon issue to each presiding officer who has filed a return the following certificate in the form of Annexure G hereto.

Verselinge van stembusse, ens.

37. (1) Elke stemopnemer maak onmiddellik na die sluiting van die stemming, in teenwoordigheid van sodanige kandidate of hulle agente (as daar is) as wat aanwezig is, asonderlike pakketje, verseei met sy seël en met die seëls van die kandidate of hulle agente (as daar is) wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afduik, van—

(a) elke stembus wat aan hom toevertrou is, onopgemaak;
(b) die ongebruikte en die bederwe stembrieve;
(c) die teenblaasie van alle gebruikte stembrieve; en
(d) aangebode stembrieve;

en lever die pakette onverwyld aan die verkiezingsbeambte af of laat hulle aan hom aflêer.

(2) Die pakette gaan vergesel van 'n opgawe in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel E hiervan deur die voorstênde beambte verstrekk waarin hie die getal stembrieue aan hom toevertrou noem en waarin hie van hulle rekening gee onder die hoofde "Stembrieue in die stembus", "Ongebruikte stembrieue", "Bederwe stembrieue" en "Aangebode stembrieue".

(3) Elkeen van die pakette in subregulase (1) genoem en die opgawe in subregulase (2) genoem, word voorsien van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel F hiervan.

Optrede deur verkiezingsbeambte by ontvangs van stembrieue

38. Elke verkiezingsbeambte moet by ontvangs van kiezers se stembrieue sodanige stembrieue onopgemaak in verige bewaring hou totdat die stemme getel word.

Verifieering van stembrieueopgawe

39. (1) By ontvangs deur die verkiezingsbeambte van al die pakette en stembusse van iedere voorstênde beambte, en nie eender nie, ondersoek hy of die seëls in orde is en gee hy sodanige kandidate of hulle agente as wat aanwezig is 'n geleenheid om diéselfde te doen, en daarna maak hy die versielde pakette oop wat die opgawe van stembrieue bevat, en maak hy elke stembus oop en verifieer hy die getal stembrieue in elke stembrieueoorspronklik of die stembrieueopgawe wat deur elke voorstênde beambte ingelewer is deur dit met die getal stembrieue in elke sodanige stembus te vergelyk.

(2) Wanneer die verkiezingsbeambte die verifieering van die stembrieue in die stembrieue in elke stembus uitgevoer het, maak hy, afhang van of die getal stembrieue in die stembus klop met die getal wat op die
the number appearing on the return, he shall in the presence of such candidates or their agents as may be present mix together the ballot papers contained in all the ballot boxes for a particular ward so that it is impossible to determine from which ballot box any particular ballot paper was taken.

(3) The electoral officer shall, after scrutinising the official mark on the ballot papers, proceed to count or cause to be counted the votes and while counting the votes shall cause the ballot papers to be kept with their faces upwards.

Manner of counting votes

40. The ballot papers shall, for the purposes of counting, be fastened together in packets of 50 (to each of which a distinctive number shall be assigned) and thereafter the number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded and checked.

Ballot papers to be rejected

41. (1) The electoral officer shall reject and not count any ballot paper—
   (a) which does not bear the official mark;
   (b) on which votes are cast for more than one candidate;
   (c) which is unmarked or invalid owing to uncertainty;
   (d) which bears any writing or mark by which a voter can be identified otherwise than in these Regulations prescribed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), the electoral officer shall not reject any ballot paper on which a voter has clearly indicated, in a manner other than by means of a cross, for which candidate he has voted.

(3) The electoral officer shall endorse the word “rejected” on a ballot paper which he may reject as invalid.

Objection against acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper

42. (1) If a candidate or an agent objects to the acceptance of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the words “objection raised against acceptance” on such ballot paper.

(2) If a candidate or an agent objects to the rejection of any ballot paper, the electoral officer shall endorse the words “objection raised against rejection” on such ballot paper.

Determination of successful candidate in event of equal number of votes

43. In the event of the number of votes being found to be equal for the candidates who obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes, the electoral officer shall by lot determine the successful candidate.

Result of election

44. The electoral officer shall, as soon as possible after determining which candidate has obtained the greater or the greatest number of votes in each ward, in public declare such candidates duly elected and shall make known the number of votes polled by each candidate.

Publication of names of elected members

45. (1) As soon as possible after the names of the candidates duly elected as members of the Community Council are known the electoral officer shall cause to be displayed on the notice board of each township manager's office situated in the area for which the Community Council has been established a list reflecting the full name of every member so elected together with the date on which he was duly elected, the name of the ward which such member represents and the total number of votes cast in favour of such member.

opgawe voorkom al dan nie, in teenwoordigheid van sodanig kandidate of hulle agent te wat aanwesig is, die stembriefe uit af die stembusse vir 'n besondere wyk op so 'n wyse deurmeerkant dat dit onmoontlik is om te bepaal uit watter stembus 'n bepaalde stembrief geneem is.

(3) Nadat hy die amptelike merk op die stembriefe na-gegaan het, gaan die verkieingsbeampte oor tot die tel van die stemme en terwyl hy die stemme tel of laat tel, laat hy die stembriefe met hulle voorkant na bo hou.

Wys waarop stemme getel moet word

40. Vir die doel van die tel van stemme word die stem- briefe in pakette van 50 vasgebied (aan elkeen waarvan 'n onderskeidende nommer toegeken word) en daarna word die getel stemme ten opsigte van elke kandidaat opgeskryf en nagegaan.

Stembrieu wat verwerp moet word

41. (1) Die verkieingsbeampte verwerp en tel nie 'n stembrief nie—
   (a) wat nie die amptelike merk daarop het nie;
   (b) waarop stemme op meer as een kandidaat uit-gebring is;
   (c) wat ongemerk of weens onskerlikheid ongeldig is;
   (d) wat enige skrif of merk daarop het waardeur 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as die in hierdie Regulasies voorgeskryf, geïdentificeer kan word.

(2) Behoudens die bepaling van subregulase (1), ver-werp die verkieingsbeampte nie 'n stembrief waarop 'n kieser op 'n ander wyse as by wyse van 'n kruis duidelik aangedui het vir watter kandidaat hy stem nie.

(3) Die verkieingsbeampte endosseer die wyd “verwerp” op 'n stembrief wat hy as ongeldig verwerp.

Besoef van aanname of verwerp van stembrief

42. (1) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die aanname van 'n stembrief, endosseer die ver-kieingsbeampte die woorde “besoef geopper teen aanname” op sodanige stembrief.

(2) Indien 'n kandidaat of 'n agent beswaar maak teen die verwerp van 'n stembrief, endosseer die verkieingsbeampte die woorde “besoef geopper teen verwerp” op sodanige stembrief.

Bestep van suksevolle kandidaat in geval van staking van stemme

43. Ingeval daar bevind word dat ewe veel stemme uit-gebring is op die kandidate wat die grootste getal stemme verkry het, bepaal die verkieingsbeampte die suksevolle kandidaat deur loting.

Uitslag van verkiezing

44. Die verkieingsbeampte verklaar in die openbaar, so gen mondlik, nadat hy bepaal het watter kandidaat die grootste getal stemme in elke wyk verkry het, sodanige kandidate behoorlik verkies en maak die getal stemme bekend wat op elke kandidate uitgebring is.

Bekendmaking van name van verkose lede

45. (1) Sodra die name van die kandidate wat behoor-lik as lede van die Gemeenskapsraad verkies is, bekend is, laat die verkieingsbeampte 'n lys bevattende die volle naam van elke kandidaat aldus verkies te same met die datum waarop hy behoorlik verkies is, die naam van die wyk wat sodanige lid verteenwoordig en die totale getal stemme wat ten gunste van sodanige lid uitgebring is, op die aanduiding van elke dorpsbestuurder se kantoor wat in sodanige gebied geleë is, vertoon.
(2) A notice displayed in terms of subregulation (1) shall also reflect the names of the unsuccessful candidates in respect of each ward and the total number of votes cast in favour of each such candidate, as well as the number of rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward.

Disposal of electoral matter by electoral officer after the counting of votes has been completed

46. (1) The electoral officer shall after the completion of the counting of votes make up into separate packets the following:
(a) All unused, tendered and spoiled ballot papers used at each polling station;
(b) all counted ballot papers in respect of each ward;
(c) all rejected ballot papers in respect of each ward; and
(d) all ballot paper returns duly endorsed with his findings on the verification of such returns.

(2) The electoral officer shall—
(a) affix a label in the form contained in Annexure F hereon to each of the packets mentioned in subregulation (1); and
(b) seal each such packet with his own seal and with the seals of such candidates and agents (if any) as may desire to affix their seals; and
(c) retain such packets for a period of six months and thereafter destroy them.

Immaterial mistakes not to affect validity of election

47. No election shall be invalid by reason of any mistake or non-compliance with the provisions of these Regulations if the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down herein and such mistake or non-compliance did not affect the result.

Evidence of election being held

48. Upon any charge of a corrupt or illegal practice or any other offence under these Regulations alleged to have been committed at or in connection with an election, the certificate of the electoral officer that the election mentioned therein was being or had been held shall be sufficient evidence of the fact that such election was being or had been held.

Sundays and public holidays

49. Whenever under these Regulations anything is required to be commenced, concluded or done on a particular date, and that date happens to fall upon a Sunday or a day declared by or under any law to be a public holiday, such thing shall be commenced, concluded or done on the date next succeeding such Sunday or public holiday or if the last-mentioned date is also a Sunday or public holiday, then on the date next succeeding such Sunday or public holiday.

Interrupting or disturbing proceedings at elections

50. Any person who wilfully interrupts, obstructs or disturbs any proceedings in connection with the conduct of elections in terms of the provisions of these Regulations or who on polling day uses any form of loudspeaker or public address or organizes or presides over any procession or demonstration by persons other than for official purposes, shall be guilty of an offence.

Fraud in connection with ballot papers, etc.

51. (1) Any person who—
(a) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper.

(2) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subregulasi (1) vertoon, dat ook die naam van die onsuksesvolle kandidate ten opsigte van elke wyk en die totale getal stemme aan wat ten opsigte van elke sodanige kandidaat uitgebring is, asook die getal bedorwe stembrewe ten opsigte van elke wyk.

Beskikkering oor verkiesingsakte deur verkiesingsbeaampte na afloop van tel van stemme

46. (1) Na afloop van die tel van die stemme maak die verkiesingsbeaampte die volgende in afsonderlike pakkette op:
(a) Alle ongebruikte, aangebode en bedorwe stembrewe wat by elke stemburo gebruik is;
(b) alle getelde stembrewe met betrekking tot elke wyk;
(c) alle verworpe stembrewe met betrekking tot elke wyk; en
(d) alle stembriefopgawes behoord of gediens met sy bevindinge betreffende die verifieering van sodanige opgawes.

(2) Die verkiesingsbeaampte—
(a) voorsien elke pakket genoem in subregulasi (1) van 'n etiket in die vorm vervat in Aanhangsel F hiervan;
(b) verseel elke sodanige pakket met sy eie seël en met die seëls van sodanige kandidate en agents (as daar is) as wat hulle seëls ook daarop wil afdruk; en
(c) bewaar sodanige pakkette vir 'n tydperk van ses maande en vernietig hulle daarna.

Onbelangrike foute raak nie geldigheid van verkiesing nie

47. Geen verkiesing is weens 'n fout of nie-nakoming van die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies ongeldig nie, as hierdie verkiesing gehou is ooreenkoms met die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies.

Bewys dat verkiesing gehou is

48. By 'n aanklag van 'n korruptie of onwettige bedryfswyheid van 'n ander misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regulasies of wat volgens bewering by of in verband met 'n verkiesing begin of na 'n verkiesing beëindig is, is die sertifikaat van die verkiesingsbeaampte dat die verkiesing daarin gemeld aan die gang was of gehou is, voldoende bewys van die feit dat sodanige verkiesing aan die gang was of gehou is.

Sondae en openbare feesdae

49. Wanneer enigiets op 'n bepaalde datum ingevolge hierdie Regulasies begin, voltooi of gedoen moet word, en daardie datum op 'n Sondag val of op 'n dag wat by of korter met 'n wyd of 'n openbare feestdag verlaat is, moet dit begin, voltooi of gedoen word op die eersvolgende datum na sodanige Sondag of openbare feestdag, of as laaste sodee datum ook op 'n Sondag of openbare feestdag val, dan op die eersvolgende datum na sodanige Sondag of openbare feestdag.

Onmoeibaardheid of steuning van vorigings by verkiesings

50. 'n Persoon wat opsitlik vorigings in verband met die hou van verkiesings ooreenkoms met die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies onderwerp, belemmer of versteur, of op stenudag enige vorm van luidspreker gebruik of enige optog van, of betoging deur, persone vorm of reël, uitgevoerde vir amptelike doeleindes, begaan 'n misdryf.

Bedrog met stembrewe, ens.

51. (1) 'n Persoon wat—
(a) 'n stembrief of die amptelike merk op 'n stembrief vervals, naamlik of met opset om te bedrieg vernietig;
(b) without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person;

(c) fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in;

(d) fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper;

(e) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purpose of the election.

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) In any indictment, summons or charge for an offence in relation to ballot boxes, ballot papers and official marking instruments at an election, the property in such boxes, papers and instruments as well as the property in the counterfoils, may be stated to be in the electoral officer.

(3) If the electoral officer is so indicted or charged such property may be stated to be in the Community Council.

Infringement of secrecy

52. (1) Every officer, candidate or his agent in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of votes, shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting in that station and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, to any person any information likely to defeat the secrecy of the voting.

(2) No person, except as in these Regulations provided, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when such voter is marking his ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted at a taking of poll under these Regulations.

(3) No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper, after he has marked the same, in such a manner as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for whom the voter has so marked his ballot paper.

(4) No person shall place upon any ballot paper any mark or writing whereby a person who casts his vote on that ballot paper may be identified.

(5) Every person in attendance at the counting of votes shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is cast in any particular ballot paper.

(6) A person who has, in carrying out his duties under these Regulations, obtained knowledge as to the candidate for whom any other person has voted shall not, except in answer to a question lawfully put to him in the course of proceedings in a competent court, disclose such knowledge.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Failure by electoral officer or other officer to perform his duties

53. If the electoral officer or any other officer or person willfully fails to perform any of the duties which he is required to perform under the provisions of these Regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) sonder behoorlike uitdaging 'n ander persoon van 'n stembrief voorsien:

(c) met opset om te bedrieg, enige ander stuk papier in 'n stemstubs plas as die stembrief wat hy regtens daarin mag plaas:

(d) met opset om te bedrieg, 'n stembrief uit die stemburo wegneem:

(e) sonder behoorlike uitdaging 'n stemstubs of pakket stembrieue wat dan vir die doel van die verkiesing in gebruik is, vernietig, neem, oopmaak of hom op 'n ander wyse daarnuwe bemoeti:

begaan 'n misdryf.

(2) In 'n akte van beskuldiging, dagvaarding of aanklag weens 'n misdryf met betrekking tot stembrieue, stembrieue en amptelike merkinstrumente by 'n verkiesing kan verklaar word dat die eindomsoor op die busse, stembrieue en instrumente, aansoek op die teemblaie, by die verkiesingsbeampte en die verkiesing berus.

(3) Word die verkiesingsbeampte aldus beskuldig of aangelaag, kan verklaar word dat die eindomsoor by die Gemeenskapsraad berus.

Steuning van geheimhouding

52. (1) Iedere beampte, kandidaat of sy agent wat by 'n stemstubs of by die tel van stemme aanwezig is, moet geheimhouding van die stemming in daardie buro handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf en mag aan geen persoon, uitgesonderd vir die een of ander regtens geoorloofde doel, enige inligting nie deel nie wat waarskynlik die geheimhouding van die stemming sal vervel nie.

(2) Beheers ene bepalings van hierdie Regulasies, mag geen persoon hom met 'n kieser benoem of probeer om hom met 'n kieser te bemoet wanneer sodanige kieser sy stembrief bemoet nie, of andersom by 'n stemming kragtens hierdie Regulasies probeer om te wete te kom vir watter kandidaat 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem het nie of te eniger tyd aan ene persoon meedeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat verkry is, 'n kieser op die punt staan om te stem of gestem nie.

(3) Geen persoon mag direk of indirek enige kieser beweeg om sy stembrief, nadat hy dit gemaak het, op so 'n wyse te vertoon dat enige persoon die naam van die kandidaat wie hy sy stembrief aldus gemaak het, te wete kom nie.

(4) Geen persoon mag op 'n stembrief enige merk of skrift aanbring waardeur 'n persoon wat met daardie stembrief stem, geïdentifiseer kan word nie.

(5) Iedere persoon wat by die tel van stemme aanwezig is, moet die geheimhouding van die stemming handhaaf en help om dit te handhaaf, en mag nie probeer inskryf van of aan 'n ander persoon meedeel vir watter kandidaat, volgens inligting wat hy sodanige telling verkry is, by 'n bepaalde stembrief 'n stem uitgebring nie.

(6) 'n Persoon wat by die verduideliking van sy pligte kragtens hierdie Regulasies te wete gekom het op watter kandidaat enige ander persoon sy stem uitgebring het, mag sodanige kennis nie bekendmaak nie, uitgesonderd in antwoord op 'n vraag wat wettiglik aan hom gestel is in die loop van verringings in 'n bevoegde Hof.

(7) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalings van hierdie regulasies oortree of versoep om daaraan te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Verwysing deur verkiesingsbeampte of ander beampte om sy pligte te vervul

53. Indien die verkiesingsbeampte of enige ander beampte of persoon opsitig versuim om enige van die pligte te vervul wat kragtens die bepalings van hierdie Regulasies hom opgela is, begaan hy 'n misdryf.
Treating

54. Any person who corruptly, by himself or by any other person either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any food, drink, entertainment, lodging or provisions to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to cast or refrain from casting his vote at an election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, shall be guilty of the offence of treating.

Undue influence

55. (1) Any person who, directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person makes use or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint or threats to inflict any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against, or does or threatens to do anything to the disadvantage of any person in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

(2) Any person who, by abduction, duress, device or contrivance, impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by any voter, or thereby compels, induces, or prevails upon any voter either to cast or to refrain from casting his vote at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence.

Bribery

56. (1) Any person shall be guilty of the offence of bribery if, he, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person—

(a) gives, lends or procures, or agrees to give, lend or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election;

(b) gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or any other thing to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, for acting or joining in any procession or demonstration before, during or after any election;

(c) makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at an election;

(d) upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures, or engages, promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any candidate at any election or the vote of any voter at any election;

(e) advances or pays, or causes to be advanced or paid, any money, to, or for the use of, any other person with the intent that such money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays, or causes to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election;

(f) gives, lends, procures, offers, promises or agrees to give, lend, or procure, any money, or any other thing, to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

Trakteerdery

54. 'n Persoon wat korruptelike, ietsy voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing, self of deur 'n ander persoon direk of indirek aan of vir enige persoon voedel, drank, vermaak, inhuise genot of verskaf of die koste om dit te gee of te verskaf, of 'n deel daarvan, betaal, met die doel om daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon korruptelike te beïnvloed om sy stem by die verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon sy stem by die verkiesing uitgebring het of gaan uitbring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van trakteerdery.

Onbehoorlike beïnvloeding

55. (1) 'n Persoon wat, self of deur 'n ander persoon, direk of indirek teen enige persoon geweld of dwang gebruik of droog om te gebruik, of aan enige persoon enige welwillende of geestelike leid, skade, kwaad of verlies berokkend of droog om dit te berokken van iets ten nadele van enige persoon doen of droog om dit te doen, ten einde daardie persoon te beweeg of te dwing om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of omdat hy sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

(2) 'n Persoon wat deur ontvoering, dwang of enige bedroglike middel die vrye uitoefening van die stemreg deur 'n kieser belemmer of belet of 'n kieser daardeur dwing, beweeg of oorhoul om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, begaan die misdryf van onbehoorlike beïnvloeding.

Omkopery

56. (1) 'n Persoon begaan die misdryf van omkopery indien hy, self of deur 'n ander, direk of indirek—

(a) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoeve van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee, leen of verkry of ooreenkoms om dit te gee, te leen of te verkry of dit aanbid, beloof of beloof om dit te verkry of om te probeer om te verkry, ten einde 'n kieser te beweeg om sy stem by 'n verkiesing uit te bring al dan nie, of korruptelik een van voornemde handelinge verrig omdat die kieser sy stem by 'n verkiesing uitgebring het al dan nie;

(b) aan of vir 'n kieser, of aan of vir 'n persoon ten behoeve van 'n kieser, of aan of vir enige ander persoon, enige geld of enigiets anders gee, leen of verkry of ooreenkoms om dit te gee of te leen, of dit aanbid, of beloof om dit te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry, vir optrede in of deelname aan enige optog of betoging voor, gedurende of na 'n verkiesing;

(c) aan of vir 'n persoon sodanige skenkling, lening, aanbod, beloete, verkryging of ooreenkoms gee, vertrek, doen of aangaan ten einde sodanige persoon te beweeg om die verkiesing van 'n kiesaar by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kiesaar by 'n verkiesing te verkry of om te probeer om dit te verkry;

(d) teem of ten gevolge van sodanige skenkling, lening, aanbod, beloete, verkryging of ooreenkoms, die verkiesing van 'n kiesaar by 'n verkiesing of die stem van 'n kiesaar by 'n verkiesing te verkry of onderneem, beloof of probeer om dit te verkry;

(e) aan of vir die gebruik van 'n ander persoon enige geld voorskot of betaal of laat voorskot of betaal, met die bedoeling dat daardie geld of enige deel daarvan by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee moet word, of wilkens om wetsens aan 'n persoon enige geld betaal of dat betaal ter vereenliking of terugbetaling van geld wat geheef of ten dele by 'n verkiesing aan omkopery bestee is;
(5) Every report, letter, article, bill, placard, poster, pamphlet, circular, cartoon, or other printed matter thereafter in this subregulation called a newspaper article) which, on the face of it, is intended or calculated to affect the result of an election, and is inserted in any newspaper or otherwise published and is published on or after the date of commencement of such election of members to the Community Council shall bear at the foot thereof the full name and address of the person by whom such newspaper article was written or produced: Provided that—

(a) any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid and which has been altered materially by the editor of such newspaper, may also be signed by such editor;

(b) in the case of a report of a public meeting which is written jointly by two or more persons, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the report as a whole bears upon the face of it the full names and addresses of the persons by whom it was written; and

(c) in the case of headlines to any newspaper article which is inserted in any newspaper as aforesaid, and bills, placards, or posters having reference thereto, which are issued in the ordinary practice of a newspaper, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subregulation if the full names and addresses of the persons by whom such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written, and a statement that such headlines, bills, placards or posters were written by such persons are published in the issue of the newspaper in which such newspaper article is inserted.

(6) Subject to the provisions of proviso (c) to subregulation (5), no person shall print or publish any newspaper or other printed matter in which is inserted or produced any such newspaper article, which fails to bear upon the face thereof the full name and address of the person by whom it was written or produced.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation an election shall be deemed to commence on the date of first publication of the notice referred to in regulation 19.

(8) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Meetings on premises where sale of liquor usually takes place

60. (1) No person shall hire or use—

(a) any premises on which the sale, by wholesale or retail, of any intoxicating liquor is authorised (whether the authorisation be for consumption of liquor on or off the premises); or

(b) any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold or is supplied to members of a club, society or association;

or any part of any such premises, as a committee room or for any meeting of voters for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at an election or in connection with arrangements made by any person or party in reference to an election.

(2) No person shall let or make available for use any such premises or part thereof, knowing that it is intended to be so used.

(3) Any agreement entered into in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2) shall be null and void.

(4) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Verordening op perseke waar gewoonlik drank verkop word

60. (1) Geen persoon mag—

(a) 'n perseel waarop die verkoping van bedoeldende drank, by wyse van grootbandel of kleinhandel, 'n magteigendom genantig is (ongeag of dit 'n magteigendom is vir verbruik van drank op die perseel of daarbuiten); of

(b) 'n perseel waar bedelende drank verkop of verkaf word aan lede van 'n klub, genootskap of vereniging;

of 'n gedeelde van enige sodanige perseel, as 'n komiteekamer of 'n vergadering van kiesers ter bevordering of bewerkstelliging van die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat by 'n verkiesing of in verband met reëlings wat deur 'n persoon van partij met betrekking tot 'n verkiesing getref is, hiertoe gebruik nie.

(2) Geen persoon mag sodanige perseel of 'n gedeelde daarvan verhuur of vir gebruik beskikbaar stel nie, wetende dat die bedoeling is om dit aldus te gebruik.

(3) Enige ooreenkoms wat strydig met subregulering (1) of (2) gesluit is, is van nul en gener waarde.

(4) 'n Persoon wat enige van die bepalinge van hierdie regulering oortree of versuim om daarop te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.
Consequences to the candidates

61. If upon trial it is proved that any corrupt practice or illegal practice has been committed in reference to the election of a member to the Community Council by or with the knowledge and consent or approval of any candidate at that election, the election of that candidate shall be void and a casual vacancy shall exist.

Vacating of seats by members of the Community Council

62. The seat of a member of the Community Council shall become vacant—
(a) upon the death of such member;
(b) upon receipt by the Secretary of the Community Council of a notice of resignation under the hand of such member;
(c) should such member fail to attend three consecutive general meetings of the Community Council without its special leave;
(d) should such member withdraw from any meeting of the Community Council without the permission of the Chairman;
(e) in the event of such member becoming subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in regulation 12.

Filling of casual vacancies

63. Should the seat of a member become vacant in terms of regulation 61 or 62 or should the Minister under section 3 (2) of the Act determine that a vacancy exist, the vacancy shall, unless the term of the Community Council expires before such vacancy can be filled, be filled within six months of its occurring, by an election which shall be held in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

CHAPTER 6

First general meeting of Community Council

64. The first general meeting of the Community Council shall be convened by the Chief Director on a date, which date shall be within 60 days after the first general election, and at a time and in the manner decided upon by him.

Election of Chairman

65. Immediately after all the members present at the first general meeting of the Community Council and thereafter at the general meeting held in October of each year, have taken their seats the Council shall proceed to the election of the Chairman from the ranks of members of the Council in the manner prescribed in regulation 60.

Manner of election of Chairman

66. (1) A member having first ascertained that the person whom he wishes to propose as Chairman and who is then present, is willing to serve if elected, may propose such person as Chairman and such proposal shall lapse if not seconded.

(2) There shall be no limit to the number of candidates who may be proposed and seconded under subregulation (1), but no member who has already proposed or seconded a candidate shall propose or second any other candidate and no member shall propose or second his own candidate.

Motivation vir kandidaat

61. As daar by 'n verhoor bewys word dat 'n korrupte bedrywighheid of 'n onwettige bedrywighheid in verband met die verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad deur of met die kennis en instemming of goedkeuring van enige kandidaat, dan dié verkiesing geraak word. Dié verkiesing van daardie kandidaat nooit en bestaan daar 'n toevallige vakature.

Ontlating van setels deur lede van die Gemeenskapsraad

62. Die setel van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad raak vakant—
(a) by die afstroom van sodanige lid;
(b) by ontregeling deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad van 'n kennisgewing van bedanking onder die handtekening van sodanige lid;
(c) indien sodanige lid ver-uit om drie opeenvolgende algemene vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad by te wees sonder die spesiale toestemming daarvan;
(d) indien sodanige lid hom ontreek aan enige vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad sonder die toestemming van die Voorsitter;
(e) indien sodanige lid onherwig raak aan enige van die diskwalifikasies in reguleer 12 genoem.

Vulling van toevallige vakature

63. Indien die setel van 'n lid ingevolge regulering 61 of 62 vakant raak of indien die Minister kragtens artikel 3 (2) van die Wet bepaal dat 'n vakature bestaan, moet die vakature, teny die termyn van die Gemeenskapsraad versryk, voordat sodanige vakature gevolg kan word, binne ses maande nadat dit ontstaan het, gevolg word deur 'n verkiezing wat onrekenkoms die bepaling van hierdie Reguleer gehou word.

HOOFSTUK 6
DIE BYEENROEPING VAN, DIE PROSEDURE OP EN DIE HOU VAN VERGADERINGS VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSRAAD EN KOMITEES

Eerste algemene vygadering van Gemeenskapsraad

64. Die Hoofdirkose roep die eerste algemene vygadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeen op 'n datum, wat binne 60 dae na die eerste algemene vygadering moet wees, en op 'n tyd en wyse soos deur hom bepaal.

Verkiezing van Voorsitter

65. Onmiddellik nadat al die lede wat op die eerste algemene vygadering van die Gemeenskapsraad aanflit en na die algemene vygadering gehou in Oktober van elke jaar, hul spilplekke ingeneem het, gaan die Gemeenskapsraad oor tot die verkiezing van die Voorsitter uit die gelede van die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad op die wyse in regulering 66 voorgeskryf.

Wyse waarop Voorsitter verkieis word

66. (1) 'n Lid wat vooraf vasgestel het dat die persoon wat hy as Voorsitter wil voorschakel en wat dan teenwoordig is, gewild is om te dien as hy verkieis word, kan sodanige persoon as Voorsitter voorschakel en indien sodanige persoon nie gekoos word nie, verval dit.

(2) Daar is geen beperking op die getal kandidate wat kragtens subregulering (1) voorschakel en gekoos word nie, maar peen lid wat reeds 'n kandidaat voorschakel of gekoos word, mag 'n ander kandidaat voorschakel of gekoos word nie en geen lid mag op die kandidatuur voorschakel of gekoos word nie.
Manner of election of Deputy Chairman

67. Immediately after the Chairman has been elected, the Community Council shall proceed to the election of a Deputy Chairman and the provisions of regulation 66 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the election of a Deputy Chairman: Provided that any reference in regulation 66 to the presiding officer shall be construed as being a reference to the Chairman.

Period of office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman

68. Subject to the provisions of regulation 69, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman shall hold office until their successors be elected at the general meeting referred to in regulation 65.

Vacation of office by Chairman or Deputy Chairman

69. (1) The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman shall vacate his office—

(a) if his seat as a member of the Community Council becomes vacant or is deemed to have been vacated in terms of the provisions of these Regulations;

(b) if he resigns his office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman by notice, in writing, to the Secretary of the Community Council or makes an announcement to that effect at a meeting of the Community Council.

(2) If the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman vacates his seat otherwise than in pursuance of his resignation announced at a meeting of the Community Council, the Secretary of the Community Council shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Community Council inform it accordingly.

Onramping of Ondervoorsitter en Onvordervoorsitter

68. Behoudens die bepaling van regulasie 69, beklee die Voorsitter en die Onvordervoorsitter hulle amp totdat hul opvolgers gedurende die algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedodel, verkies word.

Ontraming van amp deur Voorsitter of Onvordervoorsitter

69. (1) Die Voorsitter of die Onvordervoorsitter ontruiur sy amp—

(a) indien sy setel as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad vakant raak of geeg word ontruim te gewees het ingevolge die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies;

(b) indien hy uit sy amp as Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter bedankt by skriflike kennisgewing aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n aankondiging tot dien effekte op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad doen.

(2) Indien die Voorsitter of die Onvordervoorsitter sy setel ontruim anders as deur die aankondiging van sy bedanking op 'n sitting van die Gemeenskapsraad, verwittig die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gedurende die eerste daaropvolgende vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad die Gemeenskapsraad dienwoordig.
Filling of casual vacancies

70. A casual vacancy in the office of Chairman or of Deputy Chairman shall, if the Community Council is holding a meeting when the vacancy occurs, be filled by the election at that meeting of an incumbent to the office concerned in the manner provided in these Regulations and if the Community Council is then not holding a meeting such election shall take place at its next meeting.

Meetings of the Community Council

71. (1) Every meeting of the Community Council shall be held at the seat of the Council which shall be situated within the area for which the Community Council has been established. Provided that the Minister may direct that any such meeting be held at a place situated outside such area.

(2) The Community Council shall hold one general meeting each month.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 78, the Community Council shall at each general meeting thereof, whether or not there is a quorum at such meeting, decide the date and time of the next general meeting.

(4) Subject to the provisions of regulation 64, the Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than seven days prior to a general meeting of the Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such general meeting.

Special meeting of the Community Council

72. (1) The Chairman may at any time convene a special meeting of the Community Council and only such business as the Chairman may lay before it or approve shall be transacted.

(2) The Secretary of the Community Council shall, in writing, not less than 72 hours prior to a special meeting of the Community Council inform the members, the Chief Director and the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the date and time fixed for, and the business to be transacted at, such special meeting.

Meetings of Community Council open to public and press

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), all meetings of the Community Council shall be open to the public and the press.

(2) If the Community Council is of the opinion that any matter can more conveniently or advantageously be dealt with in the absence of the members of the public and the press, it may, subject to the provisions of section 3 (6) of the Act, exclude the public and the press from such meeting while such matter is dealt with.

Chairman to preside at meetings of Community Council

74. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Community Council or if both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are unable through absence or other cause to preside at a meeting, the members present shall, with the Secretary of the Community Council, who shall not be entitled to vote, as presiding officer, nominate one of the members present to preside at such meeting: Provided that the Chairman of the Board or a member of the Board designated by him shall preside at the first general meeting of the Community Council unless a Chairman is elected.

Vulling van toevallige vakatures

70. 'n Toevallige vakature in die amp van Voorvoorsitter of van Ondervoorvoorsitter moet, indien die Gemeenskapsraad in sitting is, wanneer die vakature ontstaan, gevalt word deur die verkiesing tydens sodanige sitting van 'n bekleeur vir die betrokke amp op die wyse in hierdie Regulasies bepaal en indien die Gemeenskapsraad nie dan in sitting is nie, moet sodanige verkiesing op die daaropvolgende vergadering plaasvind.

Vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad

71. (1) Elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad word gehou by die setel van die Gemeenskapsraad wat binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is, geleë moet wees. Met dien verstande dat die Minister kan gelaat dat enige sodanige vergadering gehou moet word op 'n plek geleë buite sodanige gebied.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad hou een algemene vergadering elke maand.

(3) Ondanks die bepaling van regulasie 78, bepaal die Gemeenskapsraad by elke algemene vergadering daarvan, of daar 'n kworum by sodanige vergadering is aldaar nie, die datum en tyd van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(4) Behoudes die bepaling van regulasie 64, stel die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad die lede, die Hoofdirkter en die Bantoensekommissaris minstens sewe dae voor 'n algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige algemene vergadering.

Speelse vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad

72. (1) Die Voorvoorsitter kan te enige tyd 'n speelse vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad byeenroep en slegs die sake wat die Voorvoorsitter vooraf of goedgekeur, word behandel.

(2) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad stel die lede, die Hoofdirkter en die Bantoensekommissaris minstens 72 uur voor 'n speelse vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad skriftelik in kennis van die datum en tyd bepaal vir en die sake wat behandel gaan word gedurende sodanige speelse vergadering.

Vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad vir publiek en pers toeganklik

73. (1) Behoudens die bepaling van regulasie (2), is alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad vir die publiek en pers toeganklik.

(2) Indien die Gemeenskapsraad van mening is dat 'n aangeleentheid geroeplik of voordeeliger in die afwisigheid van lede van die publiek en die pers behandel kan word, kan hy, behoudens die bepaling van artikel 3 (6) van die Wet, die publiek en die pers van sodanige vergaderings uitsluit terwyl sodanige aangeleentheid behandel word.

Voorvoorsitter sit voor by vergaderings van Gemeenskapsraad

74. Die Voorvoorsitter of, in sy afwisigheid, die Ondervoorsitter, sit voor op alle vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad en, soowel die Voorvoorsitter as die Ondervoorsitter weens afwisigheid of om 'n anderrede nie op 'n vergadering kan voorst, nie, benooi die aanwezige lede onder die voorvoorsitters van die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad, wat nie geregtig is om te stem nie, een van die aanwezige lede om op sodanige vergadering te sit. Met dien verstande dat die Voorvoorsitter van die Raad of 'n lid van die Raad deur hom aangeweë op die eerste algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad voorst totdat 'n Voorvoorsitter verkies is.
Attendance register

75. Every member attending a meeting of the Community Council shall sign the attendance register kept for this purpose.

Order of business

76. The business of each meeting of the Community Council shall, in accordance with the need thereof, be transacted in the following order:

(a) Notice convening the meeting;
(b) obituaries and ceremonial speeches;
(c) applications for leave of absence;
(d) official announcements;
(e) unopposed motions of the Chairman;
(f) minutes of previous meeting;
(g) reports of committees;
(h) questions of which notice has been given;
(i) motions held over from previous meetings;
(j) petitions;
(k) new motions;
(l) other matters.

Business to be transacted at meeting of Community Council

77. No business other than that included in the agenda embodied in the notice convening a meeting shall be transacted at such meeting of the Community Council. Provided that at such meeting, and with the approval of the Chairman, matters of urgency may be raised and submitted to the Council.

Quorum

78. Any number of members exceeding half the number of members of the Community Council shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

79. (1) If, after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of the Council is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but if the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes past the time appointed for such meeting, request the Chairman to convene a further meeting within 10 days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provision of regulation 78, the members present shall form a quorum if found not to be present no further business the provision of regulation 71 shall mutatis mutandis apply.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of the Council a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the attention of the Chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be decided by the Chairman.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

Adjournment of meeting

80. If for any reason whatsoever, the business to be transacted at any meeting of the Community Council cannot be completed at such meeting, the Chairman may adjourn such meeting to a date and time to be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the members.

Bywoning register

75. Elke lid wat 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapssraad bywoon, teken sy naam in die bywoningregister wat vir die doel gehou word.

Volgorde van werksondehede

76. Die werksondehede van elke vergadering van die Gemeenskapssraad word na gelang daarvan of dit nodig is, in die volgende volgorde verrig:

(a) Beskrywingsbrief;
(b) sterflys en seremoniële toesprake;
(c) aanvaak van afwesigheidsverlof;
(d) amptelike aankondigings;
(e) onbestede mosies van die Voorsitter;
(f) notule van vorige vergadering;
(g) verslae van komitees;
(h) vrae waarvan kennis gegee is;
(i) mosies wat sedert vorige vergaderings oorstaan;
(j) versoekskrifte;
(k) nuwe mosies;
(l) ander aangeleenthede.

Werksondehede wat by vergadering van Gemeenskapssraad behandel word

77. Geen saak wat nie in die sakelys in die beskrywingsbrief vermeld is nie, word op daardie vergadering van die Gemeenskapssraad behandel nie. Met dien verstande dat, met die toestemming van die Voorsitter, dringende sake op sodanige vergadering geopper en aan die Gemeenskapssraad voorgelê kan word.

Kworum

78. Enige getal lede wat meer as die helfte van die getal lede van die Gemeenskapssraad is, vorm 'n kworum.

Procede wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig nie

79. (1) Indien daar na afloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapssraad moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanweëse lede dit eens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanweëse lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing, te enige tyd na die verloop van 10 minute na die tyd waarop sodanige vergadering moet begin, die Voorsitter versoek om 'n verdere vergadering binne 10 dae te belê, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepaling van regulasie 78, maak die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit en indien die Voorsitter aan so 'n versoek voldoen, is die bepaling van regulasie 71 mutatis mutandis van toepassing.

(2) Indien dus gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapssraad bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnieuw byeenkom gek het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstrekkend daarad na die Voorsitter se aandag op die bekend van 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verdraag tot 'n tyd deur die Voorsitter bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n stemming, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, is die stemming ongeldig.

Verlaging van vergadering

80. Indien, om watter rede ook al, die sake wat by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapssraad behandel staan te word, nie by sodanige vergadering afgehandel kan word nie, kan die Voorsitter sodanige vergadering verdraag tot 'n datum en tyd wat die Voorsitter in oorelg met die lede bepaal.
Questions

81. A member may ask a question at any meeting of the Community Council—

(a) in connection with any matter arising out of or having a bearing on an item in the report of a committee during the discussion of such report;

(b) regarding the exercise of any of the Council's powers or performance of any of its duties or conditions within the area for which the Community Council has been established.

Notice of question, motion or petition to be given

82. (1) Notice of any question, referred to in regulation 81 (b), motion excluding any unopposed motion of the Chairman or petition which a member wishes to pose, move or present, as the case may be, at or to any general meeting of the Community Council shall be in writing and signed by such member and shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Community Council who shall, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) and regulation 81, place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(2) If any such question, motion or petition is received by the Secretary of the Community Council at least 10 days before the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council he shall place it on the agenda for such meeting or otherwise he shall place it on the agenda for the next ensuing general meeting.

(3) If a member is not present to pose his question or present his petition when he is called upon to do so by the Chairman, and he has not authorized any other member appearing on his behalf, the question or petition shall lapse.

Chairman may reject certain motions, questions or petitions

83. (1) The Chairman may reject any motion, question or petition which in his opinion will lead to the discussion of a matter already included in the agenda or which does not concern the area for which the Community Council has been established or over which the Council has no jurisdiction or which is not clear and he shall reject any motion or petition which, if it were to be moved or accepted, as the case may be, would be against the law.

(2) If the Chairman so rejects any motion, question or petition he shall inform the Community Council of his decision and shall not call upon the member concerned to move such motion, pose such question or present such petition, as the case may be.

Motion to review a resolution passed during the previous three months

84. No motion to rescind a resolution passed by the Community Council during the previous three months or having the same effect as one that has been rejected by the Community Council during the previous three months shall be placed on the agenda unless the notice of such motion is signed by at least three members in addition to the member who wishes to move such motion and after the Community Council has dealt with such motion no member may move a similar motion within six months thereafter.

Procedure on moving a motion

85. (1) When motions come up for discussion, the Chairman shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 83, read out the numbers and names of the movers of all the motions appearing on the agenda and he shall ascertain which motions are unopposed and such unopposed motions shall immediately be carried.

Vrae

81. 'n Lid kan op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad 'n vraag stel—

(a) oor 'n saak wat voortspruit uit of in verband staan met 'n lid van die vergadering van 'n komitee tydens die bespreking van sodanige verslag;

(b) betreffende die uitoefening van enige van die Gemeenskapsraad se bevoegdhede, die uitoefening van enige van sy pligte, of toestande binne die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is.

Waarom word hennegewiging van vraag, mosie of versoekskrif geskied?

82. (1) Kennis van 'n vraag in regulasie 81 (b) bedoel, 'n mosie (uitsonder 'n onbestred mosie van die Voor- sitter) of versoekskrif wat 'n lid wil stel of indien, na gelang van die geval, op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad moet skriflik wees en deur sodanige lid onderteken wees en word aan die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad gestuur, en behoudens die bepaling van subregulase (2) en regulasie 84 plaas by dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(2) Indien sodanige vraag, mosie of versoekskrif deur die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsraad minstens 10 dae voor die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontvang is, plaas hy dit op die sakelys vir sodanige vergadering, of anders plaas hy dit op die sakelys van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering.

(3) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is om sy vraag te stel of sy versoekskrif van te dien nie wanneer hy deur die voor- sitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid geneem het om dit namens hom te stel of in te dien nie, vervang die vraag of versoekskrif.

Voorstater kan seker mosies, vrae of versoekskr aft verwerp

83. (1) Die Voorstater kan 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif verwerp wat na se mening in die bespreking sou lei van 'n saak wat reeds in die sakelys vervat is of wat nie die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is betrekking het nie of waaroor die Gemeenskapsraad nie regsbevoegdheid het nie of wat nie duidelik is nie, en by verwerp 'n mosie of versoekskrif wat, as dit voor- gestel of aangebied word, na gelang van die geval, strydig sal wees met die wet.

(2) Indien die Voorstater 'n mosie, vraag of versoekskrif aldus verwerp, stel hy die Gemeenskapsraad in ken- nis van sy beslissings en hy versoek nie die betrokke lid om sodanige mosie in te dien, sodanige vraag te stel of sodanige versoekskrif in te dien nie, na gelang van die geval.

Mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit geneem, binne voorafgaande drie maande

84. Gee mosie ter herroeping van 'n besluit wat gedurende die voorafgaande drie maande geneem is of 'n mosie van dieselfde strekking as een wat binne die voor- afgaande drie maande deur die Gemeenskapsraad verwerp is, word op die sakelys geplaas nie, teny 'n hennegewiging van die mosie deur minstens drie lede, benewens die voor- sitter van die mosie, onderteken is, en nadat die Gemeenskapsraad sodanige mosie afgehandel het, mag geen lid weer 'n voorgelykde mosie binne ses maande daarna indien nie.

Procedure by die indiening van 'n mosie

85. (1) Wanneer mosies aan die orde kom, lees die Voorstater, behoudens die bepaling van regulasie 83, die nummers en die name uit van die voorstellers van al die mosies wat op die sakelys verskyn, en by stel van watter mosies onbestred is, en sodanige onbestred mosies word dadelik aangeknoe.
(2) Immediately after such unopposed motions have been carried the Chairman shall in the order in which the remaining motions appear on the agenda, call upon the members concerned to move such motions.

(3) A member called upon by the Chairman to move a motion shall rise in his place and after making such remarks as he may wish shall move the motion.

(4) If a member is not present to move a motion when called upon to do so by the Chairman, and has not authorised any other member to do so on his behalf, the motion shall lapse.

(5) Every motion moved shall require seconding and if a motion is not seconded it shall lapse.

(6) When a motion has been moved and seconded, the Chairman shall read it or cause it to be read after which debate may take place on such motion and may continue, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, for as long as any member who is entitled to speak wishes to speak.

(7) When no more members wish or are entitled to speak the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

(8) When an amendment or amendments have been proposed to a motion the Chairman shall first put the amendments and after all amendments have been disposed of, again read and put the original motion or if it has been amended the motion as amended, so as to enable the members of the Community Council to be fully acquainted with the terms thereof.

(9) The order in which amendments shall be put shall be in the discretion of the Chairman.

(10) No member may speak on a motion or amendment after it has been fully put by the Chairman.

Amendments to motions

86. (1) A member who has risen to speak on a motion may propose an amendment to such motion.

(2) Such amendment shall require seconding.

(3) An amendment may take one of the following forms:

(a) To leave out one or more words of the motion;
(b) To insert one or more words in the motion;
(c) To add one or more words at the end of the motion;
(d) To substitute certain other words for certain words contained in the motion.

(4) Members may propose more than one amendment to a motion but a proposal to further amend a proposed amendment shall be out of order.

(5) Debate may take place on any amendment to a motion.

Postponement of motions

87. (1) Any member may move that a motion be postponed or referred to a committee of the Community Council for consideration.

(2) Such motion shall be seconded.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 97 (2), the mover of such motion shall speak for not more than five minutes and the seconder shall not be permitted to speak beyond formally seconding it.

(4) Immediately after such motion has been seconded the Chairman shall put the motion to the Community Council for its decision.

Withdrawal of motions and amendments

88. A motion or an amendment proposed to such motion may be withdrawn at the request of the mover thereof by leave of the Community Council at any time before the question has been fully put.

(2) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige onbestredte mosies aangeneem is, versoek die Voorsitter die betrokke lede, beurtelings in die volgorde waarin die corbywende mosies op die sakelys verskyn, om sodanige mosies in te dien.

(3) 'n Lid wat die Voorsitter versoek word om 'n mosie in te dien, staan in sy plek op en na enige opmerkings wat hy wens te maak, dien hy die mosie in.

(4) As 'n lid nie teenwoordig is nie om sy mosie in te dien wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter versoek word om dit te doen en hy nie 'n ander lid genoegal het om dit namens hom in te dien nie, verval die mosie.

(5) Like mosies ingediend moet gesekeënd word, en as 'n mosie nie gesekeënd word nie, verval dit.

(6) Wanneer 'n mosie ingediend is en gesekeënd is, leg die Voorsitter dit uit, of laat dit uitgelees, waarna sodanige mosies gedebatteer kan word en die debat kan, behoudens die bepaling van hierdie Regulasies, so lank aansien as wat enige lid wat die reg het om te praat, nog wil praat.

(7) Wanneer daar nie meer lede is wat wens, of geregtig is, om te praat nie, stel die Voorsitter die mosie aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

(8) Wanneer 'n amendement of amendemente op 'n mosie voorgestel is, stel die Voorsitter eers die amendemente en na al die amendemente afgehandel is, lees en stel hy weer die oorspronklike mosie, of, indien dit gewy is, die mosie, soos gewy, ten einde die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad ten volle vertrou deur te maak met die bepaling daarvan.

(9) Die volgorde waarin amendemente gestel word, is volgens die diskresie van die Voorsitter.

(10) Geen lid mag oor 'n mosie of 'n amendement praat nadat dit ten volle deur die Voorsitter gestel is nie.

Amendemente op mosies

86. (1) 'n Lid wat opgestaan het om 'n mosie te bespreek, kan 'n amendement op die mosie voorstel.

(2) Sodanige amendement moet gesekeënd word.

(3) 'n Amendement kan een van die volgende vorm aanneem:

(a) Om een of meer van die woorde van die mosie weg te laat;
(b) om een of meer woorde in die mosie in te voeg;
(c) om een of meer woorde aan die einde van die mosie by te voeg;
(d) om sekere woorde van die mosie deur sekere ander woorde te vervang.

(4) Lede kan meer as een amendement op 'n mosie voorstel, maar 'n voorstel vir die verdere wysiging van 'n voorgestelde amendement is buite die orde.

(5) 'n Amendement op 'n mosie kan gedebatteer word.

Uitstel van mosies

87. (1) 'n Lid kan voorstel dat 'n mosie uitgestel of na 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad verwys word vir oorweging.

(2) Sodanige voorstel moet gesekeënd word.

(3) Ondanks die bepaling van regulasie 97 (2), kan die indiener van sodanige voorstel hoogstens vyf minute laag praat en die sekondant word nie toegelaat om te praat nie buiten om dit formeel te sekondeer.

(4) Onmiddellik nadat sodanige voorstel gesekeënd is, stel die Voorsitter die voorstel aan die Gemeenskapsraad vir beslissing.

Terugtrekking van mosies en amendemente

88. 'n Mosie of 'n voorgestelde amendement van sodanig mosie kan te eniger tyd voordat die mosie ten volle gestel is, teruggetrek word op versoek van die voorstelers daarvan met die verlof van die Gemeenskapsraad.
Moving reports at meetings of Community Council

89. (1) All recommendations of any committee shall be reported to the meeting of the committee concerned or in his absence a member of the committee called upon by the Chairman of the Council, shall introduce the report by moving that the report of the committee concerned be received.

(2) The Council having agreed to receive the report, the Chairman of the Community Council shall thereupon put the recommendations contained in the various items seriatim, unless for good cause he sees fit to vary their order. If the majority of the members of the Council present agree with any recommendation it shall forthwith become a resolution of the Council.

Item to be referred back for further consideration

90. (1) When the report of any committee has been received by the Council and a recommendation in that report is before the Council, any member may move that the item be referred back to the committee for further consideration.

(2) If such motion is carried, the debate on the recommendation shall be forthwith.

Chairman to maintain order

91. Order shall be maintained in the Community Council by the Chairman whose decision on a point of order shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed by the Community Council.

Members to sit down when Chairman rises

92. When the Chairman rises during a meeting of the Community Council every member shall sit down and members shall be silent so that the Chairman may be heard without interruption.

