

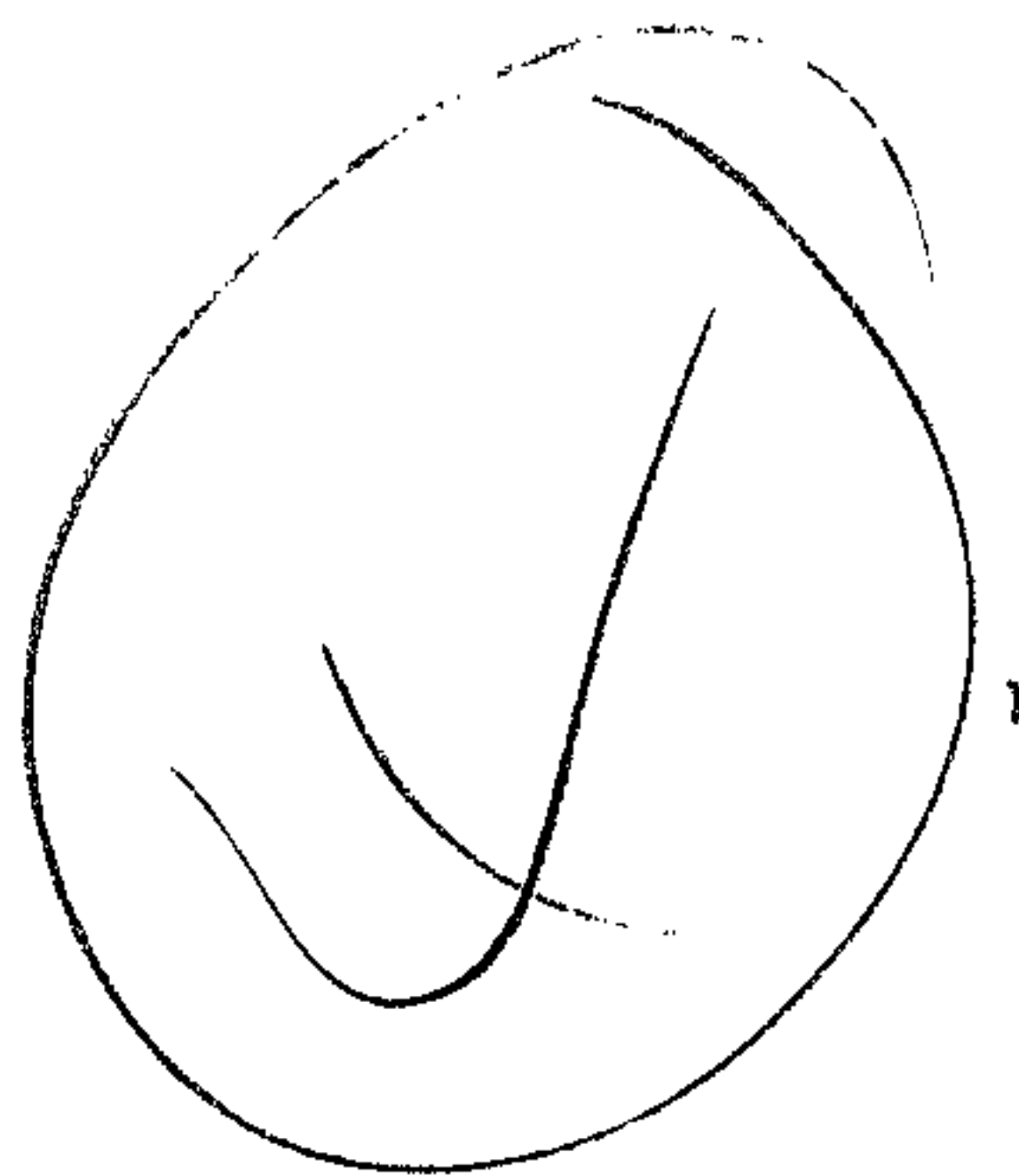
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# Debt wiped off in Soweto's new deal

blacks, Mr Botha said: "The aspirations of urban blacks and the resolution of them must form part of the strategy for the protection of everyone in South Africa."

A place and a role would have to be found for a city like Soweto in the wider constitutional order, Mr Botha said.

Minutes before his arrival by helicopter at the Soweto Council chambers in Jubulani, hardly a black person was in sight. The helicopters attracted a few.

But by the time he returned to the chambers after visiting educational and welfare centres, about 5 000 people had gathered, many of them impatient to see what Mr Botha and his Cabinet colleagues looked like.

With hardly a moment's hesitation Mr Botha walked towards the waiting blacks. They mobbed around him, shaking his hand and shouting excitedly.

Sowetans who disagreed with Mr Botha's visit kept their distance. Two banners strung across an overhead bridge on the Baragwanath road, howev-

er, were reminders of their existence.

The banners read: "How can we welcome you P W Botha when your policy is destroying us" and "Meet with Mandela for Soweto". Two women in the crowd at the Soweto Council chambers carried placards protesting against the shortage of housing in Soweto.

In his speech the Soweto Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali, attacked the Rand Daily Mail, accusing it of misleading its readers about the situation in Soweto.

Mr Thebehali accused the 'Mail' of exaggerating the influence of the Committee of 10, whose influence in Soweto was, he said, as limited as that of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in the white community.

Mr Thebehali advised Sowetans to abandon the Nkrumah dictum: "Seek ye first the political kingdom and all else will follow."

His advice was: "Seek ye first the economic kingdom and everything will fall into place."

From Page 1



Mr Botha is all smiles as he is taken through Soweto.



By DIAGO SEGOLA

# 'We have come to learn — and ask for help'

THE Prime Minister told a crowd gathered inside and outside the Soweto Council chambers in Jabulani yesterday: "We have come to see and to learn. We have come to ask you for help."

Mr Botha drove around Soweto, chatted to people and shook many hands. He was welcomed with enthusiasm at some places and at others the response was lukewarm. But, alas, this historic visit

was not enough. How much did Mr Botha and his party see and learn?

Apart from the crowd that gathered at the chambers, the people were kept right out of it. Pomp and ceremony was lacking, and Soweto carried on as if nothing was happening.

How much did Mr Botha see? The visit looked so very much like those whistle-stop excursions organised for overseas tourists. Too much driving and very little seeing.

One wondered why the visit to the Nancefield Hostel — the only visit to a hostel by the PM's party — was so short. Mr Botha and other members of his Cabinet should have stopped and chatted to the men in the hostel, most of whom were milling outside.

They would have come face to face with the reality of hostel life — the dirt and squalor of the rooms, in which many men share rooms and are denied all the rights of family

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life. Mr Botha should also have driven into the different townships, instead of driving past them. His party went through Naledi, Zola, Emdeni, White City, Jabavu, Mofolo, Dube, Orlando East and Dube, to mention a few.

They should have driven in and seen some of the roads and the condition of the houses.

They should have taken a quick jaunt to Tamatseville, that section of Kliptown which civic

leader, Mr Albie Pop, once described as the "worst slum in South Africa."

Then it would have been gratifying to see them visit Meadowlands Hostel, where hundreds of families from Kliptown have been resettled.

A teacher at Molapo Technical College said: "He's come here for the people, but the people are not seeing him."

How true. Everywhere the PM went the people were kept back by cordons.

At the technical college, people were shoved back and a white policeman said: "Nee hulle kan nie daar ingaan nie." (No, they can't go in there).

"Let's hear the Prime Minister tell us his little impression," a Soweto councillor, Mr Edward Manyosi, said before Mr Botha was to address the council.

Mr Botha did not give his impressions, but promised to "get on with the job" of making Soweto a better place. Time will tell.



Mr Botha, on his way to lunch with members of the Soweto Council, takes time off to speak to some of the city's youngsters.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA



# Tense moments for the worried guards

By BOB HITCHCOCK

DESPITE the presence of two personal bodyguards, police sharpshooters and uniformed policemen armed with machine-pistols, the Prime Minister was frequently in potentially dangerous situations yesterday.

Several foreign observers with experience of covering VIP visits to volatile locations in different parts of the world, commented on his apparent vulnerability.

Outside the Diepkloof Hotel, near Bushy's Boutique and Star Fish and Chips, where the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues had lunch with members of the Soweto Council, a crowd of 200 or so surged around his car as he was about to depart.

The driver stopped the car and senior bodyguard Major Rupert Anlich jumped out and stood close to Mr Botha's door; his face grim.

The crowd was good natured, some of the women ululated, others sang. The motorcade drove on slowly, the Prime Minister doffing his hat to the crowd from time to time.

Just before the party's arrival at the hotel there was an incident where, for about a minute, young black hands were thrust through the open window of the Prime Minister's car, pummelling his hand.

His bodyguards looked dumbfounded. Eventually a few uniformed black policemen moved the black lads away from the car.

When, in the afternoon, the Prime Minister's party arrived for the second time at the Soweto Council Chamber building at Jabulani, several hundred blacks turned their curious gaze from the two parked helicopters to the man of the moment.

The Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet were literally pushed around the field outside the chamber by the enthusiastic crowd, the women ululating, the men and children chanting.

Police had momentarily lost control of the crowd.

I asked Brig J J Gerber, acting officer commanding Soweto, how he felt about the security situation.