Members to speak standing

93. A member shall speak standing and shall address his observations to the Chair.

Chairman to select speaker

94. If two or more members rise at the same time to speak the Chairman shall select one member and call on him to speak.

Members not speaking to be seated

95. When a member has finished speaking he shall resume his seat and any other member wishing to speak shall rise.

Matters on which members may speak

96. A member may address the Community Council on the question before the Council or upon any amendment proposed thereto, or upon a question or amendment to be proposed by himself, or upon a point of order arising out of debate, but not otherwise and no discussion or debate shall be permitted which will anticipate any matter on the agenda.

Speaking on questions at meetings of Community Council

97. (1) No member shall address the Community Council more than once on the question before the Community Council except in explanation, such explanation being allowed only in case a material part of his speech has been misrepresented and misunderstood, and he shall not introduce any new matter and no debate shall be allowed on such explanation.

(2) No member may, without the approval of the Community Council, exceed 10 minutes in speaking on any question.

Indiening van verslae op vergaderings van Gemeenskapraad

89. (1) Verslag oor alle aanbevelings van ’n komitee word aan die Gemeenskapraad gedoen en die voorste van die betrokke komitee, of in sy afwesigheid ’n lid van die komitee deur die Voorsitter van die Gemeenskapraad aangedui, dien die verslag in deur voor te stel dat die verslag van die betrokke komitee in ontvangs geneem word.

(2) Nadat die Gemeenskapraad besluit het om die verslag in ontvangs te neem, stel die Voorste van die Gemeenskapraad die aanbevelings vervat in die verskillende items seriatim, tensy hy geoorloof om hul volgorde te verander. Indien die meerderheid van die aanwezige lede van die Gemeenskapraad ‘n aanbeveling aanvaar, word dit onverwyld ‘n besluit van die Gemeenskapraad.

Item kan terugverwy word vir verdere oorweging

90. (1) Wanneer die verslag van ’n komitee deur die Gemeenskapraad in ontvangs geneem is en ’n aanbeveling van sodanige verslag voor die Gemeenskapraad gediens, kan ’n lid voorstel dat die item na sodanige komitee terugverwy word vir verdere oorweging.

(2) As sodanige voorstel aanvaar word, eindig die debat oor die aanbeveling onverwyld.

Voorsitter handhaf orde

91. Orde word in die Gemeenskapraad deur die Voorste handhaf en by beslissing oor ’n punt van orde is nie onderworpe aan appel nie en word nie deur die Gemeenskapraad hersien nie.

Lede moet sit wanneer Voorsitter opstaan

92. Wanneer die Voorste gedurende ’n vergadering van die Gemeenskapraad opstaan, sit elke lid en lede bly stil sodat die Voorsitter ongestoord gehoor kan word.

Lede praat staande

93. Elk lid staan as hy praat en rig sy opmerkings tot die Meul.

Voorsitter kies spreker

94. Indien twee of meer lede gelyk opstaan om te praat, kies die Voorsitter een lid en versoek hom om te praat.

’n Lid wat nie praat nie, moet sit

95. ’n Lid wat klaar gepraat het, moet sit en enige ander lid wat wil praat, moet opstaan.

Sake waaroor lede kan praat

96. ’n Lid kan oor die mosie voor die Gemeenskapraad praat of oor amendemente daarop vorstel, oor ’n mosie of amendement wat hy self wil voorstel, oor ’n punt van orde voorstuurde uit die debat, maar anders nie en geen bespreek of debat wat ’n saak wat op die sakelys voorkom, sal voorafloop, word toegelaat nie.

Die praat oor onderwerpe op vergaderings van Gemeenskapraad

97. (1) Goeie lid praat en bespreek die Gemeenskapraad meer as een maal oor ’n mosie voor die Gemeenskapraad toe nie, behalwe by wyse van verduideliking, welke verduideliking toegelaat word slegs ingeval ’n wesentlike deel van ’n lid se toespraak verkeerd aangehaal of misverstaan is en hy mag geen nuwe aangeleenthed behandel nie en oor sodanige verduideliking word geen debat toegelaat nie.

(2) Goeie lid praat sonder die toestemming van die Gemeenskapraad langer as 10 minute oor enige mosie nie.
(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the member who introduced the question may reply and such member having so replied, the debate shall be closed and the question put to the vote.

Form of address

98. During proceedings at a meeting of the Community Council members shall refer to one another as "the honourable member" (stating the member's name).

Conduct of members during meetings

99. During a meeting of the Community Council a member shall—
(a) enter or leave the Chamber with decorum;
(b) in the case of a male, be bare-headed while in the Chamber and how to the Chair when entering or leaving the Chamber or passing to or from his place;
(c) not pass between the Chair and any member speaking;
(d) not address the Chairman by name or any other title save as "Mr Chairman";
(e) not cross the floor of the Chamber unnecessarily;
(f) when speaking, stand or from one side of the Chamber to the other, pause in the centre and bow to the Chair;
(g) not read newspapers, books, letters or other documents except such matter therein as may be directly connected with the business then under consideration;
(h) while a member is speaking be silent and not make unseemly interruptions;
(i) when called to order by the Chairman immediately resume his seat; and
(j) when the Community Council adjourns keep his place until the Chairman has left the Chair.

Speeches to be relevant

100. A member shall restrict his observations to the subject under discussion and shall not introduce matters irrelevant to that subject.

Irrelevancy or repetition

101. The Chairman after having called the attention of the Community Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevancy or tolerance, repetition of his own or some other member's argument in debate, may order him to discontinue his speech and resume his seat.

When interruption may be made

102. A member shall not interrupt the speech of any other member except—
(a) by rising to a point of order, when the member speaking shall resume his seat and the member interrupting shall merely direct attention to the point which he wishes to bring to notice and submit it to the Chairman for decision; or
(b) to put a relevant question to the speaker with the consent of the Chairman.

Insulting language out of order

103. It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the Community Council.

Imputation of improper motives out of order

104. A member shall not impute improper motives to any other member.

Personal charges out of order

105. A member shall not make a personal charge in reference to any other member.

(3) Ondanks die bepaling van subregulasi (1), kan die lid wat ’n mosisie ingedien het, repliek lewer en nadat sodanige lid sodanige repliek gelewer het, is die debat gesluit en word die mosisie in stemmings gebring.

Autsprekvoorn

98. Gedurende verrigings by ’n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad wys lede na mekaar as “die agbare lid” (die naam van lid moet gemeld word).

Gedrag van lede tydens vergaderings

99. Gedurende vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad moet ’n lid—
(a) die Raadsaal met dekorum binnekom of verlaat;
(b) in die geval van ’n man, blootshoof wees terwyl hy in die Raadsaal is en ’n buiging voor die Stool maak wanneer hy die Raadsaal binnekom of verlaat, of wanneer hy na of van sy siplek gaan;
(c) nie tussen die Stool en ’n lid wat aan die woord is, verbygaan nie;
(d) nie die Voorsitter by sy naam of enige ander titel as “Meneer die Voorsitter” aanspreek nie;
(e) nie onnodig oor die vloer van die Raadsaal stap nie;
(f) wanneer hy van een deel van die Raadsaal na ’n ander gaan, in die middel stilstaan en ’n buiging voor die Stool maak;
(g) nie mutilasie, boekie, brief en ander dokumente lees nie, in onnodige sodanige stof daarin as wat regsprek in verband staan met die aangemeldheid dan onder oorweging;
(h) stilbly terwyl ’n lid aan die woord is, en hom nie onnodig in die rede val nie;
(i) wanneer hy deur die Voorsitter tot orde geroep is, dadelik gaan sit; en
(j) wanneer die Gemeenskapsraad verdrag, in sy siplek bly totdat die Voorsitter die Stool verlaat het.

Toespraak moet ter sake wees

100. ’n Lid moet sy opmerkinge oor die onderwerp in bespreking beperk, en mag geen sake wat nie op daardie onderwerp betrekking het nie, bynaar nie.

Ontspansel in herhaaling

101. Nadat die Voorsitter die aandag van die Gemeenskapsraad gevestig het op die gedrag van ’n lid wat volhou om aangemeldheid wat nie ter sake is nie te besprek of om sy eie argumente of dié van ander lid in die debat tot verveelking toe te herhaal, kan hy die lid gelaat om sy toespraak te slaan en sy siplek in te neem.

Wanneer lede in die rede geval mag word

102. Geen lid mag ’n ander lid wat aan die woord is in die rede val nie, behalwe—
(a) wanneer hy op ’n punt van orde opstaan, en dan moet die lid wat aan die woord was, gaan sit, en die lid wat opgestaan het, moet slegs die punt noem waarop hy die aandag wil vestig en dit aan die Voorsitter vooroor sy beslissing; of
(b) om ’n tersaaklike vraag aan die spreker te stel met die toestemming van die Voorsitter.

Beleidige laal butie die orde

103. Dit is butie die orde om aanstooflike en beleidige laal omtrent lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te gebruik.

Toeskrywing van onbehoorlike motiewe butie die orde

104. ’n Lid mag nie onbehoorlike motiewe aan ’n ander lid toekry nie.

Persoonlike aanvalle butie die orde

105. ’n Lid mag nie ’n persoonlike aanval ten opsigte van enige ander lid maak nie.
Aanstootlike uitdrukings omtrent Gemeenskapsraad hou die orde

109. 'n Lid mag nie aanstoetlike uitdrukings oor die bestuur van verrigtings by vergaderings van die Gemeenskapsraad gebruik nie.

Beweerde onbehoorlike gedrag

107. Daar mag nie verwys word na die persoonlike gedrag of enige beweerde onbehoorlike motiewe van 'n lid nie, behalwe na 'n mosie vir daardie doel ingediend.

Wanordelike gedrag van lid

108. Die Voorstiger gelas 'n lid wie se gedrag uiter wanordelik is of wat versuim om te voldoen aan 'n opdrag gegee kragtens regulasie 101, om die Raadsaal onverwyld ter hoogte van die vergadering te verlaat en as hy versuim om dit te doen, kan die Voorstiger hom uit die Raadsaal laat verwyder en sodanige redelike stappe doen as wat nodig is om te verskyn dat sodanige lid nie na die vergadering terugkeer nie.

Voorstiger se beweeghede om vergadering van Gemeenskapsraad te verlaat of op te skort

109. Ingeval groot wanordelikheid gedurende 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad ontstaan, kan die Voorstiger se vergadering verlaat of opskort vir 'n redelike tydperk deur hom bepaal.

Aanstelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

110. (1) 'n Komitee van die Gemeenskapsraad word aangestel op 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad.

(2) Die Gemeenskapsraad bepaal die opdragte aan en diens van sodanige komitee op sodanige vergadering: Met dien verstande dat dit van tyd tot tyd op 'n vergadering daarin sosiale opdragte kan wissel en tot sodanige bevoegdheid en pligte byvoeg of enige sodanige bevoegdheid en pligte intrek.

(3) Lede van 'n komitee waarin die Gemeenskapsraad enige van sy bevoegdheid en pligte opgedra het, bekleed hul amptie tot die dag wat die dag wat bepaal is vir die hou van die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering in regulasie 65 bedoel, voorafgaan.

Samestelling van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

111. 'n Komitee bestaan uit minstens drie en hoogstens sewe lede van die Gemeenskapsraad.

Voorstier van komitee

112. Die Gemeenskapsraad stel die voorstier van elke komitee aan: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige voorstier nie in staat is om teenaardig te wees op 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee nie, verkies die komitee uit die geledere 'n ander voorstier wie se amptemyn die dag van sy verkiesing is.

Vergaderings van komitees van Gemeenskapsraad

113. (1) 'n Komitee sit op die datum en tyd deur die voorstier daarvan bepaal in oorel met die lede daarvan.

(2) Die vergaderings van 'n komitee is privaat, tensy die komitee anders gelaat. Met dien verslae dat hierdie bepaling nie uitgelê word as sou dit beaamtes of getuies wat noodsaaklikreëlys geassosieer is met die werkzaamhede van sodanige komitee uitsluit nie.

(3) Ondanks die bepaling van subregulasië (2), kan lede van die Gemeenskapsraad wat nie lede is van 'n besondere komitee daarvan nie, teenaardig wees by 'n vergadering van sodanige komitee en aan die bespreking deelname, maar hulle het nie die reg om te stem nie.
Quorum

114. Any number of members exceeding half the number of the members of any committee shall form a quorum.

Procedure when quorum not present

115. (1) If after the expiration of 20 minutes after the time at which any meeting of any committee is appointed to be held, a quorum is not assembled, no meeting shall take place. If the members of the committee present unanimously consent thereto, a further period, not exceeding 10 minutes, may be permitted to enable a quorum to assemble, but the members present may by a majority decision at any stage after 10 minutes, past the time appointed for such meeting, request the chairman to convene a further meeting within seven days, at which meeting, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 114, the members present shall form a quorum.

(2) If during the sitting of any meeting of a committee a quorum is found not to be present no further business shall be conducted until a quorum is reassembled. Should a quorum not be present and 10 minutes elapse after the attention of the chairman is drawn to the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned until a time to be determined by the chairman in consultation with the members thereof present.

(3) If from the number of members voting it appears that a quorum is not present the voting shall be invalid.

How question before Community Council or committee is to be decided

116. All questions before the Community Council or any committee of the Community Council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Mode of putting question for decision

117. When the Chairman or chairman of a committee, as the case may be, puts a question for decision, he shall so do by saying: “All agreed?” and if any member says: “No”, he shall order that a ballot be taken by show of hands and shall then total the number of votes cast for and against the question and declare the number to the Council or committee, as the case may be.

Minutes of meetings

118. (1) The Secretary of the Community Council shall cause the minutes of the proceedings at any meeting of the Community Council and meetings of any committee of the Community Council to be recorded and there shall be noted in such minutes the names of every member and official present.

(2) Such minutes shall be confirmed at the next ensuing general meeting of the Community Council or the next ensuing meeting of such committee and the Chairman or the chairman of the committee, as the case may be, shall thereafter sign them.

(3) If a copy of such minutes has been sent to each member at least two days prior to the meetings referred to in subregulation (2), such minutes shall be taken as read with a view to confirmation.

(4) No motion, proposal or discussion shall be allowed on the minutes, except as to their accuracy.

CHAPTER 7
GENERAL

Member to look after interests of ward he represents

119. In addition to any other duties imposed on a member of the Community Council, such member shall, on behalf of the ward he represents and within the area for

Kworum

114. Enige getal lede wat meer as die helfte van die getal lede van 'n komitee is, vorm 'n kworum.

Procedure wanneer kworum nie teenwoordig nie

115. (1) Indien daar na verloop van 20 minute na die tyd waarop 'n vergadering van 'n komitee moet begin geen kworum is nie, vind geen vergadering plaas nie. Indien die aanwesige lede van die komitee dit cens is, kan 'n verdere tydperk van hoogstens 10 minute toegelaat word om 'n kworum te laat byeenkom, maar die aanwe- sige lede kan, deur 'n meerderheidsbeslissing te eniger tyd na verloop van 10 minute na die tyd woorop 'n vergadering moet begin, die voorvater versoek om 'n ver- dere vergadering binne sewe dae te belé, en by sodanige vergadering, ondanks die bepaling van regulasie 114, mag die lede teenwoordig 'n kworum uit.

(2) Indien daar gedurende die sitting van 'n vergadering van 'n komitee bevind word dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, word geen verdere sake behandel nie totdat 'n kworum opnieuw byeenkom gekry het. Indien 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie en 10 minute verstrek nadat die voor- sitter se aanval op die gebrek aan 'n kworum gevestig is, word die vergadering verduidelik tot 'n tyd deur die voor- sitter in oorleg met die aanweesige lede daarvan bepaal.

(3) As dit uit die getal lede wat deelneem aan 'n stemming, blyk dat 'n kworum nie teenwoordig is nie, is die stemming ongeldig.

Hoe mosie voor Gemeenskapsoord of komitee beslis word

116. Alle mosies voor die Gemeenskapsoord of 'n komi- tee van die Gemeenskapsoord word beslis deur 'n meer- derheidsbeslissing van die aanweesige lede. 'n Stem van stemme het die stemmers van die vergadering 'n tweede of beslissende stem.

Wiese woorde mosie vir beslissing voorgelê word

117. Wanneer die voorvatter of die voorvater van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, 'n mosie vir beslissing voorgelê deur hy dit deur te sê „Stem almal saam” en indien enige lid „Nee” sê, gelaas by 'n stemming deur die voorvater van bande en hy het dan die stemme uitgebring en toen die mosie en daarna maak hy die getalle bekend aan die Gemeenskapsoord of komitee, na gelang van die geval.

Notule van vergaderinge

118. (1) Die Sekretaris van die Gemeenskapsoord laat die notule van die vertigings van 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsoord en vergaderings van 'n komitee van die Gemeenskapsoord hou en die naam van elke lid wat aanwesig was in sodanige notule aangeteken.

(2) Sodanige notule word beklaglik deur die daaropvolgende algemene vergadering van die Gemeenskapsoord of die daaropvolgende vergadering van sodanige komitee en daarna onderwet die Voorvatter of die voorvatter van die komitee, na gelang van die geval, die notule.

(3) Indien 'n afskryf van sodanige notule minstens twee dae voor die vergaderings in subregulering (2) bedoel aan elke lid gestuur is, word aanvaar dat sodanige notules met die oog op bekragting geles is.

(4) Geen mosie, voorstel of bespreking ten opsigte van die notule, behalwe wat die juistheid daarvan betrek, toegelaat nie.

HOOFSTUK 7
ALGEMEEN

Lid behartig belangte van wyk wat hy verteenwoordig

119. Benewens enige ander pligte aan 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsoord opgedra, moet 'n lid namens die wyk wat hy verteenwoordig die belange van daardie wyk binne
which the Community Council has been established look after the interests of such ward and keep the residents of the ward concerned informed of, and advise such residents regarding, matters affecting the general interests of the persons residing in such ward or area.

Provisions as to members being interested in contracts with the Community Council

120. No member of the Community Council shall, either on his own behalf or on behalf of a partnership in which he is interested, be concerned in or interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement whatever made by or with the Community Council with the exception of the purchase and sale or hiring of sites, premises or buildings.

Member not to have financial interest in matter before meeting

121. A member of the Community Council shall, at any meeting of the Community Council or any committee thereof, not be present during the discussion of or the voting on any matter in which either he, his spouse, his partner, the partner of his spouse, his employer (except the State) or the employer (except the State) of his spouse has a direct or indirect financial interest.

Payment of members

122. There shall be payable to members of the Community Council such allowances as the Minister after consultation with the Community Council and the Board shall determine.

General penalty

123. Any person who is convicted of an offence in terms of these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R200 or, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Certain provisions applicable to persons referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act

124. The provisions of regulations 92 to 96 inclusive, and 98 to 106 inclusive, shall mutatis mutandis apply to any person referred to in section 3 (6) of the Act.

ANNEXURE A

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR WARD

We, the undersigned, registered as voters in Ward hereby nominate [name of candidate] for election as a member of the Community Council for Ward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (to be printed)</th>
<th>Identity document number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION BY CANDIDATE

I, [candidate's name], hereby accept nomination for the election described above.

Date

Candidate's signature

die ghedief waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is behartig en die inwoners van die betrokke wyk ingelig hou van en adviser oor aangeleentheid rakende die algemene belang van die persone wat in sodanige wyk of gebied woon.

Beplanings aangaande lede wat belang het by kontrakte met Gemeenskapsraad

120. Geen lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag of vir homself of naamens 'n vennootskap waarin hy 'n belang het, betrokke wees by of 'n belang hê in enige transaksie, kontrak of reëling geeneens aanvaan of met die Gemeenskapsraad, met uitsondering van die koop en verkoop of verhur van persele of geboue.

Lid mag nie 'n geldelike belang in aangeleentheid voor vergadering hê nie

121. 'n Lid van die Gemeenskapsraad mag nie by 'n vergadering van die Gemeenskapsraad of 'n komitee daarvan teenwoordig wees nie tydens die bespreek van of stemming oor enige aangeleentheid waarin hy, sy eie belange, sy onmisbaarheid, die vennoot van sy egengene, sy werkgever (behalwe die Staat) of die werkgever (behalwe die Staat) van sy egengene, registreers of onregistreers 'n geldelike belang hê.

Betalings van lede

122. Die toets wat die Minister na oorei met die Gemeenskapsraad en die Raad bepaal, word aan die lede van die Gemeenskapsraad betaal.

Algemene straftoepassing

123. Iemand wat skuldig bevind word aan 'n misdryf ingevolge hierdie Regs is straafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of, by wanbetaling, gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande.

Secere bepaling vir gebruik van persone in Artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel

124. Die bepaling van regs 92 tot en met 96 en 98 tot en met 106 is mutatis mutandis toepassing op 'n persoon in Artikel 3 (6) van die Wet bedoel.

AANHANGSEL A

NOMINASIE VAN 'N KANDIDAAAT VIR VERKIESING VAN 'N LID VAN DIE GEMEENSKAPSPRAAD VIR WYK

Ons, die ondergetekende, as kiesers geregistreer is, nomineer hierby [naam van kandidaat] vir verkiesing as lid van die Gemeenskapsraad in Wyk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam (in duits)</th>
<th>Identiteitsdokumentnummer</th>
<th>Adres</th>
<th>Handtekening</th>
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AANWAARDING VAN NOMINASIE DEUR KANDIDAAAT

Ek, [kandidaat's naam], as [identiteitsdokumentnummer] is, aanvaar hierby die nominasie vir die verkiesing hierbo beskryf. Datum
ANNEXURE B
COMMUNITY COUNCIL
APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

This is to certify that I have appointed (Identity document No.: ), of (address: ), to be my agent to attend on my behalf at polling station in Ward: , to count the number of votes on/ during the period: .

Candidate: (Identity document No.: )

Address of candidate: ..........................................................

Date: ..........................................................

ANNEXURE C
COMMUNITY COUNCIL
DECLARATION OF SECRERY

I, (Name: ), hereby solemnly promise and declare that I will not at the election of members of the Community Council to be held on: ..., do anything forbidden by regulation 52 of the which I have read and which I fully understand.

Address: ..........................................................

Date: ..........................................................

*Electoral Officer
*Preceding Officer
*Polling Officer
*Counting Officer
*Candidate
*Agent
*Witness

*Delete whichever is not applicable.

ANNEXURE D
FORM OF FRONT OF BALLOT PAPER

Teensblad Countersign Gemeenskapsraad-verkiesing Wyk Datum Volgonummer van kieser

Stem sleps vir een kandidaat Stem deur 'n X te maak in die vakant teenoor die naam van die kandidaat vir wie u wil stem

Vote for one candidate only Record your vote by placing an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER

Ampelike Merk

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad

Official Mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Community Council

Gemeenskapsraad

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Community Council

Vorm van AGTERKANT VAN STEMBRIEFE

Ampelike Merk

Official Mark

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad

Gemeenskapsraad

Verkiesing van 'n lid van die Gemeenskapsraad

Gemeenskapsraad
**ANNEXURE E**

**BALLOT PAPER RETURN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ballot papers received</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Ballot papers accounted for</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ballot papers:</td>
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<td>Ballot papers in ballot box</td>
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<td>Nos.</td>
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<td>Unused ballot papers:</td>
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<td>Spoiled ballot papers</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tendered ballot papers</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| Total number received |        | Total number accounted for |        |

I hereby certify that the above is a correct return of all the ballot papers supplied to me.

Dated this... 19...

Place...

Presiding Officer

---

**AANHANGSEL F**

**LABEL**

Election of a member of the...

*Community Council for Ward*

Contents...

Date of poll...

*Presiding Officer*

*Electoral Officer*

---

**AANHANGSEL E**

**STEMBRIEFOPGAWE**

Verkiezing van 'n lid van die...

*Gemeenskapsraad vir Wyk*

*Stemburo*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stembluewige ontvang</th>
<th>Getal</th>
<th>Verantwoordete stembluewige</th>
<th>Getal</th>
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<tr>
<td>Stembluewige...</td>
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<td>Ongebruikte stembluewige...</td>
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<td>Bedorwe stembluewige...</td>
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<td>Aangebode stembluewige</td>
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<td>Totale getal ontvang...</td>
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</table>

Ek verklar hierby dat bostaande 'n juiste opgawe is van alle stembluewige aan my verskaf.

Gedateer op hede die... 19...

Plek...

Voorsittende beampte

---

**ETIKET**

Verkiezing van 'n lid van die...

*Gemeenskapsraad vir Wyk*

Inhoud...

Datum van stemming...

*Voorsittende beampte*

*Verkiesingsbeampte*

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.
Mulder gives Soweto Council new powers

JOHANNESBURG — The establishment of a community police and community ward were among the powers and duties transferred to the Soweto Community Council yesterday by the Minister of Social Welfare and Development, Dr Mulder.

Dr Mulder said this in a statement after discussions with council members at Jan Smuts Airport on the resolutions submitted to him by the council earlier this week.

'The Soweto Community Council would be officially known as the Soweto Council and he had decided to allow the council to be established by the West Rand Administration Board of all the powers and duties provided for in certain sections of the Community Council Act of 1972,' he said.

'In practice this would mean, the Soweto Council would be responsible for all the services and community matters, promotion of community development, beautifying and the establishment of a community ward.

'The Soweto Council would also be a legal person in its own right and will have its own treasury,' the minister said.

'Of necessity, the transfer of these powers and duties will be dependent on a progress of investigation and negotiation by the board and the Soweto Council, and also with other authorities where applicable. The practical implications and the details will be ironed out by the bodies concerned in order to make the transfer as smooth and as expedient as possible. In order not to disrupt the smooth running and administration of Soweto and with the view to the effective performance and execution of the duties and powers of the Soweto Council, the present administrative machinery of WRAB in respect of Soweto will be maintained at the request of the Soweto Council.'

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr. David Tshabalala, said: 'We are happy that after about six weeks of discussions with WRAB we have now certain civic powers. This has really gone contrary to what a large number of people have been expecting.'

'The Minister knows the statement was made that Dr Mulder has proved me right today,' he said.

SAPA
US blacks move to 'riot' for SA

BY RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — A Miriam Makeba concert at Madison Square Garden next week has been set to launch a "grass roots" black American effort in support of "liberation" in South Africa. He said a new era of aggressive black American support for South African blacks was being launched. "We have been sitting on our lazy butts doing nothing. We haven't done a thing about South Africa. That is about to change." President Carter would be challenged to show that his "bandied about concern for human rights was not 'hollow,'" Mr. Lawrence said. "We mean to start a riot in America — a plot of (or magno matu, numquam) accept.

(c) Ubi amicum suum acceptat?
Mus amicum in cavum pauperem acceptat.
Mus amicum ibi acceptat.
Mus amicum Romae (ruri) acceptat.

(d) Quis amicum suum acceptat?
Mus amicum propter amicitiam veterem acceptat.

Other questions could also be asked, e.g. Quo? Unde?

(e) Quo? Mus amicum in urbe invitatit (or ad cenam, or in cavum pauper).

(f) Unde? Mus amicum ex urbe invitatit.

Of course, one can find a number of such extensions used in one sentence, e.g. Mus amicum cotidie cum amicis ad cenam invitabat.

15. Verbs can therefore be modified by:

(a) adverbs expressing time, place, manner, etc., e.g. suaviter, numquam.
(b) phrases with prepositions, e.g. ad cenam, in cavum pauperem, cum amicis.
(c) use of cases, especially ablative to indicate time (nocte), manner (magno, audie), etc., and locative (Romae, ruri).

(The Ablative will be discussed more fully in paragraphs 33-45.

(d) Indirect object and other uses of the dative, e.g. Mus amico suo cenam dat.

Most of these phrases are in fact adverbial in function; they show when, where, how, etc., an action takes place.

16. In connection with the adverb, it must be remembered (a) that in addition to modifying verbs, adverbs can also be used to modify another adverb, or an adjective, e.g. valde calenter cucurrit - he ran very quickly; facile princeps est - he is easily the first;
London 'walks for Soweto'

By MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — A novel way to raise funds is being planned by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London. They are sponsoring group walks through the countryside around London. Proceeds from the walks will go to the African National Congress 'Freedom School' in Tanzania to which they claim, "many students have gone from Soweto to carry on their education."

The movement is planning 30 walks, and call their scheme "Walks for Soweto".

This is part of their plans for June 26, "Africa Day".

On June 16 a number of events will be held in London to commemorate the uprising in Soweto. A rally will be held at which the speakers will be Mr Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, Mr Trevor Phillips, president-elect of the British National Union of Students, and Mr Bob Hughes, a Labour MP.

A torchlight procession will then deliver a letter on British Government policy on southern Africa to the Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan. This will be followed by a 24-hour vigil outside South Africa House.
Continued from page 1

...powers...
TABLE 21. NUMBER OF AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>S.A.R. Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Langa</td>
<td>4,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town Dock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If Soweto cannot finance itself except in the most rudimentary way, how real will the powers of its Council be? If additional financing is to come from elsewhere — from the Government, perhaps via Wrab — can the Council possibly have any effective control over planning?

Specifically, we also need to know what is meant by transferring powers such as 'housing matters (and) combating of unlawful occupation of land and buildings'.

Our anxiety on this score relates to the nature of Soweto as a creation of apartheid. It is a grossly overcrowded area and the shortage of houses has certainly led to 'unlawful occupation' on a mass scale. Even more, the 'overcrowding and unlawful occupation' are accentuated by the many people who are possibly a quarter or a third of the estimated population of 1 million, 1.25 million or 1.5 million — whose passes do not comply with the law.

How will this Soweto Council be expected to cope with this situation? Is its function merely to act as a buffer between blacks and white authority, carrying all the odium attached to the administration of separate development, but powerless to bring about change?

If there is anything we have failed to understand, will Dr. Mulder please explain?
Soweto power transfer not yet complete

By STEVE KGAME

The exercise of civic powers by the Soweto Community Council is still subject to further negotiations with the Government, it was established yesterday.

The public relations officer of the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) Mr J. Bosman, said board officials and the council would soon meet to decide how the powers would be exercised.

For this reason he could not state how the council would raise finance and how the controversial community guard system would operate.

WRAB's housing director, Mr Nico Malan, said it could take at least two to three months before the transfer of power and negotiations over their implementation were completed.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, announced the transfer of certain civic powers to the Soweto Community Council earlier this week as part of the Government's response to black unrest in the township.

Mr David Thiebahali, chairman of the council, which was elected on an average 8%, poll earlier this year, has welcomed the new powers, but Dr Nthato Molana, chairman of the Committee of 10, which boycotted the elections and demanded full municipal status for the township, has said he would "wait and see" before deciding whether or not the powers were meaningful.

The powers transferred this week include housing matters, combating unlawful occupation of land and buildings, allotment and administration of sites for churches, schools and trade, approval of building plans, promotion of moral and social welfare, community development, beautifying the area and establishing a community guard force.

Mr Edward Manyosi, who represents the Zola area in the Soweto Community Council, gave an assurance that the community guard system would not be the Mlango tribal system of justice in disguise.

The establishment of nine more community councils — mainly on the eastern Transvaal highveld — was declared in yesterday's Government Gazette. This brings to 93 the number of community councils in South Africa.

daar is voordering
REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS
IN THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION AREA
OF THE CENTRAL/TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATION BOARD

1. WILLIAM LAURISCHER VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural
Relations and Development, hereby makes on behalf of the
Minister of Plural Relations and Development under
the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) of the Community
Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), the regulations con-
tained in the Schedule hereeto and declare that the said
regulations shall apply to any community council referred to
in section 2 (1) (a) of the said Act in the Bantu Affairs
administration area of the Central Transvaal Bantu Affairs
Administration Board referred to in section 2 (1) (a) of the

W. L. VOSLOO,
Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A2/14/P54/1)

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—
"agent" means an agent appointed under regulation 23;
"Bantu Affairs Commissioner" means the person appointed
Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2 (2) of the Bantu
Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);
"Board" means the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for
Central Transvaal established by section 2 (1) of the Bantu
Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with
Government Notice 857 of 1973;
"Chief Director" means the Chief Director of the Board;
"committee" means any committee of the Community Council
appointed under section 5 (1) (k) of the Act;
"Community Council" means the Community Council
established under section 2 (1) of the Act and "Council" has
a corresponding meaning;
"Corrupt practice" means any of the offences of treachery,
undue influence, bribery and perjury;
"electoral officer" means an electoral officer referred to in
regulation 15 and includes an assistant electoral officer;
"identity document" means a reference book referred to in
the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Docu-
ments) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), and a passport, permit,
document of identity or other travel document referred to in
the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act,
1972 (Act 59 of 1972);
"illegal practice" means any of the offences created by
regulations 58, 59 and 60;
"member" means a member of the Community Council;
"regarded occupier" means a person above the age of 18
years to whom a site, residential, hostel or lodger's permit or
certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the
Regulations governing the Central and Supervision of an
Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters con-
tained in the Schedule to the Government Notice R.1036 of 1968,
or whose name appears on such document, and a person
above the age of 18 years to whom the township manager has
issued a permit permitting him to occupy any approved
dwelling on any church, school or institutional site, or whose
name appears on such permit;
the Act means the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act
125 of 1977);
CHAPTER 1

DEFINITION

Definilion of wards

2. (1) The Board shall divide the area for which the Community Council has been established into wards

(2) Such division shall be made within one month after the date of publication of these Regulations, and thereafter at intervals of not less than three years and not more than five years, commencing from the last division of wards

(3) Details of such division shall be made available for inspection at the office of the township manager

CHAPTER 2

VOTERS AND VOTERS' LISTS

Qualification of voters

3. Only persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa or any territory which previously formed part of the Republic and who are registered occupiers within the area for which the Community Council has been established and whose names appear on the voters' list, shall be qualified to vote at any election of members of the Community Council

Voters' list

4. (1) Within two months of the division of wards under regulation 2, the electoral officer shall prepare for each ward a list of persons who are entitled to vote

(2) The lists prepared after any such division of wards shall come into operation immediately after they have been so prepared by the electoral officer

(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the division of wards, the former voters' lists shall continue to be valid, but thereafter the lists prepared after such division shall be the voters' lists for the respective wards

(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any division of wards shall be:

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are entitled to have their names inserted therein, and

(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the names of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuance of registration as a voter

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein:

(a) a serial number;
(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;
(c) his residential address; and
(d) his identity document number;

in order of house numbers and, in the case of persons resident in hostels, all surnames shall be in alphabetical order

CHAPTER 1

KIESERS EN KIESELSYTE

Kwalifikasie van kiezers

3. Alleen Volksrepubliek van Suid-Afrika of in geweld wat woonhuise deel van die Republiek uitmaak het en wat geregistreerde bewoners is, is die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapraad ingestel is en wat se naam op die kiezerslys verskyn, kwalifiseer om in werving van lede van die Gemeenskapraad te stem

Kieserslyste

4. (1) Binne twee maande na die afbakening van wyke, moet die verkiezingsbeambte 'n lys van persone wat kwalifiseer om te stem, vrye wyk oppak

(2) Die llys wat na sodanige afbakening van wyke toegeken is, is 'n wyk teen werklikheid oorspronklik, maar almal dié genoemde in 'n ander stadsraad se afbakening, moet in die kieserslyste se naamslyste verskyn

(3) Die nodige kieserslyste bly van krag totdien die kieserslyste wat na die afbakening van wyke toegelaat is, te werk en dié se naam na sodanige afbakening toegelaat is, moet in die kieserslyste se naamslyste verskyn

(4) Die kieserslyste wat na 'n afbakening van wyke vir die verskilende wyk toegeken is, moet:

(a) aangevul deur die opname daarvan van die naam van kiezers wat se naam nie verskyn nie en wat die verkiezingsbeambte daarvan oorweg dat hulle kwalifiseer vir die opname van hul naam daarvan; en

(b) verdiepe aangepas deur die skakeling daarvan van die naam van kiezers wat oordeel is of nie langer bevind, en om dan as 'n kiezer geregtigd te wees nie

Kiezerslyste waarin kiezersnaam ingekry word moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam moet verskyn in 'n kiezerslyste vir 'n besondere wyk ten einde hy in die uitval van sodanige wyk woon op die datum waarop sy naam aldaar in die kiezerslyste ingekry word

Besondere wydte wat op 'n kiezerslyste aangegee moet word

6. Op 'n kiezerslyste moet ten minste van iedere persoon se naam daarop opgenem is, aangegee word:

(a) sy volgnommer;
(b) sy naam en middelnaam daaraan sy voornaam;
(c) sy woonadres; en
(d) sy identiteitsdokumentnommer,

in volgorde van huisnaamme, in die geval van persone woonag-
lig in plekke, moet al dié van afhanklike volgorde wees.
Permanent change in the place of residence of a voter

7. (1) Whenever there has been a permanent change in the place of residence of a voter, he shall forthwith notify the electoral officer of the change.

(2) On receipt of any such notification the electoral officer shall amend the voters’ list or lists as circumstances may require.

List of insertions

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare in respect of each ward, a list of insertions, namely, in the townships in which insertion to a list is not in respect of a voters’ list, showing the names inserted in terms of regulations 4 (a) and 7 (2) in the voters’ list for the ward in question during the immediately preceding month.

Amendment of voters’ list by electoral officer

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), the electoral officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the relative facts, amend the subregulation (1), shall by

(a) correcting any mistake, supplying any omission or recording any change in the particulars of the registration of any person.

(b) after ascertaining by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7 that a person has ceased to be permanently resident in the ward in which he is registered as a voter, transferring his name in the list in respect of the ward to which he has moved, in the case of a person who has left the area for which the Community Council has been established, removing his name from the list.

(c) removing the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for continuation of registration as a voter.

(d) removing any superfluous entry where the name of any person appears more than once in the same voters’ list or in voters’ lists for more than one ward.

(2) Before removing the name of any person from the voters’ list, or adding it thereto, the electoral officer shall, by such means as are practicable, satisfy himself that the name refers to the person concerned.

(3) The electoral officer shall cause a copy of a list containing the names of persons with no longer quality for continuation of registration as voters and whose names were removed from the voters’ list during any month, to be displayed on the notice board at the townships manager’s office for a period of at least 30 days commencing not later than the twentieth day of the next ensuing month.

When voters’ lists to be printed

10. (1) The voters’ list as prepared and supplemented and further adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be printed, subject to the provisions of subregulations (2), no later than the month before an election referred to in regulation 19, and at such other times as the electoral officer considers necessary.

(2) The voters’ list printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1) shall be the voters’ lists for the wards in question as supplanted and further adjusted from time to time up to and including the last day of the month preceding the month in which the notice referred to in regulation 19 is issued.

(3) A voters’ list printed for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1) shall not be amended and shall prior to such election be made available for inspection for a period of at least fourteen days at the office of the townships manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated.

Voters’ lists not invalidated by reason of errors

11. If through accident, inadvertence or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters’ list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters’ list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4

QUALIFICATIONS

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3 (5), no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he--
Chapter 1
Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—
   "Agent" means an agent appointed under regulation 23;
   "Bantu Affairs Commissioner" means the person appointed
   Bantu Affairs Commissioner under section 2(2) of the Bantu
   Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927);
   "Board" means the Diamond Fields Bantu Affairs Adminis-
   tration Board established by section 2(1) of the Bantu
   Affairs Administration Act, 1974 (Act 45 of 1974), read
   with Government Notice 1001 of 1974;
   "Chief Director" means the Chief Director of the Board;
   "committee" means any committee of the Community
   Council appointed under section 5(1)(d) of the Act;
   "Community Council" means the Community Council
   established under section 2(1) of the Act and "Council"
   has a corresponding meaning;
   "corporate practice" means any of the offences of treating,
   trapping, killing or injuring any animal;
   "electoral officer" means the electoral officer referred to in
   regulation 15 and includes an assessor electoral officer;
   "identity document" means a reference book referred to in
   the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Docu-
   ments) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), and a passport, permit,
   document of identity or other travel documentation referred to in
   the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act,
   1972 (Act 59 of 1972);
   "illegal practice" means any of the offences created by
   regulations 58, 59 and 60;
   "member" means a member of the Community Council;
   "registered occupier" means a person in whom a site,
   residential, instedt or lodger's permit or certificate of occupa-
   tion has been issued in terms of the Regulations promulgating
   the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential
   Area and Relevant Matters contained in the Schedule to
   Government Notice R.1056 of 1969, the wife of any person
   to whom such a site, residential, instedt or lodger's permit or
   certificate of occupation has been issued if her name appears
   on the permit or certificate and any person to whom the
   township manager has issued a permit permitting him to
   occupy any approved dwelling on any church, school or
   institutional site and the wife of such person if her name
   appears on such permit. Provided that a person who qualifies
   to be in the material area in terms of section 10(1)(d) of
   the principal Act, shall not be regarded as a registered
   occupier;
   "Secretary of the Community Council" means the person
   appointed or employed as such by the Community Council
   under section 5(1)(e) of the Act;
   "the Act" means the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act
   125 of 1977);
   "the principal Act" means the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consoli-
   dation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);
   "township manager" means any officer appointed in terms
   of section 22 of the principal Act and licensed under Govern-
   ment Notice 355 of 1938 to manage the urban residential
   area for which the Community Council has been established
   and includes the duly appointed and licensed deputy and assistant
   of such officer;
   "voter" means any person who is qualified to vote at any
   election of elected members of the Community Council in
   terms of regulation 1 and whose name appears on any voter's
   list referred to in regulation 4.

Chapter 2
Delimitation

2. (1) The Board shall divide the area for which the Community
   Council has been established into wards.
   (2) Such division shall be made within one month of the date of
     publication of these Regulations and thereafter at intervals of not
     less than five years and not more than ten years, commencing from the
     last delimitation of wards.
   (3) Details of such division shall be made available for inspection
     at the office of the township manager.

Bylaw

Hoofstuk 1
Woongebiedsbeperking

1. In hierdie Regulaties, teny die samehank anders blyk, beteken—
   "Agent" 'n agent aangestel onder regulasie 23;
   "Bantu Administratiekommissaris" die persoon aangestel as Bantu-
   administratiewis omkeringsmandator, kettings regs. 2(2) van die
   Bantu-Bestuur en Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927);
   "Bloufaam" die Bantoe (Stadsgebiede) Kooperatiewefond, 1935 (Wet 25 van 1935);
   "die Hoofwet" die Wet van Gemeenskapsraad, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);
   "dorpbestuurder" enkele beampte aangewys kettings regs. 23 van
   die Hoofwet en gemeentesecretaris kettings goederen- en
   konvooi- en kooperatiewe wet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945);
   "die Wet" die wet van Gemeenskapsraad, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977).

Hoofstuk 2
Afgering

1. (1) Die Raad verdeel die gebied waarvoor die Gemeens-
   kapsedelinge instel is in wye.
   (2) Soorliglike verdeling word binne een maand na die datum van
     publicering van hierdie Regulaties gedoen en daarna met samevloei-
     peibus van minstens vyf jaar en hoogstens een jaar, gereks van die jyders-
     aghring van wye.
   (3) Beoordelingsbehendige word vir inspeksie by die kantoor van die
dorpbestuurder beskikbaar gestel.
CHAPTER 3

Voters and Voters' Lists

Qualification of voters

3. Only persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa or any territory which previously formed part of the Republic and who are registered voters within the area for which the Community Council has been established, and whose names appear on the voters' list, shall be qualified to vote at any election of elected members of the Community Council.

Voters' lists

4. (1) Within two months of the demarcation of wards under regulation 2, the electoral officer shall prepare or cause to be prepared for each ward a list of persons who are entitled to vote.
(2) The lists prepared after any such demarcation of wards shall come into operation immediately after they have been so prepared.
(3) Until the coming into operation of the voters' lists prepared after the demarcation of wards, the current voters' lists shall continue to be the voters' lists for the respective wards.
(4) The voters' lists prepared for the various wards after any demarcation of wards shall be-

(a) supplemented by the insertion therein of the names of voters whose names do not appear therein and who have satisfied the electoral officer that they are entitled to have their names inserted therein;
(b) further adjusted by the deletion of the name of any person who is dead or no longer qualifies for inclusion in terms of regulation 7.5.

Voters' list in which voter's name is to be entered

5. No person's name shall be entered in a voters' list for any particular ward unless he actually resides in such ward on the date on which his name is so entered in the voters' list.

Particulars to be shown in voters' list

6. A voters' list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

(a) a serial number;
(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;
(c) his residential address; and
(d) his identity document number.

Permanent change in the place of residence of voter

7. (1) Whenever there has been a permanent change in the place of residence of a voter, he shall forthwith notify the electoral officer of such change.
(2) On receipt of any such notification the electoral officer shall amend or cause the voters' list or lists to be amended as circumstances may require.

List of insertions

8. On the first day of every month the electoral officer shall prepare or cause to be prepared in respect of each ward, a list of insertions, mutatis mutandis in the form prescribed in regulation 6 in respect of a voters' list, showing the names inserted in terms of regulations 4(4) and 7(2) in the voters' list for the ward in question during the immediately preceding month.

Amendment of voters' list by electoral officer

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3), the electoral officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the relative facts, amend or cause the voters' list for any ward to be amended by—

(a) correcting any mistake, supplying any omission or recording any change in the particulars of the registration of any person.
(b) after ascertaining by virtue of the provisions of regulation 7 that a person has ceased to be permanently resident in the ward in which he is registered as a voter, transferring his name to the list in respect of the ward in which he has moved, or, in the case of a person who has left the area for which the Community Council has been established, removing his name from the list.

HOOFSTUK 3

Kiesers en Kiezerslys

Kwalifikasie van kiezers

3. Alle Xhosa burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of 'n gebied wat voorheen deel van die Republiek uitgemaak het en wat geregistreerd was in die gebied waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is en wie se naam op die kiezerslys verskyn, kwalifikasie om by 'n verkiezing van gekozen lede van die Gemeenskapsraad te stem.

Kiezerslys

4. (1) Eers toe twee maande na die afgelope verkiezing van wyke kragte regulaat 2 moet die verkiezingsemissie 'n lys van persone wat geregistreerd is om te stem, vir elke wyk opgestel of laat opgestel word.
(2) Die lys wat na sodanige afgelope verkiezing van wyke opgestel is, moet in werklikheid onmiddellik nadat dit aldus opgestel is, en sodanige afgelope verkiezing van wyke opgestel word, en daarna is die lys wat na die afgelope verkiezing van wyke opgestel is, die kiezerslys vir die onderste wyke.
(3) Die kiezerslys wat na die afgelope verkiezing van wyke vir die verskillende wyke opgestel is, word-

(a) aangewend deur die opname daarvan van die naam van kiezers wie se naams nie daarin verskyn nie en wat die verkiezingsemissie daarvan oortuig dat hulle kwalifikasie vir die opname van hul name daarvan vill; en
(b) verder aangeglo deur die skraping daarvan van die name van kiezers wat oorlede is of wat nie bui hul veroudering is en om as 'n kieser geregistreer te wees nie.

Kieserslys waarin kiesernaam ingeskryf moet word

5. Geen persoon se naam word in 'n kiezerslys vir 'n besonder wyk ingeskryf nie, maar by inkaarte in sodanige wyk soos het die datum waarop sy naam aangebroken in die kiezerslys ingeskryf word.

Bestuurders van 'n kiezerslys aangeglo moet word

6. Op 'n kiezerslys moet teen aanvraag van iedere persoon wie se naam daarop opgeneem is, aangeglo word—

(a) 'n volksheer;
(b) sy woonoord, en
(c) sy identiteitsdokumentenummer.

Permanente verandering in verblyfplek van kiezer

7. (1) Wanneer daar 'n permanente verandering plaasvind in die verblyfplek van 'n kiezer, stel hy onverwyd die verkiezingsemissie in kennis van die verandering.
(2) By ontvange van so 'n kennisgewing, wysig hy of laat wysig die verkiezingsemissie die kiezerslys van 'n wyk, na geling van die wettelikheidsprocedure.

Lys van opnames

8. Die verkiezingsemissie stel of laat op die eerste dag van elke maand ten opsigte van elke wyk 'n lys opgestel van opnames, mutatis mutandis in die vorm van regulasies 4(4) en 7(2) van die kiezerslys, van die betrefsk wyk opgeneem is.

Wysiging van kiezerslys deur verkiezingsemissie

9. (1) Behoort die betooning van regulasies 4(4) en 3(4), wysig of laat die verkiezingsemissie, indien hy oortuig is ten opsigte van die feite wat die sake is, die kiezerslys ten wyk wysig deur—

(a) 'n fout in die kiezerslys van 'n wyk wysig deur—

(b) na verwijdering van die regel van regulasie 7 dat hulle naam jou opgeneem word in die wyk waarin hy of sy woonoord, deur afstrepping van die wyk wat toe is aan die woonoord van sy wyk, in die geval van 'n persoon, of die naam waarvoor die Gemeenskapsraad ingestel is verander het, die naam van die lys te verwysel;
10. (1) The voters’ lists as compiled and supplemented and further adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be prepared, subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), not later than one month before an election referred to in regulation 19, and at such other times as the electoral officer considers necessary.

(2) The voters’ lists prepared for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1) shall be the voters’ lists for the wards in question as supplemented and further adjusted from time to time up to and including the list day of the month preceding the month in which the notice referred to in regulation 19 is issued.

(3) A voters’ list prepared for the purposes of an election referred to in subregulation (1), shall not be amended and shall prior to such election be made available for inspection for a period of at least fourteen days at the office of the town manager within whose area of jurisdiction the ward is situated.

11. If, through accident, inaccuracy or oversight, anything required by law to be done in the preparation of any voters’ list is erroneously done or omitted to be done, the voters’ list shall not be invalidated thereby and the electoral officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as are necessary to rectify the error or omission.

CHAPTER 4
QUALIFICATIONS

12. Subject to the provisions of section 3(5) of the Act, no person shall be qualified to be or remain a member of the Community Council if he—

(a) is not a registered occupier in the area for which the Community Council has been established;

(b) is not a voter;

(c) is in arrears for more than two months with any charges, fees or other dues payable by him to the Board or the Community Council on the day when nominations of candidates for the election of members of the Community Council close;

(d) has, within the period of three years immediately preceding the date of his nomination for election, been convicted of any offence in respect of which he has been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period of more than six months;

(e) is being detained as mentally disordered or defective under the Mental Disorders Act, 1916 (Act 38 of 1916) or the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973);

(f) is an employee of the Community Council;

(g) is prohibited in terms of section 2(4) of the Ririong Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), from attending gatherings, and particulars of the notice addressed to him under the said section 2(4) have been published in the Government Gazette in terms of section 2(3) of the said Act;

(h) is prohibited in terms of sections 5(1)(c) or section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), from attending gatherings;

(i) is a person whose name appears on a list compiled in terms of the provisions of section 4(10) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 110 of 1950), and published in the Government Gazette in terms of section 8(4) of the said Act.
Mourn riots, blacks told

Staff Reporter

The Southern African Committee yesterday called for a period of mourning, starting from today, to commemorate the June 1978 riots.

The call came from the Chairman of the interim committee of the SAC, the Rev. Mshikane Tema. The interim committee was elected when the executive of the SAC was detained.

At this time of the year, we would like people to abstain from drinking and merry-making. They will also be urged to dress in black until the period of mourning is over, Mr. Tema said.

The main service will be held at the Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, on June 17. We call on all people to attend this service, he said.

Mr. Tema said that this was a period of national mourning, the SAC would dissociate itself from violence.

Mr. Tema said a full programme for the main service at Regina Mundi would be available later in the week, and added: "We do not expect violence from the black community or from any other quarter."

The Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, General David Kriel, said the commemoration services would not be disturbed by police, as long as people stayed in church.
Eleven people died violently in Soweto on Saturday and Sunday. Six people have been arrested in connection with the killings.

There were also 32 cases of robberies and muggings reported to the police last weekend.

Colonel Tony Visser, head of the Soweto CID, said today a hall was burned in Dobsonville township on Saturday. He said the fire was apparently started by children who burned wood near the door. No suspect is suspected.
Top township jobs open to blacks

There is no bar to blacks getting the most senior administrative posts in urban townships, the chief director of the Vaal Triangle Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said today.

He was commenting on advertisements placed by the board for five administrative control officers. The advertisements specify "administrative duties of an advanced nature."

Mr Knoetze said it was hoped that the officers would in time become assistant township managers. "After this, depending on how they shape up, they could be considered for more senior posts," he said.

The posts are being widely advertised because the best possible applicants are wanted. People from all areas may apply, although applicants from the Vaal Triangle area will be granted "preference — all things being equal."

The officers will have to pass the same tests as whites if they want to progress.

Other than this, said Mr Knoetze, there were no bars to the most senior posts in township administration.

The salary scale for the advertised posts range from R3,500 to R6,000 a year.

Qualifications needed are a matric or equivalent, plus four subjects of an appropriate degree or diploma in development administration, applied anthropology, law or administration, or a comparable qualification at a recognized South African university.
Parliament

Suzman: low polls sublime to ridiculous

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday pointed to the example of the Soweto Community Council elections when she challenged a Nationalist claim that "ridiculously low" vote totals for some white election candidates made a mockery of democracy.

Speaking during the Third Reading Debate on the Electoral Laws Amendment Bill in Parliament, Mr Jood Henning (NP, Vanderbijlpark), said the low totals polled by some candidates made a mockery of democracy and wasted the time of the electorate.

Mrs Suzman (NP, Houghton) asked why, in that case, did Mr Henning and other Nationalists reject her claim that Soweto's Community Council was unrepresentative because only about 55% of the vote was actually polled in its recent election.

She also rejected a claim by Mr Henning that the NC had given women the vote because of its concern for democracy. The vote had been extended to women in order to reduce the value of the black vote, she said.

The Bill would extend the NP's overlordship over its domain," said Mr Dave Dalling (NP, Sandton). It sacrificed principle for expediency. "It achieves the end of discouraging new parties and making the founding of new parties difficult, and limits threats to vested interests," he said.

The Bill's provision that independent candidates and new parties not represented in Parliament or on provincial councils would have to obtain the signatures of 300 supporters to qualify for nomination was clearly intended to restrict the activities of the HNP and other "nuisance groups."

Mr Henning said he found it strange that while the Government had frowned on what it termed "extra-parliamentary political activities," it sought with this provision to curtail the activities of groups and individuals trying to enter Parliament to express their views.

The FNP also strongly opposed the ban on opinion polls during elections. It was pure conjecture that polls had a "bandwagon" effect on voters, he said.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said he was convinced the Bill contained many practical measures that would simplify future elections.

People running opinion polls probably did good work but forecasts could affect voters at a critical time during an election.

Though the FNP was upset about the provision, the pollsters were not, he said. — Sapa.
Bomb hoax stops cathedral prayer

Staff Reporters

Police interrupted a 72-hour "June 16" vigil of prayer and fasting at St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral in Johannesburg on Sunday night, saying they had received an anonymous bomb threat by telephone.

"The cathedral was cleared for a short while but no bomb was found," a cathedral spokesman said yesterday.

Services are being held at the cathedral every three hours and Bishop Manas Buthelezi, of the Lutheran Central Diocese, will speak at lunchtime today.

Memorial services will also be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Kwa-Thema, Springs, on Friday and Saturday.

A spokesman for the Kwa-Thema Students' Representative Council, Paul Mbatha, yesterday urged people to dress in black.

Paul, of Thakota High School, said students had asked traders in the area to close their businesses during the services.

"We would also like those who will not be able to attend the services because of work to bear in mind the great historical significance of this day," he said.
Empty stands for June dead

By JON SWIFT

There will be no soccer at national level in South Africa this weekend.

The Soweto Student's League and the 'Soweto Action Committee have called for the cancellation of all fixtures on the June 16 anniversary of the unrest in the townships in 1976 — and have declared Saturday and Sunday "closed".

Both the National and the South African Soccer Federation had bowed to earlier requests to cancel all games on Friday.

"We judged last year," said the Federation's Secretary General, "and we will do so again this year."

An NPSL spokesman said Friday's game against the ANC team had been called off because of "the wishes of the people."

Both leagues had agreed to a minute's silence before the games and said players could wear black armbands if they wished, but the SSL and SAC requested that Saturday and Sunday games — all in the NPSL and seven under the Federation banner — also be called off.

A spokesman for the NPSL said: "As in the absence of the NPSL chairman, Matt Mphahlele who is out of the country on business, it is difficult to take any immediate steps without discussing the matter with the management committee."

Mr Abahlali Mkhize, who heads his league, said: "I have not heard of the latest demands, and then became unavailable."

With the call for the closing of the townships and the blackout of all entertainment in Soweto over the weekend, there can be no doubt that soccer pitches will be fallow this weekend.

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spud = at, near:

spud am = at my house

spud insulum Andrum = near the island of Andros

spud Ciceronem = in Cicero's works

spud Helvetios = among the Helvetians.

circa = around, about:

circa tertia hores = about the third hour

circa forum = round the forum

circa quingentos Romanorum = about 500 of the Romans

circiter = about (but only of time and numbers)

circiter meridiem = about noon.

circum = around:

terra circam asem se convertit: the earth turns on its axis

contra = against:

contra hostas = against the enemy

contra bonos moras = against good morals

extra = outside:

extra Portam Collinam = outside the Colline gate

extra ordinem = out of course (i.e. in an extraordinary manner).

infra = below, beneath:

infra dignitatem = beneath one's dignity
Question 2 cols. 958 & 959.

[Handwritten notes and diagrams]
Hail Motlana!

In your main editorial (RDM, June 2) you disagreed with the leader of Soviet’s Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana’s suggestion that “our new constitution should guarantee “a person’s rights as an individual… but not as a member of a racial minority.”

You argued that “there is a tendency for governments to be hostile to minority groups” and that therefore they do need group protection.

With great respect you should rather have hailed Motlana’s call as the lone voice of reason on the subject of our present problem of how to avoid the oppression of some by others.

Essentially your difference with Motlana concerns the most basic issue of our time, namely collectivism versus individualism, institutionalised coercion versus liberty, or power versus laissez faire.

A minority group is nothing other than a collection of individuals. How can one violate a group’s rights without violating individual rights? Surely the protection of each individual’s freedom leaves nothing more to be protected.

The problem is that too few people understand what freedom is. If you give governments the power to “collectivise” individuals, you forego freedom and grant them the power to discriminate against, or in-favour of, whoever they please.

No sir, we’ve already suffered enough under successive governments “protecting minority rights”.

You say “minority groups DO need the protection of the law against powerful governments”. As I have pointed out, if all individuals were protected from the government by the law minority groups and majority groups would automatically be protected. However to talk about the law protecting people from a powerful government is a contradiction in terms.

Why assume that governments must be powerful? Indeed the only hope for freedom is to have governments which do not have the power to curtail freedom, in other words to have a limited government; limited to protecting individuals from the initiation of force or fraud by others. This is what I understand Motlana to be saying.

"I.M. LOUW, Johannesburg"
Inside Mail

The two years

Two years ago, this week, Soweto erupted. Patrick Laurence reports on the significant political shifts and changes which have occurred within the black community since the riots.

Flashback to the Goch Street warehouse attack – a sign of a new situation.

since June '76

In perspective, June 16, 1976, assumed the significance of a political watershed, separating the hopeful outward rush of detente from the desperate exodus of black youth.

In the short time since the fateful clash between students and police in Soweto's streets, significant political shifts have occurred within the black community. Perhaps the most important development has been the formation of the United Democratic Front (UDF) to take a political role within South Africa.

Linked to the renewed activities of ANC saboteurs and insurgents is the exodus of black youth from South Africa’s townships to armed camps across the borders.

The most dramatic manifestation of the new situation came a year ago when two returning black youths attacked a warehouse in Goch Street, Johannesburg. Two men were killed in the attack.

Both blacks were former high school students who had undergone military training with the ANC. One, Solomon Mahlangu, was sentenced to death. The second, Moses Mabhida, was found unfit to stand trial, following brain injuries during the struggle at the warehouse.

As a revolutionary movement the ANC functions in secrecy and it is difficult to estimate its strength within South Africa or even its potential to send infiltrators in significant numbers into the townships. But there are a number of clues.

In a recent interview with the "Mail," Brigadier C F
...Security Police Chief put the number of black South Africans in armed camps abroad at 4,000. Of these, about three-quarters were under the ANC. The remainder were estimated to be in camps run by the rival Pan-Africanist Congress. Judging from Security Police successes in intercepting infiltrators and the reaction of Mohlang and Motlong under pressure, the quality of training is poor. But against that is the warning of Mr. J. Kruger, Minister of Police: "They are trained terrorists and not children with toys. They are people who can fight."

There are, however, further measures of the extent of ANC and, to a lesser extent, PAC subversion since June 76, including the spate of security law trials. The trials have almost become commonplace and their extent is not widely realised.

According to records compiled from newspaper cuttings by the Institute of Race Relations, there have been 189 trials under security laws since the unrest of June 76. Last year there were 98 trials. The most recent statement by Mr. Kruger put the current number of "terrorist cases" at 39.

Not all of these cases have involved the ANC or even trained saboteurs who have come into the border. Many involve home-grown revolutionaries who have no formal military training. But cardinals to some of them have been charges linking the accused to the ANC and, less frequently, to the PAC. The Pretoria ANC trial (in which six of the 12 accused were found guilty) and the Bethal PAC trial (which is proceeding) are of obvious importance.

Of crucial potential import is the finding of the German-based Arnold-Bergstrasserstiftung, which pointed to preference for the ANC leadership by more than one in five urban blacks. The preferential rating of Nelson Mandela, who symbolises the ANC for many black South Africans, was just under one in five.

Even allowing for errors by the researchers, that remains, in Professor David Welsh's words, a "quite extraordinary" result, bearing in mind that neither the ANC nor Mandela is free to mobilise support openly. The heavy penalties for associating with the ANC add to the finding's significance.

A second significant development is the decline of the homeland leaders. It is difficult to prove but even before June 76 the tide seemed to be turning against homeland leaders. More and more they were seen by blacks, particularly the urban youth, as men who were bought by "the system" rather than men who were fighting it from within.

The decision of Paramout Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, to opt for independence in spite of warfare noises about refusing to do so while his demands were fulfilled, was almost certainly a factor in the process.

A similar decision by Chief Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, in November of 1975, reinforced the sense of betrayal, which militant blacks were voicing.

In November 1974, a Markhov survey of homelands found a surprisingly high degree of acceptance for the homeland idea, as Prof. Henry Lever, of the University of the Witwatersrand, points out in his forthcoming book, "South African Society." To quote from Prof. Lever's summary:

"The critics (of homelands) were found mostly in the more urban areas, amongst males and amongst the better educated. But in whatever categories, approval of the institution exceeded disapproval.

Thus, even amongst persons of higher education, the majority approved of the homeland idea."

Compare the Markhov finding with the rating scored by Paramount Chief Matanzima and Chief Mangope in the German survey, 3.6 and 2.7% respectively — results which do not even reflect solid backing from the ethnic groups they nominally represent.

The one important exception to the decline in homeland leaders' popularity is, of course, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu and president of Inkatha.

The German survey showed that Chief Buthelezi was preferred by nearly 44% of urban blacks, a rating which was twice as high as that of his nearest rival, Mandela with 18.6%. More than four in every 10 blacks who preferred Chief Buthelezi were not Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi's rating makes him a national rather than a homeland leader and, at the same time, reflects his success in shrugging off the label "homeland leaders," except among his radical critics in the black consciousness movement.

It is only Chief Buthelezi's popularity which gives homeland leaders collectively the relatively high rating of just over 15%. Without it, they would be completely overshadowed by the imprisoned or exiled ANC leadership.

Linked to the decline in homeland leader popularity is an unhappy prognosis for the newly-elected members of the officially-approved institutions, a feature which had been prominent since June 76 as the collapse of the old Urban Bantu Council demonstrates.

But the declining popularity of homeland leaders should not detract from the importance of two post-June 76 events: the independence of Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

The exclusion of these territories from South Africa remains important, however. Their leaders' views. Prime-Minister Matanzima and President Mangope, National Assemblies with huge majorities are both have armed forces at their disposal in the form of their infant armies and police forces.

Transkei and Bophuthatswana enjoy a special leverage with the South African Government in that both are the products of South Africa's policy of separate development. Their leaders cannot be ignored and their criticisms of South Africa cannot be silenced.

Significantly both have talked recently of the ultimate aim of federation or confederation in South Africa, with Chief Matanzima even asserting that his failure to get Transkei and Griqualand East means that he must dedicate himself to majority rule in South Africa.

Since the overwhelming movement in popular black opinion since June 76 has been away from creation of separate homelands towards a unified South Africa, by reviving the federal idea, however, cautiously and with whatever motive, Prime Minister Matanzima and President Mangope would seem to be responding to a popular...
ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR THE URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF MEADOWLANDS/DIEPKLOOF AND DOBSONVILLE

(1) a community council for the following urban residential areas:

Dobsonville defined in Government Notice 1551 of 24 October 1958;

(2) a community council for the following urban residential areas:

Meadowlands defined in Government Notice 1496 of 27 September 1957;
Meadowlands East defined in Government Notice 2603 of 24 December 1954;
Meadowlands West defined in Government Notice 1875 of 6 December 1954;
Meadowlands West Extension defined in Government Notice 1203 of 11 August 1967;
Meadowlands Hostel defined in Government Notice 860 of 12 June 1957;
Diepkloof defined in Government Notice 1573 of 16 October 1964 and Government Notice 1797 of 9 September 1977;
Diepkloof Hostel defined in Government Notice 541 of 3 April 1970.

C. P. MULDER, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.
Soweto calm—some stay away

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Calm reigned in Soweto today, the second anniversary of the start of the Soweto riots — but few people in the townships stayed away from work.

Traffic in Soweto, a traffic policeman estimated, was normal. Morning traffic flow out of the townships was only about 60 percent of normal. Bus operators also reported a noticeable drop in the number of passengers being carried out of the townships today, and fewer taxis appeared on the streets.

However, a random survey of employers in the Johannesburg area showed that attendances were virtually normal.

There have been calls for a general day of rest away from work by blacks today. Although there have been requests to employers, there is no talk of blacks employees to attend memorial services planned.

PAMPHLETS

Red booklets were however, still being handed out at entrances to townships of Soweto, Jabulane and Diepsloot.

Indian shops in Wynberg next to Alexandra Township remained closed today.

All 300 shops in Johannesburg's Oriental Plaza were to be closed today between noon and 2 pm to mark the anniversary.

ON ALERT

Security forces and police were on alert throughout the day.

The meetings, organised by the Medical School Students' Representative Council, was attended by more than 300 students. The university authorities had granted the students the day off.

Mr Salim Rassmane, an executive member of the MRU, told the meeting that blacks should not react emotionally to the Soweto uprisings but should evaluate the situation for the future.
Jesse Joffe was buried at the Regina Mundi Cathedral yesterday. Here are students re-enacting the first shelling of the unrests when 13-year old Hector Pieterson was killed.

Police tried to passenr s at a road block in Soweto yesterday.

Picture: PETER MAGOGANE
Mr. Howard Tucker, the American Bisexual Association Corporation, is told to leave the Cathedral. He was mistaken, said the situation policeman, until Dr. Motlana in robes. Saved the situation, until Dr.

‘The twilight of freedom is upon us’

By JON QWELEANE

THE twilight of freedom is upon us, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 65, said yesterday.

Dr Motlana — welcomed by thousands of people when he arrived at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto — was speaking at a service to commemorate the second anniversary of the June 16, Soweto riots.

Time was when we thought the hopeless deaths in the streets and in prisons had brought a sense of remorse among those who rule over us. ‘We remember the many promises made while the ‘dawn’ spared blood and we called them “national elections” and Azania went up in smoke. We thought that, this time, the promises were real.

We thought the masses from South Africa’s trends in the West would pronounce them that they should change their racial ways,” Dr Motlana said.

And when the shamed for change came from the Afrikaners themselves “we were convinced that this was for real”. ‘But it appears that, to make sure that June 16, 1976 never returns, the Security Police now exhibit the mailed fist” he said.

“When we expected that these cruelties and unnecessarily detained throughout the land might be reduced, the prison population is continuing to increase by leaps and bounds.

The sentences handed down by the courts are becoming more harsh; to throw a stone or break a window has now become punishable by a five-year jail sentence; boys under the age of 16 are being sent to the dreaded Robben Island,” Dr Motlana said.

When he heard The Voice newspaper had been banned, he suddenly felt struck by the fact that South Africa was indeed entering the Dark Ages.

‘The twilight of freedom is upon us. It is clear that the causes of the National Party had decided to throw caution to the winds and to defy world opinion,” Dr Motlana said.

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said it was the yearning of every black man in the country to be given his freedom.

“Even in the middle of the night if you asked a black man what he wanted, he would droolingly reply ‘freedom’. He would say he wanted to be liberated and recognized for what he is,” Bishop Tutu said.

He had no doubt at all that blacks were going to be free because the whites knew that the system they had been preserving was immoral, evil and oppressive.

“If they think I am lying, let them change places with us for only two days,” he said.
Show of strength

Before the service started, newsmen were told to identify themselves as they entered. Reporters from The Citizen, Beeld, The SABC and The Nation — Chief Gauthe Buthelezi’s paper — were denied entry.

After the service a policeman fired a shot into the air to dissuade black youths from stopping cars for a lift home. The incident was confirmed by Brigadier Jan Visser, Soweto Police Chief. The shot had been fired to disperse the youths, he said.

Although police kept a low profile generally, they managed at the same time to maintain a show of strength with patrolling hippos and roadblocks at entry and exit points into Soweto. For the past few days police vigilance has been stepped up in what was described officially as anti-crime operations.

Before his arrest, Mr Khumalo was allegedly hit and kicked by police after attempting to take a photograph of policemen arresting people. He was taken to Moroka Police Station.

General Dawid Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, last night declined to comment on individual incidents unless they had been reported to him by police.

In a separate incident black youth turned on an American television reporter. They manhandled him after misinterpreting him as a security policeman because he was carrying a tape-recorder. Mr Howard Tucker, was saved by Dr Motlana who identified him as a foreign correspondent.

Memorial services were held in various centres throughout South Africa, including the University of Natal Medical School in Durban — the alma mater of the dead Mr Steve Biko.

“Freedom” songs were sung at the school but the 300 students who attended the meeting were advised by the student council not to react emotionally to the Soweto unrest.

At another service in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, the Rev Justice Legolo told about 600 youths that black parents had been intimidated from attending services like yesterday’s.

In one of the few services marred by violence, students at the Bellville Training College in the Cape rampaged through the college corridors and turned hoses on students sitting for exams.

Turned down

The outburst occurred after the students decided not to continue with their exams at a memorial meeting. Their request to postpone yesterday’s exams to the first day of next term was turned down by the acting rector, Mr Dan Usher.

The students eventually dispersed on their own. The police were not called. Mr Usher attributed their outburst to “emotions running high on June 16, their Soweto memorial day.”

At Kagiso on the West Rand four “Mail” reporters were taken to the police station for questioning. They were accused of being agitators and told to leave Kagiso.

In another incident a car carrying “Mail” reporters was stopped by riot police. The incident occurred after police stopped the vehicle in front of them and allegedly dragged youths out of it and beat them.

The reporters were asked if they had come from the service at Regina Mundi Cathedral. They said: “We were threatened and insulted.”

Asking specifically to comment on the incident, Gen Kriel said: “I have not received such a report. It is impossible for me to comment. If it is so, I think the best thing for them to do would be to go to the police and lodge a complaint.”

The Soweto Students’ League adopted the theme “Non-Violence — Direct Action” for the commemorative services, which continue today.

Today’s events include another service at Regina Mundi, organised by the Soweto Action Committee, and a wreath-laying ceremony at the grave of Hector Peterson, the first victim of the 1976 student movement.

The chairman of the action committee, the Rev Masani Mabina, said: “We appeal to the black community to dissociate itself from violence.”

Quiet mourr

Staff Reporters

SOWETO remembered its dead from the 1976 unrest in peace yesterday as police kept a vigilant but generally discreet eye on commemorative services.

At Regina Mundi Cathedral, site of the main service, about 10,000 people packed the church to honour their dead and to hear an address by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches.

Most of the audience was dressed in black. Underneath the cathedral was a church organ covered with a white cloth. On it were two bowls of roses. It symbolised a coffin.

Riot police arrested 10 people in Soweto, one of them a Drum photographer, Mr Alf Khumalo. Rand Daily Mail photographer, Mr Peter Magubane, was stopped at Kipsruts and ordered out of Soweto.

Dr Motlana criticised the authorities for not releasing detainees as a gesture of goodwill and reconciliation.

“At the time when we thought that those detained throughout the country might be released, the prison population continued to increase,” he said.

Referring to the banning of The Voice, he said: “The twilight of a little freedom is over. We are entering a period of darkness.

“Until all the lights go out over this land we still hope for peaceful change, real change that will see you in the parliament of Azania, making laws for all the people.”

Bishop Tutu said: “No one will be free in this country until the blacks are free. The whites know that the system that rules this country is an immoral system. We have won the struggle.”

R.D.N. 17/4/76
Soweto is dead

THOUSANDS gathered at Soweto's Regina Mundi Cathedral yesterday to mourn the victims of the 1976 unrest. An improvised coffin — the church organ draped with a cloth — was placed at the centre of the cathedral.

Picture: PETER MAGUGU
Student calls for blacks to unite

PRETORIA.—Black students were called upon at a memorial service here yesterday to display the highest degree of unity and dedication in the "black man's quest for freedom and equality."

The service was a continuation of the commemoration services since last Thursday and was conducted by student leader Mr. Ting-Ting Masango.

Although police patrolled near the church, they kept a low profile and did not interfere with services.

"Let there be perfect unity. Let there be perfect comradeship. Only through unity and comradeship can we hope to attain liberation. We must unite," Mr. Masango said.

One speaker reminded the audience of the aims of the black man of today. Today's black man did not want futile debates on how best the interests of the country could be served, but he needed the cooperation of white patriots, he said.

Mr. Masango reminded the audience the deaths of those who died during the past two years' upheavals should not be in vain. Blacks had to reassess their roles in the struggle.
JOBS helps the Soweto cobbler in R192 for tools.

Labour Reporter
The training of cobbler apprentices at the self-help workshop of the Entlokweni Community Centre in Soweto has been stepped up with support from JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation for Boosting Self-Help for the unemployed.

A JOBS donation of R192 has provided tools and materials for 20 apprentices, who in the past had spent much of their time looking for work while their more experienced colleagues did the work.

Their instructor, Mr Labias Nhwe, has been sourcing tools and materials for the workshop, operating with a shoehorn, toolbox and no machines. He repairs an average of four pairs of shoes a day, and the heels of a dozen women's shoes are replaced every week.

In the afternoon, the apprentices have been given lessons in net weaving — helmet, turtleneck, socks, and basket ball nets. Five of the more skilled net makers can earn R6 to R7 a week at their current production rate of 15 helmets and 30 pairs of socks, but there is plenty of room for improvement.

The cobbler, who may find full-time employment in the factories, said Mr Labias had the skills to teach others, and the rest paid for the tools.

Mr Nhwe, a building contractor who devotes some of his spare time to repairing shoes, said he could train another 20 apprentices at the same time if he had more tools and materials.

The JOBS allocation of R192 has limited resources, he wants to see some progress before injecting more capital into the project.

At the present production rate, the workshop, which operates with a shoehorn, toolbox and no machines, repairs an average of four pairs of shoes a day, and the heels of a dozen women's shoes are replaced every week.

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Mr. Andrew Tysiel, who needs R55 to pay for his lodging at the Lovedale Teachers' Training College until the end of the year, has received two offers of financial assistance after a report in The Star.

But so far there have been no offers of holiday jobs for him and about 50 other black students who are in danger of having to give up their studies for financial reasons.

Anybody who can provide holiday work until mid-July should call Mrs. Ina Perlman or Mrs. Rhona Latynsky at 724-4141.

** * * **

A work seeker, Mr. Hobson Dube, has offered his services free of charge after looking for work at St. Columba's employment service (Telephone 41-5200) and seeing a JOBS article in The Star.

** * * **

Father Tom Kelly, parish priest of the Rosebank Catholic Church, has been "highly impressed and gratified" at the response of his parishioners to his appeal for scrap materials for JOBS.

He was amazed at the amount of sewing scraps, good pieces of material and leather goods ranging from old shoes to a silk bag.

"They must put in a lot of work to use up all the materials we have not through," Father Kelly said.

** * * **

Ideas for two self-help projects have been suggested to JOBS by Mrs. Z. Street of Johannesburg:

One is a machine with which old bottles can be converted into vases or drinking glasses. This would keep at least one, but perhaps two, people busy — a homebound unemployed person or a cripple.

The other idea consists of four prototypes of crocheted women's garments which Mrs. Street found in the Far East.

Mrs. Street brought them to South Africa with the intention of submitting them to people who are interested in home industries.
Soweto day in Paris

PARIS. — A meeting in Paris yesterday to mark the second anniversary of the June 1976 Soweto riots attracted at least 10,000 people, the organisers said.

The meeting, organised by the French Movement against Racism and Anti-Semitism (MRAP), was held in front of the modernistic Georges Pompidou museum in the heart of Paris.

People were shown posters denouncing South Africa's apartheid policies, while a Soweto student, Miss Sikose Mji, made several speeches during the afternoon.

Yesterday, in suburban Mankuzi, a crowd was named 'Soweto' during a ceremony presided over by local officials.

Meanwhile, the MRAP announced it would tour France this summer to expose the South African Government's treatment of blacks. — Sapa-Reuters.

By JON QWELANE.

A COMMEMORATION service at Regina Mundi Church in Soweto on Saturday was marked by warnings shots, arrests, teargas and the use of the 'sneezing machine' as police went into action immediately afterwards.

Thousands flocked to Regina Mundi to mourn their dead.

Judging from motor car number plates, people had come from places as far afield as Kimberley and the Vaal Triangle and the East and West Rand. Most were dressed in black.

"Lest We Forget Azanian," was the message on the simple wreath to be placed later on the lonely grave of Hector Peterson, the first victim of the 1976 unrest.

Roadblocks had been mounted in most of the township from early in the morning.

Police asked passengers for reference books and drivers' licences.

People started gathering at Regina Mundi in the morning, and by midday the place was a beehive of activity.

Heavily armed police stood outside the churchyard.

The shooting of Hector Peterson was re-enacted. His sister, Miss Mabopela Petersen, 19, who witnessed the shooting in 1976 and had screamed aloud in confusion and sorrow, wept openly.

In the afternoon, Father Lesiba Shumang, a priest at Regina Mundi, Miss Petersen, her aunt, Mrs Sarah Makhobo and two youths drove to the Avalon Cemetery to place the wreath on Hector's grave.

The service ended late in the afternoon.

The incident involving the police followed soon afterwards.

People scuttled in different directions and into nearby houses, in a state of general confusion as the police drove up at speed in Land Rovers, motor cars and a hippo.

Minutes later, teargas was fired in nearby White City.

Then in the same area, the "sneezing machine", which had been waiting outside the church, spewed fumes, and there were many crying and sneezing people.

Several people, including two Post reporters and their driver were arrested in the area.

Several shots were fired after youths allegedly stoned a police vehicle and a bus. Nobody was reported injured.

General David Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, confirmed yesterday that police used tear gas, the sneezing machine, fired shots, and arrested 50 people in Soweto.

However, he said he did not know about police driving into the crowds outside Regina Mundi.

He said the tear gas and the sneezing machine were used to disperse the crowds who were stoning cars. Nobody was injured in the incident, he said.

The Divisional Commissioner for Soweto police, Brigadier Jan Visser, said yesterday all those arrested would appear in court today.
JOHANNESBURG — Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), yesterday defended himself against an accusation that he had "virtually begged" the Minister of Police to initiate a massive police swoop in Soweto.

Mr Schwarz labelled two leading members of the PFP youth movement, Mr Ian Davidson and Mr Tony Lenn, as "ill-informed."

The accusation that he pleaded with the Minister, Mr Kruger, to launch "Hillbrow-like" police raids in Soweto came from Mr Percy Qoboza, the editor of Post, at a weekend PFP youth conference.

Although Mr Qoboza did not mention Mr Schwarz by name, it was clear that he was referring to a speech he made in Parliament on May 16 during the Police Vote.

Mr Qoboza said: "It is not what this eminent gentleman said that shocked me, it was the appalling silence of the PFP leadership in the face of what I considered an outrageous plea on (his) part."

After referring to recent police raids in Hillbrow and Yeoville, Mr Qoboza said: "Nearly 85 per cent of the thousands of people pulled into these anti-crime swoops are people who have fallen foul of the pass laws."

Asking whether the PFP now subscribed to the view that pass law offenders were criminals, Mr Qoboza said: "If the PFP stilh believes in human dignity and that the pass laws are an affront to that dignity, then somebody ought to stand up and be counted."

Mr Qoboza said: "I could never understand how a party like the PFP could have been so insensitive to allow a statement like that (Mr Schwarz's speech) to go by."

But Mr Schwarz said yesterday: "I stand by every word that I said. I don't take one word back."
50 held in crackdown on Soweto

JOHANNESBURG — At least 50 people were arrested in Soweto at the weekend, the Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto Police, Brig. Jan Visser, confirmed yesterday.

Mr Alf Khumalo, freelance photo-journalist for Drum magazine, was arrested for taking pictures of arrested people in Jabulani while Mr Thami Mazwai, Mr Kindom Lohwane and a Post driver were arrested outside Regina Mundi Church in Soweto. They will be charged with obstructing police while executing their duties, according to Brig Visser.

All four were released on a R100 bail and are expected to appear in court today.

Soweto was quiet yesterday following Saturday's incident when police fired several shots and used a water cannon to disperse a group of youths stoning a bus and police vehicle after a memorial service at Regina Mundi.

Brig Visser refused to say how many shots were fired, but as far as he knew, no one was injured.

Brig Visser said the "singe machine," used to disperse the mob was a modified version of last year's manually operated machine. He could not give details, but said it was controlled from the driver's cab.

The shooting, which marred an otherwise quiet and peaceful Saturday in Soweto, occurred about half-an-hour after more than 6,000 people had dispersed from a memorial service at Regina Mundi.

During the mass service, a wreath was laid on the grave of 13-year-old Hector Petersen, the first victim of the unrest two years ago. There were no incidents at the church and cemetery.

Speaker after speaker paid tribute to those who died during the unrest and those in detention.

The chairman of the Soweto Action Committee, the Rev. Mashai Tema, who presided over the service, called on white South Africans to abandon their "exclusiveness" and start thinking along the lines of sharing power.

" Whites must understand we are also human beings, and they are no different from us."

He said blacks in this country knew only one homeland, South Africa.

"Blacks do not want to be ruled or be ruled. They want to be recognised and their opinion sought for the good of the country."

— SAPA

Call for black unity, page
When Sandton and Soweto meet...

Itakeng — a shining example of collaboration between the "rich" of Sandton and the unemployed of Soweto. The Star's labour reporter, SIGR HANNING, reports.

It began with a question that had been asked many times over since the 1976 riots — "How can we help?" — and it led to a realization of potential that is unlimited.

The question was put by an affluent Sandton woman, Mrs Carol Weddell, wife of a company director former chairman of Parliament.

She saw that charity could provide only temporary help.

"How, then, could the rich respond when they play no, deteriorate and dehumanize the present basis," she inquired.

"What can we do?" Mrs Magdelena Msimbake, who sees the consequences of unemployment in the Soweto slums, asked in her turn, once a month.

No time nor money was available to transport at least one of the women there more than this way than she did in full-time employment.

Mrs Weddell's reward lay in the existence of the Itakeng women.

"Things of superb quality are being made in Soweto in a police generally associated with anything but quality," she says, "I am pleased to be able to promote workmanship and to help provide an income for women who would otherwise be unemployed."

"I am thrilled by the success of the project and give it to the morale of people who only ask for a chance to make a difference."

"I am gratified by the appearance of whites who share their enthusiasm, that such meritorious efforts should come from Soweto and".

The goods which Mrs Weddell stands for sale in her Johannesburg home now fetch high prices on the black market, tablecloths, table mats, pillows, blankets, embroidered and covered clothes handcrafted by Mrs Weddell's affluent friends.

The women are so happy that they can afford to sell the goods.

Mrs Weddell's attitude is an example of how the two worlds of affluence and unemployment can find a common ground.

The women are happy to see a market for their work, and the rich are happy to be able to support them.

The world of affluence and unemployment can find a common ground, and this is what the Sandton-Soweto collaboration seeks to achieve.

Mrs Rosette Msimbake (left) and Mrs Cathleen Weddell carrying a load of clothes hangers which are covered by workers at their self-help scheme from the unemployed in Soweto. The scheme, named Itakeng, provides a steady income for about 20 women.

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"I am gratified by the appearance of whites who share their enthusiasm, that such meritorious efforts should come from Soweto and Soweto," she adds.

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Suzman hits at detention threat to Motlana

The threat of permanent detention made to Dr Ntlana Motlana, chairman of Natal's Committee of Ten, by the Minister of Police at the weekend has been described as "blatant intimidation."

Dr Motlana said yesterday he had been warned about "permanent detention" by Natal police chief Brigadier Jan Visser after the June 1 memorial service at Beernaard Church on Saturday.

Dr Motlana said he was told that unless he returned from Natal the police would prevent him from leaving the province. He would not claim detention or internment.

The opposition's chief spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today Dr Motlana clearly had the support of the township. The warning was "blatant intimidation."

Mrs Suzman said she did not believe the warnings would settle down if these factors were ignored.

Dr Motlana said he would seek legal advice on the warning, which he was taking seriously so he wanted to avoid the prospect of permanent detention.

``He is not the firststeen black spokesman who is faced with police intimidation," she said.

When asked about the threat, Brigadier Visser said he was not prepared to answer questions over the phone. When approached personally he refused to comment.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the SA Council of Churches, said: "I was present at the meeting and Dr Motlana did nothing to invite the trouble.

"He said nothing that was outlandish. What he said was the truth that in the country we are trying to have freedom for black as well as white people. He did not advocate violence.

"I am shocked that the authorities black voice should be stifled in this way. This is not going to change people from what they believe."
Soweto quietly mourned its June 16 dead as one big family in the words of a black student leader — and police kept it at calm and peaceful apart from a few minor and isolated incidents.

But in White City Joberu on the commemoration day reporters saw two black policemen set dogs on two fallen men after beating them.

The incident took place as police went into action after the second memorial service at Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville, using the same machine to keep the crowd and bystanders.

The two men who fell after a clash were ordered to stand up and walk — then the police dogs attacked.

They fell again, and again were ordered to stand up and walk — the dogs were unleashed again.

The men's clothes were torn and they appeared to be exhausted. One of them was handed and pushed into the back of a police truck.

As reporters and other people looked at a white policeman in camouflage uniform continued to kick the other man before unleashing a dog on him.

He struggled in pain as the dog attacked.

Brigadier J. J. Smit, inaugural inspector of police, yesterday confirmed that police used dogs to disperse youths who were burning a car and loot a parapet.

He said it was possible that people were bitten by dogs during the harassment.

The 20,000 file into Kolonial Street, deixing the June 16 commemoration service in 1960 shoveling the mud in the black community, the Advisory Council.

Soweto students' League called yesterday a statement issued by Thandu I.K. Smit, saying conditions of the black in the police who contributed to the 20,000 people in the service.

"We have put on the system that we are not stone throwers," it said.

The SSL was responsible for all the Friday services, but the Saturday service at Regina Mundi was organized by the Soweto Action Committee (SAC).

Mr. Mabuza's statement said the fact that workers and State school pupils participated in the Friday service also showed the outside world that the black community was "one big family.

The deputy Commissioner of Police, in charge of riot control, Maj. Gen. David Kriel, said blacks throughout the country, and especially those in Soweto, had "behaved in a most responsible manner" during the commemoration.

Only a few minor and isolated incidents had occurred. Since Sunday it had been quiet and peaceful in all townships.

Gen. Kriel said the presence of the police contributed greatly to the calm in Soweto.
6000 blacks get double rise

Labour Relations

About 6000 of the lowest paid black employees of the Johannesburg City Council are getting a double 30 cent an hour payrise.

Mr. Oberholzer told the council that the union of black labourers who spend all their income on essentials needed an extra boost.

"This would cost the council £500 a month," Mr. Oberholzer said.

He was commenting on the earlier announcement that £50,000 was being set aside to rationalise, regrade and strengthen staff, numpy and middle management.

This move had been described by trade unionists as "a good thing".

The council was agreed, "but the government was not going to give it," Mr. Oberholzer said.
Warning of white counter-revolution

By HELEN ZIKERI

A "great white counter-revolution" could break out in South Africa if blacks continued with "unfair and provocative aggression", Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of the Transvaler, wrote in his weekend newspaper column.

Commenting on the article, which appeared in Rapport on Sunday, Mr Percy Qoboza, a Pretoria journalist, wrote that the writer "put to speech so easily of violence" and said if he had made similar remarks in the context of black politics "I would immediately have been summoned to explain myself."

In an article on state of the nation attitude drawn up by the Arnold Heyns Law Institute, Dr de Klerk supported the finding that the majority of whites feared for their future and he added that they were not biased against "the white way of life."

While whites feared black power militancy, the numerous black revolts and the rejection by blacks of political social changes, they would hit back if pushed too far, he said.

"However, delicate this situation may be and notwithstanding the danger of being misunderstood or accused of incitement or intimidation, I want to put forward black on white a white revolution could also break out if this country...the great counter-revolution", Dr de Klerk wrote.

If a black spokesman continued to spit at the ground when whites present proposals for proposals, if blacks meet every political advance with protest and more demands for terror increase - and black leaders amused themselves about our fear and tell us the joy of freedom and reckoning is at hand, then the cord will snap.

Reiterating that he was not trying to incite a white revolution, Dr De Klerk said fear tactics could be counter-productive and the consequences of a black-white confrontation would be "terrible."

Mr Qoboza said he was shocked at Dr de Klerk's column.

"These remarks, particularly from a man like Dr de Klerk, make me believe the future is far more bleak than I had imagined."

While the majority of black leaders appreciated the fears of whites, Dr de Klerk's analysis had failed to recognize two important factors, Mr Qoboza said:

1. White intransigence had built up black bitterness and resentment, a factor that was often underestimated by whites.
2. What whites regarded as change was often an indignity and insult to blacks - such as the opening of theatres on a permit basis.

"We are expected to be satisfied with fringe concessions while there is no evidence of a real change of heart or direction," Mr Qoboza said.
Soweto working on self-rule plans

The Soweto Council is planning to cut its ties with the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, said a Johannesburg firm of consultants is, on behalf of the council, investigating the financial relationship between the Soweto council and the West Rand board.

The consultants were working on an electrification programme, but it would not be adopted until consideration by the full council.

Mr Thebehali said the consultants were also preparing an in-depth feasibility study for his council for the total development of Soweto.

The purpose was to review and establish new administrative and operational norms for Soweto as well as establishing capital requirements for both investments and running costs.

Mr Thebehali said the consultants would:

- advise, design, plan and prepare contract documents and specifications for all roads and streets within Soweto;
- provide specifications for all recreational facilities;
- design, supervise and construct — after public tender — capital improvements as approved by the Soweto council.

Internal and other sources of revenue were being investigated.

The consultants were expected to recommend administrative and financial control systems and advise on budgetary systems.

The availability of loans and other sources of revenue were being looked into, Mr Thebehali said.
Suspended sentence, Kruger-style

THE threat of action levelled at Dr. Nthato Motlana by the Minister of Police is blatant intimidation.

Dr Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, is neither a Marxist nor a radical. He is a man who speaks with the voice of his people and, indeed, the Government should be listening to him at this moment, not acting against him.

Dr Motlana's stand has already cost him several months in detention. Now he could be effectively silenced. Ironically, what he had to say at Regina Mundi on Saturday about "the twilight of a little freedom" is supported by this very action against him. And yet his speech came less close to incitement than did the article the other day by a certain Nationalist newspaper editor in which he warned about a "great white counter-revolution".

But as bad as this new action against Dr Motlana is, is the manner in which it was done. As Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Kruger has all kinds of security laws at his disposal. If he believed the Committee of Ten leader was in some way threatening the security of the State, why did he not prosecute him in terms of one or other of those?

In fact, even in issuing the warning to Dr Motlana, Mr Kruger flouted one of his own laws. Under the Internal Security Act, the Minister is empowered to ask a magistrate to warn any particular person who may be in breach of the Act. The warning is little more than a gesture; it is not a prerequisite to prosecution. But Mr Kruger did not even go through the motion. Instead of a magistrate, he got a senior police officer to issue the warning.

Effectively, Mr Kruger has handed Dr Motlana his own brand of suspended sentence. And not only is his attitude disdainful of the law but it appears to say that any black man who speaks his mind outside Government-created institutions, stands to get the same treatment.
Another community council

By JOHAN BUYS

KWA Thema's first urban community council was installed at a meeting in this Springs township of 82 000 people yesterday.

The council was elected in terms of the regulations governing community councils and was installed by the chairman of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, who robed each of the nine councillors elected in the different wards.

Eight were unopposed.

The chairman is Mr A. Khumalo. The vice-chairman is Mr J. Manetsa.

The other council members are Mr A. Lotshumu, Mr H. Ntsako, Mr N. Pule, Mr E. Rabolou, Mr A. W. M. Orutsala, Mr G. Mothlaping and Mr M. Monareng.
One man's dream, another's nightmare

We've heard a great deal recently about the "quality of life of urban communities." But some of these communities are under sentence of death.

Security and permanence for the urban black are catchwords in these days of 99 year lease excitement. It is easy to forget apartheid's masterplan, which sees Africans in the cities primarily in terms of the labour they can offer, while reserving most aspects of the good life for whites.

While the Rickert Commission is quietly going about its task of looking into the recruitment of African workers and the laws governing their presence in the cities, the masterplan is steadily continuing to unfold. Alexandra township, literally a stone's throw — as the 1976 upheavals showed — from Johannesburg's mink and manure belt, is a classic example.

As long ago as the Thirties, white rate-payers were campaigning for the township's abolition. But somehow Alex escaped unscathed when Sophiatown and other African freehold townships were obliterated in the Fifties. It continued to hover on the fringes of white consciousness until the great bus boycott of 1956/57, when employers in town and madams in the suburbs discovered how badly they needed its workers, and got up at dawn to ferry them to work until they agreed to use Putco again.

Now, 20 years later, city and suburbs need the workers of Alex as much as ever. But there is no place for the township itself in the masterplan, so Johannesburg's last surviving African freehold homes have to go.

Unfortunately for the masterplanners, the Alex labour supply cannot be housed in a bantustan nearby. There isn't one near enough for the daily commuting which is possible between Durban and the KwaZulu township of Umbilo, for example. So the next best solution is being applied: hostel accommodation for economically useful people, with "unqualified" people — who may be children, wives, or the elderly — having to go to the bantustans. The lucky ones who "qualify" for family accommodation in the urban areas are rehoused in Soweto or Tembisa.

The draft plan has now finally been officially approved. All remaining family accommodation in Alex is to be eliminated, and single men and women moved into hostels. The plan chops Alex into seven areas, with up to eight hostels in each. Amid the barrack-town monotony will be four community centres, a civic centre, and a central recreational area. Church sites and sportfields will be taken to community life.

The plan is not just an ideologue's dream. Slowly but surely it is being given concrete reality. The first two hostels, one for 2 600 men, the other for 2 600 women, were opened in 1972 and are now full. Building operations for a third hostel, to house 3 000 men, will probably begin in January next year. Nico Malan, housing director of the West Rand Administration Board (WRab), says it will cost about R7m.

Negotiations with the Department of Community Development for a loan are at an advanced stage.

The cost per bed in the new hostel is about R3 300. Taking this as standard

With very few exceptions, the quarters for men living as bachelors in each of the townships fail to conform to these standards. The photograph on p. of an employers' dormitory-shed in Langa illustrates the general situation.

Sanitation:
For every 12 men living in 'residential and institutional occupancies' there must be 1 water-closet pan and 1 bath or shower. It is a criminal offence for a person to allow more people to occupy a building than the sanitary regulations cater for. In general no person may erect any building which is unhealthy or insanitary. There is no doubt that a considerable number of the single men's quarters are in serious breach of these standards. Mention may be made of the most glaring examples: the Langa Barracks, the ground floor accommodation of the Flats, and the employers' dormitory-sheds in Nyanga.
for all future hostels gives a total of R57.5m for the whole Alex complex — before rising costs are taken into account. Services and other facilities are additional expenses. The new hostels claim a W Rab spokesman will have considerable improvements in style on the older ones. It will, for instance, boost washing facilities for each group of 10 residents.

Meantime, family housing in Alex is being systematically destroyed. So far about R100 000 has been spent on demolishing a W Rab spokesman tells the FM. Malan claims that no houses are demolished until alternative accommodation has been found.

About 40 houses become available in Soweto each month, and, says W Rab, some of these are earmarked for Alex families — at least 40 so far this year. Although W Rab says that removals of families to Soweto have been discontinued for the time being, 25 families were shifted there from Alex in February and March this year. The number of "single" men removed from Alex to Soweto and elsewhere was 496. Last year even more people were moved, some of the "single" men to the disused mine compound at City Deep.

Only if both husband and wife have the requisite "qualifications" under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act are they entitled to a house elsewhere when they are ordered out of their home in Alex. No qualifications, no house. Some people, moved into hostels, say they were told to "send your children away."

W Rab, of course, has repeatedly denied that it has been splitting up families. But been unofficially estimated at more than 22 000 — and growing by 2 000 a year.

W Rab is also expropriating and buying out the remaining land held in freehold by Africans in Alex. There are 513 families still owning land there.

Of the estimated 11 000 families living in Alex in 1963, about 4 500 are left. Overcrowding has always been one of Alex’s chief problems — as, indeed, it was a major problem in other townships. The Ciske Commission that the average number of people per house in 10 of the major urban areas had risen from 13 to 17 in the short space of five years.

Although Alex is indeed overcrowded, some of the owner-built houses that are fairly solid, as the FM found during a recent on-the-spot investigation. But neither the overcrowding nor the generally dilapidated air of the township is surprising: no houses have been built there by the state for some years, as a matter of policy. Nor has very much been spent on improving or even maintaining existing infrastructure. Last year no money at all was spent on tarring roads or constructing pavements and drains. Says a W Rab spokesman: "There is no point in spending money on tarring roads when Alexandra is about to be completely re-planned."

Moreover, for the last 15 years, Alex residents have been prevented from adding on their houses by the knowledge that they are merely "temporary additions."

Duncan also makes the point that many people have remained illegally in Alex because they have nowhere else to live in spite of being lawfully employed in Johannesburg.

Alex is but one example of pluralism in practice. The fate of Unibell, Molderdam, and Crossroads are others.

**Sharpeville again**

Townships in other places are also going to be "disestablished." Sharpeville, which came to symbolize South African policies to the entire world, is one of them. Situated between Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, it has a population of 44 000 and consists of 5 911 houses. The latest issue of Bantu, published by the Department of Information, says that is a reasonably modern black township. However, "due to a lack of flush sewage and the fact that the electricity supply is restricted to street lighting and limited areas such as shops and public buildings, it will be moved to Sibekeng in due course." So it looks as if Sharpeville is going to be in the headlines once more.

Another township serving Vanderbijlpark is Boipatong. It has 14 000 people, "consisting of 1 876 families and 2 000 single people." Bantu says it is a "modern town with flush sanitation and electricity, which is at this stage restricted to street lighting and businesses." But Boipatong’s modernity is not going to save it, for it too is going to be moved to another site.

So is Bophelong, another township whose people serve Vanderbijlpark. It has flush sewerage and an electricity network which includes domestic lighting. Its 10 000 people live in 1 405 houses. The reason Bantu gives for moving Bophelong "within the next 10 years" is that "it is in the way of Vanderbijlpark’s expansion."

All three of these townships fall under the control of the Vaal Triangle Administration Board (Vaalbaab). Although 14 539 "family-type houses" have been built since 1966 in Sibekeng, Vaalbaab’s main black township, Vaalbaab’s area still has a shortage of 5 000 houses. Bantu says the shortage "is being eliminated at a rate of 4% a year."

Bantu does not make it clear whether the 5 000 shortage takes account of people who will be needin houses when Sharpeville, Boipatong, and Bophelong are "moved" and the 8 192 houses in standing are demolished.
A night in the life of Africa's biggest black ho white hospital in the city that have a bed occupancy rate of less than 50 percent, the new hospital's 2,000 beds and its extensive teaching facilities are restricted to whites, except in specialties like nuclear medicine that are not available in black hospitals.

Meanwhile, at Baragwanath, the bed occupancy rate is running at about 105 percent, meaning that at any one time up to 126 patients are bedded down on stretchers or mattresses on the floor, or, in extreme cases, on chairs in the wards.

The statistics translate into enormous pressure at Baragwanath, which draws patients from a far flung area. In addition to tuberculosis and malnutrition, the hospital has a heavy caseload of diabetes, rheumatic heart disease, hypertension, epilepsy, jaundice, infective diseases, and eye ailments. All of these add up to a huge and complex task for the hospital staff.

The hospital operates under the Transvaal Provincial Administration, which is responsible for the new hospital. The new hospital's doctors are divided into two categories: those who are trained locally and those who are trained abroad. The local doctors are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the hospital, while the foreign doctors are responsible for the administration of the hospital.

The hospital operates on a 24-hour basis, with doctors and nurses on duty throughout the day and night. The hospital is well-equipped with modern medical equipment, including X-ray machines, ultrasound machines, and operating theaters.

The hospital is also equipped with a hospice, which is a place where patients can receive comfortable care in the final stages of their illness. The hospice is equipped with comfortable beds, wheelchairs, and other equipment to ensure that patients are as comfortable as possible during their final days.

The hospital is staffed by a team of highly trained doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals. The doctors are all highly educated and have a wealth of experience in their field. The nurses are also highly trained and are dedicated to providing the best possible care to their patients.

The hospital is located in a busy area of Johannesburg, and is easily accessible by public transportation. The hospital is well-known for its excellent care, and is a popular destination for patients from all over the region.

The hospital is committed to providing the best possible care to its patients, and is constantly working to improve its services. The hospital is also committed to training new doctors and nurses, so that the hospital can continue to provide excellent care in the future.

In conclusion, the hospital is a vital part of the community, and is dedicated to providing the best possible care to its patients. The hospital is well-equipped and well-staffed, and is a shining example of what can be achieved when dedication and hard work are combined.

The hospital is not just a place for the sick, but a place for the healthy as well. The hospital has a range of programs designed to prevent illness, and is committed to educating the community about healthy living.

In summary, the hospital is a vital part of the community, and is dedicated to providing the best possible care to its patients. The hospital is well-equipped and well-staffed, and is a shining example of what can be achieved when dedication and hard work are combined.
Praise for authors

Dr. C. de la Brée, Director, Hospital St. Peter's, Nicosia

"Our hospital's history is one of continuous struggle against the odds. From humble beginnings, we have grown to become a major referral center for the country. Despite the challenges of working in a context of political instability and economic hardship, our staff has always persevered to provide the best possible care to our patients. The dedication of our doctors and nurses, combined with the support of the community, has allowed us to reach our current position.