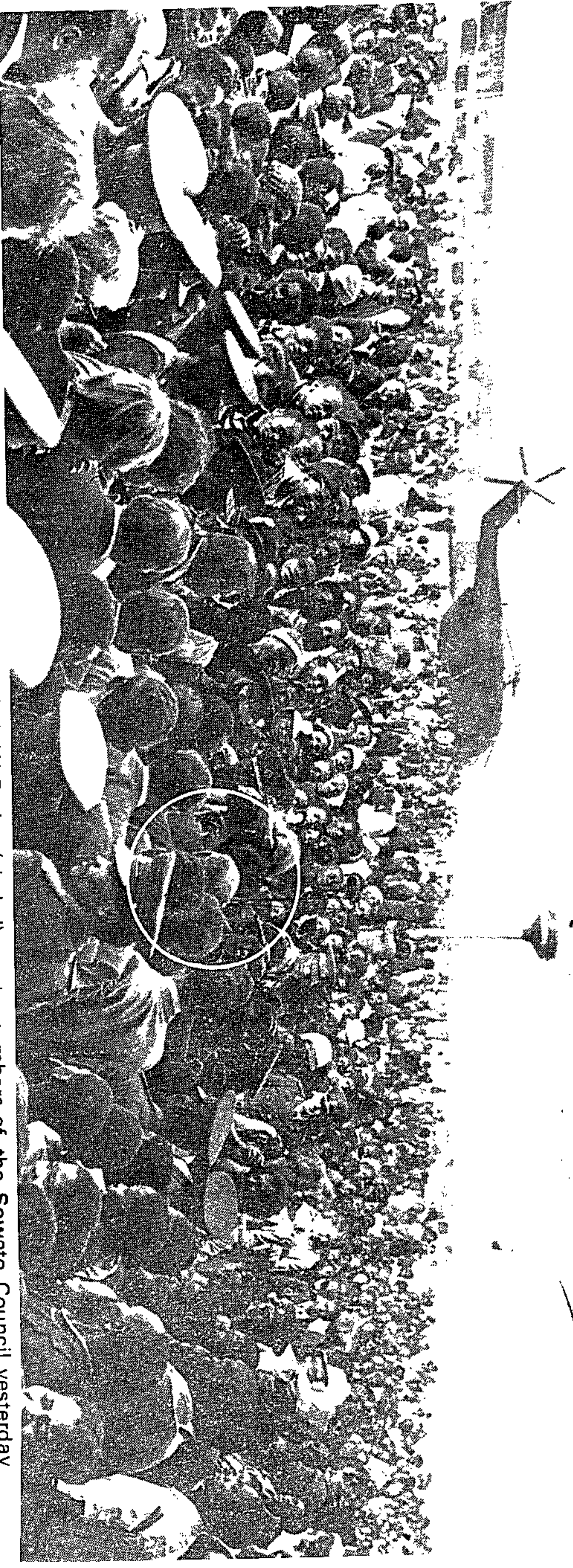
He said: "I have no extra policemen on duty. These men that you see are drawn from Soweto. We have tried to take all necessary precautions. I'm treating this as a normal occasion."

Security sources admitted that they were concerned about two factors: the fact that there is no complete defence against the sniper, and the unpredictability of Soweto.

The balance between the Prime Minister doing what the Americans call a "flesh package" — that is, getting among the people — and remaining reasonably well protected at the same time is a very fine one.

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Surrounded by a sea of Sowetans, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, (circled) meets members of the Soweto Council yesterday

# Broom-toting Sowetans take *from 1/9/79* time out to see 'the King'



By DOC BIKITSHA

EVEN an ordinary NPSL league match at the Orlando Stadium would draw a better crowd than the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who became the first South African Prime Minister to visit Soweto yesterday.

In spite of the publicity given to the occasion, there was that lone crippled beggar, hobbling on his way to the 'university' (beer garden), a jogging fanatic huffing and puffing along, and sulky women on veranda steps unmindful of the Premier's historic visit.

There were more complaints about the visit than merriment, laughter, joy and promise of good things to come.

The first complaint I heard was from Mr Sonnyboy Hlophe, of the cleaning squad at the Jabulani Council Chambers, who said: "Why should they tell us to come and clean the chambers today, we should have done that yesterday."

And on looking around the building, there were workmen cleaning windows and totting brooms as the Prime Minister's entourage landed from military helicopters which attracted more attention than the visiting dignitaries themselves.

Three tea girls at the chambers added to the frowns when they said: "It's a pity the Prime Minister won't taste the pretty good tea we made for the visitors. We are very disappointed at our wasted efforts."

The three — Sophie Nhlapo, Alice Sempe and Maria Skwambe — had added Afro wigs to their plain pink overalls for the occasion.

Surrounding the chambers was a cordon of armed police, and the listless crowd of not more,



Through the limousine window, a symbolic handclasp.

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

than 200 people did not even try to break through it.

There were female attempts at ululating — but a curt "Hai, hai" from a male stopped it.

A black fireman, Mr Segale, did not offer to explain why they were there with their gleaming red engine. Like the traffic cops, policemen and other security officials, nobody showed a happy smiling face full of merriment and joy at the happening.

The people outside the tight ring of security were asking what the real purpose of the Premier's visit was.

As most of the menfolk had gone to work, there were many women and school children along the Premier's visiting points.

Mr Samson Ntshekisa, a Ciskeian from Dobsenville, said: "There's still a lot for P W Botha

and Koorhof to see and do for us. The Prime Ministers and some of his Cabinet did well to come and see for themselves today."

Next to the Molapo Industrial Training Centre, which was the Prime Minister's next important port of call after the chambers, was a smaller reception from nearby residents.

Mrs Maria Ngidi, 61, of Molapo Extension, told me: "They say the king has come. I don't know which one, but the newspapers and people say so."

A few dejected teenagers, some in nighties and faces covered with a white ointment (a female cosmetic craze in the townships) looked silently at the visitors.

Mrs Pamela Mguilwa, wife of Dr Benjamin Mguilwa, of Molapo Extension, said: "I followed the entourage to see P W personally. What he

has done coming over is great. If only M Thebehali could take him by hand and lead him to a nearby home to see for himself — to get first hand information."

At Nka-Thuato Higher Primary School in Dube along the way to Mr Richard Maponya's home where the dignitaries had tea, the school children could not go out — the school gates were closed.

It was the same at a school near the Diepkloof Hotel where they had lunch.

Mrs Charlotte Masoko, voted "Woman of the Year" by a local newspaper last year, said a Mofolo Creche: "The staff of the creche have not been natural in welcoming the Prime Minister and entourage.

"They have bought expensive dresses for the occasion and are not in their daily uniforms — it is deceiving."

When the Prime Minister and his colleague visited the council chambers after lunch, there were women carrying placards that read: "N Life For 16 Years In One Room" and "Houses Houses. Please!"

That's when we met Mr Sheperd Basie who claimed to have been kicked after shaking the Prime Minister's hand.

Mr Cameron Ikaneng, a former journalist said: "It is a pity that Thebehali and Makhaya including the dignitaries, spoke in English. It is not everybody who understands the language."

After the dusty takeoff of the choppers the people, who had by now swelled to about 5000 trooped away without much noise to their homes.

Only groups of community councillors were conducting post-mortems on the visit.

Mr Botha's visit was over.



# Botha's pledge to cheerins

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## Soweto

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The Community Councils Act would be revised and Soweto made a city in law as well as in fact, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told a cheering crowd of about 5 000 in Soweto yesterday.

To facilitate economic development, Soweto would be opened to white entrepreneurs on a basis determined by the Soweto Council, Mr Botha

hardly a person was in sight. The helicopters attracted a few. By the time he returned to the chambers after visiting

across an overhead bridge on the Baragwanath road, however, were reminders of their existence.



**Above:** A youth offers a gesture of friendship to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha during his visit to Soweto yesterday. Feelings of antagonism were demonstrated in poster, **below**, hung on an overhead pedestrian bridge.



PM BOTHA



C.T. 1/9/74

all South Africans and must act in that spirit toward each other."

Mr Botha, who told the people of Soweto that he wanted to avoid alienating blacks from the system, added: "I came here with an open mind. I am leaving with a heart full of hope."

Touching on the sensitive issue of the constitutional future of urban blacks, he said: "The aspirations of urban blacks and the resolution of them must form part of the strategy for the protection of everyone in South Africa."

A role would have to be found for a city like Soweto in the wider constitutional order, Mr Botha said.

His tour began unspectacularly. Minutes before his arrival by helicopter at the Soweto Council chambers in Jubulani

educational and welfare centres, however, a crowd of about 5 000 had gathered.

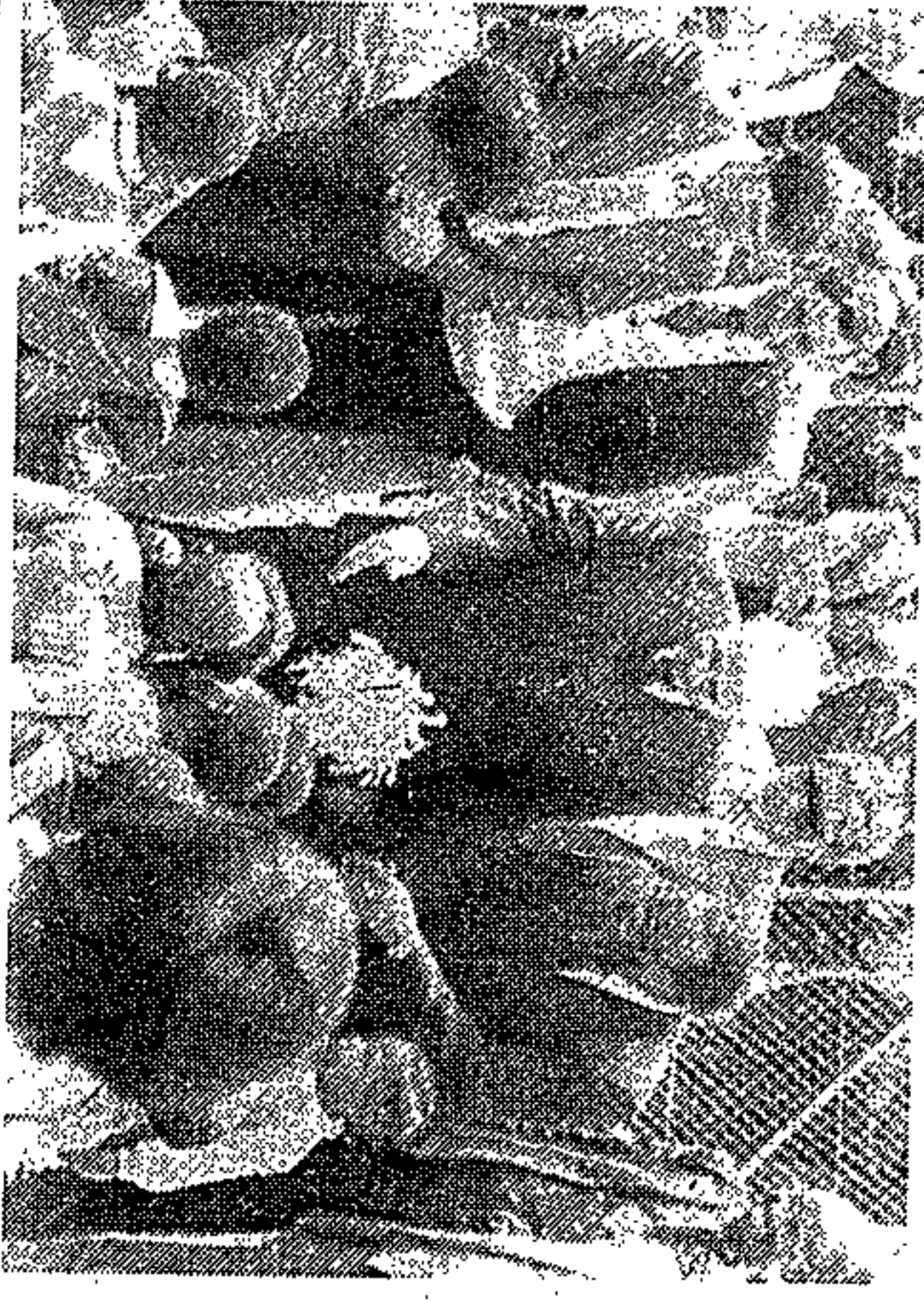
With hardly a moment's hesitation, Mr Botha got out of his car and walked toward the waiting blacks. They crowded around, shaking his hand and shouting excitedly.