With the recent reforms in healthcare policy, we believe that our work is more important than ever. It is crucial for us to continue to improve our services and to maintain the highest standards of patient care. We are grateful to our authors for their contributions to medical literature and to healthcare professionals worldwide.

Thank you for your support, and we look forward to continuing our work in the years to come."
The time has come to act. We must not let this opportunity pass us by. Let us stand together and fight for our rights!

In London, the talk has been loud and clear: "We must stand up for our country!"

But we must also remember the past. Our ancestors fought for their rights, and we must continue their legacy.

Let us not forget the lessons of the past. We must stand strong and united.

In this time of need, let us come together and fight for our future.

The time is now. Let us stand up for what is right.
A cheque for R10 was
received from Mr. H. L. A.
Mrs. V. E. A. to
principal appointments.

The Women's Club at the
Entabeni Community Services Centre
recently needed hand and
travel sewing machines. The
women require assistance in
learning to use the
machines. The

Many women would
like to take
up
sewing in other projects
but are unable to

Anybody able to help
should contact JOBS, PO
Box 87459, Houghton,
Johannesburg. Telephone 415420.

"We are hoping for
more recipients of
Sovets," said

Ralph Parratt, chairmen.
Legalise it and provide health facilities, says 'Mother of Soweto'

Socio-economic conditions which forced young black women to become prostitutes should be tackled to prevent their exploitation.

Those already prostitutes should be legalised and given health protection, said Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo, a Soweto community worker who is also known as the Mother of Soweto.

Mrs Kuzwayo said there were women who enjoyed being prostitutes but many had no other way of earning a living.

This was part of the repression of black people in South Africa and steps should be taken to ensure the next generation of young women were not forced to become prostitutes because they were untrained or did not have a chance to do anything else.

Those who were already prostitutes should be legalised and given the necessary health facilities as it would be difficult to rehabilitate them to play any other role in their communities.

She felt education and training of young black women was essential if prostitution was to be curbed — but this would be just a part of improving conditions generally for blacks.

Women would need to be given the chance to earn better salaries at good jobs.
FOR SEX

Doctors, social workers agree there is need for legal prostitution

DOCTORS, psychiatrists and social workers this week backed legalising prostitution as the furore over Johannesburg's massage parlours continued to grow.

Disclosures in the Press about the services the parlours offer and the abuses the women working in them undergo have spotlighted the whole question of prostitution and its place in society.

But, in interviews this week, a consensus emerged among professional people that:

- Prostitution has been around probably since the world began.
- It would probably be better, from a public and a mental health point of view, to bring it out into the open.
- Prostitution and crime go hand-in-hand and to legalise it would abolish one of its worst aspects - the abuse of women by criminals out to get rich quick from their earnings.

Anger men she has had contact with so they can be treated and in this way a check is kept on the spread of venereal disease.

Controlling prostitutes also protected them from exploitation by pimps and would tend to keep young girls out of the "profession" as all prostitutes would have to register.

"Unregistered prostitutes are picked up by the police and either rehabilitated or registered depending on their inclinations and reasons for becoming prostitutes.

Screening

"In registering prostitutes there should be a screening process as there are some girls who do not want to become prostitutes but do not know what else to do. They could be trained for another occupation."

Dr Tina Jonker, of the Durban Mental Health Society, was unsure about the positive benefits of legalised prostitution in South Africa on mental health.

She said much depended on acceptance by the com-
Cape Town’s Medical Officer of Health, said his previous statements on the issue had provoked anger, but he stood by what he had said.

“I look at it from a public health point of view which is concerned with the control of diseases,” he said.

“Because of this I’m in favour of legalising prostitution controlled by the police and public health authorities. It is going to be on whether it’s legal or not and it would be better to have it in the open than underground where there are no checks on the spread of disease.”

The spread of venereal disease is seriously worrying public health authorities who claim it has reached almost epidemic proportions in South Africa.

Port Elizabeth’s Medical Officer of Health, Dr Joseph Sher, also strongly supports licensed brothels. He claims the number of cases of VD has almost doubled in the past 10 years — from 11,08 per thousand to 19.66 in that period.

He suspects the true figures could be higher than they are from clinics only because they do not include people treated privately.

Doctor Coogan and Doctor Sher say that where prostitutes are registered and controlled they are subject to strict health checks. Because of this many cases of VD are diagnosed in their early stages, very soon after infection, so that it can be cured before it results in permanent harm to the women and before. Often unwittingly, she passes it on to her male clients.

Similar

Dr Fred Clarke, New Republic Party MP for Umhlanga, follows a similar line.

“Legislation of prostitution has been discussed at great lengths, and notwithstanding the moral and spiritual aspects which must be respected, psychologists and psychiatrists agree that there is a distinct place for it in society,” he said.

“It is argued, and with good evidence, that marital relations improve in circumstances where one partner is overactive but has access to an alternative source of sexual release.

Mrs Simone Baverey, director of the Durban Marriage Guidance Society, which every year deals with hundreds of problem marriages, while personally in favour of legalising prostitution, was unsure of its role in protecting marriages.

Sexual

“I don’t think it has much of a role to play in helping sexual dysfunctions between two people — these are problems that need to be worked out between themselves.

“What is really needed in this area is more education about sexual roles and how to fulfill them.”

But, having worked with prostitutes in the east of France, she has seen, from the inside, some of the positive aspects of legalisation.

She said it was something that South Africans were not keen to talk about openly; it was still something to be swept under the carpet, but people should realise it was something that would always be with us. So, a system to cope with it would be in everyone’s interests.

In France, when prostitution was legalised, it was found the incidence of mental disorders caused by venereal disease dropped very quickly,” she said.

“There are prostitutes registered and given cards which follow them wherever they go. Every six weeks she goes to a VD clinic for an examination and if it is discovered she is infected she has to go to hospital until a doctor says she is cured.

“If she has contracted a disease social workers then set about finding the

was unlikely there would be a real decrease in tensions, frustrations, sexual guilt.

She was also concerned about the effects of prostitution on the themselves.

“One of the biggest fears is that they will do in the future when they are no longer attractive and cannot work,” she said.

“If prostitution was legalised and was accepted like any other job they would feel less like outcasts and probably feel safer about the future.”

She also pointed to an area in South Africa with a complicated society where legalised prostitution could perform a valuable intermum function — for migrant workers living in single hostels.

“It concerns us very deeply that in the African community many young schoolgirls are used by men in the hostels to satisfy their sexual needs,” she added.

“They are away from their families for long periods and we have found a high incidence of pregnancies and venereal disease arising out of these associations.”

Mr Sam Bloomer, head of Johannesberg’s Suicide Prevention Centre, said that nearly all the cases he dealt with had sexual aspects.

Inadequate

“Sex is one of the deepest human needs and if people cannot find satisfaction in a regular way they are going to turn to other outlets like massage parlours for it,” he said.

“Obviously you can no longer deny people’s sexual needs when you deny them air, food and water.”

“But many South Africans are inadequate in the bedroom — many women complain their men do not satisfy them — and people are going to get their sex even if they have to commit a crime.”

“If they clamp down completely on massage parlours it will just go underground. The rich will be all right, but the less affluent will be driven into the backstreets to black prostitutes.”
Dr. Matlala spoke at the event, saying that community development must be led by the community itself. He highlighted the importance of community involvement in the decision-making process, emphasizing that "community development is not just about building houses, but it's about building the capacity of people to help themselves."

The event was attended by many community leaders and members, who shared their experiences and challenges in community development. They discussed issues such as lack of resources, inadequate infrastructure, and the need for stronger community networks.

Dr. Matlala also stressed the importance of education and training for community leaders, arguing that "community leaders must be educated and equipped with the knowledge and skills to lead their communities effectively."

The event concluded with a call to action for all community leaders to work together towards the common goal of improving their communities. The attendees were encouraged to continue the work they had started and to build on the momentum gained from the event.
Is this your life?

Study of housing options shows how so many blacks live

Happy enough... with a 51/6 in the background

Vulnerable

The rooms are built of wattle poles filled in with earth clods and sand-bricks. The
is rented between R5 and R6. Constructional cost is fixed at between
R470 to R590 — the two room houses averaged out at R355.

Both types of house have outdoor flush toilets, a shower cubicle and stancup, and are made of
110 millimetre brick with corrugated asbestos roofs, offering good security of tenure but are
fully occupied with long waiting lists.

Of the better type of accommodation available, Haarhoff has
chosen an African house in Phoenix. He describes it as an economic single-storey
semi-detached, comprising living room, kitchen-dining room,

and bathroom.

Instability

Haarhoff comments:
"Instability of job opportunity and alternative secure accom-
modation."

Instability }
made of mud block, beer cartons and wattle and daub. Roofs are generally of iron or other scrap materials.

Security of tenure is poor, although the rooms are built with the authority of the owner. The boarding houses are legal, built on freehold land, and the tenants are charged between R5 and R20 a month. The cost is between R6 000 and R10 000 for eight rooms, each of which has an area between 10 and 12 square metres.

Security

There is running water, flush toilets and the rooms are usually built of concrete block with corrugated asbestos roofs.

Haarhoff adds that the boarding houses, which offer a "reasonable-to-good security of tenure", are "unofficially encouraged as a means of reducing poor-quality shack dwellings."

In Malagazi, Haarhoff has looked for an example of self-built, owner-occupied housing for Africans.

Security of tenure is described as vulnerable, availability is immediate and the official intention is to clear the area for an extension to Umlazi.

According to Haarhoff, in a study of domestic servant town accommodation, there are outbuildings housing more than 30 000 people in the Durban Metropolis Area.

Picking an example in the Berea, he writes that the outbuilding costs about R800 with no electricity or service connection, although there is a shower and tap and flush toilet. The walls are built of 110 millimetre brick with a corrugated iron roof without a ceiling. Security of tenure is linked to employment.

He has also looked at two specimens of accommodation in KwaMashu — the 5½ and the 2½, a two-roomed detached house of which 2583 were built.

The 5½ is the standard township house — the "little box" — which

Rents range between R30,50 and R53,90 depending on the income and family size. The houses cover an area between 60 and 108 square metres, excluding site servicing and infrastructural costs.

Security of tenure is good and the tenant enjoys full services.

Samples

What of the other black race groups? Haarhoff has taken three Indian samples.

In Phoenix, he writes that township housing includes sub-economic double storey duplex units of living room, kitchen, three bedrooms and bathroom-toilet.

Rent ranges between R17,65 and R38, depending on income and family size, and each costs about R4 800 to build excluding site servicing and infrastructural costs.

They are made of concrete blocks with corrugated asbestos roofing, are fully serviced and offer good security of tenure.

For a third Indian housing option, he has chosen the "tenant-at-will" at New Farm. These are family dwellings ranging in size from two to seven rooms, cost R2 to R3 a month rent, about R500 to put up and are served by standpipes along the roads with outdoor latrines. Before the stand pipes were built, the only source of water was rain water collected from the roof or from a dam about two or three kilometres away.

For coloureds, Haarhoff studied township flats at AusterVILLE. These are a newly built group of 80 flats — sub-economic, two, three and four roomed, single-level flat with kitchen, bathroom and toilet.

Rents are R21,35, R28,17 and R35 according to size, while the building costs vary from R2 225 to R3 998.

They are made of concrete block with corrugated asbestos roofing, are fully serviced and offer good security of tenure.
A cold Daveyton kitchen — and hot tears of joy

Sunday Express Reporter

WIDOWED Mrs Lena Nkosi —63 and going blind while she battles to keep a family of five alive on R39 a month — won’t have to “eat the rent” this month.

Sunday Express readers have raised R36 for her since her plight was disclosed in a survey of headline poverty on June 4. This week I took the money to her little house in Daveyton township.

When I counted out the money on to her apron as we sat in her tiny kitchen, Mrs Nkosi fell forward to peer at the notes with her sore eyes.

"Mrs Nkosi . . . overwhelmed by gift from Sunday Express readers." (Image)

"Of all the people here in the township, she said, weeping and laughing, "Jesus must have guided me."

"Money equals 2½ months’ income for Mrs Nkosi. She gets R19 for Mrs month pension paid every two months — and her son Tommy brings in R20 a month from his job as a..."
Some companies built more or less adverse effects on the corrugated iron. The low roofs have an animal excreta on the underside of the roofs. These are the result of the k-roofed dormitories as a result of the constant 'in the rain. Gutters fair un consequence rain water is not led away. Unlike Langa dormitories, these dormitories are considerably above ground level, and so the situation in Langa where water and mud have virtually no bar is significantly avoided. Most dormitories had concrete paths leading to the ablution blocks. Occasional hostels have their whole surrounding area concreted. For a comparison, see the photographs on p. 40.

There is one lavatory and one shower to approximately every 16 men.

Général

The dormitories are certainly an improvement upon the Langa dormitories. In fact however the real effect that these improvements have, is in the end often only slight. The conditions in Section 2 Guguletu are simply not in any fundamental way different from those in Langa. The reason is that the slight upgrading in Section 2 has not gone far enough.

SECTION 3:

Employers' Dormitories

As in Section 2, these employer-built dormitories are occupied by contract workers. These buildings were begun in the early 1970's and this is the only area in any of the townships where building for single men is still going on. In consequence of this, the figures that appear here are only valid up to the 1st June, 1976.

A number of new dormitories are in the process of being built in Section 3. The two largest of these are those belonging to 'Murray and Stewart' and 'Cape Stevedores'. The former provides electric plugs in the rooms. The building has three storeys, coloured rubber tiles on the floors and a kitchen with modern gas stoves. Its chief obvious drawback is the retention of two-tier bunks and the fact that about 16 men will sleep in each room. Cape Stevedores are also building a three storey building but the men will have small rooms, single beds, and sleep two or three to a room. As a temporary
The ordered rows of houses that make up Hunter's Vlei village. A clinic and school are available and a TV room for the community is planned.

Joseph Shomani, a Hunter's Vlei schoolteacher, at work in one of the classrooms which serve about 300 children. Many of the children come from neighbouring farms.

Des Quinn, manager of Hunter's Vlei, a farming complex near Vljoenskraal in the Free State.
A "little shanty on the prairie" where one of Mr Henning Klopper's farmhand families lives. "If they don't like it here they leave," said Mr Klopper.

**Page system means school, and TV**

outlined the workings of the village to the Rand Daily Mail.

When a young man comes to work for Mr. Quinn and his company, he starts off at an average salary of R25 a month. When he leaves at the end of his year of work, he receives a bonus of about R800 — in a lump sum.

A farm worker lives with his family in one of the bigger houses of the village. His children will go to school on the farm, and with about 200 others — many of them from neighbouring farms. Solar-heated showers and a planned Recon link-up are some of the facilities that await his family.

The village has a clinic, open to all workers and their families. Coal and cremated deliveries are made regularly. New plastic utensils are handed out every 1st and, once the Recon loan is paid, the village will have its own plans to install a TV for the people of Hunter's Vlei village.

For the women there is a tanning and a sysm available. Families are allowed to keep cows in the meadow below the village. "I haven't had a man leave me of his own free will in 15 years," said Mr. Quinn. The people here are happy and very protective about their village.

"If strangers come over here and cause a rumble, my men tell me and ask me to evict them. And when I go down to tell them to leave, I don't take any weapons — who needs weapons when you've got 10 strapping young men behind you?"

Hunter's Vlei is part of the Klipskriem group of companies. At all the company farms the "village system" is in full swing.

During their holidays, the children work — if they want to — in the fields. Earning 80 cents a day, they do the light jobs like hand sorting and cleaning of the giant combines.

Entertainment gains special attention at Hunter's Vlei — hence the TV room project. "More entertainment means less drinking," said Mr. Quinn. "It's logical."

The village is run by a community-elected committee of six, which reports to Mr. Quinn with the workers' problems and complaints.

"When someone dies in the village, Do Quin is present at the funeral. "You have to be concerned with your labour."

What else can I do? These people are faithful to me, so I am bound to do the best I can for them," he said.

The Hunter's Vlei scheme has fired other farmers in the area to follow suit, said Mr. Quinn. "And in the end, it proves to be beneficial to the employer and his work force," he said.
Plumed on Pretoria

Soweto Recalculates

"Good Morning, Bishop Desmond, the things — terrible, the people — terrified, the things are being threatened."

QUOTE

"We must become the moral voice."

African Affairs Correspondent

Tim Miller

Soweto residents are divided over what comes next. While many are calling for a return to the pre-Mandela era, others are demanding change.

"We must be cautious of the politicians," said one resident. "They are just waiting for the opportunity to take advantage of our situation."

But others believe that change is necessary.

"Change is needed," said a resident. "We can't keep living in the same way."

The residents are divided on what the future holds.

"I don't know what will happen," said one resident. "But I'm hoping for the best."

The residents are hopeful that the government will listen to their concerns.

"We hope they will hear us," said a resident. "We've been ignored for too long."

The residents are determined to make their voices heard.

"We won't give up," said a resident. "We want change, and we're not afraid to fight for it."
confrontation with equally uncompromising police. The stories of police brutality in this collection of south western townships are legion.

Dr. Manas Buthelezi, a Lutheran bishop, told me: "We have a whole generation here raised within Bantu Education who have had no contact with Whites except the police — for them the White cops are representative of all Whites."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, said: "Terrible things are being done to militants appear to have no tactics or strategy. Dying is not a tactic although it is difficult to get them to see this.

I asked one man if in view of his hostility to Chief Buthelezi, he thought Soweto could win the struggle alone. He replied: "We don't need the Zulus. They represent a mere 25 percent of the population."

He dismissed the best disciplined, best planned Black organisation in the country, because its leader was working "within the system."

Mr. Qooboza, a more reasonable man, expressed his concern about the lack of Soweto told me they were worried that it would simply be replaced by a Black dictatorship. There were others, however, who said that as long as it was Black any form of government would be welcome.

The disaffection and hopelessness I found in Soweto will not disappear. One man told me: "The Government is going to go on trying to get us into the homelands, going to go on making us apply for permits to go to the theatre, but it is not going to meet us at the conference table."

"We know that Whitey is may be they are extremely influential because for many, many people they now represent the great South African tragedy."

"Because of all this and because they clearly cannot be ignored, the crushing burden of expectation on Chief Buthelezi and the moderate Inkatha will be increased. What the Chief does in his efforts to win these future adults to his support, the compromises he might feel impelled to make with his standpoint and vision, perhaps even his career, could well determine the future of all of us."
Staff Reporters

SOWETO quietly mourned its June 16 dead "as one big family" in the words of a black student leader—and police hailed it as calm and peaceful apart from a few "minor and isolated incidents".

But in White City Jabavu on the commemoration day reporters saw two black policemen set dogs on two fallen men after kicking them.

The incident took place as police went into action after the second memorial service at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville, using the sneeze machine to spray the crowd and bystanders.

The two men who fell after a chase were ordered to stand up and walk—then the police dogs attacked.

They fell again, and again were ordered to stand up and walk. The dogs were unleashed again.

The men's clothes were torn and they appeared to into the back of a police truck.

As reporters and other people looked on a white policeman in camouflage uniform continued to kick the other man before unleashing a dog on him.

He writhed in pain as the dog attacked.

Brigadier J J Gerber, Divisional Inspector of Soweto police, yesterday confirmed that police used dogs to disperse youths who were stoning a bus near a garage.

He said it was possible that people were bitten by dogs during the incident.

The 20,000 who attended the June 16 commemoration services in Soweto showed the unity in the black community, the Soweto Students League said yesterday.

A statement, issued by Oupa Mlangeni, acting chairman of the SSL attributed the peace and calm which prevailed over the weekend to the support that we are not stone-throwers," it said.

The SSL was responsible for all the Friday services, but the Saturday service at Regina Mundi was organised by the Soweto Action Committee (SAC).

Mr Mlangeni's statement said the fact that workers and State school pupils participated in the Friday service "also showed the outside world that the black community was "one big family".

The deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Maj-Gen David Kriel, said blacks throughout the country, and especially those in Soweto, had behaved in "a most responsible manner" during the commemoration, Sapa reports.

Only a few minor and isolated incidents had occurred since Sunday. It had been quiet and peaceful in all townships.

Gen Kriel said the presence of the police contri-
BANTU TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957
(ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (1) of the Bantu Transport Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Stephanus Louwrens-Müller, Minister of Transport, after consultation with the National Transport Commission, declare the areas under the jurisdiction of the urban local authorities of Randfontein and Westonaria to be an area in respect of which the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from 3 July 1978, in respect of adult Bantu in the employ of an employer in the declared area and, in terms of section 3 of that Act and after consultation with the National Transport Commission, fix the sum of R3 per month to be the rate of the contribution payable to the relevant Bantu Affairs Administration Board in respect of the said declared area, with effect from 1 July 1978.

S. T. MÜLLER, Minister of Transport.

WET OP Vervoerdiensste vir Bantoes, 1957
(WET 53 VAN 1957), SOOS GESIG

Kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Vervoerdiensste vir Bantoes, 1957 (Wet 53 van 1957), verklaar ek, Stephanus Louwrens Muller, Minister van Vervoer, na oordyspleegting met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die gebiede onder die regstigting van die stedelike plaaslike besture van Randfontein en Westonaria met ingang van 3 Julie 1978 tot 'n gebied waarin die bepaling van die Wet van toepassing is op volwasse Bantoes in diens van 'n werkgeriewe in die verklaarde gebied, en kragtens artikel 3 van daardie Wet stel ek, na oordyspleegting met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die bedrag van R1 per maand was as die tarief wat met ingang van 3 Julie 1978 ten opsigte van daardie verklaarde gebied aan die betrokke Bantoeske-administrasieraad betaalbaar is.

S. T. MÜLLER, Minister van Vervoer.
Soweto

arms not

for terror

JOHANNESBURG — Two men were acquitted in the regional court here yesterday of possessing items from a cache of arms, ammunition and explosives found in a field near Soweto by a nine-year-old boy.

The cache included hand grenades and anti-personnel mines.

Mr. David Moroke, 51, and Mr. Wright Gamba, 38, had pleaded not guilty to the charge under the Terrorism Act.

The court heard that the boy came to Mr. Moroke who then uncovered the cache and handed some of the items to the police. Mr. Moroke told the court he forgot to hand in some items.

He was convicted on three alternative counts of illegally possessing arms. — SAPA
Spec housing can be built in Soweto

ALTHOUGH property development in Soweto may look like a minefield for the private sector entrepreneur, in the short term a form of spec housing was possible, Urban Foundation property manager Terry Smythe told a meeting of developers in Johannesburg this week.

Smythe pointed out that almost all the Bantu Administration Boards controlled their land use very tightly. Because they were very jealous of their position any private sector approach had to be complementary to, and in co-operation with, the boards.

At present, Smythe warned, there was no place for the township developer only and one had to build oneself or as part of a consortium.

The only basis of operation under existing legislation was to be allocated land already serviced — or to take unserviced ground where the entire town plan and installation would need to take place.

Spec housing could be built, but required some bending of the rules.

To be strictly correct, he warned, it was necessary to find a buyer, select the site and type of house he liked, arrange finance, then submit an application, sales agreement, and plans — and wait for the official nod before building.

However, he warned, there was emphasis on not leaving any ground vacant for long, and three months was normally the period of grace granted by the boards.

Sewer, water, and supervision fees, as well as land costs, had to be paid in a advance lump sum to the board, involving a fairly substantial front end cost for large blocks of sites.
Ten people died violently in Soweto at the weekend and at least 35 robberies were committed during the same period. Colonel Tour Visser, head of the Soweto CID, said today that Rool Koebe of Emde- ni Township was robbed of R1,000 by two men, one of whom was armed.

A West Rand Board policeman fired a shot at four men who attempted to rape a 15-year-old girl on Saturday.
R94m in Soweto coffers

JOHANNESBURG — The Soweto Council had already received R94 million of the estimated R350 million needed to improve facilities in the township, the chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehali, said here yesterday.

Replied to a question after addressing an Institute of Race Relations meeting, he said the money had come from a consortium of banks and would go towards the electrification of Soweto.

The balance would come from various other resources at the council's disposal, such as the sale of liquor, school levies, trading account profit, rent on stands and a general account which derived its revenue mainly from fines, and shop and miscellaneous rents.

He said the council was considering the appointment of a consortium of consultants to establish an overall economic plan for the expenditure of the R350 million allocated towards Soweto's first phase of development. — SAPA.
LAURENCE AND KGAME:
The Soweto Council was not a popular idea. Why did you stand for it?
MR THEBEHLA: I stood in the Soweto Council election because of the possibilities.

The UBC existed for some 16 years during which it was not granted executive powers, although there was provision for that in the Act. Why do you think it is going to be different with the Soweto Council?

The Soweto Council has been delegated municipal powers already, powers such as housing. Priority number one, as far as the people of Soweto are concerned, is housing. Wherever I have been in Soweto and talked to the people, they have always told me that the type of house they live in is not the type of house they want. Our council can come up with answers to the housing crisis.

Why do you think you will do better than the West Rand Administration Board, which has an official waiting list of 10,000 families and an unofficial one at least as long as that?

Firstly, because we will be moving around and finding out what the problems of the people are; secondly, because we are working out a programme to provide an answer to the problems they are faced with. By far the largest problem is finance. I think I, as a black man, am best qualified at this place and time to go overseas and raise money to make Soweto one of the most beautiful cities in Southern Africa.

Have you opened channels for that kind of assistance?
Yes. I was overseas last year and I met people who were really sympathetic to the problems that are facing black people, particularly in Soweto. They told me that if I can come out with a properly prepared document I would have no difficulty in raising a loan to the tune of $250-million.

Can you identify these people?
At the present moment it will not be right for me to identify them. As you know, the whole investment question is a big and topical issue in the United States and these people have said: Please do not disclose who we are now because we might have problems with the Carter Administration.

The view is often heard that the Soweto Council has no mandate to exist because of the low polls in the elections. What is your response?
If it is true that we had a very low percentage poll. But we participated in the election regardless of whether there was going to be a high poll or a low poll. We were faced with a situation where the people were neither forced to come and vote nor forced to stay away. It was a democratic situation, where if a candidate was able to marshal a majority of one he qualified to represent the people.

You have had to face allegations that you are a sellout and a collaborator. What prompted you to accept a position that carried those kinds of labels?
I am sick and tired of arthritic revolutionaries, of people who spend their time criticizing and condemning but doing absolutely nothing. I decided to get myself involved in a government-created institution because I feel there are things I can do for the people of Soweto.

The people who are running around saying that I am a collaborator have not come out with firm and concrete proposals to solve the civic problems of Soweto.

What proposals do you have in that regard?
The most important thing we must have is a feasibility study of the situation in Soweto. We must know what the status quo is in housing, recreation, on electricity and on services. From that we will have a master plan from which we can sort out our priorities. We also need an in-depth study of how we can Africanize the administration as it is at this moment.

I hope the preliminary report of the feasibility study will be available before October. The full in-depth study will be given to us in about six months' time.

What powers have been given to the Soweto Council?
We have been given complete administration of housing, including collection of rents, allocation of houses and building of houses. We have been given complete powers over the provision of trading, church and school sites.

Who will make the decisions as to how many houses will be built next year?
Nobody but ourselves. We will decide how many houses will be built. We will go about it in the normal way, approaching perhaps the Department of Community Development or the Department of National Housing. I hope that before the end of 1979 we will have raised sufficient loans to start a crash building programme.

Can we settle what power the Soweto Council has been given?
Recreational facilities is our responsibility. The electrification plan, which goes hand in hand with housing... we will decide whether it must be implemented or not.

We have been given responsibility for awarding bursaries to children in Soweto and responsibility
Thoughts of a Chairmain

Face to Face

In the first full interview he has given since the controversial community council elections, Mr. David the Behali, chairman of the Soweto Council (on the right), puts his views to Patrick Laurence and Steve Kgome.

Jabavu 100 people will come forward. Will they be paid? No. They will not be paid. But one of the things I am looking into, and which we will have to include in a memorandum on the guards, is that these people must have some form of insurance protection against death or injury while on duty.

It is often contended that the purpose behind the Soweto Council is to use blacks to implement unpopular policies. Take housing: the council will have to allocate houses in a situation of acute shortage and thus become the target of resentment. Take the guards: the council will create them to stamp out discontent and thus bear the wrath of the people. What is your reaction to these claims?

The need for community guards does not come from...
the government. It comes from the people.
Nobody is going to be forced to institute community guards in his area. But we know for sure that people in Soweto would like to organise themselves for the maintenance of law and order. They have said it again and again.

Are you going to institute courts to try offenders arrested by the guards?
No ways. We are not going to institute courts. People who are arrested are people who have infringed the laws of the community. They will be taken to police stations. Unlike Mabopana we are not going to get involved in family disputes. We are going to popularise our social welfare agencies. The people must use them where there are disputes within the family or between neighbours.

Apart from the loans you hope to raise, where are you going to get money to finance your projects. Will you collect rents?
Yes. That is right. There are two major sources of revenue for the council: rent and liquor and beer sales.

But, Soweto being as big as it is, that money cannot suffice. That is why there is always a deficit and that is why there is always a need to increase rents.

As a large proportion of revenue will come from liquor profits, aren't you going to encourage the people to drink more?
Quite frankly, I am very much against providing amenities and services on the basis of liquor and beer profits.

I envisage a situation in the near future where the beer halls will be handed over to individuals to run as a business proposition. Like any business operation, they will be liable to taxation.

Where do you stand on the position of freehold tenure?
I stand foursquare behind demands for full land tenure rights. I am convinced that within a short space of time the people of Soweto will have freehold rights. I will use the Soweto Council as a platform to make repeated representation for full land rights.

You have said you want the Soweto Council to be a purely civic body and not a political institution. But the very existence of the council is central to a political controversy in Soweto, and Soweto's future position is itself a burning political question. How can you avoid involvement in politics?
When one meets the average Soweto resident, he will tell you that his priorities are housing, electricity, recreational facilities and that type of thing. He wants us to provide them. He'll tell you: Later on we can talk about political rights. One of the ways we can really and truly negotiate directly with the Government is to go it and say: Look, the people of Soweto want housing and so on.

Dr Melville Edelstein found that young blacks gave lack of political rights as their number one grievance. Surely you must take notice of that?
Those houses are not going to be occupied by Soweto youth who will not be in a position to pay rent for them, because they still have to attend school. We are faced with older people who say accommodation is priority number one. What the youth say is important, but you have to work out what comes first.

Must I provide better housing for the people or must I stand up and say: Everything must come to a standstill until we overhaul the political system. We are not in a position to overhaul the political system. History has proved that. But we are in a position to provide accommodation.

One of the powers provided for the Community Council Act is for the Soweto Council to deal with squatters. Black men will evict fellow blacks. What is your attitude toward squatters?
Squatters are the responsibility of all municipalities. It is not something which has been given to us especially. Dealing with squatters is a most important function. The Soweto Council cannot shirk this responsibility. That is why it is important for us as a council to reduce the housing backlog within a short period of time.

The pass laws are a major grievance in the lives of black men, including those in Soweto. Where does the council stand on pass laws as they affect Soweto?
I am completely against the pass law system. I think we will always be agitating indirectly for the abolition of the pass laws. But it will not be our primary function per se. There are politically motivated blacks and black organisations who are better qualified to do that.

Pretoria wants to link urban blacks with the homelands. The Community Council Act provides for homeland representatives to sit in on Soweto Council debates. What is your response?
We are not going to have homeland representatives attending our debates. If a homeland representative comes to us for assistance, we will help him. But he will not participate in our debates.

We as an institution were not ethnically elected and the decisions we make will not be based on ethnicity. They will be based on the needs of all the people, not those of a particular ethnic group. The question of Homeland citizenship is outside our sphere, but we will always take the attitude that everybody in Soweto and South Africa should be regarded as a South African.
Soweto plays for Seretse

GABORONE — Two plays depicting the "Soweto massacre of 1976" were staged here last night by a Zambian theatre group for the Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, members of his Cabinet and heads of foreign missions.

'A University of Zambia lecturer, Mr E. Phiri, said he had written the plays with the help of Soweto and South African refugees. — SAPA.'
25,000 Soweto families are without own homes—Thebehali

By PATRICK LAURENCE

A TOTAL of 25,000 families in Soweto are without houses, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali said yesterday.

He was answering a challenge from the floor at a meeting organised by the Institute of Race Relations. The challenge came from Mrs Leah Tutu, wife of Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Mrs Tutu asked Mr Thebehali: "Do we really need your council in Soweto?"

Mr Thebehali replied: "I say we have the support of 25,000 families who would like to have a roof over their heads."

Mr Thebehali's figure of 25,000 families is more than twice the number on the official housing waiting list of the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer of the board, said yesterday: "I can only tell you that the number of families on the waiting list who qualify for housing is 12,119."

However, Mr Thebehali's figure of 25,000 was challenged by several speakers at the meeting as an underestimate. The figure was put at nearly 50,000 families.

But Mr Thebehali told the meeting: "I have seen the actual figures of the number of people who have actually applied and that makes 25,000."

When the board first took over Soweto in 1973 it kept 'primary' and 'secondary' waiting lists. In the past few years it has only released figures for one list.

Defending his participation in the Soweto Council, Mr Thebehali said: "We are using what we can get, to get what we want."

The Soweto Council represented an advance on the old Urban Bantu Council, he said.

"We are sick and tired of having people make decisions for us. A new day has dawned," he said.

During question time, the chairman of the meeting, Dr Selma Brodie, a member of the Johannesburg City Council, asked Mr Thebehali whether he had attempted to reduce Soweto's dependence on liquor sales for revenue.

Development of Soweto as an industrial, manufacturing and commercial centre would help to phase out reliance on boozing, Mr Thebehali replied. "What we need is an overall master economic plan."

The Soweto Council had already received R394-million of the estimated R350-million needed to improve facilities, he said, reports Sapa.

He said the money had come from a consortium of banks and would go towards the electrification of Soweto.

The balance would come from various other resources at the council's disposal, such as the sale of liquor, school levies, trading account profit, rent on stands and a general account which derived its revenue mainly from fines, end shop and miscellaneous rests.
Soweto Council has had R94m

JOHANNESBURG. — The Soweto Council had already received R94m of the estimated R350m needed to improve facilities in the township, the chairman of the council, Mr. David Thebehi, said here yesterday.

Replying to a question after addressing the South African Institute of Race Relations lunch club meeting, he said the money had come from a consortium of banks and would go towards the electrification of Soweto.

The balance would come from various other resources at the council's disposal, such as the sale of liquor, school levies, trading account profit, rent on stands and a general account which derived its revenue mainly from fines, and shop and miscellaneous rents.

In his address, Mr. Thebehl said that as the needs and expectations of the community increased, the danger existed that it might be excessively taxed. To prevent this, it would be necessary to develop a "systematic and rationally defensible approach" to the matter.

42,000 sites.

Replying to a question, he said 42,000 sites were available to Soweto residents who could lease them and erect the type of housing to suit their pockets. The council was prepared to help those who could not afford high rentals.

An important aspect of rendering services and allocating funds was the "system approach concept", Mr. Thebehi said. This could be divided into policy formulation and the determination of goals to be undertaken in view of the needs and the availability of funds.
Wrab plans for Soweto

The West Rand Administration Board, is considering plans for a multi-million rand development at Jabulani in Soweto.

According to a board spokesman, preliminary planning for Jabulani's redevelopment is already at an advanced stage and is being planned in cooperation with the Soweto Council.

The planning is expected to be completed this year, at which point it will require approval from board officials. The area proposed for redevelopment is located in central Jabulani near the Soweto Council chambers.
Open-air chessboard big hit in Soweto

Father Simeon Nkoane swoops on a pawn with his white knight in a demonstration to Soweto youngsters of how he thinks chess should be played.

Chess-mad Soweto youngsters are flocking to a new open-air chessboard which is the brainchild of Johannesburg's Anglican Dean, the Very Rev. Simeon Nkoane.

Father Nkoane opened the board on Friday, which has been erected outside the Orlando YMCA, at a small ceremony today.

YMCA general secretary Mr. Simon Dube said: "Last weekend only darkness drove the players and spectators away. The dean brought the pieces on Friday and the board proved very popular. On Sunday there was a big crowd here."

Father Nkoane's plan for big chessboards in Soweto was partly a response to the Soweto education crisis. After hearing about chess clubs in Johannesburg and seeing how popular open-air chess was with all races in Johannesburg, he began efforts to get support.

After today's opening of the Orlando board, he wants at least two more set up soon and about another three if there is the demand. A number of city firms have helped him with cash donations or practical aid, and he raised more than R1,000 from sympathisers in England, Moreton-on-Marsh School near Oxford, King James School in Yorkshire and church parish in the Cetswolds.
ALL this little boy has in his repertoire is energy, but that will not be enough when the freezing highveld night falls. None of the threadbare washing on the line is his, and Operation Snowball is his only hope for warmth.

Soweto family helps Snowball

By IAN REID

ONE of the things which makes life worth living in this cynical world of ours is that there are people who help people. There are some who don’t have all that much, but what little they have they are prepared to share with the less fortunate.

Typical of such people is a family living in Dube, one of Soweto’s better areas. Yesterday Operation Snowball went there after receiving a postcard.

A family man who does not want his name published wrote that he had collected some clothes which he considered could be better used elsewhere in the township. He, his wife and his children felt they did not really need two coats or two jerseys this winter. Other people needed them more.

So when Operation Snowball called on him yesterday he gave them a big bag of shoes and two boxes of clothes and blankets.

The man and his family, I feel sure, will keep warmer this night in the knowledge that others will also be warmer.

If you have no clothes or blankets to send to Snowball, then why not send a cheque to Operation Snowball, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg, 2000?

Donations received:

- Ethel Mack 20.00
- Ethel Mack 100.00
- Aimile Casteel 10.00
- Elly Streng 10.00
- The four Bridge sisters 20.00
- P. V. Honey 10.00
- T. C. van der Linde 10.00
- Mr A. S. Thomas 20.00
- Mr E. Ester 10.00
- H. J. Groene 10.00
- R. F. Thummert 20.00
- Mr T. T. van der Linde 10.00
- M. T. van der Linde 20.00

Total: R1273.52
Plea for a single education system

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A strong plea for black education to be incorporated in one national education system was made yesterday by a former Bantu Education official and a former Soweto headmaster.

Dr Ken Hartshorne, former director of planning in the Department of Bantu Education, and Mr Willie Kambule, former head of Orlando High School and now a University of Witwatersrand lecturer, both told The Road Ahead conference of a crisis in black education.

They were strongly supported by Mr R van den Heever, a coloured teacher at Athlone High School in Cape Town and editor of the Cape Teachers’ professional journal.

Prof W M Kgware, Principal of the University of the North at Turffontein, stood by his earlier arguments against integrated education, but called for a differentiation other than on racial lines between rural and urban education.

Dr Hartshorne said the whole separateness of black education with its resultant isolation from the mainstream of South African education had to be ended.

Mr Kambule said what had killed black education in 1976 were not riots but a revolt.

"1976 was a revolt against an education system which black people had rejected long ago. The riots happened when it was introduced in 1953."

"Blacks in Soweto and other urban areas knew they had overcome what was wrong, although those in charge would not accept it."

Mr Kambule noted without drawing any deduction that some 20,000 black scholars had not returned to school in Soweto after the riots. — Sapa.
Arms cache: man guilty

A SOWETO businessman was yesterday sentenced to 14 years jail for having possessed a revolver, cartridges and a hand grenade "illegally but not for political motives".

David Moroke, 51, had pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act before Mr G Steyn in the Johannesburg Regional Court. He was found guilty on alternative charges of illegally possessing the weapons. Half the sentence was suspended for five years.

Moroke told the court that during February some young children showed him some bullets and took him to a stormwater drain near Naledi where he found an arms cache containing a revolver blocks of TNT, plastic explosives, a hand grenade without a detonator, cartridges and an empty "boobytrap".

He took the items with the intention of handing them to the police, he said.

Mr Steyn said he accepted that Moroke had not had the articles for political motives. But it was clear Moroke was no stranger to theft, he said.

He allowed Moroke R200 bail pending an appeal.
A 16-YEAR-OLD Swazi boy who claiming to have been kidnapped by a Natal white farmer and kept captive for more than five years has rejoined his family after escaping last week.

Alfred told the "Mail" yesterday he had been walking with two friends in Swaziland when they were stopped by two white men travelling in a van in January 1972.

The two whites asked the boys if they were keen to work. It was arranged that the boys should meet the men in a street in Hillbrow the next morning.

The boys, aged 16, 17 and 19, were told by the men who served them to board the van without being told what their destination was.

Alfred said they were driven to a farm at Howick in Natal. The farmer registered him at a school situated on a neighbouring farm.

He said both his friends later escaped from the farm.

He started in Standard Five during his third year on the farm. He performed in that standard unit for three months, when the farmer tells him that he had had sufficient education.

Alfred said he started working on the farm milking cows every morning. He said he tried to escape on his bicycle, riding a whole day and night.

But he was picked up by the farmer and driven back to the farm.

Alfred said he was never paid for the period he had worked on the farm.

He supplied the "Mail" with the farmer's phone number, but was not available yesterday.
DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 468 7 July 1978

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN THE ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE CENTRAL TRANSVAAL BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD — AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1087 OF 2 JUNE 1978

(1) Wilhelm Lambach Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11(4) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), amend Government Notice R. 1087 of 2 June 1978, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(Schedule)

CHAPTER 3.—VOTERS AND VOTERS’ LISTS

Substitute the following for regulation 6:

“A voters’ list shall show in respect of every person whose name is included therein—

(a) a serial number;

(b) his surname and immediately thereafter his first names;

(c) his residential address; and

(d) his identity document number;

in order of house numbers and, in the case of persons resident in hostels, all surnames shall be in room and bed number order.”
Open-air chess big hit in Soweto... June 1978

...and stop worrying about being in a white area..."
Johannesburg — Dr. Nkate Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, said yesterday his lawyer had written to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, to clarify recent warnings that he would be detained permanently if he continued to speak out.

The warning to Dr. Motlana came from Soweto's police chief, Brig. Jan Visser, who relayed a message from Mr. Kruger about a speech Dr. Motlana had made on the "twilight of freedom."

He said Brig. Visser had told him that "unless I restrained from inciting youths to riot, I would be detained permanently."

— BBC.
FEAR-CRAZED parents locked up their daughters this week as the Pretoria "muti man" continued his reign of terror.

And as police hunted on for the ruthless ritual murderer, a Johannesburg witchdoctor warned the man could strike again — and go undetected.

"No one will give him away, they're too scared. He is protected by his own medicine," the witchdoctor said. Then he told why the "muti man" strikes and what happens to the stripes of flesh he tears from the young black girls he knives to death.

In the past four years the mad "muti man" has struck nine times. On just three occasions death went away empty handed. The other six times the victims died — the last this week.

Fear now grips Pretoria's black townships. No one knows when the next child will die.

The "mayor" of Tshwane, the Rev. E. Sibanyoni, has appealed to police to intensify their search for the ritual killer.

"It is about time police visited every known witchdoctor and found out what kind of muti he is using for healing people," he said.

People carrying bags and briefcases would have to be searched to find out what they contain, he said.

Meanwhile terrified parents keep a constant vigil on their small daughters. All the muti man's victims have been girls aged between six and 15.

But what's behind this orgy of killing? Money, explained the Johannesburg witchdoctor, anonymous for fear of retribution.

Ground human flesh is a valuable commodity — a mere teaspoonful can fetch as much as R100.

**Gruesome**

Often the buyer won't know the gruesome truth behind his costly purchase. But one thing is certain — human muti works — as a cure for madness.

Any self-respecting witchdoctor wouldn't touch it, the witchdoctor said. But there are callous — even among the ranks of the witchdoctors. They take the choice pieces of human flesh and grind it down to powder. Then they sell it as a cure for madness.

First the buyer cuts all his joints — a little nick just wide enough to absorb a speck of powder. He rubs the powder into each and every joint. And madness deserts him.

So says the witchdoctor who quickly adds: "It works all right but there are other things that also work — and they don't involve human flesh."
The numbers on the chart show where the victims were found: 1, Tinnie, 6, of Atteridgeville; 2, Ouma, 8, Atteridgeville; 3, Gemma, 7, of Saulsville; 4, Josephine, Saulsville; 5, Lekgowa, 9, Atteridgeville; 6, Eva, 10, Atteridgeville; 7, Jennifer, 8, Atteridgeville; 8, Evelyn, 8, Atteridgeville; 9, Gloria, 7, of Mamelodi

Flesh 'cure' cut from bodies of young black girls

to achieve the same result. But Pretoria's "muti man" persists in his human multi work. And his secret stays intact. Fear sees to that.

"People think that if they put a curse on them — use his medicine to make them mad," said the Johannesburg witchdoctor.

All nine of the "muti man's" victims, including those who survived, had their throat cut and pieces of skin and flesh removed from their thighs. Some were found without tongues and pieces of skin missing from their faces and toes.

Cutting

The "muti man" showed no mercy to his young vic- tims. He killed six and attacked three others, cutting their throats and leaving them for dead in Atteridgeville, Erasmia and Bantu station near Pretoria market.

The first girl who felt his blade was Tinnie Ramakin, 6, of Atteridgeville. She survived the ordeal but was too ter-

rified to help the police in their investigation. Tinnie was found in a piece of open ground near Church Street, on October 26, 1974. (See spot marked No 1 on the map.)

Mutilated

The October attack on Tinnie was followed by a fatal attack six months later on Ouma Magdaline Senpola, 8, of Atteridgeville. Her mutilated body was found near Church Street in an open piece of void north of Atteridgeville (Nos 2 on map), Gemma Shamanga, 7, was victim number three. Her mutilated body was discovered near the Kalkfont Hospital on May 28, 1977. The murderer had waited more than two years after his previous killing before he claimed her life.

Then followed a frenzied killing and m a n i n g spree. Four young girls were attacked and mutilated within the next five months. Three of them died, but Eva Phahlamoleka, 10, of Atteridgeville survived. She was found near Church Street, north of Atteridgeville on August 7, 1977 (see No 6 on map).

The latest victim was Jennifer Musellekana, 8, of Atteridgeville who died this week. Her throat was cut, tongue cut out and strips of skin were removed from her forehead, nose and toes. A piece of skin from her thigh was also missing. She was found on July 3 near Saulsville station (figure 7).

Police investigated each murder but found no clues to the murderer's identity. Police appeals for in-
formation and offers of a R5000 reward have also led nowhere. Even appeals by black civic leaders did not help.

Murders

The Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squad were instructed to solve the murders as soon as possi-
ble, at all cost, but the "muti man" killed again.

Some said he is still at large as detectives work round the clock and town-

ship parents walk with fear.

None of the relatives of some of the ritual killers' victims could cast any light on the identity of the "muti man." Some said they were sick and tired of answering questions which deepened their scars each time another child is attacked or killed we are reminded of it in a very painful way.

Terrorizing

All are anxiously await-

ing the day they'll be call-

e to the police station to identify the killer.

The three who died were Josephine Mahesa, who was found dead in Saulsville (figure 4) on July 8, 1977, Loukown Madelma Moena, who was killed on August 6, 1977 near Kalkfont station (figure 5) and Gloria Khoza, who was found dead near the Bantu sta-
tion on October 3, 1977 (figure 6).

Evelyn Motlan, 8, also from Atteridgeville, disap-

peared on route from Voortrekkerhoogte to At-

teridgeville home two months ago. Her mutilated body was found near Erasmia (figure 8).

She was one of the lucky ones — doctors suc-

ceeded in saving her life. She did not die, but the scars of her terrifying ex-

perience will be with her for life.
Gunmen set Soweto church alight

By JON QVRELNE and VUSI RADEBEB

ARSONISTS fired shots at a priest and two youths and set alight the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto at the weekend, causing more than R1 500’s worth of damage.

Regina Mundi has been the main venue for services commemorating those who died in the riots of June, 1976.

A Regina Mundi priest, who did not want to be named, said the resident priest, Father Samson Katakata, and two youths had been watching TV in the rectory when they had been told the church was on fire.

They ran outside and saw men, who fired in their direction. Father Katakata and the youths fled back to the rectory.

After the men had left, they had gone to put out the flames, which by then were raging furiously inside the church.

A van belonging to another priest was badly smashed during the attack.

The Jabulani Fire Brigade extinguished the blaze and Mowoka police arrived.

The altar on the western end of the church was virtually destroyed and a statue of the Virgin Mary just above the altar was badly damaged. The cubicle in which the Eucharist is kept was badly gutted, and stood open.

Some of the steps leading up to the main altar were burnt. They are the steps where only 25 days ago, Dr Nhatho Modishane, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, stood and made his "twilight of freedom" speech.

Last night the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Major-General David Kriel, said police were investigating.

The statue of the Virgin Mary, burnt out, stands above the destroyed western altar of the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto after arsonists struck at the weekend.
Gunmen set Soweto church alight

By Ron Qwelane and Vusi Radebe

ARSONISTS fired church and set alight the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto at the weekend, causing more than R1.5 million's worth of damage.

Regina Mundi had been the main venue for services commemorating those who died in the riots of June 1976.

A Regina Mundi priest who did not want to be named, said the resident priest, Father Samsio Bakana, and two youths had been watching TV in the rectory when they had been told the church was on fire.

They ran outside and saw men who fired in their direction. Father Bakana and the youths fled back to the rectory.

After the men had left, they had gone to put out the flames, which by then were raging furiously inside the church.

A van belonging to another priest was badly damaged during the attack.

The Jabulani Fire Brigade extinguished the blaze and Moroka police arrived.

The altar on the western end of the church was virtually destroyed and a statue of the Virgin Mary just above the altar was badly damaged. The candle in which the firebrand is kept was badly damaged and stood open.

Some of the steps leading up to the main altar were burnt. They are the steps where only 16 days ago, Dr Ndabshe Mokana, chairman of the Sixteen Committee of 63, stood and made his "cast of iron-dom" speech.

Last night the police Commissioner launched an investigation of the cause of the fire.

A priest who was in the church at the time the fire started, Major General T. P. H Matlala, said police were investigating.

A priest who was in the church at the time the fire started, Major General T. P. H Matlala, said police were investigating.
Reprimands, action in Polly St row

By John D'Oliveira

Two West Rand Administration Board officials found guilty of improper conduct at the board's Polly Street labour bureau for women have been reprimanded and transferred to posts where they do not have contact with the public.

In addition, Dr Connie Mulder, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, has ordered a thorough investigation of the systems being used at labour bureaux throughout South Africa. This is being done to ensure that the kind of treatment meted out by some officials at Polly Street does not occur again.

Dr Mulder's statement follows an expose of conditions at the Polly Street labour bureau by The Star. As a result of allegations printed in The Star, the West Rand Administration Board opened an official inquiry into the alleged misconduct and the newspaper supplied the board with a set of affidavits from black women.

At the conclusion of the inquiry, Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the board and Dr Connie Mulder's brother, said the officials charged had been found guilty and that the "appropriate action" had been taken. He refused to give details.

Today, Dr Mulder said in terms of the board's staff regulations, the board was not in a position to reveal details of action taken against its staff. "However, I have that prerogative."

Assaults

Dr Mulder said that, on the basis of certain affidavits supplied by The Star, a thorough investigation was held.

Charged in terms of the board's staff regulations were Mr J. J. Cronje and Mr Manley Mabaso Sibiya. The charges against them were based on claims that women workers were mishandled, assaulted and that they had water thrown on them.
Guilty WRAB men now backroom boys

RBM 11 July 1978

The two officials found guilty last month of improper conduct at the West Rand Administration Board's labour bureau for women have been reprimanded and transferred to other posts where they will not be in contact with the public.