Those who disagreed with Mr Botha's visit kept their distance. Two banners strung

welcome you P W Botha when your policy is destroying us", and "Meet with Mandela for Soweto".

Two women in the crowd at the Soweto Council chambers carried placards protesting against the shortage of housing in Soweto.

● Call for new deal for Soweto, page 2



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, left, and Soweto's Mayor, Mr David Thebahali, right, greet schoolchildren in Soweto yesterday.

said.

Mr Botha's announcement came after he had apparently thrown security precautions to the wind and mingled with the crowd gathered outside the Soweto Council building to welcome him.

A jubilant Mr Botha expressed his sense of triumph in a short sentence at the beginning of his speech: "Today Soweto has opened its heart to the government of South Africa. Our presence here proves that we are prepared to open our hearts to you."

Mr Botha, accompanied on the visit by seven cabinet ministers, made several policy announcements in his speech. These included:

● A declaration that Soweto deserved a share of the resources and expertise of the State. It has been a cardinal point of official policy that Soweto should be financially self-sufficient.

● The writing-off of the debt of nearly R11,5 million accumulated by the West Rand Administration Board. The council is in the process of taking over functions from the board and will not inherit its debt.

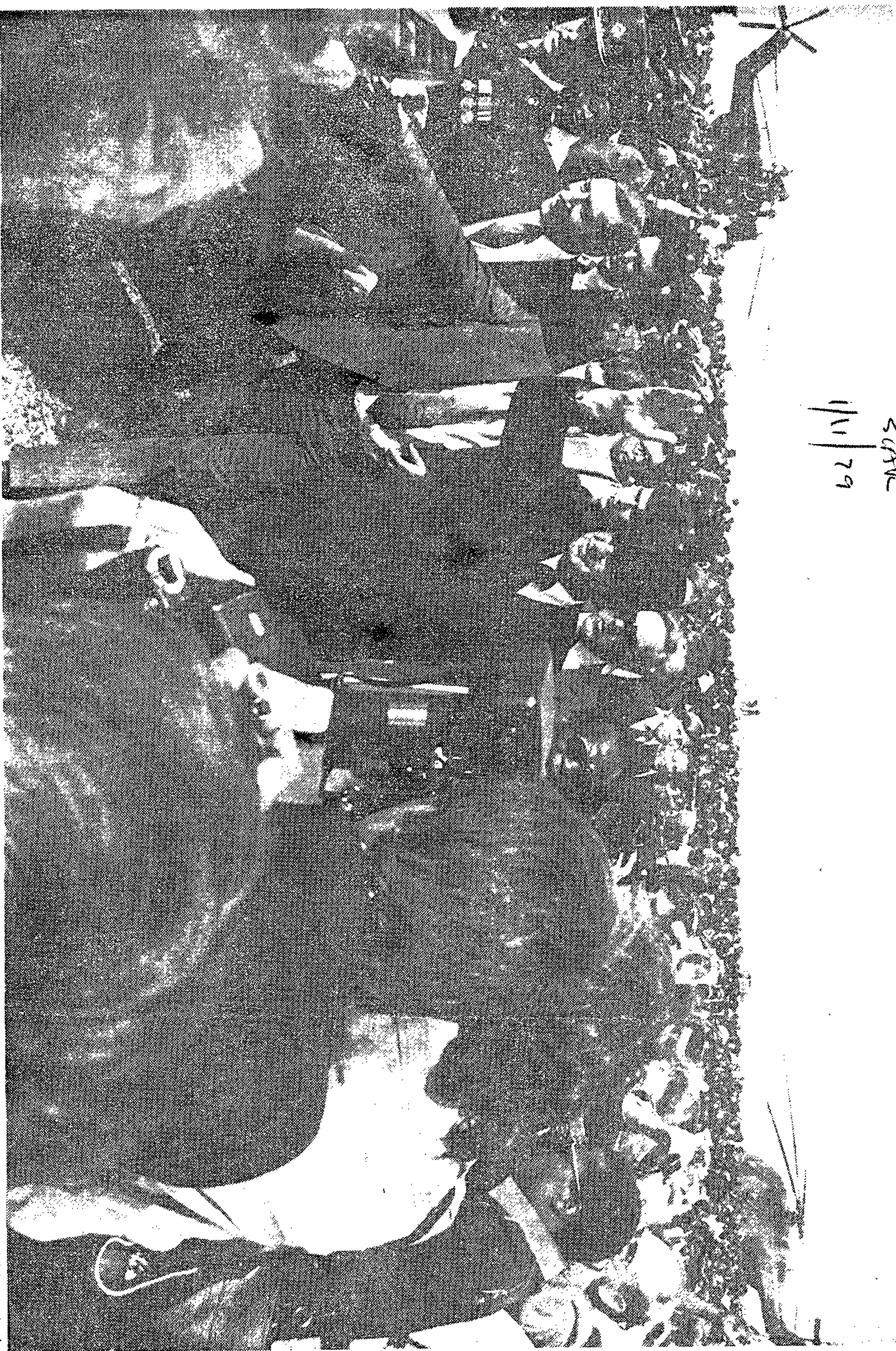
Mr Botha drew more applause when he said: "We are



# Pictures that tell the story



A little hand reaches out — a South African Prime Minister's first official visit to Soweto. Mr P W Botha takes time to greet some of the township's youngest inhabitants. On the left is Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.



Thousands flocked to see the Prime Minister at the Jabulani Council Chamber. In the background are the two Super Frelon helicopters which flew Mr Botha and his party to the township.

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Mr and Mrs Mgugushe and baby Banana (3) in their new home (above) . . . and where they lived for three months — the Nancefield rubbish dump (below).

# Rubbish



# dump family gets new home



**SUNDAY POST Reporter**  
**THE MGUGUSHE family who lived with their three-year-old baby in the Nancefield rubbish dump have found a home.**

Mr Howard Mgugushe — the family breadwinner who originally comes from Herschel — has lived for three years in Soweto. The last three months were at the rubbish dump. He came to Pretoria in 1977 to bury his mother who stayed in Winterveldt with his younger sister. Later Mr Mgugushe was admitted to the Sterkfontein Hospital and was discharged early in 1978. After living with his brother for a while Mr Mgugushe left and, with nowhere else to go, built himself a shack at the rubbish dump. Together with his common-law wife, Mavis and daughter Banana, he lived on the food they scavenged around the dump. For drinking and washing they used the nearby stream.

Mr Mgugushe said all they possessed was a bar of blue soap, two washing rags, two plates, a big washing basin, two mugs, two pillows and a mattress — all picked up from the rubbish dump.

The Mathabathe home, which now consists of two families, has been one of sharing to keep them going.

The St Paul's Anglican Church gave them R10, blankets and some groceries, while Mrs Maggie Nkwe brought them a few second hand articles.

West Rand Administration Board social workers gave them R20, groceries and jerseys for the baby.

The social workers are also trying to trace Mavis's family which is understood to be somewhere in White City, Jabavu.



# DAMP

SUNDAY POST Reporters

PRIME MINISTER P W Botha's message to Soweto lay more in what he didn't say than in what he did.

As the world's eyes turned expectantly to the sprawling city of Soweto on Friday the Prime Minister's visit went off like a damp squib.

He announced the cancellation of a community council debt of R9-million inherited from the West Rand Administration Board.

And a holiday for Soweto's school children on Tuesday.

But when the dust settled below his Super Frelon helicopter as he flew out of the country's largest city, there were no answers to the burning questions of:

- Rents.
- Freehold rights.
- And the critical housing shortage.

And a lone poster at a bus shelter in White City Jabavu's busy crossroads read: "P W Botha, how can we welcome you when your policy destroys us?"

But as a massive public relations drive, it worked.

When the party landed they were greeted by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council and his deputy, Mr Tolica Mkhaya. With Mr Botha were seven Cabinet Ministers, including Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development and Finance Minister Senator Owen Horwood.

They went through Moletsane, Tladi, Naledi, Zola and Emndeni townships, and onto the luxury Dube home of former Urban Bantu Councillor Richard Maponya for tea.

They visited the Mofolo Creche and were entertained by zulu music and dancing performed by four- and five-year-old children.

Then one of the toddlers sprang forward wielding a spear and stopped near the Prime Minister. Mr Botha smiled. "Ikhalaphi!" the toddler shouted.