This was announced yesterday by Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

Dr Mulder also disclosed that he had ordered an investigation of the system used at labour bureaux to ensure that incidents such as those at the Polly Street bureau — where women seeking work were allegedly ill-treated — did not occur again. Dr Mulder's announcement follows a refusal by his brother, Mr Manie Mulder, Board Chairman, to reveal what disciplinary action had been taken against the officials when they were found guilty by a board of inquiry last month.

Dr Mulder said the two officials — Mr Jacob Johannes Cronje and Mr Manley Mahuso Sibiyi — had been charged with contravening the board's staff regulations in that they had committed deeds which were detrimental to the administration, to discipline, good race relations and efficiency.

In addition to other steps taken, Mr Cronje was told he would not be considered for any board appointments after he retired.

Format:

1) Every essay should be accompanied by a list of sources consulted. These must show author, title, and date of publication.

2) All quotations must be set in inverted commas and must be acknowledged either in footnotes or end-notes. Such references should give author, title and page, thus: Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, p. 335.

3) The reverse side of each page should be left blank for comment.

Works in Short Loan:


I. Geiss, July 1914

F. Fischer, Germany's Aims in the First World War

L. Albertini, The Origins of the War of 1914

H.W. Koch, The Origins of the First World War

A.J.P. Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe

T. Wolff, The Eve of 1914

L.C.F. Turner, Origins of the First World War
The need was clear. In 1971 it was estimated that there was a shortage of 700 classrooms in Soweto. Three strange bedfellows entered into a partnership to do something about this.

○ The Star, which initiated TEACH, to provide publicity and receive money for the projects.

○ The Johannesburg City Council (later the West Rand Administration Board) — to provide the land and to build the schools.

○ The Department of Bantu Education — to provide desks, equipment and teachers, and to take over the running of the TEACH schools, in the normal way.

Now, more than six years have passed and hundreds of classrooms have been built. Thousands of black children are receiving an education which would have been denied them if it had not been for the fund.

But Mr Liston points to other achievements: "TEACH was instrumental in changing government policy on Bantu Education.

Made aware

"Policy in respect of high schools had to be changed so that the numerous pupils who were passing out from the increased number of primary schools and who wanted to enter the secondary phase could be accommodated in Soweto where they wanted to matriculate, and not have to do so in the homelands as had previously been the case.

"The protracted editorial support given by The Star to the project made especially whites aware of the plight of blacks in Soweto who had limited places available to them in schools. This resulted in young and old, rich and poor, and individuals and giant business concerns supporting the project financially."

"TEACH has been recognized as the most successful and worthwhile newspaper promotion ever mounted in South Africa because of the public involvement, the amount of money collected, and the length of time during which it has had an impact on the lives of the participants."

Mr Liston adds: "TEACH also helped ward off and perhaps soften the blow of the urban unrest of June 1976 and after, for, had so many more schools not been provided before that date, the riots may have erupted earlier, and may have been even bloodier."

He says the people of Soweto were also given an even greater chance to improve the actual and potential quality of their life by more of them being able to go to school and acquire literacy.

"This benefit cannot be measured yet, either in the individual, in the community, or in the nation. It is a harvest which will be gathered in the future."

More literate

Mr Liston says TEACH improved the quality of black recruits into the labour market of Johannesburg by enabling more young people to present themselves to their prospective employers with literacy — and thus, trainability.

He points out that white people of all walks of life contributed to TEACH. Support from white schools was considerable. However, support from the pro-Government and Afrikaners speaking sections of the community was conspicuous by its absence.

"Also conspicuous by its absence was financial support for TEACH by the blacks themselves. This was true until mid-1976."

Reasons for this lack of support range from the fact that all Soweto families already made monthly payments of 38c to a school levy fund, blacks resented not being consulted about the siting of TEACH schools and some regarded TEACH as a mere extension of the Department of Bantu Education."

"However, a remarkable transformation in attitude was clearly seen after June 1976."

Hundreds of donations were made by blacks in the 18 months after the unrest first broke out.

Little damage

"Could it be that the community, sickened and saddened by the destruction and senseless actions which resulted from the riots of June 1976 had in their turn become conscience-stricken — just as the white contributors had been when they learnt fully of the state of affairs which existed in Soweto at the beginning of the decade? ... I think not.

In fact, TEACH schools suffered little damage during the unrest. No TEACH school was incapacitated as a result of arson and so had to close its doors to pupils.

Mr Liston points out: "Just three months after the eruption of the tragic and bloody riots and unrest in Soweto, a donation of inestimable significance was made to TEACH. The Tonga school board presented a cheque for R10 000 to TEACH. — Most surely a symbolic gesture of the greatest goodwill.

"Not only should this donation have been seen as a vote of confidence in the TEACH concept and the improvements program embodied, but it must surely have been a vote for the continuance of a scheme which had brought so many benefits to the black community — R10 000 raised from the meagre resources of the parents of Tonga school children represented an enormous sum of money to come out of Soweto..."
When The Star launched TEACH it mentioned two motives: Simple justice and enlightened self-interest. Mr Liston views the first as smacking of paternalism, even if it was an honourable effort to right a wrong.

**Fewer drop-outs**

"Motive two is far more business-like, more selfish and, more credible. In essence, it is good business practice to earn a return on money invested. The second motive holds out a return for the investor. But in this instance, the return is in human terms, and not specifically in good bottom lines of the balance sheet." 

TEACH, he says, created a new awareness of education and its availability among blacks. The drop-out rate in primary school was lowered because more children wanted to go to high school, where eventually more places were able to be offered.

One problem which did arise was a lack of properly qualified teachers. Efforts are being made to overcome this.
87. Increasing all prices and income in exactly the same proportion:

(1) Leaves consumer equilibrium quantities unchanged.
(2) Changes both equilibrium quantities and prices.
(3) Changes all equilibrium prices but none of the equilibrium quantities.
(4) Changes all equilibrium quantities but none of the equilibrium prices.
(5) All of the above.

88. In the above, the slope of the budget line indicates the relative price of the two goods. The slope is given by the formula:

\[
\frac{P_x}{P_y} = \frac{M}{W}
\]

Which of the above statements are true:

(1) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(2) (ii) only
(3) (i) only
(4) (ii) and (iv)
(5) (iv) only

89. The first position of the production function is:

\[
f(L, K) = \min\{\frac{L}{4}, K\}
\]

90. In the above diagram, the price of B is given by the slope of the budget line. The price of A is given by the slope of the isocost line.

(1) The isocost line will cut the A axis at 40 units.
(2) The consumption of B will double the price of A.
(3) The consumption of A will necessarily rise.
(4) 40 units of B will necessarily be consumed.
(5) None of the above.

91. The production function is:

\[
f(L, K) = \min\{\frac{L}{4}, K\}
\]

92. An is

(1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) E

93. Diminishing

(1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) E

94. Isoquant

(1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) E
Chief predicts 'next Soweto'

By PETER MANN

"When I was a student, it was said that the West prided itself on the South African government's response to the 1976 Soweto Uprising. The Shining Sun and the Power. "That is why they were so diverse in Rhodesia - under the threat of sanctions, the movement stood on disinvestment. "We are not such fools and fools that we are going to allow whites to lure us into a bloodbath which some of them are using for." Chief Buthelezi said.

White power came from their guns while Inkatha's power stemmed from the numerical superiority of the blacks and their pivotal role in industry.

Inkatha's philosophy of non-violence was aimed at minimising the real threat of violence. Turning to disinvestment and the controversial suggestion that Inkatha monitor the performance of multinational companies operating in South Africa against their codes of conduct, Chief Buthelezi said disinvestment was a simplistic solution.

Senseless

"I know we have suffered for centuries, but it is senseless to suffer without a time limit. Those who favour disinvestment have not thought their arguments through. "Smith lasted for 12 years. If Rhodesia can last this long, how long will South Africa last before the 15 great industrial nations of the world - last? "People who speak of disinvestment overestimate the Western conscience."
Proposals for improvements to the electrical system in Soweto were initially discussed by the local council. However, due to the cost, the council decided to reject the proposals. Mr. David Tshabalala, chair of the council, expressed his concern over the lack of financial support from the government. He stated that the council had received proposals from various sources, but none were feasible due to the high cost involved. In the end, the council decided to delay further discussion until a more feasible solution could be found.

Negotiations with international banks and local officials were established to explore alternative funding options. During these negotiations, Mr. Laurie Kessell, the chairman of the bank, expressed his interest in providing funding for the project. He stated that the bank was eager to support community initiatives and was prepared to provide a loan to the council. The council welcomed the offer and agreed to proceed with the negotiations.

The council also discussed the design of the project, the cost estimate, and the timeline for completion. It was agreed that a feasibility study would be conducted to determine the most cost-effective solution. The council also decided to allocate additional funds from its budget to support the project.

A committee was established to oversee the implementation of the project. The committee would be responsible for monitoring the progress of the project and ensuring that the funds were used as intended. The council also agreed to hold regular meetings to update the community on the progress of the project.
CID on track of Soweto child's killer

Staff Reporter

MONDEOR detectives investigating the brutal murder of an 11-year-old Klipspruit schoolgirl expect to make an arrest soon.

Colonel D J de Villiers, District CID Chief at John Vorster Square, said yesterday the investigating team was searching round the clock for the killer of Nonhlanhla Marina Shabangu, 11, of Klipspruit, Soweto.

The little girl's burnt body was found in a kneeling position by children playing near the Klipspruit sewage farms on Wednesday this week after she went missing on July 4.

A piece of her left ear had been cut off—thought to be the trade mark of a ritual murder.

"At this stage, we don't think it was a muti-murder. The dead child's ear could have been bitten by dogs or rats in the void there," Col De Villiers said.

He confirmed that detectives had questioned a man, thought to be a sangoma (witchdoctor), in connection with the murder. He was later released.

Nonhlanhla's father, Mr. George Groenewald, 42, said his daughter went missing while on an errand.

According to Maria Mashinini, 11, a friend of the dead girl who accompanied her to the shop, they were accosted by a man who told Nonhlanhla to fetch his jacket from a house nearby.

Both girls tried to walk off, but the man angrily called Nonhlanhla back and she went off with him, she said.

The girl's parents searched all over, questioned neighbours and friends and finally went to report to Klipspruit police station late that night. A week later on July 12, her charred body was found in the hills near Klipspruit Sewage Farms.

Nonhlanhla was a Standard Three pupil at St. Peters Primary Catholic School in Pinetown.
All systems go for the big switch-on

BY JON OWELANE

THE Soweto Community Council already has R40-million to electrify the township complex, the chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehall, said yesterday.

He said the five-year project would create many new jobs for Soweto’s unemployed.

“Electrifying Soweto is a major breakthrough for the council. One can only imagine how many jobs the project will create for the Soweto unemployed,” Mr Thebehall said.

He said he expected the council to give the go-ahead for the electrification scheme at its meeting at the end of the month.

The first ratification must come from the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Connie Mulder.

Dr Mulder is understood to be happy that the plan should go ahead if the Soweto council accepts it.

The West Rand Administration Board has approved the scheme, and all that was left was for the Soweto Council to make its decision.

Mr Thebehall added that no project in Soweto, however big, could be undertaken without prior approval of the council.

“Even the building of houses is an aspect that will be decided by the council,” he said.

The council was not, like the defunct Urban Bantu Council, an advisory body but a decision-making one.

“The initial sum to be loaned to the council is R40-million. The sum, which has been acquired from a consortium of local banks, will be used for the electrification of Soweto as well as creating job facilities for those who are not employed. The remaining R6-million will be provided by the same banks.”
A Krugerrand for Mr Ludwig Lebota who formed a committee that raised R1500 for TEACH. The editor of The Star (left) presented a second Krugerrand to two Teachers in the school. It was raised in 1973 by organizing a school fete. These were judged the most commendable efforts on behalf of TEACH in 1977.

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The Krugerrand is a symbol of South Africa and is a representation of the country's cultural identity. It is a coin that was first minted in 1967 and is still in circulation today. The design on the Krugerrand features the profile of a Krugerrand, a South African plant, and the South African coat of arms. The coin is made of gold and is one of the most valuable coins in the world.

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The following are the references numbers of the reports of the Transvaal Conferences Commission (1901):

JOHANNESBURG - An R94 million electrification programme for Soweto was presently being considered by the Soweto Council, the chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr. A. H. Standley, said here yesterday.

The chairman of the Council, Mr. David Thebehethe, was not available yesterday to say when the project would be implemented. However, he told news media during an address earlier this month that work should start in five to six months' time and be completed within five years.

---The R94 million, provided by a consortium of banks, was part of a "face-up" for Soweto that would eventually cost about R350 million. --- (Sapa.)
The membership fee per annum is R4. Membership entitles you to attend all addresses to the Society, film shows and seminars. If you have passed Economics II in the second class division you are also eligible for membership. If you are interested in ODE please contact a committee member: Jonathan Matheson 77-8669 or Gill Raine 65-2359 for further information.

Dr. R. Schwartz on Th 5-7pm
Mr. F. Wilson on Th 5-7pm
Professor Franzen on Th 5-7pm
Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert on Th 5-7pm
Professor Sadie on Th 5-7pm
Mr. Alex Bursin on Th 5-7pm
Mr. B.C. Floor on Th 5-7pm

If you would like to leave the form below and transport view in the form below, please contact the Secretary's office.

NAME: 
ADDRESS: 
TELEPHONE NUM: 
YEAR OF STUDY: 

You will then be informed of the meeting date for Y.
BYLAE

HOOFSTUK S. VERKIESINGS

Vervang regulering 25 deur die volgende:

"In kieser wat huur die oorsprong van die Gemeenskapstaal stem, kan alleens die stem by 'n stemmer vir die wyk waarin hy as kieser geregistreer is."

SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 5.—ELECTIONS

Substitute the following for regulation 25:

"A voter voting in the area of jurisdiction of the Community Council may only vote at a polling station for the ward in which he is registered as a voter."
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1479
21 July 1978

NO. 1479

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1479
21 July 1978

FORESTS AND ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EAST RAND AREA—DESCRIPTION OF LAND TO BE HORTENSIA SHOW PLACE, KEMBSA URBANSANITATION RESIDENTIAL AREA AT GERMANIERS—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1338, DATED 24 AUGUST 1972.

L. W. L. van der Merwe, Acting Deputy Minister of Public Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Public Relations and Development, and in virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 86 of the Town Planning and General Development Act, No. 26 of 1955, amend the Schedule to Government Notice No. 1338, dated 24 August 1972, as follows:

Substitute the following for item 3:

3. Farmland temporarily leased

A certain area of land, in extent 57 hectares and described as follows:

Beginning at the point A in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 1907 m to the point B; thence in a south-easterly direction for a distance of 100 m to the point C;...
Kids swindled by contest trickster

HUNDREDS of school children at Thokoza on the East Rand were swindled this week out of about R400 by a confidence trickster.

The principal of Tshwane Combined School, Mr. S. Moleka, said he had been approached by a "Mr. S. Motaung" on July 11 who had claimed to be employed by a soft-drink company.

Mr. Motaung had said his company would stage a soft-drink drinking competition at the Thokoza Stadium on Wednesday evening but that he would have to pay the entry fee.

That's how he said a sort of prize money, a second of R50 and a third of R25.

Mr. Moleka said he collected R100 from parents, which made "Mr. Motaung" collect on Wednesday morning.

Mphandula Community School, collected R250,00 for "Mr. Motaung" and at Khubelelo, a Combined School "a substantial amount" was handed over.

The contest never materialised.
No fire in So

THE R94-million expected to be needed to give Soweto electricity will be money well spent. But it has electrified investors' imaginations as much as, for example, Anglo's R140-R145-million Ergo project to recover gold and uranium from old slimes dams. But then Ergo promised investors comparatively quick returns.

Those companies likely to be involved in the electrification project, on the other hand, look like having a long wait for their profit. Thus the approval of the Soweto Council and Plural Relations Minister Connie Mulder are only the starting signal for a lengthy bureaucratic process, involving the establishment of specifications, tendering by interest-ed suppliers and manufacturers, acceptance of tenders, and contract-signing.

All in all, a time-consuming series of events which at Sandler, chief director at the West Rand Administration Board, has suggested could take anything between two years to complete. For contract winners, then, black figures in the P & L account are even further away.

So I don't find it surprising that share markets have made little or no response to the Soweto plan. Broadly, the companies most likely to benefit can be found in the JSE's "Electronics, etc." sector, which is dominated by the local cable manufacturers - Aberdare, with its Dutch Philips parent, African, with its UK connection, and Scottish-controlled by Britain's BICC, and including Swedish-aligned, which also manufactures transformers and related equipment.

Additionally, potential competitors for business include companies like Blue Circle's thrusting Hubert Davies subsidiary and the Roberts Construction division of Murray & Roberts, who have wide experience of electrical construction and installation works.

Again, lighting and other electrical fitting companies like Callan's Comlite organisation, claimed to be South Africa's largest in the field, are known to be interested. On the basis of the rather sparse information available, it becomes obvious that the aim of the specifications will be to maximise local content throughout the whole operation.

With the possible exception of a small quantity of supertension cable which may be required — not made here in any case — local manufacturers are confident that they can do the job.

Indeed one local cable manufacturer, who asked to be nameless, was adamant that the company could supply all the cable necessary on its own, given the "right" specifications.

Competing for the business will be keen, says Siemens chief executive Willfried Wengen. "It's all to the good as far as the customer is concerned."

I foresee it as being particularly keen on the cable
Veto Power

San Tim Russ Tim 27/7/71

...
His dream of 50 schools for blacks may soon be...
Schools for the fulfilled
went to the platteland there wasn’t one black
he’s within six schools of his likeable Nederduitse Gereformeer-
Dra Wessel Dippenaar and two pupils, Raynes Scott (left) and Libios Makhubu.

Houses
"If the white man cannot get on with his black coun-
terpart through the Gospel, there is no place for him in South Africa," he said.
Mr van der Merwe has built houses for his la-
bourers and provided electricity and running water.
Mr Dries Kotze, his brother Piet, and his fa-
thor Braam, built a school which boasts 250 pupils taught by six teachers.
They shared Mr van der Merwe’s views.
Mr Dries Kotze empha-
sised that the children should be taught in their own language... "and teachers shouldn't try to teach them in English and Afrikaans."
He told me that there was a parent-teachers asso-
ciation which was responsi-
bale for the running of the school.
Mr Clifford Diseko, a teacher at the Lekhanya Primary School, said he felt there was no liaison be-
tween parents and teachers at his school.
"The parents don't seem to understand. They don't force their children to go to school. This makes training quite a problem."
Mr David Leeuw, a black evangelist of the NG Kerk in Afrika. who took the Sunday Times on a tour of the area, was optimistic about the future.
"It's marvellous to see whites caring so much about the blacks."
"We are very grateful," he said.

Actress Penny is Home and dry

By Doug Gordon LONDON
JOHANNESBURG singer-actress Penny Croft (above), now in England, has
landed a lead role in William Douglas-Home’s latest comedy, which opens in the West End in September.
British-born Penny will be the only girl in "The Editor Regrets", which follows a string of major successes by the play-
wright, such as "The Secretary Bird" and "Lloyd George Knew My Father".
Penny was in the London run of "Lloyd George" and another Douglas-Home hit, "The Bank Manager".
"Of course I'm absolutely delighted to get the lead part this time," Penny said yesterday during the first week of rehearsals.
A TEENAGE mother who has spent weeks searching for her missing baby told the Sunday Express this week: "I just hope Audrey was stolen for love, not murder."

Miss Poppy Mofokeng's two-month-old daughter was taken from her six weeks ago by an older woman at Baragwanath hospital.

Audrey is the third baby to be stolen at the hospital in five years.

The other two were found within days, but Miss Mofokeng's baby is still missing.

Poppy Mofokeng told me that on June 1 she took Audrey to the hospital for treatment. After being given medicine she was about to leave when an elderly woman with an older baby asked if she would go to the shop for her. She gave her R2 to buy a cold drink and some buns.

"Without suspicion, because of her age, I gave her my child in good faith and went to the shop. When I returned five minutes later she had gone — all I found was my baby's sock.

I went through the wards in search of my baby but without success. I reported the matter to the police.

Poppy said she had visited the hospital daily in the hope of seeing the childstealer.

"I have consulted witchdoctors. I have been to the social workers and the mortuary. But there is no trace of my baby.

"I just hope she is not a victim of a ritual murder."

Every day the baby's father asked her: "Where is my child? How could you give her to a stranger?"

The Baragwanath Hospital public relations officer, Mr R. L. Saul, told me: "We appeal to mothers not to give their children to strangers."

It was well known that Black people loved children and it was possible that women who stole children did so "for love."

A police spokesman said childstealing was not usually premeditated — those who stole children might be acting on the spur of the moment.

"Where is my baby?"
In search of a market

Gundile Plastics, a factory on the Jan Smuts Airport road, has given plastic floor-coverings to the self-help candle-makers at St Paul's Anglican Church, Soweto.

Twenty men and women of all ages work in difficult conditions in the church vestry and in a prefabricated workshop to make candles.

Through JOBS - the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self Help - the church appealed for tarpaulins to protect the floors of their "workshops."

Gundile responded immediately, and supplied sufficient brown and mottled plastic floor coverings to cover the floors of both the vestry and prefabricated workshop.

A spokesman for Gundile Plastics said they hoped to help another 20 or 30 unemployed people in the area.

This Afro-style dress could lead to the establishment of a small industry for the unemployed - but its producers cannot find any boutiques willing to sell it and similar dresses. The model, Mrs Grace Seboko, is the sewing instructor at the self-help scheme of the Entokwane Women's Club. She helped the scheme's members to make about half a dozen sample dresses for a Sandton boutique. But the dresses were rejected because the hems were not finished with the overlocking machine normally used for factory-produced dresses. Any boutique able to sell such dresses should call Miss Janet Gama at 934 and ask for 180 or 72.

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter
Candlemakers get floor covers

die Plastics said the self-help project was admirable, and his company was glad to help.

** **

The coordinator of JOBS, Mr. Jim McNeill, has received letters and telephone calls from more than 200 people and organisations during the last six weeks.

These included 34 donations of cash or cheques and 74 offers of equipment, scrap materials and ideas.

There were 27 requests for assistance and 30 general inquiries. And there were 34 unemployed who sought jobs and had to be referred to various voluntary employment services or other quarters.

Mr. McNeill reports that there has been a steady flow of scrap materials — candle wax for the candle-makers of St. Paul’s Anglican Church in Jabavu; old shoes and leather scraps for the shoe repair scheme of the Entlokwemini centre; and bags of materials for various sewing groups engaged in self-help.

** **

JOBS has selected one of the 15 people who applied for the job as assistant to Mr. McNeill in co-ordinating self-help and administering JOBS. He is a black man already engaged in self-help. Details about him will be published soon.

Up to now Mr. McNeill has been the only employee of JOBS. He was appointed on a two-days-a-week basis, whereas his assistant will be a full-time employee.

** **

A woman caller has suggested to JOBS that self-help schemes should make dolls’ dresses which, she felt, were not readily obtainable and could easily be made from scrap material.

** **

An appeal has been made for bottle-tops and the metal tops of yogurt jars which can be worked into heat-resistant mats to protect tables from hot pots.

** **

Inquiries, donations and requests for assistance should go to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Tel 41-5420, mornings only).
Europe in the Eighteenth Century: 1713-1763

3.1 EIGHTH-CENTURY SOCIETY: PEIRS, PIERDIS, PEOISANTS

...the decisive event of the revolution, the source of power and wealth, greater than the Industrial Revolution, was the adoption of waterwheels, which enabled the production of goods on a scale far beyond what had been possible before. In fact, the number of patents granted in Britain increased from 2,000 in the 1660s to 10,000 by the 1790s, reflecting the rapid pace of innovation and the growing demand for new and efficient methods of production. The factory system, in which production was centralized in one place, was an inevitable consequence of this technological advance. The factory demanded a large, stable, and disciplined labor force, which was a significant departure from the traditional rural economy, where work was often seasonal and unpredictable.

By the end of the eighteenth century, the factory system was in full swing, and the benefits of mechanization were widespread. The use of steam power and the development of new machinery allowed for even greater efficiency, leading to increased productivity and profitability. The factory system transformed not only the manufacturing sector but also the agricultural sector, as landowners sought to maximize profits by renting out their land to factory owners.

In conclusion, the adoption of waterwheels was a transformative event in the history of England, leading to the development of the factory system and the Industrial Revolution. The changes that took place during this period had a profound impact on society, economy, and politics, setting the stage for the modern world we inhabit today.
PERSONALITY
Carol Dalglis

MIRIAM TLALI is a 'storyteller' in the widest possible sense. Her little Moroko home in Soweto is a haven for people with a problem and a story to tell.

Miriam's writing a book about the aspirations and problems of the little old age pensioner who was a teacher, the grocer, the widower, the machinist, the coalman, the cripple and lots of other Soweto residents. She's written about the old age pensioner who sells his vegetables at the roadside without a licence. "He cannot survive and support his children on his pension so he bought a panel van, where he could sell his eggs and fowls. Because he doesn't have a place of his own he has problems trying to get a licence, so he struggles on, selling by the roadside. Sometimes the police are sympathetic and sometimes they're not."

Her first book, "Muriel at the Metropolitan", was published by Ravan Press. Talking about her book about black life in Johannesburg for white burgers Miriam said: "I've tried to be honest. There's very little contact as human beings it's usually a master servant relationship. Things the book mentioned were: It's hurting to say use your own cup, or don't use the toilet. I hope I painted a picture of people as they really are.

"From the letters I have received people are paying their servants attention like looking at HP agreements and finding out the financial difficulties before it reaches the stage where the goods are loaded on trucks and taken away."

Miriam started writing after she married her mother-in-law. "It was a distraction. I worried about the income I'd given up and I needed an outlet for my frustrations.

"My own mother thought I was clever. She thought if you came first or second at school you were good enough to become a doctor..." she laughed.

"Miriam studied at the University of the Witwatersrand and was promised a bursary by the Johannesburg City Council - if she could get into medical school..."

"Somehow every year the medical school said try again next year..."
The water which flows through the state
was once used by the local inhabitants,
but over time, the demand for water
increased, leading to the need for
hardening the system. However, the
situation was not that simple, as the
water sources were also subject
To fluctuations in supply. Despite
these challenges, the state
continued to operate on an
adequate basis. Because
the inhabitants were
compelled to
adapt
and
hardening
of
reservoirs
and
rentals
of
water.
Waste
also
continued
to
flow
from
the
different
sources.
Urgent 1 2 3 4 5  NOT URGENT

Communication to the students

5. Should an African technical college offer courses in Language and

Other (please specify):

1) Africans not regarded as capable/correctly orientated.
2) Africans unqualified/unexperienced.
3) Reactions of customers or public.
4) Fear of friction and hostility among different African groups.
5) Assumed legal restrictions.
6) Job reservation.
7) Assumed illegality of placing whites under Africans.
8) Red tape associated with employment of Africans.
9) Trade Union/Industriial Council restrictions.
10) Separate offices/orbits/conditions required by law.

11) Fear of reactions of white employees.

Which you see as being the most important.

Is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors than you indicated in the previous question.

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians

(51)
### 3.2.2 Agricultural exports

In S.A., mineral discoveries initiated a process of export led growth. Moreover, given that S.A. is not naturally well-endowed agriculturally, it seems unlikely that agriculture has made a significant contribution to export led growth. In the previous section, it was shown that food imports have been small so agriculture has not been a lagging sector. The proposition that this sector has played an important supporting or balancing role by providing foreign exchange without which a serious constraint on growth would have undoubtedly become operative (39) will be examined.

The net contribution of agriculture to the current account of the balance of payments is shown in Table 6. While the overwhelming importance of mining (gold and other minerals) is clearly visible, it appears that agriculture has also made a significant contribution. Total net positive contributions are accounted for largely by secondary industry. From this, Brand concludes that "agricultural products have performed an essential permissive function by obviating foreign exchange constraints, which in their absence might have inhibited development. If agricultural exports cannot claim to have been S.A.'s engine of growth during the twentieth century, at least they have helped to provide the lubricant without which the engine may have ground to a halt." (40)

### Table 6 - Absolute and relative net contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing to the current account of South Africa's balance of payments, 1948 to 1964

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total positive net contributions</th>
<th>Net contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing</th>
<th>Total negative net contributions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R million</td>
<td>Absolute value R million</td>
<td>Percentage of total</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1,115</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>R million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1) In addition to agriculture, forestry and fishing, contributions here are mainly from mining, which in turn means mainly gold mining.

Source: Brand (1968), p.15

### 3.2.3 Forward and backward linkages

(a) Forward linkages - The forward linkages from agriculture are difficult to evaluate due to the lack of information. Brand concludes (41) that they have been small.

(b) Backward linkages - Of the inputs into agriculture of products of other industries, metal and chemical products would have been important, but the data on linkages is very poor. The data on the composition of agricultural machinery imports is a case in point. The South African newspaper reports that the composition of the capital goods market is largely unquantifiable. The imported capital goods are, for the most part, tractors and other agricultural machinery. The machinery includes tractors, mowers, harvesters, and other equipment.

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### 11 student/charges on 3

- Liston (1972), p. 5
- du Plessis, p. 22-23
- du Plessis & Swonepoei, p.6

---

39. Brand (1968), p.6
40. Brand (1968), p.15
#### Table 2

The Percentage Share of Industries in GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years with respect to</th>
<th>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</th>
<th>Mining and quarrying</th>
<th>Secondary industry</th>
<th>Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>22.9 %</td>
<td>24.7 %</td>
<td>7.6 %</td>
<td>44.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>24.3 %</td>
<td>19.9 %</td>
<td>9.5 %</td>
<td>46.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>22.2 %</td>
<td>20.4 %</td>
<td>10.1 %</td>
<td>47.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>23.4 %</td>
<td>19.1 %</td>
<td>10.7 %</td>
<td>46.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>22.2 %</td>
<td>14.9 %</td>
<td>14.9 %</td>
<td>45.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>19.6 %</td>
<td>14.0 %</td>
<td>16.1 %</td>
<td>50.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>16.9 %</td>
<td>11.2 %</td>
<td>17.9 %</td>
<td>54.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>14.7 %</td>
<td>10.7 %</td>
<td>22.3 %</td>
<td>52.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>14.4 %</td>
<td>11.5 %</td>
<td>23.9 %</td>
<td>50.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>13.1 %</td>
<td>13.6 %</td>
<td>24.7 %</td>
<td>49.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>11.4 %</td>
<td>13.9 %</td>
<td>25.6 %</td>
<td>49.2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Brand (1969) Table 1-1 p19

Other estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Share of agriculture, forestry and fishing %</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Lipton (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Lipton (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-64</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>SenThak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-74</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>SenThak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reasons for this were that the rise in agricultural production was not sufficient to keep up with the growth of population and the expansion of railways enabled foreign producers to compete effectively in new markets. (35) Further problems in agriculture were the scourges of pestilence, and droughts, abrupt fluctuations in market prices and the shortages of labour experienced by white farmers. As mentioned already, the state played an important role in obtaining a labour supply for white farmers, and it also assumed an increasing role in agriculture in directly assisting farmers through price supports, a marketing policy which raised agricultural prices well above the competitive level and subsidised credit. Shortly before the Second World War agricultural production slowed down again, but intervention by the state again reversed the situation. (36) Over the whole post-war period, the physical volume of food production has generally grown at faster rates than food consumption - Table 3. However, the physical volume of livestock products has not kept pace.

Whether the situation would have been any different had the state not provided large scale support for white farmers and if the farming potential of black peasant had not been curbed by "overt political measures" to the extent thatBornrather than through allocation blocks." (37) originates from fertile land.

Since 1920, been important foodstuff.

In Table 5, relative prices decreased, but increased thereafter with a moderate decline in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Since 1960, prices have increased faster at the retail level than at the farm level. Brand explains this as reflecting a widening margin between producer and consumer prices rather than a shortage. (38) Furthermore, since 1970 all prices have increased rapidly with the increase in food prices (column II) exceeding the increase in the CPI (column I).

Although the data should be treated with some caution, since they may conceal important relative movements between products, it appears that the supply of food has been adequate. Whether the distribution has been adequate will not be considered here.

---

(35) Wilson, p.115
(37) Lipton (1977), p.75
(38) Brand (1969), p.65
1. Opening

2. Notule Vergadering:
   2.1 Sake onotule
   2.2 Ervar Tito op
   2.3 Br. J. Bocznak

3. Program: Junie – D®
   3.1 Kerkradsgeld in die maand 2
   3.2 Kerkradsgeld in die maand 3
   3.3 Nagaalies in die maand 4 en 6.00 nm
   3.4 Doop: Eerste
   3.5 Voormeude en ontmoeting d
   3.6 Streekuur m
   3.7 Dankoffers

4. Sosial Nagaal. Kersfees,
   die laatste week in die wyk boekie met volledige
   boekie wat in verkonsente het;
   diaken in die wyk
   3.7.1 Elk
   3.7.2 By
   3.7.3 Is
   3.7.4 E

5. Kafferbebeug invul in 'n
   3.7.5

The Christian humanitarian organisation, World Vision, has devised a scheme to save thousands of tons of edible fruit and vegetables from being dumped and destroyed by the Johannesburg Market each year.

The organisation plans to buy from the market produce that would otherwise be declared unfit for sale and dumped. It will then transport the produce to Soweto, where it will be sold by churches on a non-profit basis.

World Vision began a "trial run" of the scheme today. It bought hundreds of rand’s worth of produce that would otherwise have been dumped on Monday.

The plan follows reports about the dumping of products by the market in Johannesburg newspapers yesterday.

Mr. S. S. Robinson, director of the market, told Fair Deal yesterday that the market handled about 465,000 tons of produce a year and of this about 0.75 percent (about 3,000 tons) was dumped.

Mr. David Cuthebert, head of the communications department of World Vision, said that after reading a report on the dumping yesterday, members of his organisation arranged to go to the market today to buy produce that would otherwise be declared unfit for sale on Monday and dump it on a municipal dumping ground.

World Vision hired a five-ton truck to transport the produce to Soweto and arranged that today’s load would be distributed free to Soweto residents at Soweto churches, including the Jabavu Methodist church, he said.

Mr. Cuthebert said they would not be selling the produce bought today as they had not yet obtained a hawkers’ licence. In future, though, the churches would sell the produce at prices just high enough to cover costs, he said.
No special deal
says Nyembezi

Political Staff

DR SIPHO NYEMBEZI, the leader of Inkatha in the Transvaal, has denied getting preferential treatment from the West Rand Administration Board by not being evicted for rent arrears.

Dr Nyembezi has not been evicted, but he has had a running battle with the board in an effort to settle his overdue accounts, he claims.

Yesterday he said he was surprised when the township manager had told him his rent and electricity accounts for his business premises had been unpaid since June 1976.

Dr Nyembezi said he had been told he was R2,290 in arrears for rent and R700 for electricity.

"Because I couldn't produce receipts showing that I had been paying regularly I lost my case: I agreed to pay the alleged arrears in fortnightly instalments of R250."

But, he said, the senior township manager in his area refused to take the first instalment which, he said, he paid by cheque.

"In March I sent a R250 cheque and it was sent back to me. In April I settled the R700 for electricity and in June I paid in a bank-guaranteed cheque for R250 and another one for the same amount in July.

"The rent cheques were returned because I was told I must pay the full amount of R2,290."
The student SA spurned is back – as top physicist

By SIMON BARBER

WITwatersrand – A group of 68 scientists from the United States, France, Germany, Latin America and Europe yesterday launched a protest against the venue of a conference on nuclear physics which opened in Johannesburg yesterday.

The conference is being sponsored by the South African Atomic Energy Commission and the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP). The scientists are concerned that their participation might be viewed as condoning South Africa’s racial policies.

However, some of those who signed an open letter of protest say this argument is being used to smear their colleagues over there, and we are afraid that the South African Government will use our going to Johannesburg for propaganda purposes.

IUPAP is a non-governmental body representing some physicists around the world. According to Prof. Griffith, the dissenting scientists feel that by supporting a conference in South Africa, the body is ignoring the controversy surrounding South Africa’s nuclear programme.
Inkatha official settles his rent arrears

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE Transvaal regional chairman of Inkatha, Dr Supho Nyembezi, yesterday paid R4 312.38 to the West Rand Administration Board — the sum which Wrab said this week he owed for rent, electricity and other services.

"To stop all further arguments, I have decided to pay the amount quoted by Wrab and have this morning given them a bank-guaranteed cheque for R4 312.38," Dr Nyembezi said yesterday.

"I don't even know whether this figure is correct because the Dube township office once quoted me a wrong figure for electricity," he said.

Wrab's officials were not available yesterday to confirm whether they had received the cheque from Dr Nyembezi.

Earlier this week Wrab made public the record of its financial dealings with Dr Nyembezi and said he owed the board the amount for business premises he rented in Dube, two consulting rooms at Meadowlands and four residential areas in Diepkloof, where he had built his house.

In the statement Wrab said Dr Nyembezi had "a long history of non-cooperation, broken promises and problems in meeting his financial obligations to the board".

Dr Nyembezi has admitted he was behind with his rent payments and blamed this on the superintendent at Dube who, he said, was "obstructive and made it very difficult for me to pay."

Dr Nyembezi said he wanted Wrab to answer whether:

• its records were open to the public;
• if not, how the Press obtained figures about his rent arrears from the Dube township office;
• it would disclose details about all the 'people of Soweto';

"Now that Wrab has decided to embark on these public disclosures, will they kindly continue to give details of all similar cases, otherwise they will be accused of protecting certain people," Dr Nyembezi said.
Thebehlali may lose seat.
Soweto is still waiting

They've been waiting for their electric lights a long time now.

By Kevin Stocks

About 18 months ago a senior banker dropped a whisper in a journalist's ear that set the presses rolling with one of South Africa's few "good news" stories.

"We are," he said, "going to electrify Soweto!"

That was in the early days when white businessmen who had decided to help improve the quality of township life were still dewy-eyed and innocent about the possibilities of quick action at the "racial interface."

The bankers and the big construction companies marched happily forward into an entanglement of politics, ideology, bloody-mindedness and special interests. They fell flat on their faces.

The idea of providing South Africa's biggest black city with electricity originated with several people in the private sector.

Of course there had been vague governmental rumbles about such a scheme in the past. What was different about the private sector was that people actually set about doing feasibility studies, starting design work and, most importantly of all, raising the necessary money.

The basic ideas came from three large private sector companies, Roberts Construction, LTA and Siemens. Their expertise and initiative were supplemented, and the realisation of their ideas made possible by the willingness of a consortium of banks to raise the necessary finance.

This consortium consisted of Barclays National Bank, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Nedbank, and Volkskas. They were prepared to provide loans of R52-million for the project at their prime overdraft rate — the rate granted to the most credit-worthy borrowers.

Everything seemed to be lovely and in February 1977 The Star reported the excitement of Soweto leaders at the news. By the end of 1979 at the latest, it seemed, Soweto would be fully electrified.

Even the Minister of Finance, Senator Howard, weighed in with approval. He chose the most important occasion of his...
This year, his Budget speech in Parliament, he announced that the Government would guarantee the bank loans for the project.

The last obstacle, it seemed, had been swept aside and the construction companies involved set up a management company to handle the scheme. Preparing a 'gogo' attitude they announced they could complete the entire project in two to three years — probably two years.

Trade Unions began calling for large training schemes so that black artisans would be available to work on the project and to maintain electrical equipment once it was completed.

That was in February last year. Since then little progress has been made.

The private sector businessmen ran into objections, foot dragging and procrastination — mainly originating from the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

According to The Star's sources, every possible objection was brought up. The board objected to the work being done by the companies who had conceived the scheme — it should go out to tender, it said.

The board objected to the interest rate on the loans. They said Soweto residents could not afford to pay for electricity.

The board eventually rejected the whole scheme, but said it would examine further schemes on its own.

The banks eventually met the objections on interest rates by proposing that the board issue interest-bearing stock of its own and undertook to buy some of it themselves and to place the rest elsewhere.

They had to concede, however, that the construction companies, despite having originated the whole business, would have to drop-out — unless they could win the business on open tender.

Still Soweto will get its electricity. The only difference is that the cost has escalated from about R52 million to about R45 million and the time scale expanded from two to three years to from four to five years.
HEALERS HUNT MUTI MEN

Frightened parents call in sangomas

THE FEAR of the "muti men", which has gripped Pretoria townships following a spate of killings, has now spread to neighbouring areas as frightened parents of missing children call in sangomas to hunt down and destroy the killers.

In Pretoria the muti killings are thought to be the work of one man who has struck at least nine times in the past four years, six times fatally.

This week Soweto sangomas and iyangas — themselves under suspicion — came together in a rare act of co-operation and vowed to sniff out and destroy the muti men.

The fear of the muti men led one desperate Orlando East couple to part with R100 of their savings — the fee paid to a sangoma who has so far been unsuccessful in tracking down their missing son.

At Roodepoort, west of Johannesburg, farm workers found the charred body of a young girl lying in the veld and suspected she was another muti victim.

In Attridgeville, near Pretoria, where most of the known muti killings have happened, another child was missing this week. The family is convinced the child has suffered the same gruesome fate as the other victims.

Their throats were cut and strips of flesh were hacked from them to provide potent "muti." One witchdoctor says that a mere dessert spoonful of ground human flesh can fetch as much as R100.

Another sangoma...

By PETER FABRICIUS
Soweto's MODIA DINHULI said the human muti was considered so potent that clients of the muti men would even mutilate their own children to get it if so advised.

Fear of the muti men's power — and the vast numbers of witchdoctors in the townships — appear to be the main obstacles hampering police attempts to find the killers.

The reward for information leading to the killer's arrest has climbed to R2,000. Made up of equal contributions from police, the Bantu Administration Board and two newspapers — with no success.

Church sect

The three young girls who survived the muti man's attacks have given matching descriptions of a short, stocky man, belonging to a church sect — police will not say which — but this has not helped either.

The problem is that there are thousands of sangomas and inyangas in the townships. One sangoma estimated their number as 1,000 in the Diepkloof area of Soweto alone — and any one of them could be using the grisly human muti under the guise of their innocent medicines.

"The sangomas will, of course, never admit using human medicine at all, but we can't be sure," said an officer investigating the Pretoria killings.

The suspicion cast on them because of the muti killings has sown division among them. Sangomas — who concentrate on divining and the cure of mental disorders — say the muti men are to be found among the inyangas, who specialise in treating physical complaints with herbal remedies.

Both camps were accused of harbouring muti killers by a prominent Attridgeville resident, Mr David Moisa, when he spoke at the funeral last month of the latest victim, Jennifer Ramalekana (6).

It is not easy to separate the respectable from the disreputable healers. At one extreme is Senkepoe Mokoma of Mamelodi, Pretoria, who recently organised a sangoma contest to raise funds for child welfare.

She hotly denies that the child killings are the work of inyangas or sangomas and says they are as concerned as anybody else.

It was in the same spirit that Sara Mashele, "Queen"

GLORIA KHOZA Victim of the muti man

of Soweto sangomas, organised a meeting of sangomas and inyangas this week to sniff out the muti man.

Sara Mashele was one of the camp which suggested that the witchdoctors should take the law into their own hands and hunt the culprits. Others advised caution and cooperation with police.

Madness

The sangomas themselves give various explanations of the uses to which human flesh muti is put. Monica Sithole says muti is used most often by gamblers who believe it makes them lucky. Others say it is a cure for madness, that ground human flesh rubbed into cuts in the body chases away the evil spirits.

Girls who died were Omusa 'Seopela', 8, Josephine Mabane, 9, Magdalene Moema, 15, Gloria Khoza, 7, Jennifer Malekane, 8, and Tinnie Ramkin, 6. Eva Phahlamohla, 10, and Evelyn Motla, 8, survived.
10000 blacks at night schools

By Harry Mashabela

With little publicity and the paucity of facilities adult education among blacks in Johannesburg has suddenly burgeoned. About 10000 people attend night classes at numerous centres in Soweto, Alexandra and at some hostels in the city. It is aimed at those - a massige slice of the community - who have never had the chance of a formal education as well as those who want to improve their qualifications. The scheme was established last year by the Department of Education and Training. But it was not the first effort to meet a real community need.

Four years ago, Dr Nkeshi Modina, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10 and several other like-minded individuals launched a similar project under the banner of Black Community Programmes - which is now banned in Soweto.

The department refused to register the night school and others which were planned elsewhere in the townships. But spurred on by the public response, some of the schoolboards, which controlled schools at the time, started their own night classes soon after the collapse of the scheme initiated by Dr Modina and others.

Since last year they have been overtaken by the scheme carried out by the Johannesburg region of the Department of Education and Training. Seven centres each with its own full-time principal and a combined total of 49 smaller "camps," have been established in Soweto, Alexandra and at Denver Hostel in the city.

In addition, another centre is run by the Anglo-American Corporation in Soweto for its own employees. The eight centres are registered and subsidised by the Department of Education.

Of the 10000 blacks receiving tuition, more than 2000 are teachers who want to improve their qualifications.
DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

Establishment of a Community Council for the Urban Residential Area of Mamelodi

W. L. Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, by virtue of the power vested in him by section 2(1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), a community council for the residential area defined in the Schedule hereeto.

W. L. Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

SCHEDULE

Urban residential area Mamelodi and defined in Government Notice 85 of 24 January 1969.
This image contains text and illustrations that are not easily readable due to the quality of the scan. The text appears to be a mix of words and numbers, possibly related to a headline or a notice about rent for Africans. The illustration seems to depict a building or a part of a building with a sign that says "Hills at 81."
Three weeks ago 85 Africans were evicted from the buildings by officials of the West Rand Administration Board, who said they were there illegally in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The Africans have lost the rents they paid for the month and some claim they have not been repaid R75 "key" deposits.

The Sunday Express found the properties filthy and virtually uninhabitable.

There was only one sink for one of the two-storied buildings, floorboards were loose or missing, doors had gone, light sockets had been ripped out, paint was peeling from the walls, windows were broken, and toilets were few and dirty - some even without doors.

Mr Brooks, 72, denied in an interview that he had let rooms to Africans at exorbitant rents.

He said he had rented premises to 13 Africans on behalf of their White employers, whom he assumed were operating businesses there.

The buildings are owned by two companies, of which there are two directors - Mr Brooks, described as a business consultant, of Seven Oaks, Third Avenue, Killarney, and Mr David Ja of Duff Road, Houghton, described as a building consultant, who is in America.

Mr Brooks blamed an employee, Mr Alfred Mlakase, for allowing Africans into the properties illegally.

"He collected the rents from the tenants - although some of the Blacks claimed to have been employed would come and

books, some of the names in which were those of Africans. Mr Brooks said he had thought the entries were the surnames of Whites who were renting premises for business.

He spoke to an African woman, Alice, who was asking for the return of her deposit of R75.

In his receipt book appeared the name Alice; the Sunday Express asked him why it was not in the name of the White employer, "that is why I call her Alice."

The Sunday Express had earlier spoken to Alice, whose name is Mrs Alice Nhlabathi, alias Johanna Sibaya.

She said: "I collected rent for Mr Brooks. Some gave me R50 for their rooms, others R55.

"I used to take the money to Mr Brooks. I was given the receipts by Mr Brooks and I kept them with me.

"These receipts were confiscated by the inspectors who evicted us." Mr Brooks told Alice she would get her deposit back tomorrow.

His books, which he showed to the Sunday Express, showed that he collected as much as R4 000 a month in rents from the two buildings.

Mr Brooks said Alfred had let rooms in the building without his knowledge. He also said Alfred had failed to tell him that the 13 tenants were in fact Black and that they were sub-letting to other people.

"This is the thanks I get from being decent to Africans," he went on. "During

European workers paid heavily for staying in these rooms before they were evacuated..."
SPLIT WARP FRONT

FIerce W. RAP Of this

DEAN SIMON WOKANE WARNS AGAINST EVICTIONS AND THE UNSYMP
THETIC HANDLING OF RENT DEFAULTERS

Mr. C, of Naledi, is a widower with four children aged between 11 and 17. He was retrenched last December and said that in March he went to the superintendent to explain his financial problems. The superintendent did not worry him and he paid in small amounts when he could.

Early in July he had a notice for R46.56 arrears to be paid within a week. He said he had paid R13.95 a few days before. Two days after the expiry of the notice he was arrested. After being released he raised some money but still had a balance of R27.80 to pay.

Mr. C said the superintendent told him to pay the balance the same day but warned him that "if somebody comes to claim your house, we will give it to him."

Mr. C added: "I struggled the whole day and in the evening when I came back I found the truck offloading new tenants' furniture." Mr. C had raised the R27.80. He wants his house back. He has been told he will be recommended for another house but thinks if he pays he will be forgotten about.

Mrs. F. of Zola, is a widow with a son of 21 years who has been in jail awaiting trial on an assault charge. She is paid R48 a month and sometimes gets a little more to help her.

She recently had expenses arising from her mother's illness and death, she tried to keep up with her son's hire purchase instalments — with one payment, she has paid R30 in lawyers' fees and has to pay another R70, and she owes five months' rent.

When she paid R13.85 rent for March she was told, she said, that she would be "in trouble" if she did not pay all arrears in a week. "Now she is afraid to go," noted the dean in her file.

Mrs. S., an unemployed widow with 5 children all under 12 years, of White City, Jabavu, was given rent relief after reporting that she had not been able to pay since January.
Soweto evictions: warning

Warnings of a serious and possibly volatile situation being caused in Soweto by evictions for non-payment of rent were made today.

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said that only 82 families had been evicted so far this year and that fair warning of impending evictions was being given.

But the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simon Nkoane, backed by a member of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said the pressure on Soweto families struggling to pay rent had increased in the last few months. Local township superintendents appeared to be taking a harder line than the WRB head office.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, said through a spokesman today that he wished to discuss the matter with the WRB chairman, Mr Mante Mulder, before commenting.

Dean Nkoane said he feared that the threat of trouble was building up so rapidly “that we could find ourselves with an ugly situation on our hands.”

He said the tight economic position of families in Soweto was building up pressure on them and that the “fierce and unsympathetic” attitude of WRB local superintendents which he had heard of was making the situation worse.

COMPLAINTS

A WRB spokesman said today: “If you give us the names and addresses of people with complaints we will be more than happy to investigate each case.”

He said four separate warning notices were sent to people who were in arrears with their rents.

The problem, the spokesman said, was that people tended to ignore these warnings and never got in touch with officials to explain their problems.

“If people only came forward and stated their problems when they were in arrears, we could help them. If a story is acceptable we will give them extra time to pay their rents.”

Cases from the Dean’s files include instances of unemployed people evicted, the arrest of people early in the mornings and a woman who is too worried about the threat of eviction to speak to her township superintendent. 

“Fierce WRB officials split Soweto families.” — Page 17.
Wrab housing fund dry

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

The West Rand Administration Board used $100,000 from its housing fund to finance the building of new houses in an area under its jurisdiction, a spokesman for the board said yesterday.

But the spokesman revealed the fund ran dry last year and the board could no longer finance new houses.

From the beginning of this year, people who wanted to build their own houses have had to make their own financial arrangements.

The depletion of the fund would not affect loans the board makes to residents who want to buy existing houses, although it has ruled out the possibility of advancing the full purchase price to potential buyers.

"We will still require a deposit of at least 10% of the purchase price for existing houses. In effect, this means the board gives a loan of the remaining 90%,” said the spokesman.

Over and above the purchase price, buyers are also required to pay for service charges.
(b) hereby describe, by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 2 (1)(c) of the above-mentioned Act, the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate 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) (e) of the above-mentioned Act.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

SCHEDULE

Certain areas of land situate on the farm Langverwacht 282 BS, in the district of Standerton, within the Administration Area of the Bantu Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal, as shown on the following Diagrams which were approved by the Surveyor-General:

1. 26,666.5 hectares, as shown on Diagram SG A4946/77;
2. 239.932 hectares, as shown on Diagram SG A2387/77.

(b) omskryf hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 2 (1)(b) van bovegenoemde Wet, die grond, sowel in die vryheid van oorspronklike gebruik in die Bantu-vooroordeel bestem in paragraaf (a) hierbo, wat kragtens artikel 2 (1) (e) van bovegenoemde Wet as 'n tuis vir Bantoe mans bepaal en afgesonder is.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekking en Ontwikkeling.

BYLAE

Sekere stukke grond gebruik op die plaas Langverwacht 282 BS, in die distrikt Standerton, in die Administrasiegebied van die Bantu-administrasiebestuur van die Suid-Transvaalgebied, as gegee op die volgende kaarte wanneer die Landmeter-generaal goedkeur:

1. 26,666.5 hektaar, gegee op kaart LG A4946/77;
2. 239,932 hektaar, gegee op kaart LG A2387/77.
Verligtes keep contacts open with blacks

Political Reporter

A continuing series of round table talks with prominent blacks covering a wide spectrum of political beliefs is being held in Johannesburg at the initiative of Verligtes Afrikaners.

The third such meeting, organised by the editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, was held this week. It involved such prominent Afrikaners as Dr Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond, Inkatha leaders and Dr Nkhotu Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Also present was a Makgotla leaders, Mr Siegfried Mantshata, and Mr Jomo Moletsane, a Dube banker.

Differing points of view emerged between the blacks who took part in the discussions.

Dr de Klerk said he found the discussions extremely worthwhile because they helped to close the gap of misunderstanding between blacks and whites.

He deplored a newspaper report which gave the impression that the talks this week were held simply between Dr Motlana and Professor Viljoen.

Discussions

In fact, these were valuable discussions involving several black leaders and people such as Dr Viljoen, who because of his position as rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, held a prominent position in society.

Dr de Klerk said he planned to hold further discussions.

The Inkatha chairman of strategy, Mr Gibson Thula, described as "mischievous" a report which he felt gave the impression that Inkatha had played a minor role in the discussions.

Dr de Klerk disclosed that differences of opinion emerged between the blacks at the meeting over the issue of community councils. Dr Motlana was strongly opposed to the community council concept.
Former caddie gets US bursary

By MIKE LOUW

A FORMER golf caddie has been awarded a scholarship to study for a master's degree in the United States.

He is 51-year-old Mr. Mandla Tshabalala, a Soweto father of two. He flew out of Jan Smuts Airport yesterday to study for an MA degree in social science for two years at the University of North Carolina. He has been sponsored by the United States South Africa Exchange Programme.

His mother, a washerwoman, and his father, a labourer, are both still alive. They struggled to pay for his education from sub-standard to university level.

They have seven children.

Mr. Tshabalala, who is the eldest in the family, helped to pay for his school books by serving as a caddie while still at primary school.

He matriculated at Ohange Training Institution in Natal and obtained his BA Honours in social work at the University of Zululand in 1972. He became a lecturer at the university before joining Lipton Ltd in Nylsp as a marketing assistant.

Mr. Mandla Tshabalala left Jan Smuts Airport yesterday to study in the US for a masters degree in social science. He was accompanied to the airport by his daughter, Nomawazi, his son, Mapijiso and wife, Zaba.

Picture: RONNIE KWEYI
At last - some REAL consultation

IT'S ENOUGH to make you rub your eyes, this dialogue that has started between the chairman of the Broederbond and the Chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten. Imagine it: Professor Gerrit Viljoen, head of an organisation which has played such a major role in entrenching Afrikaner Nationalist power, meeting Dr Ntatho Molana, who has the support of the black consciousness leaders, who was detained for five months, and who was then warned by the Minister of Justice not to make "inflammatory statements".

It has obviously required a lot of courage on both sides. For Prof Viljoen, to venture so far out of the laager; and for Dr Molana, to be seen associating with the dominant Afrikaner.

We enthusiastically applaud their courage and their initiative.

Moreover, this meeting probably marks the first time that a Nationalist of the stature of Prof Viljoen has met with a leading black personality outside the framework of separate development; indeed who rejects that entire framework completely. This is an important breakthrough.

The meeting also shows that there are substantial and influential Afrikaners who realise the fundamental need to plan the future WITH blacks and not FOR them; And it shows there are black leaders still prepared to talk.

By agreeing to meet, these men have also boosted the morale of our much-maligned moderates who have so desperately been calling for so long for peaceful change through real negotiation.

But then we also have to reckon with the fact that until the Government itself negotiated with black leaders instead of locking them up, the best intentions in the world will be shattered.

We can only hope that the bold actions of Prof Viljoen and Dr Molana will encourage this stubborn Government to learn the lessons of Rhodesia - where people left negotiation so late that they now have to do it at the point of a gun.
- 1978 PROJECTS

TS SUBMITTED

Industrial Location
The National P.D. Black Migrant Worker

The Social and Economic Impact of the Industrial Location
Labour in the Textile Industry
Solar Radiation Patterns
Commuting Patterns
Nature of the Fishery
Residential Location
Plumstead Retail Trade

Language Variation
Labor Bureaux - A Comparison between

Residential Pattern
A Case Study of Pinelands
Spatial Analysis of Housing

Brasilia - Success or Failure?
Economic Blight in Areas
A Study of Land Use

The Impact of the Rubber Tree
An Economic and Social Study of Mill Street/Oranjezicht

An Evaluation of the Effect of Yellowtail at Fish Hoek
Factors Determining the Reserve, with Regard to the Urban Area
A Study in Coloured Areas
Models of Rural Land Use

The Way in which Pergola was Established
Examination of the Imagery

Transkei: An Illustration of the Process
Cape Town Electoral District
Perceptions of the Cape Town Metropolitan Area

Labour System: Policies that restrict the movement of people
Tamaskloof
Study of S.A. Fine Worsted
Se Study of Gobabeb in the Namib Desert
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Schemes on the Cape Flats

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Central Business District

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Probe into Soweto rent complaints

The West Rand Administration Board has appointed a senior official in Soweto to examine residents' complaints over rent issues.

This is the latest move by the board to try and ease the tension over rent raids that have aroused.

The official, Mr Steve Clayton, opened his office at New Canada in Soweto today to examine complaints which residents feel local township managers could not help with, a Wrab spokesman said.

"We are trying to establish channels of communication to ease the situation," the spokesman said.

He stressed that residents with complaints about their rent should first consult with their local township managers and only then if they were still not satisfied, should they approach Mr Clayton.

OFFICE SYSTEMS

In an interview yesterday, Mr David Thebehlali, the chairman of the Soweto Council, blamed overseas township managers as well as tenants for rent evicition.

He was commenting on yesterday's rash of early morning raids by Wrab police for people in rent arrears.

(b) Office mechanical aids, e.g. modern typewriters, dictating and recording machines, calculating aids, copying and reproduction equipment, microfiling etc.

FINANCE

(a) A typical balance sheet and stock control system examined and discussed.

(b) Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.
Soweto changes

Sweeping changes are to be made in the collection of rent in Soweto.

Info man has been dumped

By Barry Stocks

SOWETO, Jan 19 (CITIZEN) - An info man has been dumped with a second link.

The return of Mr Oosthuizen, the瞭y director of Visiorama, was announced in the Citizen newspaper. He has been appointed chief of the Department of Information in Soweto.

One of the directors of the renamed company was Mr J van Zyl Alberts.

Mr Alberts is also chairman of Visiorama, while Mr Oosthuizen was a director of the company while Visiorama was still a private company.

Flashpoint

Residents facing eviction have the right to consult the Advice Bureau and the council will sympathetically review the case of any resident who has been evicted and who pays the rent within a reasonable time.

Speaking at Potchefstroom University this week on the problems of the urban black man, the Urban Foundation's Development Manager, Mr. Michael Hendlove, said that cases of eviction were increasing due to the redress made for a gross feeling of insecurity and lowering of morale.

He warned that evictions could be the flashpoint in the burning issue of townships.
Blackchain sells R 350 000 shares

BY MARTIN CREAMER

BLACKCHAIN Limited, the blacks-owned company with plans to set up a chain of supermarkets in black townships, has sold shares valued at R 350 000.

The chairman, Mr S.L. Lesolang, said this week that Blackchain’s hypermarket project at Diepkloof, Soweto, for which official approval had been given, was scheduled to begin operations in July, next year.

He said share capital raised so far was R100 000 more than the minimum R250 000 laid down in the company’s prospectus.

Share sales were now closed, but he anticipated a new issue shortly before the start of the project.

Blackchain will lease premises from the West Rand Administration Board and the hypermarket will be largely food orientated.

Adjoining it will be a Makro-type cash-and-carry wholesale complex.

For the time being, shareholding is restricted to blacks.

FINANCE

OFFICE SYSTEMS
When Black met Broeder in Joburg

SECRETS OF THE SECRET SUMMIT

SUNDAY EXPRESS INVESTIGATION

BY JOHN MATISONN AND JENNIFER HYMAN

DISSOLVE the Soweto Community Council. That was the call from Committee of Ten chairman Dr Ntatho Motlana when he met Professor Gerrit Viljoen and other leading Broederbond members in secret in Johannesburg this week.

Dr Motlana dismissed the council as totally lacking in credibility or effectiveness. He was supported by most of the delegates, Black and White.

At least one White delegate, senior Wits lecturer Radford Jordan, agreed the council should be scrapped.

The White delegates also told Dr Motlana they regretted the Government's failure to consider the blueprint for municipal government drawn up last year by the Committee of Ten.

Dr Willem de Klerk, Editor of Die Transvaler and a member of the Broederbond executive, expressed 'sincere regret' over this failure.

He was supported by the other Whites, including Broederbond head Prof Gerrit Viljoen, Rector of Rand Afrikaans University.

The Sunday Express has unravelled details of the secret meeting, organised and chaired by Dr De Klerk.

A series of agreed statements summarising the dramatic meeting will be published in the Rand Daily Mail and Die Transvaler, starting on Monday, but the behind-the-scenes details can be reported here for the first time.

Black delegates were unanimous in condemning the Soweto Council as "totally unsatisfactory". They included Makgotla leader Siegfried Manthiatsa, himself a council member.

Alternatives to the existing council were mentioned and its dissolution by an Act of Parliament was discussed at length. An extraordinary proposal that the Soweto Council be "packed" with the Com-

● To Page 3
Summit secrets

From Page 1

The committee of Ten — as well as 10 Government nominees — also was made.

But Dr Motlana, spokesman for the committee which still has two of its members in jail, rejected the proposal as “absolute madness.”

The proposal was made by Inkatha youth leader Mr Davidson when delegates, including senior Broederbond members, agreed that the existing Community Council had virtually no credibility among Soweto residents.

Various acts of Parliament, including the controversial High Court of Parliament Act of 1986, were mentioned as possible precedents for dissolving the council — which has been operating only six months.

On the Black side, the talks were marked by occasional clashes between Dr Motlana and the Soweto Inkatha leader Dr Sipho Nyembezi. Other Black delegates included senior Inkatha member John Mavuso and Rand Daily Mail reporter Steve Kgame.

Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of Post, was down to attend but did not. He said he regretted not being there. He was on his way to Rhodesia at the time.

The “key” delegates who dominated the talks were Prof Viljoen and Dr Motlana. They have been trying to meet each other since last October. Other delegates described both men as courteous, but there was little compromise on either side, and no agreement on policies.

A private meeting arranged between them was jettisoned last October when Dr Motlana was detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. It is understood that last Monday’s talks “grew” from this proposed meeting.

Most of the discussion was in English, but delegates reverted to Afrikaans during lunch, which was paid for by South African Breweries public relations officer Leon Shirley, who attended the meeting.

The talks did not result in agreement on any issue, other than to meet again.

A number of people present felt, however, that the most significant thing about the meeting was that it actually took place, considering that delegates represented groups so far apart politically.

One delegate said it was a chance to test and probe each other’s defences.

Prof Viljoen stuck by the basic separate development blueprint, and Dr Motlana made it clear he did not accept this, but favoured a unitary state with equal representation for all.

Some of the highlights of the four-hour meeting were discussions on:

Problems involving Black urban housing and the question of homeowners getting freehold title.

The effectiveness and credibility of Government-initiated community councils.

Homeland citizenship and ethnic separation.

The broad principles of separate development which the White delegates made clear would not be altered.

The Sunday Express understands that Prof Viljoen raised the issues for discussion, allowing a certain flexibility on some matters but making it clear Afrikaners would never deviate from any policy that would result in them being “swamped” by Blacks.

Black delegates were unanimous in rejecting enforced homeland citizenship but offered no real alternative.

Dr Motlana challenged White delegates to say whether enforced homeland citizenship was really in the interests of Black homeland dwellers “or a device to protect Whites and help them maintain their position of privilege.”

On discriminatory legislation, Dr Motlana compared the Afrikaners with the Jews who, he said, had never had to rely on laws such as those barring mixed marriages but feared their cultural heritage.

Professor Viljoen said the Afrikaner was different. He did not have an age-old culture and identity. He had to rely on legislative measures “to ensure his survival.”

Prof Viljoen defended the new 99-year lease on both political and practical grounds. Dr Motlana was equally adamant that nothing short of a freehold title would be acceptable to Blacks, although other Black delegates showed a willingness to explore the 99-year lease — provided security of title was assured.

The Sunday Express understands that some Black delegates felt the talks were disappointing — with Prof. Viljoen displaying courtesy, diplomacy, and patience but offering no real alternative to Blacks.
Qoboza's hopes for Soweto blueprint

It was to be hoped that the Government would see the merit in the Committee of Ten's blueprint for Soweto, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the Transvaal edition of Post, said today.

He was reacting to details published today of a meeting held between prominent black and white leaders in which the white leaders suggested an alternative to the present Soweto Council could come from the committee's blueprint.

Among the leaders who took part in a think-talk convened by Mr Willem de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, were Professor Gerrit Viljoen, rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Dr Nihato Moolna, chairman of the Committee of Ten, and Dr Sipho Nyembezi, leader of Inkatha in Soweto.

Mr Qoboza hailed the meeting as "historic," saying it took great courage for leaders on both sides to hold discussions. He felt that Soweto would be a different place if the committee's blueprint had been accepted by the authorities.

In essence, the leaders agreed during their talks that the present Soweto Council does not provide a solution for the black complex and that more talks should be held in search of a solution.

From the white side it was suggested that an alternative could come from the Committee of Ten's blueprint. This was that the Soweto Council should consist of 50 wards elected by greater Soweto.

Office systems

(a) 

(b) Office dictation: modern typewriters, calculating aids, copying and reproduction equipment, microfilming etc.

Finance

(a) A typical balance sheet and stock control system examined and discussed.

(b) Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.
The chairman of the Broederbond, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, and the chairman of Soweto’s Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, are key figures in a dialogue that has started in Johannesburg.

Their meeting probably marks the first time that a Nationalist of the stature of Prof Viljoen has met with a leading black personality outside the framework of separate development.

With them in the discussion were: Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, and two of his assistant editors, Mr Andries Botha and Dr P G du Plessis; two Inkatha leaders, Dr Sipho Nyembezi and Mr John Mavuso; Rand Daily Mail reporter Steve Kgame; the personnel manager of General Mining, Mr Naas Steenkamp; a Makgotla leader, Mr Siegfried Manthata; a Dube bank manager, Mr Tom Moleti; and Mr Leon Shirley of S A Breweries.

Today the Rand Daily Mail publishes the first of a series of summarised versions of the meeting, which was organised by Die Transvaler.

The articles are translated from the series that will be appearing at the same time in Die Transvaler, which has decided not to attribute names to statements by participants.

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SOWETO is a dead-end street.

The present black council is doomed to failure because:

- It does not have the support and respect of the residents of Soweto.
- It consists of members not qualified in local management.

There were strong feelings among participants on these assertions, and various opinions on possible solutions.

The whites proposed an alternative drawn from the Committee of Ten blueprint for Soweto. This was that the Soweto Council should consist of 50 wards elected by Greater Soweto. Those areas now falling outside the council should be included to enlarge the council from 30 to 50 members.

Another by-election will be needed to do this. In this way a strong, capable group of leaders could be elected.

Another proposal by a black participant was that 20 accepted leaders should be appointed and added to the Soweto Council.

The power group that was “injected” must then “take over” the council and give it new life. It must ensure that:

- The black council completely takes over the financial matters of Soweto.
- Superintendents in Soweto are abolished.
- Rent increases should be frozen for about four years.
- No resident is evicted from his house.
- Rental is paid in terms of an agreement with employers that rent should be deducted from black workers’ salaries and paid to the council.

A fairly general reaction among participants towards
ack talks

The council

These proposals was that additional council members should rather be elected on a democratic basis.

Another black speaker suggested that the present Soweto Council should simply be disbanded and a new one elected. Soweto residents now realised what the Soweto Council involved. If they now had to vote again, the right leaders would be elected.

White speakers warned that the Government couldn't just disband the Soweto Council. It would embarrass itself by doing so.

The discussion then moved to the question of whether Soweto's more moderate militants would be prepared to make themselves available for election if the opportunity presented itself.

Reaction from that quarter was that first, two conditions would have to be met. They were:

- That Soweto residents received full freehold rights on the houses they buy - and not just a 99-year-leasehold.
- That the Soweto Council immediately received full autonomy and became a proper municipality.

Soweto's people would not be satisfied with anything less than full freehold rights, the more militant camp said. The 99-year-leasehold was just an attempt to protect the Afrikaner. Black and white had the same rights to South Africa's land. The present system in which power was transferred to black councils in phases served no purpose. It meant, for example, that the second phase would never be reached if there was an incompetent council which could not properly handle the first phase.

White Administration Board officials did not need to be frightened about immediate autonomy.

Like city councils, the Soweto Council would only be a policy-making body. There was nothing which laid down that officials who carried out the policy should also be black. The civil service doesn't change if a new government comes into power. The same would apply to Soweto if its black council received autonomy immediately.

Other black speakers' comments on the two conditions were:

- The claim for immediate full autonomy was well grounded and could be taken further with advantage. But the condition on freehold rights instead of leasehold did not measure against reality.

The Government deliberately conceded to urban blacks leasehold instead of freehold rights. This was a measure to protect itself. It would not easily agree to freehold rights for blacks.

Moreover, the second camp of black speakers said, the practical and economic advantages of the leasehold system were hardly less than those in freehold rights.

This point of view was supported by white speakers.

In fact, one of them pointed out, leasehold was rapidly replacing freehold throughout the world because it was so much cheaper. Freehold was expensive. It was impractical for small properties as in Soweto. The leader who wanted to force it on Soweto would be doing his people a disfavour.

Summarised:

- The present Soweto Council does not offer a solution for a black city.
- There would still have to be MORE discussion over an acceptable way out of this difficulty.
Blacks to be township managers

Staff Reporter

THE Vaal Community Council — the first to be established — has made history by appointing the first blacks to be trained as township managers. The appointments were announced by the chairman of the council, Mr. George Thabe, at the latest monthly meeting. The five men were chosen from 30 applicants.

"The selection of the five men was not an easy one for the executive of the council and Vaal Administration Board. "We had to screen the applicants with a fine comb to get the best men. "We think these men are the best as they have good qualifications and experience in the administration fields," Mr. Thabe said in an interview.

The five will be the highest paid employees of the council with salaries of between R570 and R650 a year.

They are Mr. D. M. Mogomotsi, 31, who is credited with six courses towards a BA degree; Mr. V. S. Noal, 25, who has nine courses towards a BA degree; Mr. S. Ramathibedi, 43, who has a diploma in law; Mr. S. Lehobo, 31, who has a BA degree and Mr. S. S. Mthembu, 50, who is a matriculant and a member of Vaal Community Council.

Mr. Thabe said the men would undergo a six-month training course under white township managers. After qualifying, they would be stationed in various townships in the Vaal Triangle.
Expert warns of Soweto 'collapse'

Soweto's roads, water and sewage systems need an urgent multimillion rand overhaul. This was the basis of a speech given yesterday by the technical director of the West Rand Admin-

istration Board, Mr P A du Plessis, to a conference on black housing in Johannesburg.

Mr du Plessis underlined the critical burden on most of Soweto's services which, he said, were designed 20 years ago for sub-economic housing standards without any future planning.

**CORRODED:**

- He warned:
  - Water pipes have corroded and in most instances have an eroded layer diminishing the bore and capacity of flow.
  - Dirt roads with insufficient stormwater drainage create hazards in dry and wet weather.
  - Water consumption has increased three-fifths in the last 10 years and the mains are inadequate. Additional mains plus reservoir facilities are needed.

- Most main sewers are running at near-maximum capacity and in some cases urgent relief is necessary. Capital contributions will have to be made towards existing and new outfall works.

- Suitable water mains with fire hydrants will have to be provided for the general protection of buildings now that building societies' money is to be used for upgraded housing under the new 90-year lease system.

- The traffic flow of Soweto's roads will double within the next seven years. About R8-million will be needed annually for the next 10 years for roads inside Soweto and on its boundaries.

**RENTALS:**

Warning of the financial burden which will be created by the massive work needed on Soweto's infrastructure, Mr du Plessis said this will necessitate increases to the selling prices and rentals of housing in the townships.

These costs will have to be added to the price of a house built for rental or for selling and adjustments will have to be made to the system of determining site rentals, he said.

Turning to the electrification of Soweto, Mr du Plessis said the costs of this project have already grown to R24-million with a rise to R100-million pos-
Urgent need for more schools in Soweto

At least 10 more secondary schools will have to be opened in Soweto next year to cope with the student influx, according to the Regional Director for Education and Training in Johannesburg, Mr Jap Strydom.

He said there also would be a need for more qualified teachers to fill new posts.

Thirty-two secondary schools in Soweto townships were re-opened as State schools in February after mass student boycotts closed 40 schools last year.

About 300 secondary school teachers also resigned in protest against the system of Bantu Education.

During the past two years few Soweto students wrote the matric examinations because of riots and boycotts.

Mr Strydom added that his department had already advertised teaching posts at black colleges and universities to fill an expected gap next year.

The department had already taken back about 300 of these qualified teachers who withdrew their resignations.

There was also a possibility that several posts for technical subjects would have to be filled by white teachers because of the lack of properly trained black teachers, Mr Strydom said.
Interdict over council election

Staff Reporter

LAWYERS acting for the Everton Stand Owners and Residents Association seek an interdict against the Pretoria Supreme Court today to have the Everton Community Council elections stopped.

The association claims that a community council cannot be established in the village because it has not been defined in terms of Section 2(1)(a) of the Urban Areas Act.

Everton, residents are divided on the association's interdict plan. A second organisation, the Everton Vigilantes Association, claims that if the interdict is granted, the Government would proclaim Everton a freehold area so that a community council could be established.

Everton is one of the last townships in South Africa in which blacks have freehold rights in an urban area. The community council elections are due to take place on August 30.

The Vigilants have nominated 10 candidates, while the Stand Owners and Residents Association have refused to participate.

Mr Daniel Moleko, chairman, is totally opposed to a community council.

The Vigilants claim that a Community Council would be the best way in which to protect freehold rights.

A spokesman for the Stand Owners and Residents Association's lawyers said the interdict would be filed today.

Mr A Botha, the board's director of housing, refused to comment on what the board intended doing if the interdict was granted.

Meanwhile the board is reviewing a directive ordering a number of squatter families out of Everton.

About 70 families were legally entitled to live in the area and they were being given alternative accommodation, said Mr Botha. The others were being found alternative accommodation and employment where they had come from.

The interdict will affect only the 70 families.
Policeman gunned down in Soweto

A policeman was shot dead in Soweto today, leading to tension in the area. The shooting occurred in the densely populated township, where crime and violence are common. The victim, a 35-year-old officer, was shot multiple times while on duty. Witnesses said he was gunned down by unidentified assailants. This is the latest in a series of incidents that have rocked the area in recent months. The police are appealing for information to help them with the investigation.

The shooting comes at a time of heightened tension in the area, with the recent release of a new film about the 1976 Soweto uprising. The film has sparked controversy and has been banned in some areas. The police have warned that they will not tolerate any kind of violence and are calling on communities to remain peaceful.

The South African police force has been under criticism for its handling of incidents in the area. Critics say the force has failed to adequately respond to community concerns and has been slow to address the root causes of violence.

The shooting today is likely to further strain relations between the police and the community. It is hoped that the investigation will yield useful information and lead to those responsible being brought to justice.
Electrification ‘revolt’ shocks Soweto mayor

A ROW over the proposed electrification of Soweto is threatening the political future of Soweto’s “mayor”. Mr David Thebehali — and may also cause a split in the fledgling Soweto Community Council.

Prominent Soweto civic leaders, including members of Mr Thebehali’s political group, the Sofasonke Party, this week accused Mr Thebehali, of acting “totally without a mandate” on the electrification issue and ignoring the fact that the majority of Soweto residents regarded adequate housing, and not electricity, as their priority need.

“Yet they took him to task for a television interview last week in which he said that 90% of Soweto’s residents wanted electrification.”

“This claim is sheer nonsense,” said Mr E L Manyosi, a Soweto councillor and executive member of the Sofasonke Party.

“What the people really want is houses.”

Mr Peter Lengene, chairman of the Soweto Ratespayers’ Association, accused Mr Thebehali of claiming consensus on the part of Soweto residents when in fact he did not have it.

Mr Manyosi and Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, the Sofasonke party’s president, said a motion calling for Mr Thebehali’s expulsion from the party would be proposed at a meeting next Sunday.

They said a motion of no confidence in Mr Thebehali was passed at a meeting of the Sofasonke Party in Eyethu last Sunday.

They also claimed Mr Thebehali’s position as chairman of the Soweto Council would be debated at the council’s next meeting on Tuesday.

Mr Thebehali dismissed these allegations as “utter tripe”.

He claimed that the majority of Sofasonke Party members were 100% behind him.

Mr Thebehali at first claimed that no meeting of the Sofasonke Party had been held — but then accused his opponents of holding an “illegal” meeting last week.

Senior members of the Sofasonke Party said one of their main objections to Mr Thebehali was the fact that he never consulted them or sought a mandate from his party before pursuing a particular policy.

“He co-operates with the West Rand Administration Board and not with us,” said Mr Manyosi.

Mrs Grace Taylor, another councillor, said Mr Thebehali acted without consulting the council.

Another of Mr Thebehali’s actions singled out for criticism was his visit last year to the United States, where he claimed to have negotiated a R217-million loan for Soweto.

“He had no mandate from anyone to negotiate such a loan,” said Mr Lengene.
DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1711 25 Augustus 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GEMEENSKAPSPRADE IN DIE BANTOESEKA-ADMINISTRASIE-GEBIED VAN DIE SENTRAAL TRANSVAALSE BANTOESEKA-ADMINISTRASIERAAD.—WYSING VAN GOWERMENTSKennisgewing R. 1087 VAN 2 JUNIE 1978


W. L. VOSLOO. Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Leer A2/14/2/P54/1)

BYLAE

HOOFSTUK 5.—VERKIESINGS

Vervang regulasie 22 (1) met die volgende:

"Daar word op of van die datum en tyd in regulasie 19 (2) (a) bedoel, deur of ten behoeve van elke persoon wat genoem is as kandidatuur vir verkiesing tot lid van die volgende Gemeenskapsprade, die bedraai soms aangedui by die verkiesingsbeampie gestort:"
ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE HIGHVELD AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT BELFAST, BRONKHORSTSPRUIT, CULLINAN, DELMAS, DULLSTROOM, HENDRINA, LYDENBURG, MACHADODORP, MIDDELBURG, OGIES AND WITBANK

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Black residential areas or any other person who is required or compelled to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose which is required under the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Black Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, hereinafter referred to as the Regulations, shall pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the superintendent of the Black residential area in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 12 inclusive, hereinafter, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), the regulations specified in Schedule 13 hereinafter.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(FILE A1/3/213/3)

TARIFF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE 1

Rents and charges payable in all Black residential areas within the area of jurisdiction of the Board.

1. Accommodation permit, if permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof, per animal: 1,00
2. Duplicate document, per copy: 0,50
3. Grazing fees, payable per month or part thereof, per animal:
   (1) Cattle, sheep, goats, etc. (Slaughter stock): 0,30
   (2) Horses, mules, donkeys, etc. (Draught animals): 0,50
4. Church service charges: Rent as agreed upon between Lester and Lessor.
5. Cemetery fees:
   (1) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:
      (a) Adult: 2,00
      (b) Child: 1,00
   (2) Burial fees:
      (a) Adult: 8,00
      (b) Child: 5,00
6. Huurhuis vir huise aangekoop deur die Raad: Huurhuis betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegeld ingevolge item 1 (1) van Bylase 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 en 12 in die volgende skaal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aankoopprijs van huis</th>
<th>Huurhuis betaalbaar per maand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R100 to R200</td>
<td>1,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R200 to R300</td>
<td>2,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R300 to R400</td>
<td>3,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R400 to R500</td>
<td>4,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R500 to R600</td>
<td>5,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>R600 to R700</td>
<td>6,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>R700 to R800</td>
<td>7,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>R800 to R900</td>
<td>8,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R900 to R1000</td>
<td>9,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1001 and more</td>
<td>10,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Huurgeld vir besigheidsgehuise deur die Raad op volgens die volgende huurgeld is betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegeld ingevolge item 1 (2) van Bylase 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 en 12:

| (1) Gebouw tot 45 m² groot | 30,00 |
| (2) Gebouw groter as 45 m² maar hoogstens 75 m² | 45,00 |
| (3) Gebouw groter as 75 m² | 60,00 |

8. Elektriese: Levering van elektriese aan percel waar meters gematig is:

| (1) Die tariefe wat van tyd tot tyd van toepassing is in die betrokke Siedelike Swart woongebied soos deur die Raad bepaal en deur die Minister goedgekeur |
| (2) Aansluitingsgehalte, hernasluitingsgehalte en depotuit spesifieke percel waar meters gematig is: Die tariefe wat van tyd tot tyd van toepassing is in die betrokke Siedelike Swart woongebied soos deur die Raad bepaal en deur die Minister goedgekeur. |

9. Water: Levering van water aan percel waar meters gematig is:

| (1) Enkelvoudige persoon sonder afhanklikes | 1,50 |
| (2) Enkelvoudige persoon met afhanklikes | 2,00 |
| (3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes | 3,50 |

BYLASE 2

BELFAST: SWART WOONGEBIED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dienstegeld, per persel per maand:</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Woongeberedelingspersel:</td>
<td>11,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Besigheidspersel:</td>
<td>10,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loseerderspermis, per maand:</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Enkelvoudige persoon sonder afhanklikes</td>
<td>1,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Enkelvoudige persoon met afhanklikes</td>
<td>2,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes</td>
<td>3,50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BYLASE 3

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT: SWART WOONGEBIED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dienstegeld, per persel per maand:</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Woongeberedelingspersel:</td>
<td>20,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Besigheidspersel:</td>
<td>10,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loseerderspermis, per maand:</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Enkelvoudige persoon sonder afhanklikes</td>
<td>3,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Enkelvoudige persoon met afhanklikes</td>
<td>4,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes</td>
<td>5,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. House rent for houses purchased by the Board. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1) of Schedules 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 en 12 at the following rate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase price of house</th>
<th>House rent payable per house, per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R100 to R200</td>
<td>1,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R200 to R300</td>
<td>2,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>R300 to R400</td>
<td>3,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>R400 to R500</td>
<td>4,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>R500 to R600</td>
<td>5,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>R600 to R700</td>
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<tr>
<td>R700 to R800</td>
<td>7,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>R800 to R900</td>
<td>8,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R900 to R1000</td>
<td>9,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1001 and more</td>
<td>10,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Board. The following rent is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (2) of Schedules 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 en 12:

| Buildings up to 45 m² in extent | 30,00 |
| Buildings larger than 45 m² but not exceeding 75 m² | 45,00 |
| Buildings larger than 75 m² | 60,00 |

8. Electricity: Supply of electricity to premises where meters have been installed:

| (1) The tariffs applicable in the urban Black residential area concerned, from time to time, as determined by the Board and as approved by the Minister. |
| (2) Connection fees, renovation fees and deposit as determined by the Board from time to time and as approved by the Minister. |

9. Water: Supply of water to premises where meters have been installed: The tariffs applicable in the urban Black residential area concerned, from time to time, as determined by the Board and as approved by the Minister.

SCHEDULE 2

BELFAST BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

1. Service charges, per site per month: |
(1) Residential site: | 11,00 |
(2) Business site: | 10,00 |

2. Lodger's permit, per month: |
(1) Single person without dependants: | 1,50 |
(2) Single person with dependants: | 2,00 |
(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants: | 3,50 |

SCHEDULE 3

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA

1. Service charges, per site per month: |
(1) Residential site: | 20,00 |
(2) Business site: | 10,00 |

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:

| (1) 1-roomed house: | 3,00 |
| (2) 2-roomed house: | 4,00 |

3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person: |
(1) Per month: |
| (a) Halls: | 10,00 |
| (b) Double rooms: | 12,00 |
| (c) Single rooms: | 14,00 |

(2) Per day: |
| (a) Halls: | 0,40 |
| (b) Double rooms: | 0,48 |
| (c) Single rooms: | 0,50 |

4. Lodger's permit, per month:

| (1) Single person without dependants: | 3,00 |
| (2) Single person with dependants: | 4,00 |
| (3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants: | 5,00 |
## CULLINAN: SWART WOONGBIED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service charges, per site per month:</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Residential site.</td>
<td>17,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Business site.</td>
<td>10,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE 4

2. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:

- (1) Per month:
  - (a) Halls: 10,00
  - (b) Double rooms: 0,40
  - (c) Single rooms: 14,00

- (2) Per day:
  - (a) Halls: 0,40
  - (b) Double rooms: 0,40
  - (c) Single rooms: 0,40

3. Lodger's permit, per month:

- (1) Single person without dependants: 1,50
- (2) Single person with dependants: 2,00
- (3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants: 3,50

## DELMAS: SWART WOONGBIED

### SCHEDULE 5

1. Service charges, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: 12,00
- (2) Business site: 10,00

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:

- (1) 1-bedroom house: 3,00
- (2) 2-bedroom house: 2,00

3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:

- (1) Per month: 7,50
- (2) Per day: 0,50

4. Lodger's permit, per month:

- (1) Single person without dependants: 3,00
- (2) Single person with dependants: 4,00
- (3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants: 5,00

## DULLSTROOM: SWART WOONGBIED

### SCHEDULE 6

1. Service charges, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: 7,00
- (2) Business site: 8,00

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:

- (1) 1-bedroom house: 3,00
- (2) 2-bedroom house: 2,00

3. Lodger's permit, per month:

- (1) Single person without dependants: 1,50
- (2) Single person with dependants: 2,00
- (3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants: 3,50

## HENDRINA: SWART WOONGBIED

### SCHEDULE 7

1. Service charges, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: 9,00
- (2) Business site: 10,00

2. House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:

- (1) 1-bedroom house: 2,81
- (2) 2-bedroom house: 2,00

3. Lodger's permit, per month:

- (1) Single person without dependants: 1,50
- (2) Single person with dependants: 2,00
- (3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants: 3,50

## LYDENBURG: SWART WOONGBIED

### SCHEDULE 8

1. Service charges, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: 16,00
- (2) Business site: 10,00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 25 AUGUST 1978 No. 6138</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Huishuur, betaalbaar hykmend to die dienstegelige ingeval item 1 (1), per huis per maand:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) NL 51/6 (Schema 1-100 wonings) .......... 2,20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) NL 51/6 (Schema 2-120 wonings) .......... 2,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) NL 51/6A (4-vertrek-40 wonings) ......... 5,90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuur, per persoon:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Per maand ................................ 10,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Per dag .................................. 0,40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Louerderspermiss, per maand:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Enkelvoudig persoon zonder afhanklikes .... 3,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Enkelvoudig persoon met afhanklikes ...... 4,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Gezin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of zonder afhanklikes .................. 5,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BYLAE 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACHADODORP: SWART WOONGEBIED</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dienstegelige, per persoon per maand:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Woongelegenheid ................................ 11,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Besigheidsgelegenheid ......................... 10,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Huishuur, betaalbaar hykmend to die dienstegelige ingeval item 1 (1), per huis per maand:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 4-vertrekhuis ................................ 2,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 3-vertrekhuis ................................ 1,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuur, per persoon:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Per maand ................................ 6,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Per dag .................................. 0,24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Louerderspermiss, per maand:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Enkelvoudig persoon zonder afhanklikes .... 1,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Enkelvoudig persoon met afhanklikes ...... 2,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Gezin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of zonder afhanklikes .................. 3,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BYLAE 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIDDELBURG: SWART WOONGEBIED</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dienstegelige, per persoon per maand:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Woongelegenheid ................................ 15,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Besigheidsgelegenheid ......................... 10,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Huishuur, betaalbaar hykmend to die dienstegelige ingeval item 1 (1), per huis per maand:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Ou proefwoning (Schema I) ................. 1,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) A en B (Schema II en III) .................. 3,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) C (Schema IV) ................................ 5,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) 150 x 4-vertrekhuis (NE 51/6A) .............. 5,40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Huisvesting in die Swart tehuur, per persoon:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Per maand ................................ 7,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Per dag .................................. 0,28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Louerderspermiss, per maand:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Enkelvoudig persoon zonder afhanklikes .... 3,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Enkelvoudig persoon met afhanklikes ...... 3,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Gezin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of zonder afhanklikes .................. 4,50</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Huur van gemeenschapsaal: Huurgelegen en deposito's as volg—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Daaglikse vanaf 09h00-13h00 ................ 5,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Daaglikse vanaf 13h00-18h00 ................ 7,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Maandag tot Donderdag en Sondae vanaf 18h00-24h00 .... 10,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Vrydag en Saterdae vanaf 18h00-24h00 .... 20,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Kerkdienste, per uur ................................ 1,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(f) Depozit ten opsigte van gebou en toerusting .......... 20,00</td>
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<td><strong>BYLAE 11</strong></td>
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<td><strong>OGIES: SWART WOONGEBIED</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Dienstegelige, per persoon per maand:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Woongelegenheid ................................ 15,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Besigheidsgelegenheid ......................... 10,00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Huishuur, betaalbaar hykmend to die dienstegelige ingeval item 1 (1), per huis per maand:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4-vertrekhuis .................................. 3,40</td>
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<td>2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) NL 51/6A (Scheme 1-100 dwellings) .......... 2,20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) NL 51/6 (Scheme 2-120 dwellings) .......... 2,50</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) NL 51/6A (4-roomed-40 dwellings) .......... 5,90</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Per month ................................ 10,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Per day .................................. 0,40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lodger's permit per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Single person without dependants .......... 3,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Single person with dependants ............. 4,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants .......... 5,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCHEDULE 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACHADODORP BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Service charges, per site per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Residential site ................................ 11,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Business site .................................. 10,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 4-roomed house ................................ 2,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 3-roomed house ................................ 1,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Per month ................................ 6,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Per day .................................. 0,24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lodger's permit per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Single person without dependants .......... 1,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Single person with dependants ............. 2,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants .......... 3,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCHEDULE 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIDDELBURG BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Service charges, per site per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Residential site ................................ 15,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Business site .................................. 10,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Old experimental dwelling (Schema I) ......... 1,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) A and B (Scheme II and III) ................. 3,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) C (Scheme IV) ................................ 5,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) 150 x 4-roomed house (NE 51/6A) .............. 5,40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Per month ................................ 7,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Per day .................................. 0,28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lodger's permit per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Single person without dependants .......... 3,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Single person with dependants ............. 3,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants .......... 4,50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Hire of community hall: Rentals and deposits as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Daily from 09h00-13h00 ...................... 5,00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Daily from 13h00-18h00 ...................... 7,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Mondays to Thursdays and Sundays from 18h00-24h00 .... 10,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Fridays and Saturdays from 18h00-24h00 .... 20,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Church services, per hour .................... 1,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Deposit in respect of building and equipment .......... 20,00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SCHEDULE II</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OGIES BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Service charges, per site per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Residential site ................................ 15,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Business site .................................. 10,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-roomed house .................................. 3,40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BYLAE 12

**WITBANK: SWART WOONGEBIED**

1. Dienstegeld, per personeel per maand:
   (1) Woonpersoneel .................................................. 16,00
   (2) Besigheidspersoneel ........................................... 10,00

2. Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend tot die dienstegeld in gevolg van item (1), per huis per maand:
   (1) W1/S: Klas A (3-vertrekkakelhuis) ......................... 2,45
   (2) W2/T: Klas B (4-vertrekkompleks) ........................ 3,00
   (3) W2/S: Klas C (4-vertrekshuiskul) .......................... 3,55
   (4) W2/D: Klas D (vrystaande 4-vertrekhuiskul) ............ 4,05
   (5) W3/D: Klas E (vrystaande 4-vertrekhuiskul) ............ 5,00
   (6) 4-vertrekhuiskul—49 wonings (Tushanang) ................ 8,00

3. Huisevestiging in die Swart tehuur, per persoon:
   (1) Per maandel:
      (a) Sale ............................................................. 8,00
      (b) Dubbelkamers ............................................... 12,00
      (c) Enkelkamers ................................................ 14,00
   (2) Per dag:
      (a) Sale ........................................................... 0,32
      (b) Dubbelkamers ............................................... 0,48
      (c) Enkelkamers ................................................ 0,56

4. Lossederspermits, per maandel:
   (1) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes .................. 1,00
   (2) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes .................... 1,40
   (3) Gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes .................................................. 2,40

5. Huur van gemeenskaplike huurgeld en deposito's as volg:
   (a) Daaglikse vanaf 09h00–13h00 ................................ 10,00
   (b) Daaglikse vanaf 13h00–18h00 ................................ 15,00
   (c) Maandag deur Donderdag en Sondag vanaf 18h00–24h00 .. 30,00
   (d) Vrydag en Saterdag vanaf 18h00–23h00 ..................... 40,00
   (e) Kerkdienste, per uur ......................................... 1,00
   (f) Depósito ten opsigte van gebou en toerusting .......... 25,00
   (g) Huur van verhoogteligtings- en klanktoerusting, per dag 50,00
   (h) Huur van kombuis met toerusting, per dag ............... 25,00
   (i) Opvoedings- en filmvertonings deur opvoedings- en kerkorganisasies (geen toegangsgeld word gevra) ............... Gratis

### BYLAE 13

**HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES**

Gouwernementskennisgewing 1716 van 12 September 1975, sowel as gewysig deur Gouwernementskennisgewing 1776 van 1 Oktober 1976, word hierby herroep.

### SCHEDULE 12

**WITBANK BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA**

1. Service charges, per site per month:
   (1) Residential site ................................................. 16,00
   (2) Business site .................................................. 10,00

2. House rent payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item 1 (1), per house per month:
   (1) W1/S: Class A (3-roomed, semi-detached house) ........... 2,45
   (2) W2/T: Class B (4-roomed, complex) ........................ 3,00
   (3) W2/S: Class C (4-roomed, semi-detached house) .......... 3,55
   (4) W2/D: Class D (4-roomed, detached house) ............... 4,05
   (5) W3/D: Class E (4-roomed, detached house) ............... 5,00
   (6) 4-roomed house—49 houses (Tushanang) .................... 8,00

3. Accommodation in Black Hostel, per person:
   (1) Per month:
      (a) Halls .......................................................... 10,00
      (b) Double rooms ............................................... 12,00
      (c) Single rooms ............................................... 14,00
   (2) Per day:
      (a) Halls .......................................................... 0,40
      (b) Double rooms ............................................... 0,48
      (c) Single rooms ............................................... 0,56

4. Lodges permit, per month:
   (1) Single person without dependants ........................ 3,00
   (2) Single person with dependants ............................ 4,00
   (3) Family consisting of the husband and his wife, with or without dependants .................................. 6,00

### SCHEDULE 13

**REPEAL OF REGULATIONS**

Government Notice 1716, dated 12 September 1975, as amended by Government Notice 1776, dated 1 October 1976, is hereby repealed.
DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1726 25 August 1978

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN TRANSVAAL AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT DUITWELSKLOOF, LOUIS TRICHARDT, MESSINA, NABOOMSPRUIT, NYLSTROOM, PIETERSBURG, ROEDTAN, SOEKMEKAAR AND TZANEEN

I. Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), do hereby—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situated in the above-mentioned Black residential areas or any other person who is required or compelled to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the Regulations Governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Black Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, hereinafter referred to as the Regulations, shall with effect from 1 September 1978 pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the Superintendent of the Black residential area in which the property is situated, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 5 inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), the regulations specified in Schedule 6 hereto, with effect from 1 September 1978,

W. L. VOSLOO. Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A1/3/2/13/2)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1726 25 Augustus 1978

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD-TRANSVAALgebied. — HHUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIEDE: GELEE TE DUITWELSKLOOF, LOUIS TRICHARDT, MESSINA, NABOOMSPRUIT, NYLSTROOM, PIETERSBURG, ROEDTAN, SOEKMEKAAR EN TZANEEN

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoners of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Swart woongebiede of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die huur daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepaling van die Regulasies Betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Swart Woongebied en Aanverwante Aangekomstede, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, hierna die regulasies genoem, by die kantoor van die Superintendent van die Swart woongebied waarin die eiendom geleë is, met ingang van 1 September 1978 aan bogenoemde Raad die gelse soos uiteengesit in Bylsee 1 tot en met 5 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie, gesondheids-, geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelever of ten opsigte van enige doel waarvoor gelse aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) herroep hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), die regulasies vermeld in Bylsee 6 hiervan, met ingang van 1 September 1978.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/2)
## BYLAE 1

**Huishuur en Dienstegelde Betaalbaar per Maand of Gedefte Daarvan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pliek, stedelijke Swart woon-gebied en skema</th>
<th>1-kamerhuis</th>
<th>2-kamerhuis</th>
<th>3-kamerhuis</th>
<th>4-kamerhuis</th>
<th>Huise deur Raad aangekoop</th>
<th>B-tipe huis</th>
<th>C-tipe huis</th>
<th>D-tipe huis</th>
<th>E-tipe huis</th>
<th>Dienstegelde vir woon- personele</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Duivelskloof</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,85</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3,20</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Louis Trichardt</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,96</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3,67</td>
<td>1,65</td>
<td>2,60</td>
<td>3,65</td>
<td>2,16</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>6,30</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Mesina</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,80</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2,55</td>
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<td>(1) R 90 000-skena</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<td>(2) R 95 000-skena</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) R 55 000-skena</td>
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<td>1,62</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2,52</td>
<td>3,32</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Naboomspruit</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,63</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3,77</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Nykroon</td>
<td>0,82</td>
<td>1,63</td>
<td>3,77</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Petersburg</td>
<td>0,82</td>
<td>1,63</td>
<td>3,77</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>7. Roedtan</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>8. Soemkemaker</td>
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<td>R</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Nota.*—Waar watermeters, op perseke geïnstalleer is, is die geldende munisipale tarief per meter van toepassing.

### SCHEDULE 1

**Houe Rent and Service Charges Payable per Month or Part Thereof**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place, urban Block residential area and scheme</th>
<th>1-roomed house</th>
<th>2-roomed house</th>
<th>3-roomed house</th>
<th>4-roomed house</th>
<th>Houses purchased by Board</th>
<th>Type B house</th>
<th>Type C house</th>
<th>Type D house</th>
<th>Type E house</th>
<th>Service charges for residential sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Duivelskloof</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,85</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3,20</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,05</td>
<td>2,60</td>
<td>3,65</td>
<td>2,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Louis Trichardt</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,96</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3,67</td>
<td>1,65</td>
<td>2,60</td>
<td>3,65</td>
<td>2,16</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>6,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mesina</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,80</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2,55</td>
<td>1,65</td>
<td>2,60</td>
<td>3,65</td>
<td>2,16</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>6,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) R 90 000 scheme</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2,00</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3,00</td>
<td>1,65</td>
<td>2,60</td>
<td>3,65</td>
<td>2,16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) R 95 000 scheme</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>3,00</td>
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<td>2,60</td>
<td>3,65</td>
<td>2,16</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>6,30</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) R 55 000 scheme</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,62</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>3,32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Naboomspruit</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,63</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3,77</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nykroon</td>
<td>0,82</td>
<td>1,63</td>
<td>3,77</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Petersburg</td>
<td>0,82</td>
<td>1,63</td>
<td>3,77</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Roedtan</td>
<td>0,38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Soemkemaker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Nota.*—Where watermeters are installed on sites the current municipal tariffs are payable.

## BYLAE 2

**Tfuishuur per Persoon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pliek</th>
<th>Per maand of gedeelte daarvan</th>
<th>Per week of gedeelte daarvan</th>
<th>Per dag of gedeelte daarvan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Duivelskloof</td>
<td>4,00</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Louis Trichardt</td>
<td>4,00</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mesina</td>
<td>3,85</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Naboomspruit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Een-bedkamer</td>
<td>10,00</td>
<td>2,70</td>
<td>0,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Drie-bedkamer</td>
<td>8,30</td>
<td>2,25</td>
<td>0,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Ses-bedkamer</td>
<td>7,70</td>
<td>2,10</td>
<td>0,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nykroon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Een-bedkamer</td>
<td>10,00</td>
<td>2,70</td>
<td>0,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Drie-bedkamer</td>
<td>8,30</td>
<td>2,25</td>
<td>0,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Ses-bedkamer</td>
<td>7,70</td>
<td>2,10</td>
<td>0,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Ses-en-bedkamer</td>
<td>7,00</td>
<td>1,40</td>
<td>0,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Petersburg</td>
<td>3,00</td>
<td>0,90</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tzanneen</td>
<td>4,00</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE 2

**Hostel Rental per Person**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Per month or part thereof</th>
<th>Per week or part thereof</th>
<th>Per dag or part thereof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Duivelskloof</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Louis Trichardt</td>
<td>4,00</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mesina</td>
<td>3,85</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Naboomspruit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Eén rooms</td>
<td>10,00</td>
<td>2,70</td>
<td>0,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Drie rooms</td>
<td>8,30</td>
<td>2,25</td>
<td>0,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Ses rooms</td>
<td>7,70</td>
<td>2,10</td>
<td>0,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nykroon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Eén rooms</td>
<td>10,00</td>
<td>2,70</td>
<td>0,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Drie rooms</td>
<td>8,30</td>
<td>2,25</td>
<td>0,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Ses rooms</td>
<td>7,70</td>
<td>2,10</td>
<td>0,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Ses-en rooms</td>
<td>7,00</td>
<td>1,40</td>
<td>0,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Petersburg</td>
<td>3,00</td>
<td>0,90</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tzanneen</td>
<td>4,00</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>0,30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 25 AUGUST 1978
No. 6138

BYLAE 3
HUURGELDE TEN OPSCHOT VAN HANDELSGBEBOUW EN PERSELE PER MAAND OF GEDEELTE DAARVAN

1. Messina, Naboomspruit en Nyistrroom.......................... 13.50 R
2. Roeddan en Soekmekaar........................................... 9.50 R
3. Louis Trichardt:
   (1) A-type gebouw.............................................. 17.00 R
   (2) B-type gebouw.............................................. 25.50 R
   (3) C-type gebouw.............................................. 21.00 R
   (4) D-type gebouw.............................................. 26.00 R
4. Pietersburg..................................................... 17.50 R

Nota.—Waar watermeters op persele geïnstalleer ls, is die geldende munisipale tarief per meter van toepassing.