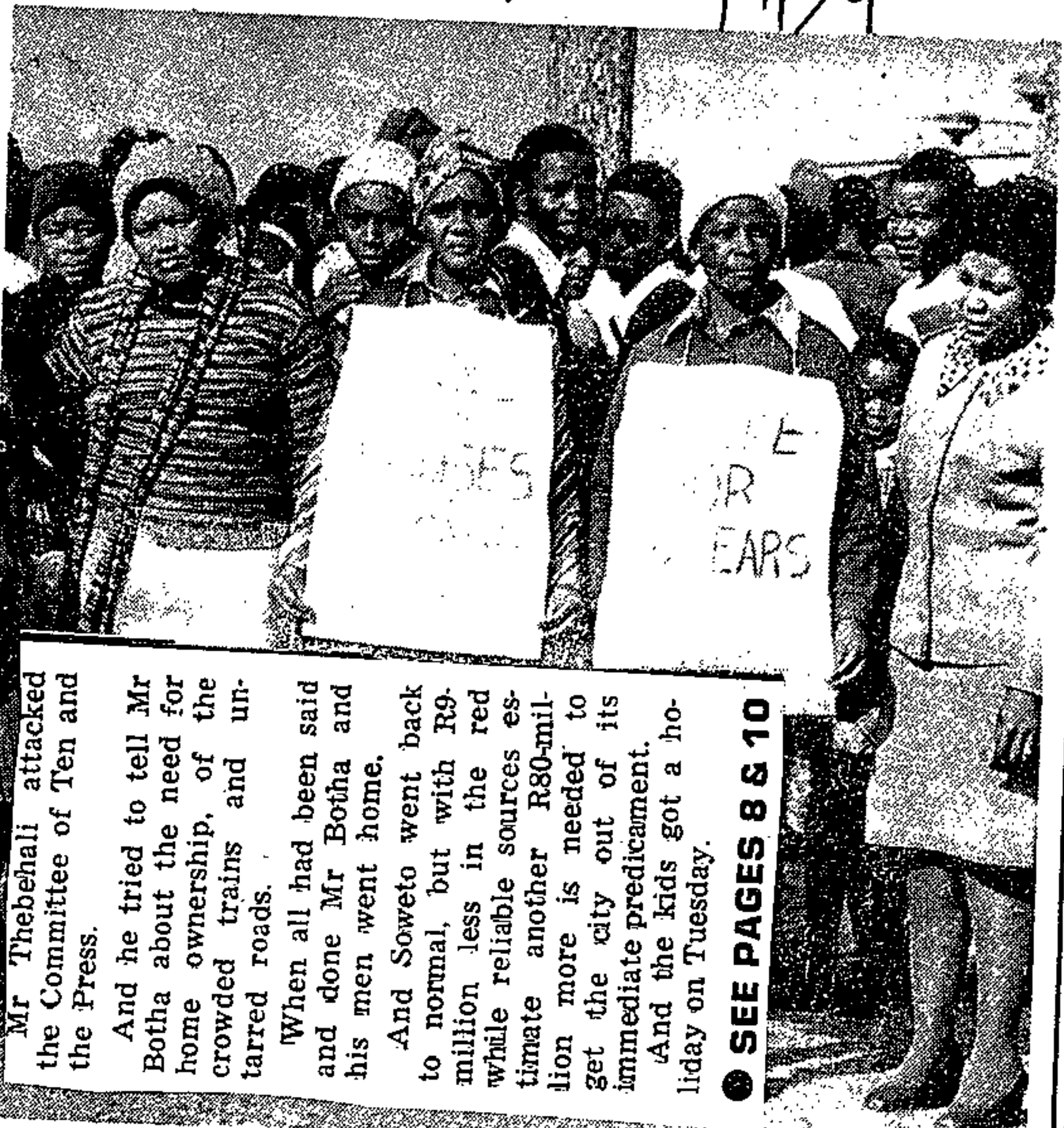
Then on to the Nancefield Hostel and the Diepkloof Hotel for lunch.

Children mobbed Mr Botha's car, whistling and scrambling to have a glimpse of the Prime Minister.

At the council chambers at Jabulani he was met by more than 5 000 school children and adults who cheered.

There, with Mr Thebehali, they spoke of "working as a team", of "courageous decisions" and of June 1976.

"Soweto will never burn again" Mr Botha said.



Miss Hazel Nkosi and Miss Sybil Kapan try to reach Prime Minister Botha's attention with their posters.

## Cops take man away

By MANDLA NDLAZI

A MAN who tried to reach for the hand of Prime Minister P W Botha at the entrance to the Soweto Council Chambers at Jabulani on Friday was arrested and kicked in his private parts by a uniformed policeman.

Shouting protest, Mr Sheperd Basile Modise of Station Road, Kliptown, was quickly led through the crowd by the police to one of their vans.

Some of the people who were there when it happened followed Mr Modise when he was led away. The curious small crowd was turned away as he was being locked in the van.

I stood close to the van and

heard Mr Modise continue to shout as he was being locked in the vehicle. He was still shouting when one of the senior police officers ordered that he be driven away.

The incident occurred shortly after Mr Botha and his entourage returned to the Soweto Council Chambers.

Later Mr Modise reappeared with an admission of guilt payment slip.

He told newsmen he paid R25 admission of guilt at Jabulani police station after being charged with disturbing the peace.

Brigadier J J Gerber, Divisional Inspector of the Soweto police, said he knew nothing about the incident.

SEE PAGES 8 & 10



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# Call for new deal for Soweto

JOHANNESBURG — Writing off a R2-million deficit in Soweto's budget meant his council could start with a clean slate, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said here yesterday.

He was reacting to an announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, that the Department of the Interior and Development had decided not to recover the amount from the people of Soweto.

Addressing a packed council chamber earlier, after he had conducted Mr Botha and members of his cabinet on a twelve-hour tour of Soweto, Mr Thebehali asked the Prime Minister for the announcement that he would soon become the "de facto" mayor of the City of Soweto.

He said it reflected on the history of South Africa that in the 75 years of Soweto's existence no other Prime Minister and very few members of the cabinet had visited it officially.

"But it is certainly correct and wonderful that the first council of the City of Soweto elected by its own people should receive this great honour."

Increasing rents and service-charges in Soweto would be like "loading a bomb for other people to trigger off," Mr Thebehali

warned.

"We are facing a war on all fronts," Mr Thebehali said. "It is not before us, it is behind us, so we have not realized that coming on the most important people around who wish to get the opportunity of getting off this bomb."

"Whether we walk in peace and prosperity is going to be the choice of the leaders of today. You have taken the initiative to consult with the other racial groups in our country and destiny."

"Also we are asking today for a better deal and a deal that would make my people proud and desirous of improving their quality of life. This can be attained if we promote home ownership — not make it possible for a selected few only, but for 100 percent of my people."

• At least R3 million had been spent on new schools and classrooms in Soweto since December last year, the Secretary for Training and Education, Mr J. Rossouw, said yesterday.

He was joining the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and his party during their visit to Soweto.

Mr Rossouw said that that amount included more than R1 million to restore school buildings destroyed during the 1976 unrest.



# Goodwill visit gives hope

By Rob Meintjes and Graham Fysh

The massive demonstration of goodwill shown yesterday by the people of Soweto to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has injected a new element of hope into South Africa's critical urban black situation.

Three years after the complex of townships to the south of Johannesburg had been the scene of racial violence, Mr Botha and seven of his Cabinet Ministers were welcomed as heroes.

Absent for the moment was the rage, the bitterness and the violence that the people of Soweto directed at the Government in June 1976. This time they opened their arms to those same white rulers with a cry of "welcome."

The odd posters directed at the authorities served only to emphasise the lack of bitter anti-Government action. Not only were there only two posters and no demonstrations of any significance, but the protests concerned mainly the lack of housing.

The events of yesterday were themselves symbolic of this turn-around.

They began on a low-key note. As Mr Botha arrived, it seemed that Soweto was oblivious of the Prime Minister's presence. The small knot of 250 onlookers that were there to see him arrive underlined an apparent lack of interest in the visit and was reminiscent of the bitterness of 1976.

But the mood changed during the day and by the time Mr Botha and his entourage had completed their tour of the township complex thousands of ululating, cheering Sowetans were around to welcome him.

Perhaps the security situation was the most significant indication of the change.

Earlier, sharpshooters and a strong police presence were ready

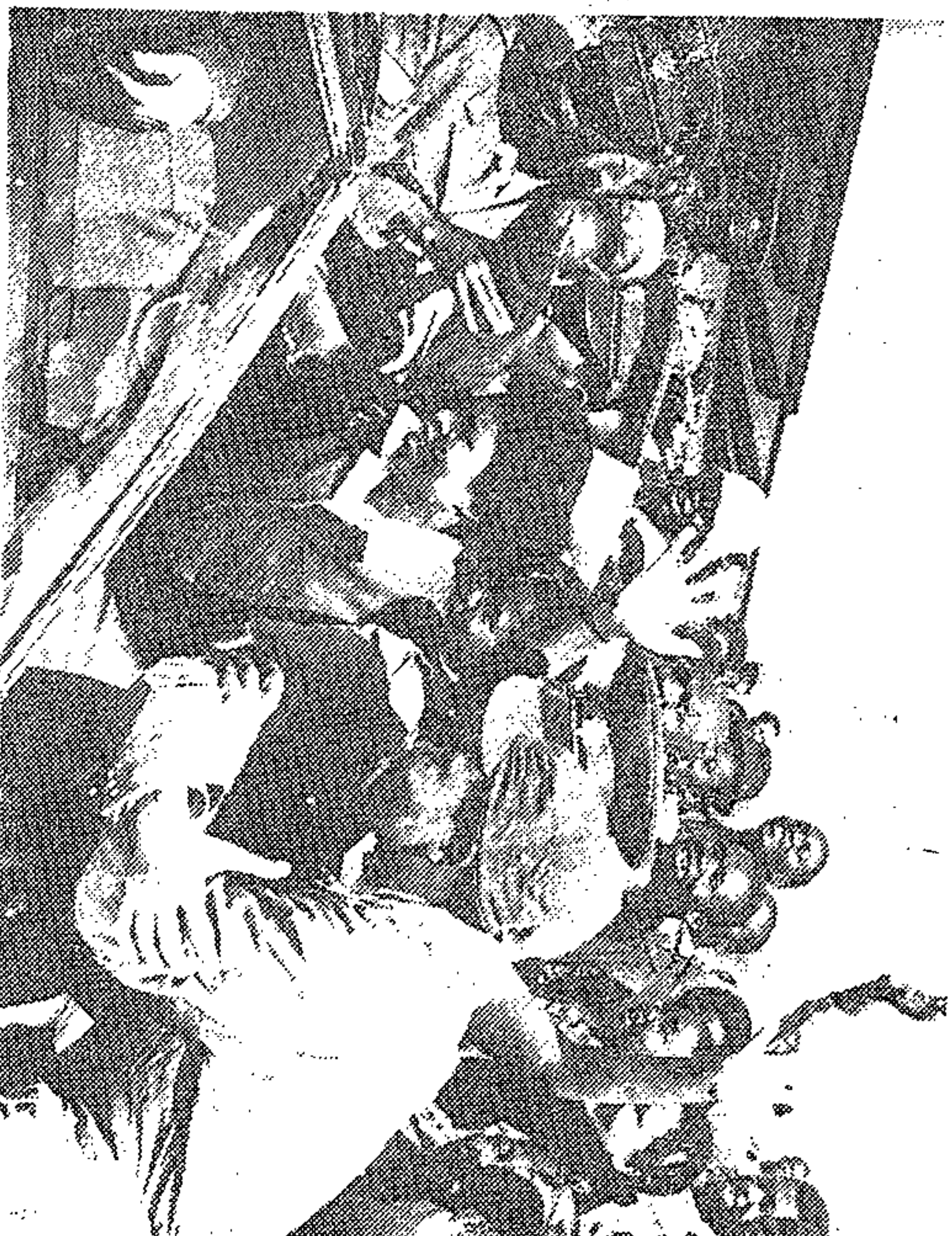
## Koornhof in crash

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, escaped injuries in a car accident on the corner of Oswald Pirow Drive and Eastern Boulevard early today.