BYLAE 4
BEGRAAFPLAAGELDE PER GRAAF

| Persone woon- | Persone woon- |
| woon- | woon- |
| oogtig binne | oogtig binne |
| stadgebied ten | stadgebied ten |
| tyde van afsterwe | tyde van afsterwe |
| Vol- | Vol- | Vol- | Vol- |
| wassene | Kind | wassene | Kind |
| 1. Duiwekloof... | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 2. Louis Trichardt | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 3. Messina... | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 4. Naboomspruit... | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 5. Nyistrroom... | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 6. Roeddan... | 2.50 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 2.50 |
| 7. Soekmekaar... | 2.50 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 2.50 |

BYLAE 5
BETAALBAAR IN ALLE SWART WOONGEBIEDE BINNE DIE REGGEBIED VAN DIE RAAD

1. Looierspens, per maand:
   (a) Ongetroude persoon sonder afhanklikes.................. 2.00
   (b) Gesinshoof wie se vrou of kinders of albei by hom inwoon............. 4.00
   (c) Indien die gesinshoof en die moeder is en haár kinders
genom by haar inwoon........................................... 2.50
2. Verly/permit geld indien permit vir langer as 72 uur
erwerking word............................................. 2.00
3. Duplikaatdocument, per afskrif........................................... 0.50
4. Huishou vir hulke aangekoopt: Huishou betaalbaar bykomend
die dienstegesprek aangedui in Bylae 4 teen die volgende skaal:

Aanlooptrend van hul:
(a) Nil to R50.............................................. 0.66
(b) Bo R50 to R100...................................... 0.93
(c) Bo R100 to R150..................................... 1.35
(d) Bo R150 to R200..................................... 1.77
(e) Bo R200 to R250..................................... 2.18
(f) Bo R250 to R300..................................... 2.60
(g) Bo R300 to R350..................................... 3.01
(h) Bo R350 to R400..................................... 3.45
(i) Bo R400 to R450..................................... 3.85
(j) Bo R450 to R500..................................... 4.27
(k) Bo R500 to R550..................................... 4.75
(l) Bo R550 to R600..................................... 5.17
(m) Bo R600 to R650..................................... 5.65
(n) Bo R650 to R700..................................... 6.13
(o) Bo R700 to R750..................................... 7.45
(p) Bo R750 to R800..................................... 8.75
(q) Bo R800 to R850..................................... 9.80
(r) Bo R850 to R900..................................... 10.80
(s) Bo R900 to R950..................................... 11.80
(t) Bo R950 to R1 000.................................. 12.85

BYLAE 6
HERROEPING VAN REGULASIES
Gewermentskenningsgewing 210 van 7 Februarie 1975, soos gawsig by Gewermentskenningsgewing 1728 van 24 September 1976, word met ingang van 1 September 1978 herroep.

SCHEDULE 3
RENTALS IN RESPECT OF TRADING BUILDINGS AND SITES PER MONTH OR PART THEREOF

| Persone woon- | Persone woon- |
| oogtig binne | oogtig binne |
| stadgebied ten | stadgebied ten |
| tyde van afsterwe | tyde van afsterwe |
| Vol- | Vol- | Vol- | Vol- |
| wassene | Kind | wassene | Kind |
| 1. Messina, Naboomspruit en Nyistrroom.......................... 13.50 R
| 2. Roeddan en Soekmekaar........................................... 9.50 R
| 3. Louis Trichardt:
   (1) Type A1 building........................................... 17.00 R
   (2) Type A1 building........................................... 25.50 R
   (3) Type C1 building........................................... 21.00 R
   (4) Type D1 building........................................... 26.00 R
| 4. Pietersburg..................................................... 17.50 R

Nota.—Waar watermeters op sites geïnstalleer ls, is die geldende munisipale tarief per meter van toepassing.

SCHEDULE 4
CEMETERY FEES PER GRAVE

| Persone woon- | Persone woon- |
| residende | residende |
| in the urban area | outside the urban area |
| Vol- | Vol- | Vol- | Vol- |
| wassene | Kind | wassene | Kind |
| 1. Duiwekloof... | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 2. Louis Trichardt | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 3. Messina... | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 4. Naboomspruit... | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 5. Nyistrroom... | 3.50 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| 6. Roeddan... | 2.50 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 2.50 |
| 7. Soekmekaar... | 2.50 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 2.50 |

SCHEDULE 5
PAYABLE IN ALL BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

1. Lodger’s permit, per month:
   (a) Unmarried person without dependants..................................... 2.00
   (b) Head of a family whose wife or children or both reside with him............................. 4.00
   (c) If the head of a family is the mother and her children reside with her..................................... 2.50
2. Accommodation permit fee, if permit is required for longer than 72 hours............................. 2.00
3. Duplicate document, per afskrif........................................... 0.50
4. House rent for houses purchased: House rent, payable in addition to the service charges as shown in Schedule 1 at the following scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House rent payable per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase price of house:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Nil to R50................. 0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Bo R50 to R100............. 0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Bo R100 to R150............ 1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Bo R150 to R200............ 1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Bo R200 to R250............ 2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Bo R250 to R300............ 2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Bo R300 to R350............ 3.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Bo R350 to R400............ 3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Bo R400 to R450............ 3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Bo R450 to R500............ 4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) Bo R500 to R550............ 4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l) Bo R550 to R600............ 5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m) Bo R600 to R650............ 5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n) Bo R650 to R700............ 6.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o) Bo R700 to R750............ 7.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p) Bo R750 to R800............ 8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(q) Bo R800 to R850............ 9.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(r) Bo R850 to R900............ 10.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s) Bo R900 to R950............ 11.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t) Bo R950 to R1 000........ 12.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHEDULE 6
REPEAL OF REGULATIONS
Government Notice 210, dated 7 February 1975, as amended by Government Notice 1728, dated 24 September 1976, is repealed with effect from 1 September 1978.
Motlana: Qoboza a possible SA saviour

LONDON — White South Africans were absolutely ignorant about what was happening in their own backyards, the former editor of the banned newspaper, World, Mr Percy Qoboza, said on a television programme here last night.

He said he was afraid that "one day, like the people in Germany, white South Africans will utter the same tragic words: 'We did not know it was happening.'"

Mr Qoboza, who spent five months in detention, featured in a production of the BBC series, The Editors.

In the programme, Dr Ntlaho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, described Mr Qoboza, now Editor of Post, as a possible "saviour of South Africa."

"With Percy as Editor of The World and lately of Post, we (blacks) have found a viable mouthpiece. I know a newspaper cannot fight our political battles for us but at least it can show the white rulers and the blacks themselves what are the feelings of the people of Soweto and, more important, reflect the real news," he said.

Dr Motlana also neatly pinpointed the difficult situation in which a moderate but articulate black such as Mr Qoboza is placed today.

"While many young people believe South Africa's solution will come out of the barrel of a gun, Percy believes passionately in peaceful solutions and as a result finds himself between these two grindstones. He possibly will be ground down, either by the white superstructure, or by the young who may not believe in what he says."

"But if the Government should respond, hopefully, to some of the things he has been saying, over the years, to the advice, to the warnings that he sounds every day, there is still some hope that Percy may emerge as a saviour of South Africa, he said.

The interview with Mr Qoboza was conducted by British television editor Elwyn Parry Jones in Johannesburg in April.

Of the uprising in 1976, Mr Qoboza said: "The types of leaders you want to recognise as leaders just disappear into thin air and then there's nobody to handle the situation."
Qoboza
could be
a saviour
of SA

— Motlana

Own Correspondent
LONDON. — The Chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Ntutho Motlana, believes Mr. Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, is a possible "saviour of South Africa".

Dr Motlana was speaking in a BBC television programme called "A Profile of Percy Qoboza". Screened last night it was the last in a current series called "The Editors."

"With Percy as editor of The World and lately of Post, we (blacks) have found a viable mouthpiece," he said.

"While many young people believe South Africa's solution will come out of the barrel of a gun, Percy believes passionately in peaceful solutions," Dr Motlana said.

"Mr Qoboza finds himself between these two grindstones and will possibly be ground down, either by the white superstructure, or by the young who may not believe in what he says. But if the Government should respond, hopefully, to some of the things he has been saying, there is hope he may emerge as a saviour of South Africa."

The interview with Mr Qoboza and the others was conducted by British television editor Mr Elwyn Perry-Jones in Johannesburg in April this year.

Of the disturbances in 1976, Mr Qoboza says: "The types of leaders you want to recognise as leaders just disappear into thin air and then there's nobody to handle the situation."

He continues: "When we are forced to the conference table, the tragedy may well be that there are no black people to talk to."

Mr Qoboza says: "The Press in South Africa has a difficult problem particularly on incitement between the races."

He continues: "It's a tightrope. The definition is so vague it is a wonder newspapers continue to exist in South Africa."

In the course of the programme, Mr Qoboza says most whites are ignorant of black views. "This is where I think a newspaper plays a very vital role in letting people know what is happening. This is how
Mrs Roux, Mr Nshalintshali, and pupils of Emdeni Junior Secondary School with the chairs donated by St Andrew's School in Bedfordview.

TEACH's sitting target

St Andrew's School for girls, Bedfordview, has given 60 chairs to the latest TEACH school in response to a plea by the Star. The school has received a phone call from St Andrew's School, asking if they knew of a Soweto school that could use 60 chairs stacked away in a school store-room.

"Yes!" replied Mrs Marie Roux. "They're sitting on the ground."

Mrs Roux was replying to a request for chairs and books for the TEACH school in Soweto, which is part of the GROW gardening projects.

As it happened, Teidemho did not need any chairs in its classrooms because it had desks with seats attached to them.

But the latest TEACH school, Emdeni Junior Secondary School, needed chairs for its library. So last week Mrs Roux delivered them in her GROW truck.

Emdeni, the 43rd TEACH school, is rare by Soweto standards because its library has electric lighting, allowing night-time use. When Emdeni opened in April, it was hoped it would become an after-hours community centre.

Teachers, pupils and adult education students use the library each night, studying for ICLE, matric or UNISA courses.

"Numbers will pour now that we have these chairs," said the headmaster, Mr T. Nshalintshali.

"Our next step is to find more homes, particularly African homes."

The school has been in use by a church group and teachers' associations since school hours.

Each Saturday night the TEACH school is used for a performance. The school receives half of the proceeds with which to buy half chairs.

The hall has no electricity, so the pupils provide parasol pencils. When they show a film, an electric razor powers the projector.

"Emdeni as a community centre is a success."
Blacks pass 'poor whites bracket'

Own Correspondent

Disposable incomes in urban black households have overtaken the lowest white family incomes bracket.

It is expected that black incomes will exceed the present second lowest white bracket by 1990.

This was revealed in Pretoria by Mr. Black Oliver, managing director of the London Economist Newspaper's Intelligence Unit and the Independent Industrial market research consultancy.

The figures emerge in a study of projected household income of blacks and whites over the next 10 years.

It is the first time to show that black household incomes can be directly measured against whites.

NOT PROVEN

This did not prove that the standard of living among blacks was yet comparable to whites said Mr. Oliver.

The study was based on projections of two whites per home and average compared to five in a black home.

In all categories black expenditure growth would outstrip that of whites in car purchases for instance. Black expenditure by 1985 would increase by an estimated 50% percent compared with 35% among whites.

This transfer of incomes is causing a sharp drop in white standards and the impact on the 'calibration' of black incomes means that future spending patterns will be referred to the better known white expenditure patterns when they are reviewed.
Soweto students are poor but keen

Bob Hitchcock
12,000 Soweto pupils still staying away

By MIKE LOUV

MORE than 12,000 children from Soweto post-primary schools are still out of school, apparently in protest against the system of "Bantu Education".

This figure, released by the regional director of Education and Training, Mr. Japie Strydom, during an interview yesterday, added to the figure of 3,000 pupils who have been closed schools definitely be reopened next year.

He said 32 of the 40 post-primary schools in Soweto which had reopened had a total of 14,400 pupils. He said the remaining eight post-primary schools would be reopened in January next year.

In the past, 27,000 pupils had attended the 40 post-primary schools. The eight schools which would reopen next year were at present being used to accommodate children attending both lower and higher primary schools.

Mr. Strydom said there was no shortage of teachers at the 32 secondary and high schools or at the 92 lower and higher primary schools.

Asked how many of the 500 teachers who had resigned in protest against "Bantu Education" had been reinstated, he said all those who had expressed a desire to return had been accepted.

He said the laboratory at Orlando High School, which is closed, was now being used exclusively for the in-service training of science teachers.

The 40 post-primary schools in Soweto were placed under the control of the State on August 31 last year. This was after pupils had continued boycotting classes and teachers had resigned in sympathy with their pupils.
Firebomb murder accused in chains

Staff Reporter

A MAGISTRATE yesterday ordered leg shackles to be taken off two young men when they appeared before him on charges ranging from murder to arson and a Terrorism Act count.

The court heard that a Soweto school principal's wife and two daughters died in hospital after a firebomb attack allegedly launched on their home by the two accused.

Mr Linda Mario Mogale, 18, and Mr Elias Jimmy Mabaso, 22, appeared before Mr L C Kotze in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on three charges of murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property and one charge under the Terrorism Act.

The two men pleaded not guilty to all charges, including an alternative charge under the Sabotage Act.

According to the charge sheet, the two men threw petrol bombs into the Soweto house of a school principal, Mr Johannes Nkosi, on February 19, setting it alight.

Mrs Verina Nkosi died of her burns in the Baragwanath Hospital on March 1, and two of their daughters, Nongquabelo and Thabisile, also died later. The court was told that a month later, on March 21, the men firebombed the house of another school principal, Mr Mashumi Paul Mabunda.

On the same night they intended to burn the house of a third principal, but because Mr Mabaso gave Mr Mogale the wrong address, Mr Chuna Wilfred Ngoma's house was set alight by mistake, it was alleged.

The prosecutor told the court the pair joined the Soweto Students League, after the Soweto Students Representative Council was banned.

This year the SSL accepted the aims of the South African Revolutionary Council, which had the object of overthrowing the Government and endangering law and order, it was alleged.

The hearing was adjourned to September 28. Both accused are in custody.
Soweto students in court

KEMPTON PARK. — The Circuit Court here was packed yesterday when 11 members of the outlawed Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) made a brief appearance on charges of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr Justice H van Dyk the 11 were remanded till next Monday.

The State claims that among others the students initiated a campaign to intimidate police living in Soweto and destroyed the houses of three police officers.

Tsetsi Mashinini, the first chairman of the SSRC, is named as one of the co-conspirators. Others include two other exiled members of the SSRC, Khotso Sathatholo and Trofomo Sono.

The State claims further that the accused were responsible for calling on the SSRC to burn the Department of Bantu Education building; planning a march on John Vorster Square to demand the release of detainees; compelling members of the defunct Urban Bantu Council to resign, and forcing workers to stay away from work.

The offences allegedly took place between June 1976 and October 1977. — Sapa
UK firm stakes

By Martin Cremer

REVERSING the trend away from new business ventures in South Africa, electric vehicle (EV) firm Ather Energy is expected to invest about R1.5 billion in its new factory.

The plan is to create 2,000 direct jobs and expand the company’s manufacturing capacity to meet local demand and export to other African countries.

Ather Energy is a joint venture between Mahindra Electric Vehicles and South Africa’s Mass Mobility. The company started operations in 2020 and has since grown to become a key player in the EV market, with a strong focus on affordability and accessibility.

The UK firm is keen to expand its footprint in Africa, seeing the continent as a key growth market. The new factory will be built in partnership with local government and will create jobs for skilled workers in the region.

The investment is expected to boost Ather Energy’s production capacity and help the company meet its ambitious growth targets. The factory is scheduled to start operations in 2024.
11 members of Soweto SRC in court today

JOHANNESBURG — Eleven members of the Soweto Students Representative Council are to appear in the Kempton Park court today charged with sedition or, alternatively, under the Terrorism Act.

Damage during the 1976 Soweto riots has caused losses to the State as claimed in a 1 000 page indictment.

The State claims that among other things, the 11 called for the SRC to destroy the houses of three police officers.

The State also claims the accused called for the SRC to distribute petrol bombs and demonstrate their manufacture.

Force workers to stay away from work; and

Demonstrate for the release of detainees.

The offences allegedly took place between October 1977. Most of the accused were detained during a security police swoop on Soweto on June 10 last year. The SRC is a banned organisation.

The trial is likely to be the biggest in the country since the marathon South African Students Organisation trial which ended in 1976 after more than a year.

It is alleged the 11 were members of the South African Students Movement, an organisation which led to the creation of the "action committee" which was later to be known as the SRC.

Among other allegations contained in the document are that the 11 established contact with various student organisations in the country in pursuance to the cause of the SRC.

Called for the SRC to burn the Department of Bantu Education buildings.

Called for a march on John Vorster Square to demand the release of detainees.

Intimidated and forced people to comply with the demands of the SRC; and compelled members of the UBC to resign.

The accused are: Mr Wilson Twala, 18, Mr Schecka Montsisi, 23, Mr Seth Mazibuko, 18, Mr Mafusone Morobe, 22, Mr Khotso Lengane, 21, Mrs Susan Mhembu, 22, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, 21, Mr Kennedy Mogami, 19, Mr Reginald Mgomezulu, 21, Mr Michael Khuba, 20, and Mr George Twala 23.

have arisen and the limitations that would have been imposed by interviewing workers at their place of work under management's eye, two African men were employed to conduct the interviews in the townships of Langa and Guguletu as well as in the squatter settlements of Crossroads and KTC ("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule, based on a pilot survey completed a few months earlier, was prepared and a stratified sample chosen. The stratification was based on each type of living quarters; and within each type a certain number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically selected. Most interviews were conducted in Xhosa and lasted about two hours. There were few refusals and a wide variety of reasons was given for refusing. A systematic method of replacing refusals was also

1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.
2. The living quarters were divided into the following types: Guguletu: Residential area (permanent residents only); Barracks (BAD); Employers' Barracks; Section 3 near Kliphofontein Road (residential area for migrant labourers only); KTC ("Dutch Location", squatters).

Langa: Residential area (permanent residents only); Old Flats; New Flats; Main Barracks; North Barracks; Zones; Special Bachelor Quarters.

3. Even though systematic sampling was employed this did not introduce a bias into the sampling because the population was not systematically distributed. See C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (Heinemann, 1971), p. 83.
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The offences allegedly took place between June 1976 and October 1977.

SAPA

Solo.

CHORUS—"THE KING OF LOVE MY SHEPHERD IS, WHO WILL MY SOUL PROTECT FROM THE WILES OF THE DEMONIC."
Electricity plans for 15 Soweto schools

BY MONTSHIWA NOROKA

THE Transvaal region of the Urban Foundation has recently undertaken a programme to provide electricity to 15 Soweto schools. The programme has extended the usefulness of secondary schools buildings by enabling evening classes and extra-mural studies to continue well into the night.

According to the foundation, the Department of Education and Training has extended its adult education programme. The electrification of schools, particularly senior schools, is essential for the successful implementation of adult education classes which are clearly not possible if lighting is not available," a foundation spokesman said.

The Foundation said that supervised study periods after normal school hours will provide students who do not have electricity in their homes with warm, well-lit and quiet rooms in which to learn.

The power supply will also give students access to sophisticated electric teaching aids, such as films and other visual equipment in the evenings. These facilities are also valuable for teacher upgrading, which can be conducted after school hours.

The schools which are opening this week are Mahlange, Ganyani and Vukusho, all in Diepkloof; Sebenzisa in Klipspruit and Bhongo in Noroka.

...is practice in Industrial Councils by employers' associations and registered trade unions. They often concur on closed shop agreements that keep non-union members out of the skilled occupations.

1.3 Wages

All the earnings provided below were provided by the respondents themselves. Sometimes the interviewers were allowed to see the respondents' pay slips. Weekly earnings ranged from R10 to R72 with an average of R26 (+ R9).

A wage of R72 was exceptionally high because:

95% of the sample earned less than R45 a week
75% " " less than R30 " 
50% " " less than R25 " 

These amounts refer to the total net weekly earnings. That is, attendance bonus and overtime bonus and overtime earnings have been included while income tax and U.I.F. (Unemployment Insurance Fund) have been deducted.

The wages paid by the dairy industry and the night watch and security firms were particularly low: the averages were R17 (+ R1) and R20 (+ R3) respectively. State, Provincial and Municipal workers did not earn better wages: with the exception of a few very highly paid workers in State employment, the average for all three institutions was about R23 (+ R4).

Averages for the building industry, iron and steel manufacturing, and baking and confectionary were the same, namely R27 (+ R9). The workers in commercial
expropriation will start next April along the route of a new 3 km line joining George Goed station, east of Johannesburg, with the track known as the Rand Mineral Line, which runs south of the city from New Canada to Germiston. When the new line is completed around the end of 1983, it will enable Railways to raise peak hour capacity on the Soweto-Johannesburg-Jeppe route by 40% 50%. Instead of running 29 trains on this line during each peak period, as is currently the case, the SAR will be 1985 91 be able to dispatch 41 trains. Passenger capacity will bulge from the present 72 500 in the 90-minute peak period to around 102 500.

What, one may ask, has a new line through eastern Johannesburg to do with the route to Soweto in the south-west? Congestion at stations east of Johannesburg has been a major reason for Railways’ inability to expand its Soweto service. Trains unloading passengers between Langlaagte and George Goed during the morning rush hour have to be turned around at Jeppe and George Goed, to head back either to Soweto or the Braamfontein marshalling yards where they are kept until the evening peak.

Not only does it take time for drivers to move from one end of a train to the other, but further delays are caused in crossing trains to the tracks reserved for westbound traffic.

For the present, the SAR is reluctant to add more tracks on the existing route. This would be an expensive solution, since it would involve rebuilding several bridges and stations.

Furthermore, there is little scope for speeding up suburban trains, despite the recent invention of a high-speed bogie. Railways claims it is virtually impossible to cut running times, given the relatively short distances between stations, while the limited number of tracks available rules out more express schedules.

Thanks to the recession, railway traffic on the Soweto-Johannesburg route declined after 1975. But it is now beginning to pick up again, and in the words of Railways planning engineer John van der Voort, “we need a quick solution.”

Train sets are being lengthened from 11 to 14 coaches as an immediate palliative. In the medium term, the George Goed-Rand Mineral Line link offers irresistible advantages.

The four-track RML — which serves Westgate and Faraday stations — is only half utilised, even at peak hours. By joining it to George Goed (a distance of less than 3 km) trains will be able to move in a circular route, thereby cutting out
ARE BLOODYSTAINED AND THE WORKERS SLEEP WITH...
Committee in desperate plea

LAST month the hostel's 13-man peacekeeping committee reached a point of desperation.

In a formal letter to the West Rand Administration Board they threatened to abandon the hostel unless the authorities improved conditions and put a stop to what was called "the unscrupulous tortures, harassment, and even death threats by the South African Police in their camouflage uniforms".

The committee also complained that the police were constantly at the hostel premises, demanding accommodation permits from residents. The letter also claimed:

- Residents were taken to the WRAB offices at midnight, only to find that the superintendent was not ready to see them until 8am. They were not allowed to contact their employers.
- Men claiming to be policemen demanded entrance to the hostel — and then assaulted residents. Men in South African Police uniforms roamed the hostel, broke into rooms, assaulted inmates, and stole money.
- Major Jan Muller had promised that the police would not interfere with the inmates.

Colonel Tony Visser, head of the Soweto CID, denied to the Sunday Express that there was thuggery in the hostel. He said there was peace in all the hostels. It was untrue that some of the inmates were killed in their sleep.

Asked about an incident in which some inmates were alleged to have been shot dead while sitting in the kitchen, he said: "That is beyond my sphere."

Before we slept I saw men putting weapons under their pillows. I was told: "These are the only means for our defence."

During the night I heard a woman screaming outside, then loud footsteps, fading into the distance. Nobody went out to investigate.

I also heard people fighting. Nobody from my room went outside.

Sixteen men shared a block which was divided into three rooms — two bedrooms and a common kitchen. Each room measured 7.7 m by 6.7 m.

Eight people slept in a single room. The beds took up what little space there was.

The space between the beds was about 1.5 m.

In the centre of the block was a common room which the inmates used as a kitchen, sitting and recreation room.

None of the rooms had electricity, heaters or privacy. In one block the inmates used candles.

In the bedrooms washing rags, towels and clothes hung on nails and pieces of string. Boxes and suitcases were all over the cement floor.

The walls were uncleaned, bloodstained, and filthy with spiders' webs.

In the bathrooms there was no hot water. The inmates boiled the water in their rooms and took it to the bathrooms for washing.

The general condition of the area was one of filth and squalor.
Parents tackle school
board on 'missing' cash

Staff Reporter

The alleged disappearance of several thousand rand,
entrusted to a black school board in Amsterdam,
Eastern Transvaal, has angered the local black community.

Parents at Amsterdam township have circulated a
petition calling for an investigation into the activities of the school board.

The group, in an attempt to recover monies they
gave to the school board, have sought interviews
with senior officials of the Department of Plural Relations.

Parents say they were later informed that police
and senior school inspectors had investigated the
matter and had uncovered no irregularities.

"But we were not interviewed about the matter,"
parents said.

The parents, whose children were at the Ithole Primary School, have
demanded an accountant for an amount of about R4 700 which they
gave to the local school board for additions to the
existing school buildings.

A Rand Daily Mail investigation revealed that
many parents who visited the board had allegedly been threatened
with eviction from the local township.

Some of their children had also been expelled,
police said.

According to the parents, the headmaster of
Ithole School, Mr P Nhlangase, called them to a
meeting early in 1977.

They said the school board chairman, Mr Lukas Niala,
who is also a local police officer, suggested that
each set of parents pay R20 towards the building of
classrooms at the school.

An estimated R4 700 was
paid by the parents.

Three classrooms were built,
originally for the purpose of starting a Form
Three and a Form Four.

Mr Nhlangase allegedly showed the parents plans
from Pretoria, of the
new extensions.

"He had another meeting once the classrooms
were built," said one parent, Mr Jotham Zwane.
"He told us he had received
an official letter for
bidding him to establish Forms Three and Four.

"The classrooms that
were built were of wood
and very ramshackle. We
don't know what they cost
and we have no vouchers
accounting for the
money."

The parents then
demanded their money back
from the school board.

Later, about 330 parents
went to see the local superintendant.

"Even then we were not
told exactly what had happened
to the funds," said Mr Zwane.

This was followed by a
spate of expulsions from
the school. Some children
were suspended and later re-admitted, while others
were expelled and have not returned to class.

Amsterdam parent, Mr Jotham Zwane: "What happened to the R4 700 we paid our school board for extensions to the buildings of our school?"

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

Residents say they have been warned, in the past years, not to cause trouble
about the missing funds. They would be evicted.

An official from the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board said he knew of the matter but had nothing to do with the department.

The principal of the Ithole Primary School, Mr Nhlangase, would not comment.
Black leasehold plan ‘soon in action

Political Correspondent
PRETORIA — The system of granting black people 99-year leasehold rights on houses in urban residential areas will soon be put into action, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Mulder, said last night.

He said the laborious and time-consuming process of drafting regulations for the system had recently been completed.

The regulations were being studied by the Association of Building Societies and the Law Society at their request for comment and would be completed by October 5.

Thereafter the regulations would be proclaimed and the scheme would “hopefully” come into operation.

Dr Mulder said he hoped blacks would make large scale use of the scheme to build houses of their own choice for themselves.

It would contribute to creating a stable middle-class in black cities which would bring about a greater steadiness and sense of responsibility.

The Minister spoke of leasehold rights in the context of spelling out the Government’s approach to solving the problems of black-white relationships.

He said the challenges that deserved attention in the next few years included improving human relations, developing community councils for urban blacks into autonomous local authorities to satisfy the political ideals of blacks.
Soweto youth had gun, grenades, TNT

STAFF REPORTER

FOUR Soweto youths appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday in connection with a cache of landmines, hand grenades and other arms and ammunition which was found in the veld.

Ezard Manqupu, 21, pleaded guilty before Mr. J. L. de Villiers to four charges of having been unlawfully in possession of a Tokarev pistol, several rounds of 7.62 calibre ammunition, two hand grenades and a quantity of TNT.

Mr. Levine Morebudi, 21, Mr. Bheki Tshabalala, 18, and Mr. Phillip Mosetihe, 26, all neighbours of Manqupu in Dube, pleaded not guilty to the illegal possession of the hand grenades and explosives.

Mr. Morebudi pleaded not guilty to the other charges while Mr. Tshabalala and Mr. Mosetihe pleaded guilty to having been illegally in possession of the Tokarev pistol and the ammunition. The cases were separated.

In a confession made to a magistrate and to which he admitted in court, Manqupu said that on July 23 this year Mr. Morebudi, his neighbour, showed him some cartons containing a pistol, ammunition and explosives he had found in the veld. Manqupu was found guilty and will be sentenced on October 4.

The case against the others is postponed to November 1.
Principal's whipping led to op—mother

BY ZWELAKHE SISULU

A 12-YEAR-OLD schoolboy had his right kidney removed seven weeks after he was allegedly whipped with a plastic sjambok by the principal of his school for stealing 20c.

The boy, Isaac Megale, was a standard B pupil at the Bosele Lower Primary School in Kagiso, Krugersdorp.

His mother, Mrs Maria Megale, said yesterday her son was operated on at the Leratong Hospital in Krugersdorp on September 1.

Mrs Megale said her son was whipped on July 17: “I was shocked when I arrived home and found my son bleeding from wounds on his back and sides. It was a terrible sight.”

She said her son had come home crying and bleeding. He told his elder sister he was spanked by his principal for allegedly stealing a 20c piece from a pupil in his class.

“My daughter took him back to school to see the principal,” Mrs Paulina Tshirwa, who told her she had whipped Isaac for stealing the money, Mrs Megale said.

Her daughter had then given the school principal 20c which he had accepted and passed on to the pupil.

After the whipping, her son had great difficulty in walking and sitting, Mrs Megale said.

He could not remember how many lashes he had received: “All he said was that he was lashed many times and his trousers had been lowered. In fact, he ran away before the principal could finish whipping,” Mrs Megale said.

Isaac stayed away from school until the end of July. His condition deteriorated.

Mrs Megale said Mrs Tshirwa visited her and apologised because she had not realised the whipping had been so severe.

On August 3 Isaac was admitted to Leratong hospital.

“I was informed by the hospital that the whipping had affected my son’s right kidney and that an operation would be necessary. The operation was performed on September 1 and Isaac was discharged on Monday,” Mrs Megale said.

“My son had had no kidney trouble in the past and it is tragic that this should happen to one so young. His whole school year has been wasted.”

A charge of assault had been laid against the principal, Mrs Megale said.

Yesterday, Mrs Tshirwa declined to comment on the matter, but said: “In all my 10 years as a teacher I have never been accused of beating a child so severely.”

She said she knew the incident Mrs Megale was referring to, but denied that the whipping was severe. She would not elaborate.

Asked if she used a plastic sjambok at her school, she refused to comment. She said she was aware that a charge of assault had been laid against her.

The superintendent of Leratong Hospital, Dr F Ogan, could not say yesterday whether the removal of the boy’s kidney was a direct result of the whipping.

“I cannot comment on that. I can only confirm that the operation on Isaac Megale was performed at this hospital,” Dr Organe said.
in their housing costs.

The two primary reasons for this increase are:

1. The cost of land and construction has risen significantly.
2. The demand for housing has outpaced the supply.

To address this issue, the local government has implemented a new housing policy that includes subsidies and incentives for developers to build more affordable housing.

The policy aims to increase the availability of affordable housing for low-income families.

The government has also established a task force to monitor the effectiveness of the new policy and to make adjustments as necessary.

The task force has been tasked with:

1. Identifying areas with the highest demand for housing.
2. Coordinating with developers to ensure the construction of new housing.
3. Providing subsidies to low-income families.

The task force has already made some progress, and it is expected that more affordable housing will become available in the near future.

For more information, please visit the housing department's website or contact your local representative.
‘Give blacks title deeds’

By MIKE LOUW

BLACKS should be given complete title deeds instead of the 99-year leasehold for housing in urban areas.

This was one of the resolutions adopted at a meeting held by the Sosomeke Party and Federal Party at Eyethu Cinema, Soweto, yesterday. Resolutions adopted at the meeting were:

1. The Soweto Council should be given complete autonomy, the same as any other town;
2. The 99-year leasehold should be replaced by a complete title deed to blacks living in urban areas;
3. Both blacks and whites should be given the same type of education;
4. Influx control and permits for whites to enter Soweto should be abolished;
5. The Government should consult blacks before promulgating laws which involve them.

The honorary president of Sosomeke Party, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, who is also a member of the Soweto Council, told the meeting his expulsion from the party was not recognised.

Mr Tshabalala was expelled from the party by a meeting held at a private house in Soweto a week ago. His expulsion was announced by the “mayor” of Soweto, Mr David Thebehlani, who is also a member of the Sosomeke Party.

Another member of the party, Mr Edward Mantse, criticised Mr Thebehlani for having promised Soweto residents he had obtained a loan abroad but had failed to prove it.
Mulder's powers please bring our black votes.
Plan to expose poor wages

EAST LONDON—"War will be declared soon on some East London firms allegedly paying near-starvation wages to Coloured workers. A committee comprising civic leaders and led by Coloured Management Committee chairman Mr Peter Mopp is busy with in-depth discussions to deal with these firms."

Mr Mopp said: "We have found that certain clothing industries, dry cleaning firms and retail outlets are offering disgraceful pay and are merely exploiting the jobless situation."

He refused to name the firms. "When we overcame the legal technicalities, we will certainly expose them. We are also planning other strategies to deal with what can only be labelled unscrupulous exploiters."

Mr Mopp said he had found some of these firms were producing goods for the national market. "This being the case we can take out our fight into the national arena to either get redress or hit these firms in other ways."

Mr Mopp said if these firms could not pay decent living pay, they were not fit to employ human labour and would face the consequences all exploiters would face.

He said certain firms were also shielding behind outdated wage determinations. "This is immoral. There are some East London firms paying a decent wage. Why can't the others follow their good example? By not doing so they are aggravating the deteriorating socio-economic position of these people. The over R100 000 rent backlog in Coloured areas is proof of this."

"People just cannot make ends meet and the time to restore the balance is now— or face the consequences," Mr Mopp warned.

The chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jack Snell, said: "The ideal is always to pay a liveable wage and of course in return the employee is owed a solid good day's work."

"As you know, the Chamber is a very loosely constituted body, which cannot force members to pay certain wages such as pay. All we can do is call to members of parliament and the local government body to put pressure on people who do not pay a liveable wage."

The chairman of the Border Chamber of Industry, Mr M. Phillips, said: "If we cannot comment on certain statements, I have not seen them. Publish it first, then I will have a look at it. Then I will be in a position to comment."

Chairman's Report

The year 1979 has been an interesting one for the U.C.R. Historical Society.
I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic causes of ill-health in the South African homelands have been widely recognised. In recent years people at mission hospitals, particularly, have tried to implement projects aimed at countering malnutrition and other poverty related diseases. Examples of such projects are feeding schemes, nutrition rehabilitation centres and employment centres such as small factories and home industries. All of these projects entail external management and resources and thus can only cover limited areas. Partly for this reason and also because of a concern to generate self-confidence, management and general involvement and control by local people, there has been a new emphasis on self-help projects.

In this paper, I will deal with small self-help projects of basically two types:

1) Production projects. That is, those producing food and so supplementing the diet of members, and those aimed at generating a cash income for members through sale of what is produced.

2) Service projects such as clinics, creches and marketing centres.

The paper is divided into two sections:

PART I which deals with different classes' response to projects and the relationship between this and the degree to which projects benefit them. It focuses on problems in establishing projects and inspiring commitment from people and on the particular problems and misconceptions which external agencies might have.

PART II which deals with the problems confronting established producer cooperatives and thus likely to confront any small scale project in the South African reserve environment were it to get off the ground. The main focus is on which economic groups the projects benefit and the extent to which projects are economically viable in the situation of extreme shortage of resources.

2. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO PROJECTS SECTION

I have chosen to focus on one distinct Mthatha to be able to show more clearly how a particular social and economic system works: how all the parts are integrated into a whole.

The description is very detailed because I am specifically trying to show what kind of work was done, for what purpose, and how it was organised. The work was carried out by the following groups:

- Rehabilitation
- School Construction
- Water Supply
- Housing
- Health
- Agriculture
- Marketing
- Education

In this section, I will review the work which I visited, after the preliminary visits, the following:

- Rehabilitation
- School Construction
- Water Supply
- Housing
- Health
- Agriculture
- Marketing
- Education

I found the projects to be very well organised and the people involved were very proud of their work. The work was carried out by the following groups:

- Rehabilitation
- School Construction
- Water Supply
- Housing
- Health
- Agriculture
- Marketing
- Education

In order to understand what was done, it is necessary to know how each group operated. The groups were organised on a local basis, with each group being responsible for a particular area. The work was carried out by the following groups:

- Rehabilitation
- School Construction
- Water Supply
- Housing
- Health
- Agriculture
- Marketing
- Education

Other residents of the area were also involved in the rehabilitation work. These areas are:

- School construction of crops and vegetables
- Water supply
- Housing
- Health
- Agriculture
- Marketing
- Education

However, this physical reorganisation was only a small part of the stated aims of the policy: "Ultimately, the transformation of the rural community is sought by means of a gradual resettlement of the population in Rural Townships as well as on full economic farm units." (1)
A SCHOOL in Orlando East, Soweto, is gradually disappearing. Thieves are taking chunks of the brickwork, presumably to use for extensions and improvements to their own homes.

Doors and parts of the ceiling of the Lereshe Combined School have also vanished and the 420 pupils may ultimately find themselves on an empty site.

Most of the thieving takes place at night — there is no cottage to house a caretaker.

Members of the school committee inspected the damage this week and said something must be done — quickly — to save the school. No trace of the missing bricks has been found.

The buildings are controlled by the West Rand Administration Board.

School committee chairman, Mr L. Baloyi says there is a big demand for bricks in the area as residents are improving their homes. "If any parents are responsible for taking the bricks, it is a very mean thing because it may ultimately disrupt their children's education."

It was obvious, he said, the bricks were being taken away for re-use because so much care was taken in removing them.

The damage is not confined to outside walls as dividing walls are being holed.

"Furniture is also going. Two desks have disappeared and the school fence, newly installed by the WRAB, has gone.

"I am doing things to try to save the school," Mr Baloyi said. "I have written to the Education Department to try and get a concrete fence.

"I have written to the Board of Management, but so far nothing has been done."

At the time of writing, the school had still not been declared in the process of reconstruction.
The school where teacher

CHILDREN in Germiston's Katsheng township go to school in a converted brewery where they are taught by armed White soldiers because of an alleged shortage of teachers.

And this has angered the Black headmaster of the school, Mr Jerry Mosimane, as well as some of the pupils' parents.

"At the moment we have many teachers roaming the streets unemployed," Mr Mosimane said. "Some of them have gone into industry where their profession is of no use.

"There was a shortage why did those who recruited soldiers not make use of the unemployed teachers?"

The four soldiers at the Alafang Secondary School are infantrymen doing their national service. They do not have teaching certificates, but these men P P Groenewald, M F Wilmott and V Geswendt are university graduates.

The fourth, Rfn A Last has a diploma in Biblical studies.

They are stationed at the Doornkop base near Johannesburg.

They told the Sunday Express that they were not paid extra for teaching but received their army pay of R1,40 a day. Rfn Geswendt said they had had a five-month crash teaching course during their training.

Alafang School was established at the beginning of this year - but without classrooms or offices. The pupils shared classrooms with higher primary school pupils in Dukathole School.

They moved to another section of the location to share classes with lower primary school pupils.

This week they moved to their new premises. The five classrooms are in part of a renovated sorghum brewery owned by the East Rand Administration Board (Exab).

The other part of the brewery still sells sorghum beer while another section is a bar lounge.

The school has no laboratory, library or toilets. The pupils and teachers share toilets with sorghum beer drinkers and bar patrons.

The classrooms have no electricity and are not properly cemented.

The soldiers said they were "recruited" by a Mr Malan of the East Rand Administration Board because there was shortage of teachers at the school.

They later met three pupils in the presence of Mr Malan and told them about the request. The pupils agreed to have them as teachers.

Rfn Geswendt said they told the pupils that the revolvers were part of their uniform. The pupils did not object to them being armed in class.

A teacher, who asked not to be identified, said there was never a teacher shortage at the school and the soldiers were brought in during the absence of the school's principal, Mr Mosimane, in hospital.

He did not know of the agreement reached by Mr Malan, the soldiers and the pupils.

"The sight of a gun frightens anyone who is not used to it. How do they expect our children to concentrate while being taught by armed soldiers?"

Mr Mosimane said: "There was never any
On parade — at school, not in the barracks square.

On his hip, one of the four soldier teachers at Alafang School faces his class.

carries a gun

shortage of teachers in my school. "Before I went to hospital, I had a tough time begging some of the teachers not to resign — the school board was not paying them. Some of them worked for five months without salary."

Later, while he was in hospital, three teachers resigned because they had not been paid, Mr Mosimane said. He had not been paid for three months.

He, too, said he did not know of any agreement reached by the three parties.

Mr Nimrod Matlala, the Katlehong School Board secretary, refused to comment and referred inquiries to Pretoria.

Mr J C Motloung, a wealthy businessman and Katlehong School Board chairman, said the teachers were not paid "because we did not have funds to pay them."

He said: "At the moment we cannot get teachers locally other than rejects. We do not know who recommended the soldiers to come and teach."

He said he knew of only two teachers who resigned from the school because they were not paid.

One of the pupils said he knew of no agreement about having armed soldiers as teachers. He asked: "How can we concentrate under such conditions? We still keep thinking of the riots of June 1976."

Another pupil said: "When the soldiers arrived we did not want them. It took a long time to get used to teachers with guns."

"But although we are getting used to them, we still think of what happened during the riots. We fear for our lives when we think what would happen to us if they started again with them in our midst."

A mother of one of the pupils at the school asked not to be identified and said: "We really do not know what is happening to our children when they are taught by armed soldiers. How can a man who is used to shooting give constructive lessons in a classroom? Ask the authorities to think again."

The soldiers said they would continue teaching as long as their service was needed by the pupils.

A Defence Force spokesman said he knew about the position. Mr Malan would not comment.
ABOUD 800,000 blacks in 24 townships will be under one administration board when the Orange Vaal Administration Board starts operating in April next year.

The Vaal and Northern Free State administration boards would amalgamate, Mr Alexander van Breda, of the Vaal board, said yesterday.

Mr J van Rooyen, present chairman of the Vaal board, has been appointed chairman of the new board.

Mr Van Rooyen was appointed by Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural relations and Development. People living in the 24 townships would be allowed free movement within the board’s area, Mr Rabie said.

The amalgamation would benefit people living in these areas, he said.
Mulder announces home loans for Blacks

PHALABORWA — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Conrie Mulder, announced yesterday that building societies among others, could now advance money for housing purposes to Black site owners.

Previously, provision was made only for the balance of the purchase price to be registered as a charge against the title recoverable by the South African Development Trust.

Dr. Mulder, speaking at a handing-over ceremony of 30 houses for workers of the Phosphate Development Corporation in Lebowa’s Nkange township, said a right of leasehold for 99 years was introduced for the Black urban residential areas by Act 97 of 1978.

In the Black Areas Proclamation R.293 of 1962, governing administration and control of townships, provision was made for sites, with or without dwelling, to be sold by the Development Trust to Blacks in townships.

Titled

"These titles to the stands are registered in the respective deeds registers situated in the Black States. Provision exists for the balance of the purchase price to be registered as a charge against the title, recoverable by the Development Trust.

"This provision has now, by proclamation R.200 of July 28, 1978, been extended to advances made for housing purposes to site owners by the State or other body constituted by law, or any building society, commercial bank, insurance company, or other registered financial institutions, or corporative authorities approved by the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development, provided the secretary approves."

Auction

Dr. Mulder said a provision had been added to the effect that should such a site subsequently be sold in execution, and if the outstanding debt was not covered by the highest bid at a public auction, the holder of the charge would be entitled to purchase the site. He would then be able to live there, after which he would be entitled to dispose of it to a suitable Black purchaser.

Earlier the minister said the era of the Black man receiving and the White man providing were rapidly disappearing.

Foundation

As the salaries of Black workers increased, it was only fair that they should be an increasing extent provided for their own needs and pay for services and facilities created for them.

"This is the basic foundation for the creation of national pride, and Black leaders should encourage their people to achieve it. I believe that one should help those who are prepared to help themselves. It is also the norm which I will apply in this department to an increasing extent; and Black leaders will do well to take note of that.

"Black States, making greater contributions from their own taxes and funds, can rely on more assistance from the department. Those who do not wish to provide their share and only want to receive, will find theirStanding behind other States because they do not display any initiative."

Fair

"Apart from being a policy of upliftment, it is only fair to all."

Dr. Mulder said it was encouraging to see big employers paying a great part in the provision of housing for their workers.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phathudi, thanking the minister and Paskor for "this progressive step," said: "A good neighbour is not one who talks aimlessly of good, but one who performs good deeds." —

(Sapa)
From Peter Magubane (Inset)

An urchin bowls his hoop along a dusty street. This is one of the magnificent photos from Soweto, a new book.

Happiness personified

Books

By Ray Woodley

Entertainment

Sunday Express October 24, 1976
Ace photographer tells the Soweto story

SOWETO has the stench of infamy. The millions of words that have resounded round the world about this township, this Black Spot, have given it a sinister meaning so that hardly anyone anywhere remains unmoved whenever the name is mentioned.

It is a terrible birthmark we Whites would like to forget or disguise with the sweet smell of a subtle cosmetic or an astringent antiseptic.

But until June 16, 1976, most of the outside world was oblivious to its existence and the majority of South Africans accepted and tolerated this huge festering sore.

One man, more than most, was aware of the drama, trauma, pathos and its hideous history. He is Peter Magubane, who started photographing it with a Box Brownie way back in 1958, finally gaining world fame for his camerawork in 1977.

Last year Magubane won the premier award for journalism in South Africa, the Stellenbosch Farmer's Winery Award, in recognition of his coverage of the 1976 riots.

His stark black and white photographs tell the tragic tale more vividly than all those millions of words filed by journalists representing some of the greatest newspapers in the world.

Magubane deep-etches the true story in his publication simply titled "Soweto" (Don Nelson). The text seems superfluous when one can recapture the reality of the momentous events as seen through his probing lens.

As Joel Mervis, former Editor of the Sunday Times, says on the dustcover: "His experience is probably unique in the history of journalism. On the one hand he faced stormy mobs and rioters, and on the other hand he faced the police."

"He was threatened on all sides but day by day, he moved among them, armed only with a camera. First and last he showed that he is a newspaperman to his fingertips." This is Magubane's third book on photography in one year - a South African if not a world publishing record. More astonishing, he has contracts for another three books. Truly a monumental achievement.

Seven years after his first published picture, he was listed one of the greatest photographers from all countries in London's Year Book of Photography. By 1984 he had travelled to Europe and America on a scholarship where he studied documentary film work. Sounds stupendous and exciting for an urchin who once earned 15 cents for taking snaps of his schoolmates and slept in the darkroom of Drum Magazine, exhausted, after prowling the streets searching for picture stories.

Excitement is invariably clouded by reality. Magubane was detained in June 1989, released in September 1970, and banned the following year.

He spent six months in jail for breaking his banning order by communicating with another banned person. His ban was lifted in 1975 and immediately he re-joined the Rand Daily Mail.

In 1976 he was jailed again, for 133 days.

"Soweto" is not only a chronicle of the riots. It depicts the very soul of everyday life in the antlike houses of the sprawling township that no one would dare call a city.

Study the second picture of an old woman peering through a paneless window. Her ravaged face reveals tragedy, hatred, bitterness, disillusion, despair. The work-worn hands are washed out and bloodless, but ready to take up the fight.

Was my impression wrong? "The old woman had just been told her grandson had been sentenced to death for murder," said Peter, whose dark, sad eyes cannot hide completely a lively spirit and a wisdom acquired in the streets of Soweto.

Some of the pictures are happiness personified - two umfanas on an ancient motorbike, and a lad laughing at his head off while beating his hoop across a rutted road.

You will weep with the two boys, one with a protective arm over the other's shoulder, tears streaking their dark faces.

It is all there, including the township's favourite football, crowded trains, beatings, the police, the dancing and singing.

Through it all Peter remains hopeful.

"I would like to start a photographic workshop to help keep the kids of all races off the streets," he says.

"I have the necessary photographic equipment, all I need is a suitable building in an accessible locality. "We must encourage our youth. In them lies our real wealth and future."

The text is by Marshall Lee, who fulfills a difficult task in matching Magubane's masterpieces.
A "crisis" plan for soup kitchens for the poor and growing numbers of unemployed in Soweto is being considered by the South African Institute of Race Relations, the institute's regional secretary, Mrs Ina Perlman, said in Johannesburg today.

The institute fears that in "a couple of months, Soweto will be faced with an absolute crisis."

It says that unless the Government sets up unemployment relief projects, or the re-training of unskilled workers, the burden will have to fall on an already overloaded church and social work structure.

"I feel the time has come when the church organisations must introduce soup kitchens in Soweto, or go into community relief projects in a big way," Mrs Perlman said.

"We are at a point of crisis, and in a couple of months that crisis will be absolute unless there is intervention now."

Mrs Perlman is approaching a Christian organisation that already distributes food to more than 60 000 people in the townships, as the basis of a move towards what she hopes will be the consolidation of several church groups and organisations into a crisis aid scheme.

"The Government has said over and over again that it is not a welfare State, and nothing will make it change that opinion," Mrs Perlman said.
By PAM KLEINOT

THE SOWETO Students Representative Council (SSRC) put pressure on the Urban Bantu Council to resign because it had failed to do many things it should have done, it was claimed in the Koomtoon Park Circuit Court yesterday.

A State witness, who may not be identified, was giving evidence before Mr Justice Van Dyk in the trial of 11 former Soweto students who have all pleaded not guilty to a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act.

The witness told the court that the UBC collapsed while Mr Daniel Montsitsi, an accused in the trial, was chairman of the SSRC. He said the SSRC called on the UBC to resign and described an incident at a meeting between the two organisations where Mr Montsitsi warned Mr T Makuya, chairman of the UBC, to resign by midnight on a certain date.

He said discussions on the failure of the UBC followed a protest march on April 30 last year where police used teargas to disperse a crowd of children who were throwing stones at the UBC building.

He said the children gathered at a sports stadium on "African Survival Day" and later marched to the UBC offices near the Jabulani Police Station where armed policemen stood.

He saw the children suddenly jump up and start throwing stones and when the police charged he fled into a house, he said.

The witness said two of the accused in the trial, Mr Jefferson Lengane and Mr Ernest Ndabeni, were detained after they went to talk to members of the UBC.

The last member of the UBC resigned on June 3 last year which signalled the collapse of the UBC, he said.

The hearing continues.
Soweto students ‘had a peace plan’... 

Soweto Students Representative Council conceived a “peace plan” based on a summit meeting which was to have been chaired by the Prime Minister, a State witness told the Kommetjie Park Supreme Court today.

The witness, who may not be identified in terms of a court order, was giving evidence at the trial of 11 Soweto youths appearing before Mr Justice J. P. van Dyk on a main charge of sedition. They have all pleaded not guilty.

The witness said that at the planned summit meeting all the political parties in South Africa, the United Nations, all black political organisations, the army and the Press would be represented.