Dr Koornhof was on his way home from a National Party meeting at Tuilbagh last night.

Although the Minister was unharmed, Mr J Walker of Elsie's River and Miss R. Pheta of Athlone, passengers of the other vehicle, were taken to the Woodstock Hospital with minor injuries.

Dr Koornhof's car was badly damaged and he and his chauffeur were driven home in another car. — Sapa.



Police in Soweto had their hands full yesterday trying to restrain enthusiastic residents who wanted to take a closer look at the first South African Prime Minister to visit the township.

## Govt writes off R9-m Soweto deficit

Mr P W Botha's Super Frelon helicopter rose into the sky above Soweto yesterday leaving the Prime Minister's welcome news that the township's R9-million deficit would be written off by the Government.

And through the din and blast of dust and grass a beaming Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, shouted that removal of the deficit

meant the threat of doubled rents for Soweto had been removed.

Outside the Soweto Council chambers Mr J F Oberholzer MPC, chairman of the Johannesburg management committee, agreed that the Soweto Council would have had to increase rentals to remove the deficit left by the West Rand Administration Board.

The Prime Minister

crowded his successful tour of Soweto yesterday with a statement in the Soweto Council chambers that the community deserved the "status and title" of a city.

Before a packed audience of councillors and officials, foreign and local pressmen, Mr Botha gave the following assurances:

● Soweto had a just claim to a fair share of the resources of the

State, other institutions and individuals, to help it become a thriving and viable community.

● The Government's primary role was to provide a share of the loan finance for infrastructure in Soweto, but he stressed that assistance in the form of loans was needed from the private sector.

● The Community Councils Act would be revised.

● The Government wanted to see development of free enterprise in the "city."

But two crucial requests by Mr Thebehali went unanswered — apart from a general assurance from the Prime Minister that the Government would in consultation with the Soweto Council, "apply our minds to the many outstanding problems which still exist."

The two issues raised by

Mr Thebehali were:

● That the 99-year leasehold scheme should be replaced by something "completely different" to promote home ownership.

● That profits from the sale of housing financed from the Department of Community Development loans should be given back to Soweto and not go into the housing fund of the department.

## PM goes empty handed

The Soweto Council was to have presented the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and his party with gift after their tour of the township yesterday. But the visitors left empty handed.

A policeman told the man taking the gifts to the Soweto Council Chamber to go away, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, told the Prime Minister in the chamber yesterday.

But Mr Thebehali took it upon himself to see that the gifts were sent to Pretoria.

The Prime Minister presented Mr Thebehali with a "chair of authority."



any emergency. Later, Mr. Botha threw caution to the wind and mingled with the crowd.

### Change

The Prime Minister himself echoed the change in feeling between 1976 and yesterday when he expressed the hope that Soweto would outgrow its "share of strife and upheaval" and that these would become part of history as had the "growing pains" in other parts of South Africa.

He called the visit: "one of the highlights of my career."

To the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, it was a "joyous day," while the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, commented: "They seem to be very pleased to see the Prime Minister in Soweto."

In the midst of the enthusiasm there were the sceptics. Like the young Sowetan who said: "The crowd at the Jabulani Council Chambers was a fraction of Soweto. People went there out of curiosity. It was just an outing."

# Blacks hope for status change

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By Langa Skosana

Soweto residents who saw the Prime Minister yesterday said they hoped his visit would bring meaningful change to the status of urban blacks.

But some said they were not impressed by the visit because they did not know whether it was "another whitewash by the Government" to placate the outside world.

Mr John Kotlisi of Diepkloof township said he came to see the Prime Minister out of curiosity. "I wanted to see what sort of a person he is," he said.

Mrs Bushy Mogwai, a shopkeeper, said she was not impressed by the visit "because we don't know what the motive is. It could be he's coming to see our plight or simply a stop-over visit, which is meaningless."

Mr Jacob Molefe of Or-

lando said it was important for Mr Botha to pay a personal visit "so he can see what needs should be provided for the community."

Miss Sibongile Malindisa of Orlando West Extension said Mr Botha's visit might move him to do something about Soweto.

Outside the Diepkloof hotel where Mr Botha was dining with Soweto councillors Mr Ephraim Mdlalose of Diepkloof dashed towards the hotel entrance shouting "We want money sir . . . we want money."

Mr Mdlalose was restrained by police.

When the Prime Minister arrived at the Jabulani Council chambers in the afternoon two women carried placards reading "Houses . . . houses please."

Another poster read: "No life for 16 years in one room."



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**MORE than 200 Soweto residents yesterday unanimously resolved that the West Rand Board be stopped from interfering in the affairs of Soweto.**

This resolution was made at the residents meeting convened by Councillor P J Majola. The meeting was held at the Diamini football grounds.

Among other issues discussed was the formation of the Soweto Mutual Aid Society. The meeting agreed that members pay R25 enrolment fee. Benefits to be enjoyed by members will include:

- Death benefits.
- Assistance in obtaining bonds, rendering advice and obtaining professional and technical aid in

## Sowetans want Wrab out, Mutual Aid Scheme in

- planning, building and improvement of houses.
- Loan benefits.
- Assistance in acquiring legal representation.
- finance for durable goods and

- in financial planning and tax matters.
- Establishing and conducting of buying schemes.

The money collected will be saved with the African Bank. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof will be formally informed.

Mr Majola explained that the scheme had nothing to do with the Soweto Council.

He told the cheering crowd that despite reports that the council had been granted executive powers the board was still very active in Soweto.

He said people should not depend on the council because it made promises they fail to fulfil.

He condemned the participation of the board in the affairs of Soweto saying: "We can't have two bulls in one kraal".

"We are told to fight against terrorists. But how can we fight them when we have nothing to protect. We have no freehold rights."

quired an item of new plant for R60 000. Depreciation is provided at 12½ p.a. A 25% initial allowance is granted for wear and tear being 20% on the reducing rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, the amount to R45 000 and R50 000. The financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 31.12.19.7, assuming

1 method

ty method?

charge will be disclosed in the 19.7, for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

method

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there are no other items causing differences)

ver to 2. be affected by the existence of a division of the gain on disposal of R70 000, all of which was taxable, ical year?

ver to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a which can be set off against the taxable sources of R50 000? Draw up the assuming the deferral method is used.

, assume now that the company has a set repreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

ie statement for the 19.8 financial year

ity method

al method

te remains 42%



SUNDAY POST this week traced eight more homeless families housed in buildings vacated during the 1976 township uprising.

They are living in what was Zakhani Lower Primary School in Orlando East.

Mr. Wellington Tyali, a security guard at a city bank, was the first to move in with his family. He was at work when I visited the building.

His wife, Cynthia, (34), a mother of four, said: "We got here shortly after June 1976."

Her husband, she said, was asked by the local superintendent to stay in the school premises as caretaker.

Her family occupies one of the classrooms. She said the first month of their stay was "nightmarish". Every night — and particularly at weekend — they would be frightened "out of our skins" by the screams of desperate women shouting for help in the night. They would also be shaken by the shattering of smashed windows and breaking doors in empty classrooms, she said.

In the morning, she said, they would find grim evidence of what had happened in the night. They found panties and women's shoes lying in the yard and some of the empty classrooms.

"We would have left this place had it not been for the other families who soon occupied the empty classrooms," said Mrs Tyali.

Mrs Mavis Khambule, a mother of four, shares one of the classrooms with other families. It is partitioned with curtains.

Mr David Maliwa (28), a father of two, said he moved out of his parents' four-roomed house in Mzimhlope soon after he got married. He lodged with different families until last year when he heard of Zakhani school.

Mr Maliwa said he desperately needed

# Families live in bombed-out schoolrooms



Mrs Cynthia Tyali (left) and Mrs Monica Takane. The two women's families share a classroom.

By MANDLA NDLAZI

better accommodation.

Last week SUNDAY POST found seven other families living in what was the Diepkloof Resettlement Board of-

fices that were fire-bombed in 1976.

This brings to 15 the number of homeless families found living in buildings that were damaged during that time. Mrs

Elizabeth Mathebula, who stays in the Diepkloof building said: "We are some of the thousands of homeless families in this rich land of plenty."

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

43

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

44

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

ange sections,  
soya sauce  
to salad;

ely chopped walnuts  
aise or salad

Mix well,  
vinegar,  
ed beans

cooked, then

st London

parsley;  
bel and cube.  
ace of the  
onion and  
little french  
a few sprigs



# padlans

met

Andries van Wyk



## 343 RAPPORT 2/9/79 Soweto se ellende

OP hierdie goeie Sondagmôre wil ek jou trakteer op 'n handjievol feite waarvan die TV jou hierdie week nie vertel het nie en waarvan jy as witman alte dikwels niks wil weet, hoor of sien nie.

Dis oor Soweto, die plek waar premier P. W. Botha aangedoen het om te begin regmaak wat oor soveel jare verbrou is.

Só chaoties is die toestande daar dat niemand eens weet hoeveel swartmense daar woon nie. Die amptelike syfer sê 679 000. Maar dit kan ook ewe goed 1,5 miljoen wees.

Tot 21 mense leef weens die woningnood plek-plek saam in 'n huis. Tien tot vyftien mense onder een dak is nie buitengewoon nie.

Dies wat werk het, begin van vyfuur in die oggend af stad toe stroom en keer weens die onvoldoende bus- en treindienste in nagdonkerte terug.

Volgens een opname leef tot 60 persent van 'n hongerloon. Een uit elke vyf mans is na skatting werkloos.

Daar is geen ander stad in Suid-Afrika waar groter menslike ellende en misdadigheid voorkom nie.

As dit maar net Soweto was. Maar in dieselfde week dat mnr. Botha se helikopter gaan neerstryk het, is nog 'n stukkie onrusbarende statistiek bekend gemaak: as die huidige ekonomiese tendense voortduur, gaan sowat 40 persent van Suid-Afrika se swart- en bruinmense teen die einde van die eeu werkloos wees.

En, beraam dieselfde Wits-geleerde, tot 27 persent van hierdie mense is moontlik reeds werkloos.

● Sit hierdie feite in jou pyp en rook dit, ou maat. En maak maar jou eie sommetjie oor wat kan gebeur as manne soos mnr. Botha nie dinge met 'n ferm hand begin regstel nie.



## Building of huge

## “White” Soweto

## centre starts soon

Sun. Express

343

2/9/79

**CLEARING** of the site for the controversial R21-million shopping centre in a White enclave on the borders of Soweto is to start next month.

The project has been heavily criticised by both the National African Chamber of Commerce and the rival Black supermarket chain, Blackchain (Sunday Express, February 12, 1978).

But the developers, Western Regional Centre, are determined to go ahead with the massive complex, which will be the size of Eastgate.

Backed and developed by Whites, the centre will bring “White” department stores in direct competition with Black businessmen.

Existing traders on the site have already been served notice.

WRC are hoping the centre will be open by Christmas 1980. Already some 300 applications have been received from Black traders

to take space in the centre. Director Aaron Cohen claims the centre will provide work opportunities for Blacks as well as convenience shopping facilities for Soweto residents.

The go-ahead for the scheme was given early last year by Johannesburg City Council’s management committee which rejected and overrode the clause — originally adopted by the town planning committee — that the scheme should only be approved if Black traders did not object.

Meanwhile the R1-million supermarket complex in the heart of Soweto planned by Blackchain is still far from getting off the ground.

At the company’s first AGM last Saturday chairman Mr H S Majola called on Blacks to: “Stand on their feet and be determined to face problems with a smile.”

He urged shareholders to raise a further R550 000 to get the scheme off the ground.

The company has so far only raised R450 000 towards its R1-m target and is now waiting to hear from the West Rand Administration Board about a R1,7-million loan.

The loan has already been approved by one building society — the NBS — but it has to be made through WRAB due to leasehold problems and the fact that the NBS cannot get security on the property.

The fact that the scheme is now virtually dependent upon WRAB is believed to be acutely embarrassing to the Blackchain directors — many investors believe the project should be a purely Black enterprise.

Meanwhile some preliminary work has already started on the Blackchain project even although the financing of the scheme has not yet been sorted out.

NBS regional manager Tim Hart tells the Sunday Express he had not yet had acceptance of his society’s loan offer from WRAB.



# Alex battle continues



By GODWIN MOHLOMI

A SECTION of the 3 900-strong coloured population in Alexandra are still battling hard to retain their residential rights in the area amid threats to have them moved to Eldorado Park and Klipspruit.

With the impending proclamation of Alexandra as a black residential area the Government has stated that the coloured families will be moved.

Already a number of facilities for them have been switched from Alexandra to other areas. The local school has been closed down and children attend school in Fordsburg. And local people are buried in Newclare in the Croesus cemetery.

In spite of these moves the leader of the group who wants to remain in Alexandra, Mr Percy Williams, is putting up a stiff fight.

He is due to hold talks on August 28 with PFP Member of Parliament Mr David Dalling to try and get the matter reviewed by the Government.

Confirming this Mr Dalling said Mr Williams had approached him asking that he receive a deputation led by himself to examine the removal plans of the Government and to see if something could not be done to help.

The attitude of the Alexandra Liaison Committee — soon to be known officially as the Alexandra Town Council — is that they "do not support any move aimed at uprooting old residents of Alexandra and settling them elsewhere without allowing them a choice", says Mr Harry Makubire, member for social welfare and security.

But, he admits, the question of coloured people is handled by the Department of Coloured Affairs which falls under a separate Minister.

For that reason, he said, they cannot be directly involved in official negotiations.

43

## STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size  
cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

## GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

chopped onion  
salt and pepper

44

## SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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## CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:  
1 1/2 cups sugar

1 heaped T flour



# and still going

3  
4/9/79  
Post

**DOBSONVILLE Community Council chairman Steve Kgame is adamant that the rents are going up.**

He is calling a mass meeting of residents on Sunday to explain the "necessity" of the rent hikes.

He said yesterday that he had decided to call the meeting with residents to reconsider the implementation of rent tariffs which came into effect on Saturday.

This follows a notice in Friday's Government Gazette to the effect that rents and service charges in Dobsonville have been increased.

# UP



Steve Kgame

The notice was signed by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr G Morrison.

The gazette states that Dobsonville residents should pay R22,75 site rent from September 1 (from R13,78), R30,15 from November 1 and R37,55 from January 1 next year.

At the council's monthly meeting last week Wednesday a decision was taken to halt the increase of these services and call on the residents to "explain the necessity of the hikes and listen to their views."

Commenting on an application for an interdict that residents were going to insti-

## By KINGDOM LOLWANE

tute against the council, Mr Kgame said: "I can't understand how people can go and spend money on a court action rather than on the employment of experts who should look into the rent issue."

## Gazette

Mr S P Moholisa, treasurer of the Dobsonville Residents' Civic Association, had said that most people in the township had paid their normal rent on Friday.

He said the association had no knowledge of the Gazette announcement, but that

it had received a letter from the office of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof on Friday from the department's administrative section, Mr J Haupt.

The letter said Dr Koornhof was still considering the protest memorandum submitted by 1 500 township residents.

Last week Wednesday during a public meeting called by the Dobsonville Civic Association, residents were told the increased rents should not be paid until they were promulgated in the Gazette.

### STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennet

1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
redishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the pineapple, adding any juice from the tomatoes, in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, iced water until the radishes open up.

### GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beal

boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

chopped onion  
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

### EGG SALAD

May Bennet

hard boiled eggs  
salad dressing

salt and pepper  
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter down. Pour over salad dressing.

### CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, E.

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

1 cup cucumber,  
1 cup cooked green

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Cover with oil and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice



HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

1 T syrup  
2 T brown sugar  
squeeze lemon juice

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1/2 oz butter/margarine  
1/2 pt warm water  
1 d custard powder mixed with  
1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

----o0o----

TOMATO SAUCE

4 tomatoes  
4 sliced onions  
4 t sugar  
8 level t maizena

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

salt and pepper  
4 small carrots - grated  
1/2 pt boiling water  
4 T cold water

1. Wash and cut tomatoes into rough pieces.
2. Put tomatoes, onions, carrots into a saucepan with water and seasoning; boil until soft.
3. Sieve, add maizena, blend and boil again.

----o0o----

BARBECUE SAUCE

2 onions, chopped fine  
2 T vinegar  
2 T worcester sauce  
1 T salt

Peggy Brown, Halset

3/4 cup water  
1/4 t pepper  
1 t chilli powder  
3/4 cup tomato sauce

Mix all ingredients together. Simmer for 45 minutes.

----o0o----

SHERRY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings)

K.W.V. Paarl

Warm sherry (1/4 pt) and add 2 egg yolks and whisk in a bowl a pot of nearly boiling water until thick and frothy. Serve at once, adding sugar to taste.

----o0o----

SAUCE WITH WHITE WINE  
(For White Meats and Sea Foods)

1 cup hot cream  
1/4 cup dry white wine  
3 T butter

K.W.V. Paarl

1 T flour  
salt and pepper  
1 t chopped parsley

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

----o0o----

BRANDY SAUCE  
(For Steamed Puddings)

K.W.V. Paarl

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

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HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE  
(For Ice-Cream)

K.W.V. Paarl

1 1/2 cups sugar  
3 T butter  
4 oz chocolate (melted)

1 cup cream  
1/4 cup medium sherry  
1 t vanilla

Mix sugar, butter, chocolate and cream in a saucepan. Stir until dissolved. Heat and boil for 7 minutes without stirring. Stir in sherry and vanilla. Remove from heat. Set pot over hot water until ready to serve.

----o0o----

HOT HONEY AND VAN DER HUM SAUCE  
(For Ice-Cream)

K.W.V. Paarl

2 T honey  
1/4 cup van der Hum

9 cherries finely chopped  
4 walnuts finely chopped

# Rent hike off

Post 4/9/79

THE proposed rent increases in Vosloorus, Boksburg, have been shelved by the local Community Council for at least three months.

This was announced at the weekend by the chairman of the council, Mr W Mahlangu.

Mr Mahlangu said this resolution was taken at a special meeting held between them and senior officials of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) last week.

"We are still going to meet Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to discuss the rent issue.

"But meantime, we have to try and make some means to meet the financial problems we will be faced with to pay for our services," Mr Mahlangu said.

"The residents should not panic. They will still pay the old rent tariffs. We will try all we can do to stop the rent increases," he added.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size  
cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

chopped onion  
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs  
salad

salt and pepper  
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salad.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced  
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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# Soweto city status pledge is slammed

A JOHANNESBURG city councillor yesterday described the Government's promise of independent city status for Soweto as unrealistic and a myth in the present circumstances.

Mr Sam Moss MPC, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the council, was commenting on the announcement in Soweto last week by the Prime Minister that Soweto would be given independent city status.

"I don't like hopes being created which have no chance of being fulfilled.

If you are realistic, the only way Soweto can be truly independent is if it has enough sources of revenue and cannot be manipulated by the withdrawal of provision of funds," he said.

Soweto needed a central business district and industrial areas to provide more jobs, allow people to work closer to their homes and provide the municipality with rates.

"It will be a long time before the proposed municipality can collect a sizeable revenue in rates from home owners. The people of Soweto are just

not in a financial position to own their own homes at the moment," said Mr Moss.

Initial large scale subsidisation by the government — perhaps R10-million a year — was important until Soweto became financially independent. White municipalities in the metropolitan area should also provide their expertise and, if government aid is not enough, subsidies.

"We must accept that we are all dependent on each other, and that what happens in Soweto is of the utmost importance to us," said Mr Moss.

2 cups green apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin  
orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained  
and broken in large chunks  
dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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(543) (62) 1021 5/1/17

# HOLIDAY CONFUSION

By TSHEPO TEMANA

SOME Soweto students and teachers were confused yesterday whether to go to school or not.

The confusion arose from an announcement over the weekend through radio and newspapers that Soweto schoolchildren were given a holiday on Tuesday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

This announcement was made after Mr Botha, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development and five other Cabinet Ministers visited Soweto on Friday.

During his visit Mr Botha had made Tuesday a holiday for Soweto schoolchildren. But yesterday a number of students and teachers were seen going

respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

to school while most remained at home. Later they all went back home as there was no school.