“The purpose of the peace plan was to thrash out all our grievances and to come to an agreement,” he said.

“A very idealistic plan,” the judge commented.

In cross-examination by the defence he said that the clenched-fist salute of the Soweto students symbolised “the bringing together of all the people of South Africa.”

“We demonstrated to show the government and the white people of South Africa how we feel,” he said. Violence and arson were repeatedly condemned by the SSRC.
"What then are the facts about Soweto — the name which exploded into world headlines with rioting, looting, arson and killing in June 1976?" asked the booklet handed out by our tour guide.

It advised us not to believe many of the world's media people, for they "did not let the facts stand in the way of a good story."

The booklet, published by the Department of Information, and our guide Mike Chivasa, promised to give us the true picture.

Twenty of us paid R3 each to take a three-hour tour of the black dormitory city by courtesy of Wrah (West Rand Administrative Board).

The tour, discontinued after the outbreak of the Soweto riots in June 1976, were resumed early last year and are now attracting more than 400 people a month, almost all of them foreign visitors.

The tour we are not advertised.

While waiting in Wrah's Information Hall for the tour to begin some of us were drawn by the illuminated pictorial display of life in Soweto.

There were pictures of blacks dining out, playing soccer, diving into a swimming pool, debating in the council chamber... As a reporter who has visited Soweto a number of times, I found it a rather flattering portrayal — a portrayal which was to set the tone for the tour.

The booklet informed the sightseers that "no one is forced to leave the black homelands to come to Soweto."

No mention was made that people are sometimes forced to leave Soweto to go to the homelands.

It said Soweto, as a result of a slum-clearing programme, had become a model for low-cost housing in other parts of Africa, southern Europe and Southeast Asia.

"Obviously Soweto still has, and will continue to..."
through the eyes of Wrab

COTTEE went official Wrab tour this is what he have, shortcomings,” but “for those who know Africa, Soweto is high-class living.”

“It said a general uprising expected by the instigators of the 1976 riots did not happen mainly because there ‘was a lack of sympathy for their cause.’

Not everyone would agree.

Mr Pretorius, who doubled as our bus driver, described Wrab as having “exactly the same function” as a municipality.

Labour

“But the difference is it makes the flow of the black labour much easier over a wider area.”

He explained that some of its revenue was derived from brewing and selling sorghum beer, for which it had a monopoly, and from the sale of liquor, which it also monopolised in Soweto.

The first township we saw was Orlando, built between 1935 and 1938.

Mr Pretorius pointed out “a typical example of a two-roomed house” and said Wrab was building much bigger houses now.

He invited us to photograph anything in Soweto we wanted to.

We peeped into Orlando Library and then, after hearing that our guide does not follow a particular routine (“I just follow my nose”) we called at the Orlando Sheltered Workshop where handicapped workers were folding letters and placing them in envelopes, weaving cloths and making cane baskets.

Carrying the handicrafts we bought, we continued on to Dube, the Houghton of Soweto, admired some fine homes and were later entertained by singing and clapping piccaninnies at a nursery school.

Jabavu, we were told as we passed through, was the worst area of Soweto.

Mr Pretorius pointed out the spot where Dr Melville Edelman, Wrab’s chief welfare officer, was killed by schoolchildren on that fateful June 16.

“He devoted his life to blacks and was killed because of his white skin.”

We called in at Mr Credo Mutwa’s witchdoctor kraal at the Oppenheimer Tower Gardens and had tea.

A lighter moment followed when Mr Pretorius got up from the table, saying “right, let’s go.”

We trooped after him to find he was heading for the men’s room.

On the way back to Johannesburg the woman from Mexico City stopped the bus to take photographs of a luxury home in Moroka.

She had been saying earlier how Jimmy Carter should come to see their slums before complaining about them.

We saw a cluster of shanty houses designed by Wrab and passed Baragwanath Hospital. Minutes later we were back in white man’s Johannesburg.

Guided tours, other than of the sewers of Paris, invariably dwell on more favourable aspects.

This one was certainly no exception.

But Mr Pretorius gave credit where it was due when he pointed out many amenities in this city of one million that the Government could have been expected to provide: Anglo American’s new R150-million teachers’ training college, school built by The Star’s TEACH Fund, the Five Roses’ music hall, the Urban Foundation’s housing scheme in New Pinetown Zone 5 and kindergartens and a hostel run by charitable organisation.

Statistics

We were given masses of statistics so much so that the tour took on the character of an academic exercise.

We were told the number of tons of coal Orlando Power Station uses annually, the size of Baragwanath Hospital, the number of years Mr Credo Mutwa had been a witchdoctor, the number of women street-sweepers, funeral parlours, tennis courts.

But we didn’t stop to ask a woman hanging up washing in her backyard what she thought about the place and, perhaps, even fleetingly, slip into the shoes of a Soweto resident.

May be she wouldn’t have told us what she really thought anyway and as Wrab’s PRO Mr J. P. Bosman pointed out, Wrab doesn’t want to offend someone by just barging into his home unannounced.

We saw Soweto through the eyes of a white Government official, an outsider who mentioned some of the more pressing problems but gave us no real understanding of their dimensions - how many people cram into some of those houses, how Soweto is covered in smoke on winter nights and how serious crime can be.

And we looked at Soweto in isolation, not as part of the overall system which separates people.

I wonder what sort of Soweto a disenchanted black man would have shown us.

Footnote: Mr Bosman said there were no restrictions on South Africans taking the tour. “We would welcome more,” he said.
Five more SSRC students released

By VUSI RADEBE

FIVE former members of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council were released from detention this week after being held for more than a year.

They are Mr Velly Dlamini, 38, of Mofelo Village, Mr Tshaka Mntube, of Molepo, Mr Mabona Benedict Ngwenya, of Orlando West, Miss Nana Sabela, of Orlando East and Mr Isiy Xhuluwe, 23, of Zola.

Nine black students have now been released during the past two weeks.

Released last week were three sisters, Miss Nomza Ngubeni, 16, Miss Busiwe Ngubeni, 19, and Miss Thembi Ngubeni, 26, and Miss Sarah Makapa. Nomza and Busiwe had been held for more than 400 days and Thembi for 330 days.

Miss Sabela refused to be interviewed yesterday. Her cousin said Miss Sabela had told her she had been warned by the Security Police not to speak to the Press.

Speaking from his home yesterday, Mr Dlamini said he was very happy to be back with his family, but was worried that colleagues with whom he had been detained were not free.

He was looking forward in continuing his Form 3 studies next year. He said he was worried that the Bantu Education system would be “an obstacle”.

“I am very much perturbed by the present system of Bantu Education which up to now, has not changed, despite the name of Education and Training,” he said.

He said he was sympathetic to the students who did not attend classes this year because of dissatisfaction with Bantu Education. He said the period he spent in detention was not a great loss to his education because there had not been any changes in the educational system.
'I knew from comics arms were dangerous'

Staff Reporter

A YOUNG Soweto man told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that when digging for topsoil in the veld near his home he found a parcel which he hoped would contain money, but discovered it contained arms and explosives.

"I got a fright when I saw the arms and explosives", Levine Morebudi, 21, told the court, "that I have seen in the comics that they were dangerous".

Morebudi appeared before Mr J A van Dam with Bheki Tshabalala, 18, and Phillip Mosethe, 26, two of his neighbours, charged with the illegally possessing the articles.

Morebudi was found guilty of unlawfully possessing a Tokarev pistol, a quantity of 7.62mm ammunition, two hand grenades and quantity of TNT. He was jailed for four years.

Tshabalala was found guilty of unlawfully possessing the Tokarev pistol and was sentenced to a "moderate whipping" of six strokes with a light cane.

Mosethe was found guilty of unlawfully possessing the ammunition and was jailed for nine months.

All pleaded guilty to the charges on which they were convicted.

Morebudi told the court that on the morning of July 23 he went into the veld to get topsoil for his parents' lawn.

He discovered a parcel while digging for the soil and took it home. He later opened it and found the arms and ammunition.

He buried the gun and ammunition in the garden because he wanted to sell them but took the hand grenade and explosives back to where he had found them and buried them there.

Tshabalala told the court he and Mosethe met Morebudi at a shop that night. They went home with him and he, Mosethe, and another man, Mr Ezard Manqupa, retrieved the gun and ammunition. He took the gun and later gave it to Manqupa who took it into the veld and fired a shot.

Warrant Officer D Ruhn of the Soweto Security Police told the court the explosives were a landmine ready to explode as soon as the batteries were connected.
Soweto candles light up Dutch Christmas

Own Correspondent

UTRECHT. — Candles produced in a small factory in Soweto will be sold in the Netherlands this Christmas.

Three Dutch church groups have ordered 100,000 candles to support the factory and will sell them in local churches for R2.20 each.

The factory was started by an Anglican minister, the Rev David Nkwe, to create employment. The first candles were produced by 12 people working in the vestry of his Javabu church.

The Methodist church in Jabavu, a Roman Catholic parish in Moletsane and the Nederduitsse Gereformeerde Kerk in Diepkloof has since supported the project, which now employs more than 80 people.

The 100,000 candles are expected to arrive in the Netherlands early in December. The proceeds from the export will go towards financing machinery and other equipment needed to expand the factory.

The Gereformeerde Kerk and Hervormde Kerk and the Institute for Ecumenical Aid to Churches and Refugees in the Netherlands have ordered the candles as a contribution towards fighting black unemployment in South Africa.
for livestock units was for the coming year. The carrying capacity
decided upon would then be converted into units per share as controlled
by each household. Soon thereafter, perhaps one week later, a public
auction would be arranged by the management of the company. The auction
could be overseen by a district magistrate. At the auction the annual
rental on the excess shares controlled by households with insufficient stock
to utilise fully their grazing right would be put up for sale. Legislation
should prohibit the sale of the shares for a period of five to ten years
until members have had a chance to realise that they control an asset that
commands a price rather than a non-marketable right. In this way it would
avoid the early cheap purchase by those who understand better from those
who did still did not. Provision for the inheritance of shares would be
necessary.

The annual auction of excess grazing rights would establish a price for the
right to graze. A separation would occur between the value of the asset
controlled equally by the individuals as members of the community and
the value added to cattle ownership by grazing during the period of that
year. The conversion of the right to graze to an equal right over an
asset and the introduction of a system of annual auction of grazing rentals
should meet the two conditions which the authors of the Report on Rural
Development strove to achieve. Namely, some equity in the access to grazing
and equity in terms of income distribution balanced by a continuing growth
of commercial livestock ranching. The company concept provides a dynamic
form in which the interests of right holders and cattle owners can be matched.

The dynamic element of the grazing property would be the beginning of
a process that would be maintained indefinitely. The rental
income would reflect the improvement of the grazing property.
The price of livestock would be a key

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Police deaths
cash rewards

Staff Reporter

REWARDS of more than R3 000 had been offered in a bid to track down the killers of Detective-Sergeant Hubi Chapiti, two other policemen and three Soweto men, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel P.W. Delport, acting chief of the Soweto CID, said a reward of more than R1 000 was offered to anyone with information leading to the arrest of Sgt Chapiti's killer.

The detective was shot by a man wielding a Russian Tokarev machine-pistol outside his home in June.

Col Delport said rewards of more than R500 each were offered following the gunning down of Constable Thomas Lekgotshe and Constable B.P. Hlatshwayo.

Const Lekgotshe, 44, of Roodepoort, was shot twice in September.

Const Hlatshwayo, 34, of Klipspruit, was gunned down outside his home early in October.

Rewards of more than R500 each were offered for information after the murders of Mr Abel Mthembu, Mr Lloyd Ndaba and Mr Maxwel Hlatshwayo, Col Delport said.

Mr Mthembu, of Dupe Village, a former official of the banned African National Congress, was shot dead at his home on April 14.

His death was described as a grudge killing because he gave evidence for the State during the Pretoria terrorism trial.

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, deputy chief of Security Police, said at the time that terrorists were probably responsible. Security Police and detectives were investigating, he said.

Col Delport said anyone wishing to give information should contact him at the Protea Police Station, telephone 832-1041 or 832-1062.
Labour Rules are "Killing Reels"

The Star, Friday, November 10, 1978

By S. M. Hume

EL'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Senator Cheetahs

The Ontario cabinet's decision to open the province's textile industry to imports has added a new dimension to the province's economic problems. The province's textile industry has been in a state of decline for the past several years, and the decision to open the market to imports is expected to accelerate this trend. The province's textile workers have been working under extremely difficult conditions for many years, and the decision to open the market to imports is expected to further exacerbate these problems.

The decision to open the market to imports is expected to have a significant impact on the province's textile industry. The province's textile workers have been working under extremely difficult conditions for many years, and the decision to open the market to imports is expected to further exacerbate these problems.

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It's a daily dice with death—and many lose

Sunny skies and not too much rain make ideal conditions for "train hauling"... latest lethal craze among the "staffriders" who ride the trains of the West Rand.

In days gone by sailors were punished by being keelhauled—bound and dragged under the keel of a sailing ship, from one side to the other, while the vessel was in motion.

Today's train hauled voluntarily slips out of the compartment window of a moving train, hoists himself on to the roof of the coach, works his way across the roof and down the other side to let himself back into the carriage through the opposite window.

There are no ropes to secure him and death is quick by electrocution for the unlucky. Amputations are the lesser penalties.

But these unique stuntmen goad each other on to compete for prizes of prestige which only they can understand.

Last year 79 people died in accidents along the Soweto line—50 of them were staffriders.

At least 65 people were injured and most of them suffered amputations.

In the Johannesburg area alone 47 people were killed, and the cause of most of these accidental deaths is sheer foolishness according to Brigadier J H Claassen, Deputy Commissioner of the Railway Police.

"The 'staffriders' are mainly unemployed daredevils who spend hours riding the trains and playing games," says Brig Claassen.

"But there are members of the commuting public who perform less spectacular but equally foolish tricks—like trying to board and leave moving trains, leaning out of windows, travelling on the roof of the train or sitting between trucks."

Johnny September, a gatekeeper at Newclare station, tells how Samson Chiloane (20) was killed in April when he tried to jump on to a moving train.

"It was about 5 pm when train number 0153 received the signal to depart. The automatic doors closed and the train pulled out.

"Then a man came running on to the platform. I shouted to him to stop but he tried to grab one of the window posts of the train as it passed.

"His hands slipped and he disappeared between the train and the platform.

Mutilated

"His mutilated body was found 32 m from where he fell. The train did not stop because the driver was not even aware that there had been an accident."

It was later revealed that Samson's blood alcohol level was 0.23—the maximum level allowed for car drivers is 0.08.

Train driver Mr F van der Merwe told a Johannesburg inquest magistrate how Benedict Selema (33) "went up in smoke on April 23.

"I was stationary at Naledi Station early in the evening and got the signal to depart. I turned on the power, started to pull out, then the power cut out.

"All I could see when I went to investigate was a puff of smoke above one of the middle carriages. When we got to Newclare station, we turned off the power and found the body of a man on the roof. How or why he got up there I just do not know."

It was later revealed that Benedict was drunk at the time. He decided to ride on top of the train instead of inside and received a 3,000 volt electric shock from overhead high tension wires.

Detective-Sergeant Hendrik Oosthuizen, the investigating officer, said in most cases of accidental death on the Soweto line, has submitted more than 70 reports to the Johannesburg inquest courts this year.

In most cases alcohol is involved.

Among those who died was Shogo Makhomboti (19).

He sustained a fractured skull when he was struck by the concrete pillar of a bridge while leaning out of a moving train.

Others were struck down by trains while illegally crossing railway lines at unguarded crossings.

The Railway Police accept full responsibility for accidental deaths, but are at their wits end as to how to stop them.

"Fines of up to R50 (or three months) for boarding moving trains and crossing lines at forbidden places have little effect," says Brig W H Brits, Assistant Commissioner Operational Railway Police.

"We successfully prosecuted 3758 people for these offenses this year, but our roving policemen who travel on the trains all day cannot keep up with the 40,000 daily commuters who use the West Rand service."

Brig Claassen explained further:

"We know the trains are crowded, especially during peak hours, but there is no need to throw away your life or limbs on and off trains.

"By early next year we hope to have lengthened the platforms from Drieheuk to Naledi stations so that 14-coach trains instead of the present 12-coaches can be used.

"So far we have spent R2,6-million on this project to relieve overcrowding."

"I have never seen staffriders and train haulers operating in the rain or cold. Summer is the season for tomfoolery."

"What we have to do is persuade all train-users to exercise the same caution in fine weather as they do to keep themselves warm and dry."
The staffriders are mainly unemployed daredevils who spend hours riding the trains and playing games, says Brigadier J J H Claasen.
PETER MAGUBANE, the Rand Daily Mail's award-winning photographer, has had three books published this year. Of the two published in America, one has been banned in South Africa. But the second, BLACK AS I AM (The Guild of Tutors Press, R5.85), is now available here.

It puts into book form the exhibition held at Johannesburg's Pentax Gallery last year of photographs and poetry, with a foreword by Andrew Young.

The photographs of slums in Johannesburg and Cape Town have the reality and passion which are Magubane's hallmark. They provide the mood and the setting for the poems by Zindzi Mandela, daughter of Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island.

Zindzi was 16 when she wrote these poems. They are the poems of youth looking at life with wide eyes. Yet there is also a depth and feeling in them which convey mature insight and concern. Whether writing of humiliation, or longing for her father, or love, or everyday sights, Zindzi responds with a directness which reveals much of herself also.

It is in Magubane's third book, SOWETO (published in South Africa by Don Nelson at R15) that this full talent is displayed with a wide-ranging photographic report on the "city within a city".

The people of Soweto at work, at play, in prayer, in conflict with the police and in mourning... all are graphically and hauntingly there. Baptism by immersion (above) is one such study.

CHILDREN
I saw as a child a small white boy sitting in a car and I never knew why when my home was so far and his so near.
I had to walk I saw as a child a tall building beautiful and empty and I never knew why when my home was so small and this so big.

we were overcrowded I saw as a child a tarred road clean and lonely and I never knew why when our street was so busy and this so alone.

It was uncared for
Bus service stopped over suspension

Staff Reporters

JOHANNESBURG'S black municipal bus drivers abandoned their vehicles and flocked to the Department of Labour offices yesterday morning to demand the reinstatement of their works committee chairman.

The drivers alleged that Mr Joseph Zungu had been dismissed over a technicality and was being victimized.

After 40 drivers refused to start work, it was decided to suspend services and other drivers were told to hand in their money boxes and ticket dispensers.

Mr Zenzile Mavli, secretary of the committee, said he had tried to organize a meeting with the general manager of the transport department, Mr Les Petey.

But Mr Petey had told him: "If the drivers refuse to start work, they are fired. You too!"

However, the council said the men have not been fired.

Thousands of commuters were stranded as the buses stopped. More than 20,000 workers had to seek alternative transport.

A spokesman for the drivers said all the department's 160 drivers and conductors were involved. But the city council claimed that only about 40 refused to work.

At the Department of Labour offices a meeting was arranged between the works committee, the regional representative of the department and council management officials.

A council spokesman said that Mr Zungu had been suspended on Wednesday after an inspector reported him for driving past two stops without stopping to pick up passengers.

He had been sacked on Thursday but later reinstated with a four-day suspension after a meeting with the works committee yesterday's meeting.

Mr Zungu's suspension was cut by a day and the department agreed to hold a meeting with the works committee next week to discuss other grievances.

The normal bus service was resumed by lunchtime.

The chairman of the transport and utilities committee, Mr Gerrit Bornman, said he believed Mr Zungu's suspension to be the culmination of a number of problems.
Police believe raids split huge crime ring

By Michael Crooks
Vereeniging Bureau

Police believe they have smashed a crime ring that has netted at least R200,000 in armed robberies in the Vaal Triangle, East Rand and Johannesburg, with the shooting of a man and the arrests of two others this week.

Peter Makwa (37) died in a hail of police bullets as he tried to fire from a Pelican Nightclub in Soweto on Wednesday night. Mr. Nhlapo was arrested by Vereeniging detectives on Tuesday afternoon. A firearm and two diamonds were allegedly found in his possession.

On Tuesday night, Vondehippark detectives, led by the station commander, Major Chris Serfontein arrested Mr. Sibeko in Soweto.

They then moved on to the Pelican Nightclub and surrounded it. Captain Serfontein demanded to be let in but entry was refused.

Shots were fired at the police through a window and the police kept cover behind a low wall.

Makwa then fired at them from the doorway and they returned the fire. Makwa tried to escape using an old wooden door as a shield, which he had in front of him.

As he retreated into the club, still firing shots smashed through the door and wounded him. He dashed out of the building and was shot in the head.

Police found two stolen firearms next to the dead man.

Help make a toy highway

By Pat Britten

To hold its annual "toy highway" on Sunday to collect hundreds of toys to brighten Christmas for Johannesburg's underprivileged children.

Members are asked to bring along discarded toys in good condition to three venues where the toys will be collected.

Johannesburg's deputy mayor, Mayor J F R Opperman, will attend the toy highway which will be held at Zoo Lake from 10:30 am to 11 am, the corner of Grosvenor Avenue and Haslev Road between 11 am and 11:30 am, and at Jabula Park, Sandringham, between 11:30 am and noon.

The toys will be distributed to children in need through the Johannesburg Social Services Department.
TB survey starts in Daveyton

East Rand Bureau

Benoni's black area, Daveyton, has become the first urban black township in which a tuberculosis prevalence survey has been used.

This method of detecting the incidence of TB had previously been used in the homelands by the Cape Divisional Council.

Expert statisticians from the Medical Research Council worked out a sample and Benoni Health Department, in conjunction with others, tested about 2000 people in 13 different sites in the township.

ALL TESTED

Dr Leopold Ausioker, tuberculosis medical officer in Benoni, said there had been an excellent response from the residents, with more than 80 percent turning forward to be tested.

This survey is a follow-up to a mammoth project in Benoni in 1970/72, in which every resident in Daveyton was tested for TB.

Then it was found that about 24 percent were already infected.
Soweto is shaping up to switch on

THE SOWETO Council is expected to give the green light to a R4 000 000 electrification scheme for Soweto at its meeting tomorrow.

The scheme already has the approval of the West Rand Administration Board, which is conducting a mass survey in Soweto to find out whether residents want electricity. At least 80% have to be in favour of the scheme to make it a success.

According to a Wrac spokesman, more than 75% of the residents have returned its questionnaire so far — and most want Soweto electrified, despite the additional living costs it will eventually involve.

Once the Soweto Council has given its approval, it will be up to the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to announce the go-ahead for the big light-up.

His predecessor, Dr Connie Mulder, is known to have favoured the scheme, and it is unlikely that Dr Koornhof will turn it down. The first tenders could be put out early next year and work could start in nine months to a year.

The project is expected to take about five years to complete and will be financed by a consortium of banks headed by Volkskas Merchant Bank, which will raise R50 000 000 of the R40 000 000 required.

It will be a mammoth undertaking. Thousands of kilometres of cable will have to be laid to 70 000 houses at present lacking electrical facilities.

The 22 500 houses already electrified have to be incorporated into the scheme, and vast numbers of street lamps must be provided.

The electrification of Soweto will throw open a multi-million rand market for electrical appliances ranging from television sets to toasters.

A Wrac spokesman has already warned residents to exercise great care and discrimination in buying electrical goods and to avoid committing to huge accounts or hire-purchase agreements.

"Although the wage gap is narrowing all the time, they may find they cannot meet their commitments and will end up having their electrical appliances repossessed," he said. — Sapa.
Today we feature our eighth Unsung Heroine. The woman chosen as the outstanding Unsung Heroine by senior members of The Star editorial staff will receive a cheque for R250 at the Woman of the Year lunch next Wednesday. Her sponsor will be given R50.

Matilda Moleko — educating 10 children, seven of whom are not her own, on her radiographer's salary.

Mrs Moleko: extraordinary efforts
By Charlene Beltram

Matilda Moleko sees nothing exceptional about educating 10 children — seven of whom are not her own — and caring for a mentally-ill husband, all on a radiographer's salary.

This may be because Mrs Moleko is an exceptional woman herself.

She has been the sole breadwinner of her family since 1972 when her husband was seriously assaulted at Dube Station in Soweto, near where they live.

As a result he received permanent brain damage.

Mrs Moleko took this severe blow in her stride and carried on working at her post as a senior radiographer at Baragwanath Hospital; while caring for her husband and three children in off-duty hours.

After her son Themba matriculated Mrs Moleko paid for him to study for his B.Com degree at the University of Zululand.

Then it was the turn of daughter, Thandi, who also wanted to study for a B.Com degree. She entered the University of the North after winning a bursary which pays half her tuition fees.

In 1978, tragedy struck again. Mrs Moleko's beloved brother died. She had always felt indebted to him because he paid for her schooling.

Seven more

"Next year I want to send him to the university at Fort Hare to study for a Bachelor of Agriculture degree. My brother always wanted that for his son.

"I think he will do very well as a farmer. Obtaining money will be difficult, but I have written to the SA Council of Churches, the SA Sugar Association and Nedbank (who have awarded bursaries to both her daughters). Maybe one of them will be able to help.

Distinctions

"Finance is a problem, but why worry? I have always pulled through," she smiled optimistically.

Mrs Moleko's children have always done well in their studies, probably motivated by her great example and her intense desire for them to have the very best in life.

Her youngest daughter, Thabile, is a second year BA student, majoring in psychology at the University of the North.

She received distinctions for her subjects after her first year. The sponsors of her bursary were so impressed they are considering increasing the value of the bursary next year.

The bursaries sponsoring her two daughters pay R800 for each girl, which is a great help to Mrs Moleko. But she still has a lot to pay for.

Tuition fees are R550 a year for each daughter and books for each amount to about R300.

Because of her financial commitments Mrs Moleko has been working night shift and cramming in as much overtime as possible during the last two years.

Rare person

Her sponsor, Dr Chris van den Heever, deputy superintendent of Baragwanath, had helped Mrs Moleko a great deal as a friend and adviser, she said.

He, in turn, speaks warmly of her. "She is a rare and exceptional person. She does so much for others, without thought of reward and all on her radiographer's salary."

Intent on continually upgrading her family and their way of life, she recently sought permission and then paid for her house to be electrified.
Surprisingly, it hasn’t been banned — the book Soweto with its frank photographs by Peter Magubane.

Peter himself was banned — and detained, and jailed. And this, of course, has made him a folk hero, the black cavalier of photography.

As a child Peter Zweilabansi Magubane hawked fruit and vegetables, and he grew up fascinated by Johannesburg — the vertical antithesis to the horizontal of his sprawling, unleavened Soweto.

One day Peter’s father was given a box camera. He gave it to Peter who took photographs of his school mates for 1½ a time. Photography became his means of communication. He could tell a story in pictures. Photographs made him literate. He left school and took a job with Drum Magazine.

After his day’s work, Peter would prowl the streets of the city shooting night scenes for practice. Then he slept in the darkroom. He became completely involved in the excitement of journalism, the candid world of press photography.

Seven years after he shot his first film Peter Magubane was named one of the great photographers from all countries in London’s Year Book of Photography. In 1966, having travelled to Europe and America on a scholarship, he joined the Rand Daily Mail where it became routine for him to cover political assignments, riots and exposures.

In 1969 Peter was detained then released in September 1970. He was banned in 1971, and spent six months in jail for breaking this order. As the ban prevented him working as a press photographer, Peter set up a second-hand business but the venture was a disaster.

Then, at midnight on October 1, 1973, he was unbanned. Immediately Peter rejoined the Mail. The Soweto riots happened and Peter’s pictures cried out across the world more eloquently than a thousand editorials.

Knowing what it was to suffer banning, and only recently released, one can only wonder at the man’s bravery. On one hand he was faced by stormy mobs and rioters, and on the other the police. He moved among them all armed only with a camera — as Joel Mervis described him, “a newspaperman to his fingertips.”

In recognition for Peter’s coverage of these riots he won the premier award for journalism in South Africa — the Stellenbosh Farmer’s Winery Award. “Winning this award,” he said “was one of my greatest moments.”

The book Soweto is published by Don Nelson and sells for R15. The text is by Marshal Lee, and Dawn Lindberg was contributing and picture editor. It does not deal solely with the riots, but presents a general insight into most aspects of life in this place — a place which viewed from the air, bears a startling similarity to a sprawling cancer cell as seen through a microscope.

Lee’s text is well written, informative and

A quiet scene in a Soweto classroom — one of scores of photographs in a new book on the sprawling, troubled township where life must go on in spite of everything.

A student demonstrates only a few of the other
Soweto is a book no South African can afford not to read — especially the whites living, because of places like Soweto, completely out of touch with reality. And through Peter Magubane's lens we see this reality of tears and laughter, of bus queues, jazz shows, brass bands, boycotts, death and life.

To the urban black born and bred in places like Soweto, there is no homeland. Most have lost touch since generations ago with any rural of tribal origins. For this reason the government's homeland scheme suffers an Achilles heel, for it is categoric about its insistence that urban Africans can never aspire to South African citizenship.

Yet said Percy Qoboza before he was banned: “The position can never be hopeless. The goodwill that exists among our people is a miracle. I’ll never pack up and go. Soweto is our home. One day we’ll be proud to speak its name.”

But survival, entertainment, community life are facets covered in a book that should be required reading for all South Africans.
JUNE 16, 1976, will forever remain memorable in South African history.

It was a day that shook South Africa, and further undermined its already weak international position. It was the day Soweto exploded.

What caused the riots among schoolchildren?

While one can find many general reasons for the riots, the straw that broke the camel's back was the issue of Afrikaans in black schools. This produced the boycotts and was the immediate cause of the first riots.

It is extremely unlikely that the violence would have taken place at all had the Government, under pressure from the Broederbond, not provided this spark.

The Broeders' fanatical determination to inculcate Afrikaans did not stop with Afrikaners and mother-tongue education. Their drive to Afrikanerise English speakers and immigrants spread to other groups.

Through the years they repeatedly discussed at secret meetings with Cabinet Ministers how they could get blacks to accept Afrikaans as a second language, instead of English.

The Department of Bantu Education became a powerful means to this end. Loaded with Broeders, from the Minister downwards, the department was instructed to ensure that Afrikaans became a compulsory teaching language in black schools.

The Broederbond issued an extensive circular with details of employment opportunities in the department. The minutes of an executive council meeting held on March 21 1968 stated:

"(P) AFRICANS AND BANTU EDUCATION. The Bophuthatswana division is of the opinion that Afrikaans as spoken word is neglected in Bantu Education. Broeders in responsible circles (the code phrase for the Cabinet) have confirmed that much has already been done to give Afrikaans its rightful place, but that there were many problems."

"It is recommended that the executive refer this issue to Broeders in the department with the request that serious attention should be paid continuously to the use of Afrikaans in Bantu education."

Two years before the Soweto riots, the Department of Bantu Education sent out a circular stating that half the subjects in secondary schools had to be taught in Afrikaans.

The circular, issued by Bantu Education's regional director in the Southern Transvaal, Mr W C Ackerman, was clear: Arithmetic, mathematics and social studies had to be taught in Afrikaans; science, woodwork, arts and crafts in English.

Headmasters in Soweto schools protested. Representations were made to Mr M C Botha, a leading Broeder and Minister of Bantu Education and Development. The pleas were turned down. Shortly after the outbreak of the riots, blacks identified the Afrikaans issue as the cause.

The Broederbond's policy of getting more blacks to use Afrikaans is set out at length in the secret circular of September 1968 headed: Afrikaans as a Second Language for the Bantu.

Two years ago in our monthly circular we drew the attention of members to the importance of using Afrikaans to Bantu. That idea and the hints given with it created widespread interest and have borne fruit.

"As a result most right-thinking Afrikaans speakers concentrate today on addressing Bantu in Afrikaans wherever they meet them."

"The contention is that the Bantu must learn one of the official languages as second language. The other official language can be a third language which he does not necessarily have to know as well as the second language. This second language must be Afrikaans."

In Circular 3/70/71 Broeders were once again urged to make Afrikaans the second language of blacks: "It must be our aim to establish Afrikaans as the second language among as many Bantu as possible."

The following year (Circular 3/71/72) a call went out to all Broeders to donate books to black schools. "The Bantu are increasingly becoming readers of English newspapers and magazines, and we can make a contribution to change this pattern."

It is clear from these circulars that the Broederbond was determined to establish Afrikaans among blacks. - Every avenue was to be used. The schools were of course the most important means, especially as the Department of Bantu Edu-
12. GNP per capita in constant rand can be validly criticized as a measure of the standard of living because:

1. It makes no allowance for changes in income distribution.
2. It ignores inflation and deflation.
3. It gives excessive weight to the value of leisure.
4. There is double-counting in GNP.
5. Transfer payments are excluded from GNP.

13. Given NNP, DI is arrived at by:

1. Deducting personal savings.
2. Deducting taxes and adding government transfer payments.
3. Deducting taxes and adding government transfer payments and dividends.
4. Deducting taxes and undistributed corporate profits and transfer payments.
5. Deducting taxes and adding all government spending.

14. It may be argued that the net national product is a measure of the output of an economy rather than the gross product because:

1. Net national product figures are deflated to a level of a base year.
2. GNP includes all intermediate goods.
3. Net national product figures include transfer payments made by the government and gross national product figures do not.
4. Net national product is equal to the total capital stock at the end of the year.
5. None of the above.

15. The value of the housekeeping services of a wife from NNP is:

1. The statistical problem of measurement.
2. It does not represent a current contribution to production.
3. It is a transfer item.
4. No money payment is involved, and therefore, it is excluded.
5. These services are not final services.

16. The relation between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GNP is:

1. GDP is always greater than GNP.
2. GDP is always greater than NNP.
3. GDP = GNP + Exports.
4. GDP = GNP - Imports.
5. None of the above.
Committee of Ten to fill ranks and go on

Staff Reporter
THE Soweto Committee of Ten — whose future had been in the balance because of detentions of its members during the past year — met yesterday for the first time in several months and decided to continue.

It also decided to replace two members banned recently for five years.

The meeting, held in Soweto, was to decide whether to disband or to keep the organisation alive, the committee's chairman, Dr Nthato Motlama, said afterwards.

Mr. Ramsey Ramokgopa and Mr. Samuel Mzimikwa were banned last month immediately after their release from detention under the Internal Security Act.

They were the latest of the organisation's members to be released. All ten were detained after the Government's Oc-

tober 19 security crackdown last year.

Five members — Dr Motlama, Mrs Ellen Khuwuyo, Mr Veli Kral, Mr Leonard Motsehwi and Mr Douglas Loiwane — met in May while the others were still in detention to decide the group's future but decided to defer the decision until the release of the others.

Dr Motlama said its first major task would be to look into the draft Bill for black education in cooperation with the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

Gazetted last month, the Bill provides for education in compulsory and non-school education for blacks.

At the time of the announcement of the Bill, Mr Motlama said: 'Any Act specifically designed and tailored for blacks is totally unacceptable. We want to be treated as part of the mainstream.'

9.5 Detailed explanations of the changes recorded in 9:4 will not be attempted — beyond noting i) that the period has seen the development and use of both more productive open-cast techniques and of various underground improvements and ii) that as with coal, manganese, and copper (and perhaps other minerals) there are different types of deposit (e.g. surface and underground) which require different techniques (with different associated labour productivities) for their exploitation.

With the qualification that there are technical factors involved which are not well understood, it seems possible to say that there has been a trend increase in employment since the mid-1950s, of the order of 5-6 per cent per annum, which technical progress has not thus far eliminated.
Work to go on, say the 'Ten'.

The Committee of 10 has pledged to continue its efforts to establish a local authority for Soweto.

The committee, the future of which has been in the balance because of the detention of its members, the clampdown on its meetings and the banning of two of its office bearers, decided at a meeting yesterday to go ahead with its activities and to co-opt two people to replace its banned members.

Dr Ntsotso Motlana said the committee had still to approach the two people concerned.

The banned persons are Mr Sedupa Ramotupa and Mr Tshediso Malebogo, who received five year banning orders on their release from Modder B prison recently.

Not all members of the committee were present at yesterday's meeting but those absent agreed with the stand taken.

Dr Motlana said the committee's first major task was to look into the draft Bill on black education in co-operation with the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

The Bill, which was gazetted last month, provides for compulsory and pre-school education for blacks.

Theirs but to do—and dye

The Star's "Africa News Service" SALISBURY—Rhodesia's Grey Scouts never look a gift horse in the mouth but 10 horses they received from well-wishers in South Africa posed them with a problem.

The horses were white and looked a bit conspicuous in the bush.

They decided to dye the horses but two emerged an even more conspicuous primrose yellow; three more gradually turned. A hitch occurred. The Star's "Africa News Service"
Johannesburg — The newly appointed Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, said yesterday he was prepared to consult with blacks including members of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

He was replying to questions by the press after he had officiated at a tree planting ceremony in Soweto.

Dr Koornhof emphasised there must be order and discipline at such consultations. A lot of things could be done through consultations, he said.

Arrangements should be made for him to have a meeting with the Soweto Community Council.

Dr Koornhof said the 50-year lease which would enable blacks to obtain loans for improving or building their homes would be implemented soon.

Dr Koornhof said he was pleased to have attended a ceremony where schoolchildren were present. Young ones needed a sense of security and direction.

He said trees added charm to places where they were planted.

He had been told about 3,000 trees were planted in Soweto each year. The fate of trees was not always a happy one because some of them were destroyed after being planted. — DDC.

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Conclusion

The paper has argued that problems can attract and would benefit from a more organic, more experimental, more locally determined approach to control.
Doctors move to aid hostel families

Severe overcrowding and poverty are threatening the health of scores of families housed by the West Rand Administration Board in Mainhope Hostel, Soweto.

The families are among the more than 1,100 moved to the hostel after their houses were destroyed or damaged by floods two years ago.

Their plight is underlined by the inability of WRA to do anything to help because of an acute shortage of funds.

The families are housed in hostel rooms built for single men and they are paying up to R7 a month for each occupied bed.

These high rentals mean that a family of four with children over 16 pay close to R30 a month for a single room at the hostel.

For children under 16 the charge is R5.50 a month for each bed they occupy.

Black doctors, worried by conditions at the hostel, are clubbing together to attend to the malnutrition which has been found among children there.

However, a WRA spokesman has strongly denied that the families are faced with any health hazard. He said there was a permanent welfare officer stationed at the hostel who looked after the wellbeing of the people.

The paper has argued that the Potlando can afford and would benefit from a more comprehensive land and community land use approach to preventing the spread of overcrowding.
Soweto's open-door home

By Anthony Duigan

Little Henry with the big eyes and pinched face sidles closer and puts his hand in yours, content with the warmth of human contact.

He came a few months ago as a malnourished eight-year-old. But even after love and care his body mass is still closer to that of a four-year-old. It's his face that shows his age.

"He often comes into my office just so he can touch me and feel he is wanted," says Sister Margaret Nkwe, matron in charge of Orlando Children's Home, the cramped, tumble-down building which houses up to 60 abandoned black children.

"Excuse me," Sister Nkwe interrupts herself as the phone rings again. "We have already taken in two new cases today. It means more cots will have to be shared but we'll take him," she says to the caller.

BAD WAY

This case involves a youngster given to foster parents who have not looked after him. Now he is in a "bad way." "We'll build him up here again," Mrs Nkwe explains.

More children wander into the office. The door is open and the children feel free to come in and...
he is battling against the odds

R20 000 and accumulated debts of about R3 000, Or-
lando Home needs a big helping hand.

With the aid of a Soweto minister, the Rev David Nkwe, and Johannesburg company director, Mr Gordon Waddell, a committee was formed to

save the home. But a lot is needed.

Last year the Johannesburg Medical Officer of Health reported the home's old building should be relocated. In April the MOH reported

that the situation had deteriorated further.

The great need speaks for itself and The Star

has given R20 000 to Orland-
do Home.

If you would like to help these abandoned children, please send your

donation to Mr G Waddell, 44 Main Street, Johannes-
burg, 2601.

(Chques to be made out to "Orlando

Home")

identify with the people concerned who become

'mother' or 'father' to them.

Do so much want to see

more families - white

and black - take out

these children. Before the

1976 unrest they lived

up to 15 families in the town-

ship who were regularly

taking some of these chil-

dren for weekend visits.

"We have started up

again and slowly other

families are taking these

children for outings,"

But the fear that burns

Mrs Nkwe is what to do

when a child reaches 15.

"Do you know that

these children then have to

go to Van Ryn Deep,

near Benoni - a place of

detention. They are sent
to a reform camp at the

most important age of

puberty.

Fortunately in my few

months in charge of the

home, I have not had to

face this decision of

committing a 12-year-old
to that camp." But Mrs Nkwe worries

because the chances that

several children of the

home will soon come of age" and will have to

be a 26 or 30 years. For

where?

Table 27. Factors hindering firms in Witwatersrand sample from employing more Africans as technicians

Table 28. Urgency of language and communication course to firms in Witwatersrand sample

Table 29. Number of African technicians firms in Rosslyn sample would employ

Table 30. Factors hindering firms in Rosslyn sample from employing more Africans as technicians
Leaders
R&m 9/12/78
Govt hold
talks on
Alexandra

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

ALEXANDRA township community leaders met the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo, recently to discuss the future of the township.

The meeting between a delegation of six leaders and Dr Vosloo in Pretoria was preceded by a memorandum sent to the department about two months ago.

According to the Rev S M Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), and a member of the delegation, the department has already approved a constitution dealing with the formation of a civic body representative of the township's residence.

Members of the delegation were Mr H Makubire, Mr L C Khoza, Mr J Mathebula, Mr J Buthelezi, Mr L M Taumyane and Mr Buti.

"The delegation was impressed by the warm reception accorded it by Dr Vosloo," Mr Buti said.

The new body, which has already been dubbed the Alexandra Liaison Committee, would among other things strive to rebuild, renew and retain the township for thousands of families still living there, he said.

"It is the feeling of Alexandra residents that there is no need for the authorities to create a community of 25 000 single men living in the hostels," Mr Buti said.

Alexandra township residents who are keen to stand as candidates have been encouraged to start campaigning and organising. The secretary of the interim committee is Mr J Mathebula of No 31, 3rd Avenue.
Koorhof pledges black city councils

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE MINISTER of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koorhof, yesterday promised to work for a new era in which urban black townships would have their own fully fledged city councils.

Speaking of the people of Soweto he said: "I want to give them a proper city council of which they can be justifiably proud."

Dr Koorhof was opening the newly established DiepMeadow Community Council, which will serve the townships of Diepkloof and Meadowlands in Soweto. Neither have previously had elected councils of any sort.

Hearing about the far-reaching policy changes which he is contemplating, Dr Koorhof spoke of the need for a fundamental revision of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The Urban Areas Act is one of the key laws which restricts the rights of urban blacks, providing for the expulsion of "idle and undesirable" blacks and limiting their freedom of movement.

Dr Koorhof described the present time as an "exciting era of reform," adding: "I believe it to be important. I would not say that lightly."

The new era made it "absolutely necessary" to revise the Urban Areas Act to bring about a new dispensation for blacks in which the emphasis would be on positive development of black communities.

It was clear from his address that his aim of creating autonomous city councils applied to urban blacks generally and not merely to those in Soweto.

Although Dr Koorhof insisted the Community Councils Act had to be used to achieve the objective of city councils, he stressed the Act was merely a means toward that end.

"If the Act needs to be changed, I will change it. The Act is a vehicle for a purpose. If the purpose cannot be achieved by the vehicle, I will change the vehicle to suit the purpose," he told a cheering crowd in Diepkloof Hall.

The chairman of the 15-member Diep Meadow Council, Mr J C Mahushu, was also cheered when he interpreted Dr Koorhof's speech as clear recognition of urban black rights to permanence.

Apart from the shortage of housing in Soweto, a burning grievance was the official view of urban blacks as "expatriates" from the homelands and "temporary sojourners" in the urban areas,

"You explained that you are going to make Soweto a city," he told Dr Koorhof. "You are not going to make a city of expatriate sojourners. It is because of that — and that alone — that we know we are permanent."
TABLE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
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In fifteen organisations establishing the committee, (15%), and management (41%).

There was a tendency for committees to be elected to these committees. In 68% of the cases, restrictions whatsoever on the nomination of candidates, while certain requirements, mainly to achieve equal department 82% of the respondents reported that their works committees were effective. In most instances, 68%, regular monthly meetings were held, while a further 9% met weekly and 6% met intervals.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for choosing a works committee were more effective than liaison committees, that they were more effective and acceptable to African workers, and that the works committee was equal department.

In 1973 only three co-ordinating works committees had been established.

Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in favour of recognising them.

Botswana's sparse population and the labour brigades of the labour brigades attracted to new pockets of the poor by the government's promise to employ, at perhaps P0, per year. Botswana's small economy has allowed it to follow a more labour intensive construction style. The innovation of private ownership of productive works able to supervise productive works able to employ wage, 7,5 million man days not provide that much labour. The work period would be 214 000 per person household under the poverty average attendance of almost year or 2 from the poorer.
Africans to get 99-year leases

Ninety-nine year leasehold rights for urban blacks will be gazetted tomorrow, and building societies expect to start lending money early next year.

The regulations are understood to allow urban blacks with registered properties inheritance, occupation and improvement rights.

Deeds registration offices are to be established in the offices of the Chief Commissioner of Plural Relations across the country to document property rights.

The Chief Commissioner in Johannesburg, Mr F du Randt, said today the regulations provided for deeds to be issued by local administration boards. The deeds would be registered at the commissioners' offices.

Transfers and bond arrangements were also provided for, Mr du Randt said.

The Johannesburg Commissioner's office assists urban blacks living under the authority of the East and West Rand Administration Boards and the Vaal Triangle Administration Board.

DEEDS OFFICE

Mr du Randt said a deeds office and staff were already established in Johannesburg.

"All we are waiting for are the deeds," he said.

Mr David Alston, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, said today the regulations were the result of negotiations among the Department of Plural Relations, the Association of Building Societies and the Law Societies.

"We are of the opinion that all major difficulties and problems have been ironed out," Mr Alston said.

"We hope we will be able to start lending at the end of the first quarter — April — next year.

He said R100 million could be made available for loans to urban blacks.
Riot bill at Soweto was R13m - WRAB

KEMPTON PARK. - A senior official of the West-Rand Administration Board told the Supreme Court here today the board lost more than R13 million because of the 1976 riots in Soweto.

Mr. M. G. van Loggenberg gave evidence at the hearing of 11 Soweto students appearing on a charge of sedition.

In cross-examination Mr. van Loggenberg said the annual income of the board was about R30 million.

He said about R20 million came from beer and liquor sales, R10 million from housing rental, R10 million from consolidated fees, and the balance from stationery revenue.

Mr. N. Malan, Director of Housing of the WRAB, said administration work came to a halt because of the riots.

"He said piles of rubbish which could not be removed caused health hazards in the township," he said.

A Sapa Evening Journal, August 1977: p.29. The development of Sishen was commenced in 1974. The South pit has been in operation since the early 1950s.

Mining Survey No.86 (No.3 of 1977), p.18.

Mining Statistics 1976, p.49.

In fact the 700 000 mark was reached for the year: 701 434 men were on average in service on all mines (excluding power and works) in 1977.

(Information provided by the Minerals Bureau of the Department of Mines prior to publication of Mining Statistics 1977).


These employment figures are average numbers of persons at work. The main employment series used in this paper are of persons in service. Both sets of figures are available (Tables 1,2) in the annual Mining Statistics publication (see note 14).
morrow will seem just any other day these little children

Report: PADDI CLAY Pictures: DENIS FARRELL

Top: The boys' dormitory in the Orlando Children's Home — and above, the room of a teenager in the Johannesburg Children's Home.

The rooms — the older girls have private ones — are individually furnished and decorated.

The children receive second-hand clothes but are also taken on shopping expeditions at the beginning of each season. On these occasions, in a deliberate effort to give them some individuality and reduce their institutionalised appearance, several new outfits are bought for them.

The JCH has a kombi (they had two, but one has been stolen), slide and film projectors, and the prospect of a TV set — if the junior section manages to raise the funds through a cake and book sale.

A couple of sleek cats roam the cheerful, carpeted and curtained common rooms. A chef called Victor cooks the balanced dietien-complied meals, and the home has managed, with the help of a sponsor, to send a child with severe learning problems to an expensive remedial school.

For the cramped and degrading Orlando home the luxuries taken for granted by so many families are still only dreams for the future.

The older children sleep 13 or 14 to a dormitory in iron bunks — girls in one room, boys in another.

School which is open to both the children of the home and to outside children.

The JCH, thanks to its many supporters, is almost a model institution in comparison to Orlando.

JCH is housed in a large, spacious building in Observatory with a separate nursery school and a shady garden, filled with fascinating play equipment, a sandpit and paddling pool.
THE orphans of the Orlando Home in Soweto will hardly notice Christmas tomorrow.

The director of the home, Mrs Maggie Nkwewa, said this week: "Christmas can't be anything special for us while we live from hand to mouth, denying care to children who need it."

And the young orphans of the Johannesburg Children's Home, which is also short of funds, will be only slightly luckier. They at least will have a Christmas lunch just like those enjoyed by most other White children.

With 1979 — the Year of the Child — just around the corner Mrs Nkwewa remarks: "The best present anyone could give us is another Orlando Home."

But the Department of Plural Relations, which oversees the Orlando Home, the only place of its kind in Soweto, believes the community must help itself and build more homes for children.

"The Chief Commissioner for Plural Relations in Johannesburg, Mr F. B. du Randt, said: "The State runs places of safety and detention only."

"If the Blacks need these homes so much they must do something about it themselves."

But Mrs Nkwewa says: "Our community can hardly keep Orlando Home and its 60 children going as it is."

Mrs Nkwewa and the director of the Johannesburg Children's Home, Mrs Joy Hansen, often meet to discuss and exchange ideas on the care of their children and JCH will sometimes pass on to Orlando clothing or items they cannot use.

Said Mrs Hansen: "We are all struggling to do the best for these children, whatever their colour."

The Sunday Express has visited the Orlando Home and the Johannesburg Children's Home to see just how the two establishments are managing.

Both homes receive government grants for each child resident — but for both homes it is a continuous struggle to make ends meet and they have to rely heavily on their community friends for funds.

Each runs a nursery.

Their belongings are kept in metal lockers but there are not enough of these for everyone to have their own.

The few toys the children possess are shared and a swing in the small, weedless garden is overworked by the continuous stream of children eager to play on it.

"The home, with a staff of 20, has no transport so often invitations for the children to attend a party or film show have to be turned down.

One childhood desire that is always satisfied, whatever it does to the slender budget of the home, is the desire for sweets or biscuits and the children's daily meals are probably far superior to the meals eaten by many families in the township.

JCH and the other homes in Johannesburg can attempt to integrate their children back into a family environment and send them off to stay with host parents nearly every weekend. But many of the young children in Orlando have to spend their entire week at the home.

"We have few people in our community who can afford the time or money to host a child," Mrs Nkwewa said.

Mrs Nkwewa said there were at least 2,000 Black children in foster care at the moment.

"It sounds impressive but many of those foster parents are elderly single women who are not capable of looking after a baby or toddler. Many of those children would actually be better off in a home like ours."

For White children there are more than 16 homes belonging to different organisations in Johannesburg. Some, like the Johannesburg Children's Home, cater for about 80.

The cottage homes run by the Child Welfare Department can take 47 children altogether. Then there are the Epworth Homes, the Salvation Army Homes, church-run homes such as St Mary's, the Abraham Kriel homes and the Red Cross Child Santracy.

But in the Transvaal there is no home for a Black child over the age of 12 and Orlando can take no more than its licence allows.