A Soweto matriculation student, Zwelakhe Skosana (19), told POST: "I am against the holiday. It is not necessary for Mr Botha to give us a holiday and I find no reason for it. I believe it is a way of retarding the progress in our studies."

Selinah Seake (16), a Form Three student in Diepkloof said: "With exams round the corner and our syllabus still behind, due to the Department's lousy system of running schools, I feel this is a waste of our time."

An Agricultural Science master in Moletsane Secondary school, who asked not to be named, complained of not being properly informed by the Department about the holiday. K5U 000

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
  - a) deferral method
  - b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
  - a) deferral method
  - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under

- a) liability method
- b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



119 243 57/1179 Post

# Shebeens' fate decided today

RACE

By Len Kalane

ARE Soweto shebeens going to be legal? This question may be decided today at a meeting between shebeen representatives and the National Liquor Board in Pretoria.

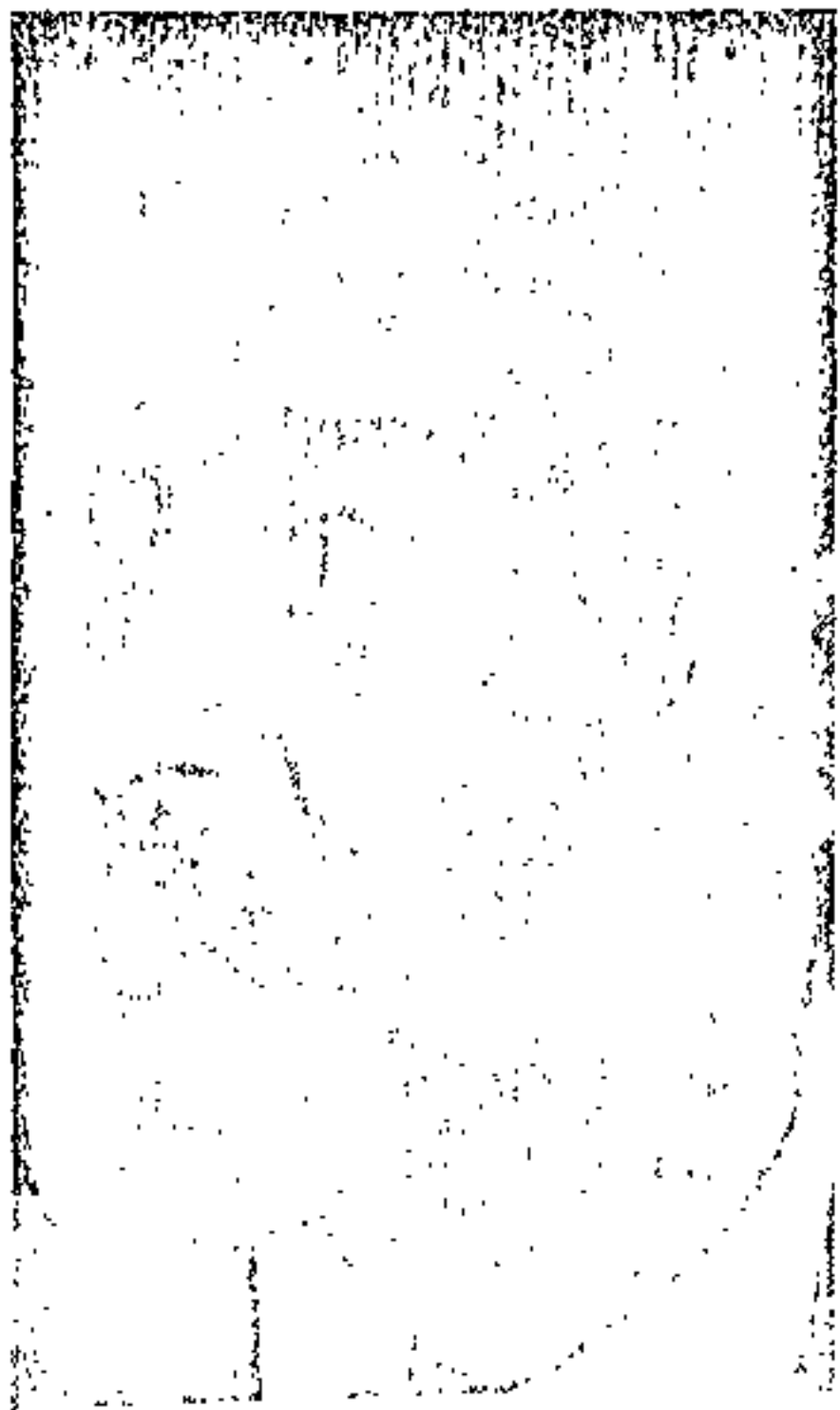
The meeting comes after a long-fought battle by shebeen-owners to get their operations legalised. Senior police officers have said only the Liquor Board can work out a plan to legalise shebeens.

The Liquor Board was originally set to meet the shebeens' committee on September 17 after an earlier date was postponed. The committee was suddenly told yesterday that the Liquor Board had arranged for today's meeting, according to Mr. Lucky Michaels, spokesman for shebeens.

Mr. Michaels said the memorandum analysing the importance of their operations in the townships had also been received by the Liquor Board. It is in the

of the memorandum that a decision to legalise shebeens may or may not be reached.

"It appears we are finally reaching a goal," Mr. Michaels said. "Things are starting to take shape. We are going to discuss the question of licences



Mr. Lucky Michaels, spokesman for shebeens

and loans. It will be in this meeting that the fate of a Soweto shebeen-owner will be decided.

The struggle by shebeens to get their operations legalised has received backing from both Brigadier Carel Coetzer, head of the Soweto CID, and the Soweto Council. Brig. Coetzer said

he would recommend shebeens to the Liquor Board while the Soweto Council promised that they will help at the highest level to get them legalised.

Soweto shebeens had announced recently that they were going to stop youngsters under the age of 18 from drinking or buying at their premises. The planned action was aimed at conforming with the Liquor Act and at gaining legal status.

## IMPROVE

The Liquor Act prohibits anybody under the age of 18 entering or remaining at premises where liquor is sold with the intention of either buying or drinking.

Once shebeens are legal, Mr. Michaels said, we will be able to apply for loans to improve our premises to acceptable standards of drinking places.

"We will have to construct adequate toilet facilities and enough room to accommodate at least 50 customers at a single shebeen unit," Mr. Michaels told POST.

A reportback on today's meeting for shebeen owners will be held at the Pyetha Cinema, Soweto, next Tuesday.

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As since the rate remains 02%



# 'Ten' call indaba for the people

By Thami Mazwai

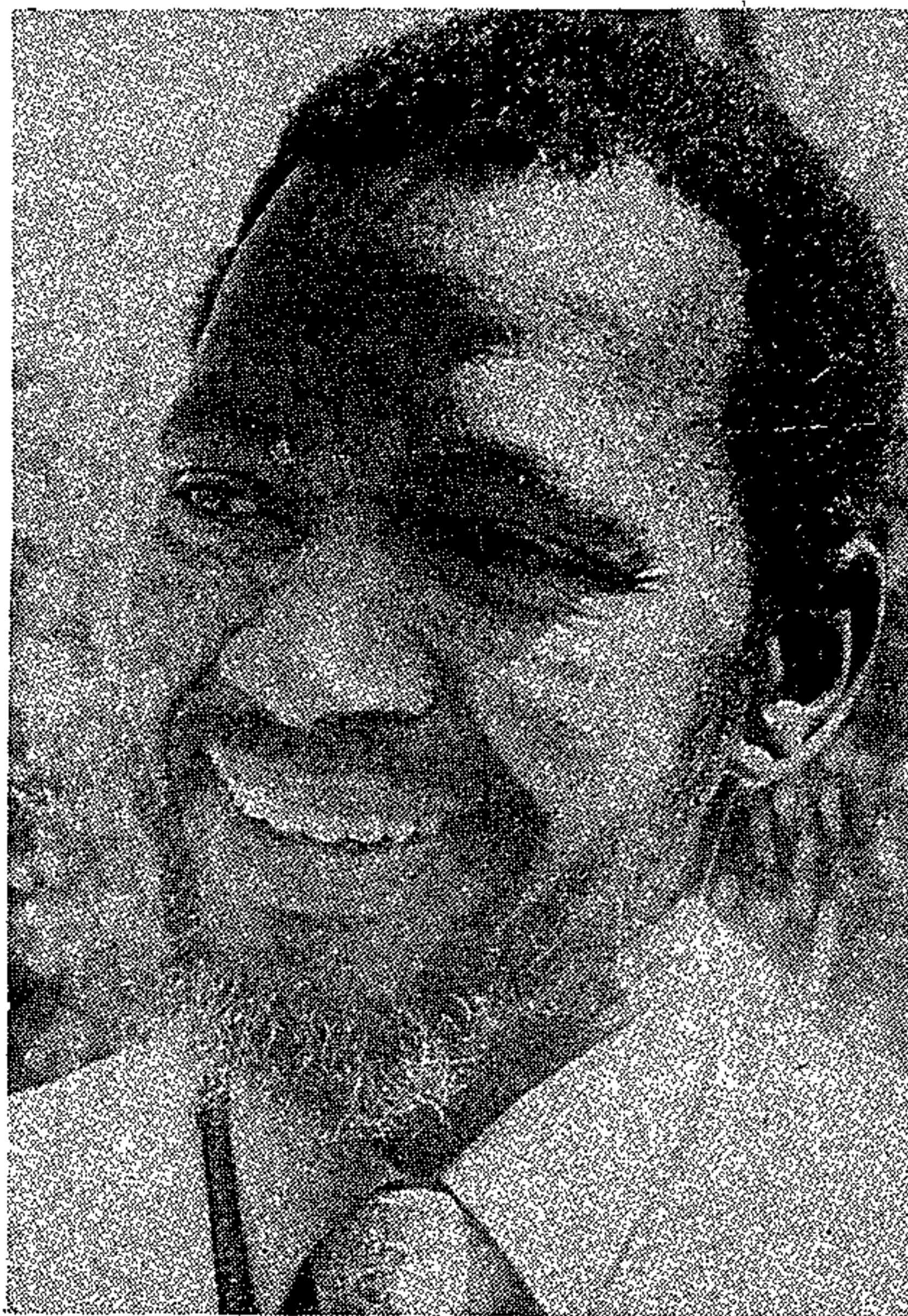
THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday gave details of the Soweto conference to be held September 22-23. It will be held at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West.

The theme of the congress is: "Soweto — an introspection".

According to Dr Motlana, the conference will also serve to provide more information on the structure and membership of the Committee of Ten, after repeated requests from members of the community. This will also lead to the committee's activities expanding.

He said branches of the Committee already existed in Dobsonville, Meadowlands, Mapetla and Diepkloof. "The nucleus of the Committee and its membership will be established," he said.

He said they had been forced to form a real association with branches



Dr Nthato Motlana . . . "talk about our problems".

according to the different areas.

This will also result in members of the committee carrying cards.

Commenting on the conference he said it was

income statement a

5. Further to Note 4, profit before depre

Draw up the income under a) liabilit

b) deferral

Assume the tax rate

Thilagale on Trade Unionism in the 80's, Max Tla-kula on the black man and economy, Fanyana Mazibuko on education in the 80's, Lebamang Sebidi on "Theology and the struggle" and Motlana on the "political quandary".

a calling together of the people of Soweto to talk of their problems, and not have other people talk about them in conferences and books written about them. The papers delivered at the conference would also come out in book form.

"We appeal to all residents and students to attend this conference. It is not aimed at the elite, as most conferences are, but at the Soweto man. He must come and talk of his problems with other Soweto people," Dr Motlana said.

The speakers at the conference are Ms Marcia Thhogoane, an engineering student, a representative of the Congress of South African Students still to be named, Buti

## PRACTICE

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19.8 financial year





Telephone 27-6081

THE people of Soweto, must by now be tired of the various stories going around about the rent hikes planned for the complex.

On the one hand, Soweto Council chairman David Thebehali tells residents rent increases have been suspended. But nobody has been able to tell the people who was going to pay for the services in the complex which necessitated the increased costs.

On the other hand, opposition members of the council still believe rents are going to go up, and have sent a petition to Dr Piet Koornhof protesting the proposed increases.

Various other councils plan to meet the Government over the rent increases, and in the meantime, the increases for Dobsonville were gazetted last Friday.

Unless the Government finds the money to pay for the extra costs in services, the rents issue could blow up.

It is clear that unless Soweto and other black townships have an infrastructure that will generate income, the Soweto Council will be forced to increase rents.

It has been said before. But it is necessary to state once more that Soweto is the creation of the Government in the interests of white satisfaction.

It is the Government which wanted the people moved away from the city. It is the Government which has dumped them in this poorly planned complex. Therefore it is the Government which must pay — and not the people of the complex.

Imagine the goodwill that would have come from an announcement by the Prime Minister on Friday that the Government was going to cut back on defence expenditure and pump that money into black housing instead. But, in that situation, all the Prime Minister could do was write off a R9-million debt. This, when more than five times this amount was spent by the defunct Department of Information on futile propaganda.

When will we get our priorities right?

## DEFERRED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

### DEFERRED TAX ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

an item of new plant for R60 000 depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. 5% initial allowance is granted for wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance method were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, amounting to R45 000 and R50 000 for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6

and a deferred tax account in respect of 19.7, assuming

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the amount will be disclosed in the statement of financial position for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

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there are no other items causing differences)

2. be affected by the existence of a gain on disposal of a division of the company of R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the year?

3. change if the R70 000 is now a loss which can be set off against the taxable profits of R50 000? Draw up the statement showing the deferral method is used.

Assume now that the company has a set-off of R60 000 in 19.8.

Statement for the 19.8 financial year using the method

method

remains 42%



# Katlehong indaba on rents Sunday

343 6/9/79 Post

## QUESTION

## DEFERRE

A.

Alp

THE Katlehong National Residents' Committee will hold a public meeting on Sunday at Phoko Social Centre to discuss the recent rent increase in the township.

Rent in the township was increased on September 1 from R10 to R12,50.

Mr Jacob Khoali, general secretary of the association, said yesterday that a vote of confidence and or no-confidence in councillors will also be discussed.

1.

What

"In a public meeting chaired by Mr M B Kumalo, chairman of the community council in July, he told the residents that the residents' committee caused the rent increase.

2.

Show

by the residents to explain how it could happen that the residents committee could do such a thing because they were not in power, he could not explain," Mr Khoali

said

Mr Kumalo denied yesterday that he said the residents committee was responsible for the increase.

Mr Kumalo said he would not comment further than that. He told POST he was to meet with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation

and Development, on the rent issue yesterday in Pretoria.

Mr Kumalo said the community council would be holding a thanksgiving party for the residents at the D-H Williams Hall starting at 8 am.

Mr Khoali said the shortage of houses would also be discussed.

5% initial allowance is granted for and tear being 20% on the reducing were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, mounted to R45 000 and R50 000 e financial years ended 31.12.19.6

on deferred tax account in respect of 2.19.7, assuming

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ge will be disclosed in the the year ended 31 December 19.7,

hod

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



8/27 7/9/79

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## NOTHING NEW

Douglas Lowane, a member of the Committee, said that what Dr. Hof had said, was new. "I am not sure because he has said it before."

Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the Dobsonville Community Council, said the Government recognised the permanence of blacks in urban areas without saying it.

He said he would not pull out of the PWV Committee because he had a job to do for the black people.

● Reports on Free  
State National Party con-  
gress — Page 6.

**Organisasies**

Die Direkteur het aktie  
Instituut vir Rasse-Ver-  
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Hy is Voorsitter van di-  
die diensafdeling van d-  
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en in die stadsgebiede

Die Direkteur is gekies-  
Vereniging vir Sosiale

"The black man's political rights must be exercised in his own national (black) state," he said.

He made it clear that he believed his refusal to serve on a committee advising the Government on urban blacks had been vindicated.

Some people had regarded such committees as watersheds, "but we continued to doubt their value as long as there was no commitment to move away from their evil policy of separate development," he said.

Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said: "Dr. Koornhof's speech is totally distressing and seems to indicate that after all the high expectations created by the recent talks of meaningful change we are back to square one."

"It would seem that the Government is still totally locked into the ideology of separate development and is incapable of moving out of it," he said.



# Soweto a showpiece, says minister

Mercury Correspondent

7/9/79  
JOHANNESBURG — Soweto had to be improved because it had become an international showpiece, Dr. George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Community Affairs, told the congress yesterday.

Dr. Morrison was explaining why the Government had written off the township's R11 million debt.

A delegate from the floor asked why this gesture had been made to Soweto and not to other community councils. Townships like Sebokeng began to feel neglected, the speaker said.

Dr. Morrison replied: "Soweto has become a showpiece in the world. It is the first place hostile journalists visit when they come to South Africa."

"They go to Soweto, not to Sebokeng."

"They look at all the things that are wrong and we face the trouble."

"It is absolutely essential that the Community Council in Soweto succeeds in its work."

The decision to write off the R11 million debt to Soweto was announced last week when the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, paid his first-ever visit to the township.



1950, gepubliseer in die *Staatskoerant* van 9 Junie 1950, teruggetrek vir sover dit betrekking het op 'n gedeelte, ongeveer 11 990,4 hektaar groot, geleë op die plaas Paardekraal 226 IQ, distrik Roodepoort, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van Consolidated Main Reef Mines and Estate Limited, en soos getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrukke in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, onder RMT No. R12 79 bewaar word.

(19/5/1/843)

of 1950, published in the *Gazette* of 9 June 1950, in so far as it relates to a portion, in extent approximately 11 990,4 hectares, situate on the farm Paardekraal 226 IQ, District of Roodepoort, Mining District of Johannesburg, Province of the Transvaal, registered in the name of Consolidated Main Reef Mines and Estate Limited, and as shown on a sketch plan, copies of which are filed in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the Office of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, under RMT No. R12 79.

(19/5/1/843)

### DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE

No. 1967

7 September 1979

#### GEDEELTELIKE TERUGTREKKING VAN DIE UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen die uithou van grond vir die doel van 'n dorp soos vervat in Goewermentskennisgewing 1276 van

### DEPARTMENT OF MINES

No. 1967

7 September 1979

#### PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF RESERVATION OF LAND FOR PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP

The State President has, under the powers vested in him, withdrawn the reservation of land for purposes of a township contained in Government Notice 1276



By IKE MOTSAPI  
THE development of the giant supermarket at the "white owned" complex at Klipspruit, Soweto, which is to be declared black, will go on as planned according to the senior developer, Mr Aaron Cohen.

The transfer of land ownership was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the office of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Cohen yesterday told POST the development of the supermarket would not be halted as a result of the transfer of land ownership. He said he was going on with the development.

What he needed was permission from the new owners of the land.

The transfer of land was revealed at a meeting between Dr Koornhof and members of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) on Wednesday.

The Liaison Officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development at Pretoria, Mr van Schalkwyk confirmed the transfer of the land ownership.

#### BEAMING

Mr M M Maubane, an executive of Nafcoc, confirmed this and said the area "has been declared black and was now part and parcel of Soweto."

When this news reached the area yesterday, Sowetans were beaming with joy.

The chairman of the Soweto Traders Association (STA), Mr Veli Kraai welcomed the move and said: "This is good news. We have been fight-

It's official:  
giant  
market  
project  
will be  
black  
after all

ing for years to get that supposedly white complex."

An official of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Manas Buthelezi also welcomed the move. He however said it was said that blacks were not allowed to trade where they could.

Blacks had to wait for a proclamation along the lines of ethnic grouping before they were allowed to trade.

A social worker, Ms Kate Menyatsi said she was happy about the proposed move. Blacks not only in Soweto, but throughout the country should be given a chance to prove their worth.

"We have suffered a lot and it is good that the Government now realises that we are people like any other race," she said.

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#### QUESTIONS

#### DEFERRED TAX

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5. Further to Note 4, assume

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



# Opposition to meet Dr K on rents

MEMBERS of the opposition in the Soweto Council will meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof in Pretoria today to discuss the impending rent increases in Soweto.

The delegation, which consists of the Sofasonke Party under the leadership of Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, and the Soweto Federal Party led by Mr Frans Kodi, will be accompanied by four residents who were chosen at a meeting held at Eyethu Cinema three weeks ago.

The meeting today with the Minister follows an urgent letter of appointment which was posted to Dr Koornhof's office on August 15.

By Mafanedza  
Matse

This was after residents signed a petition at a meeting earlier that week requesting the Minister to suspend the increases. The petition was signed by more than 5 000 residents.

Mr Tshabalala yesterday told POST that Dr Koornhof agreed to meet the delegation today. The delegation will consist of

eight councillors and four residents.

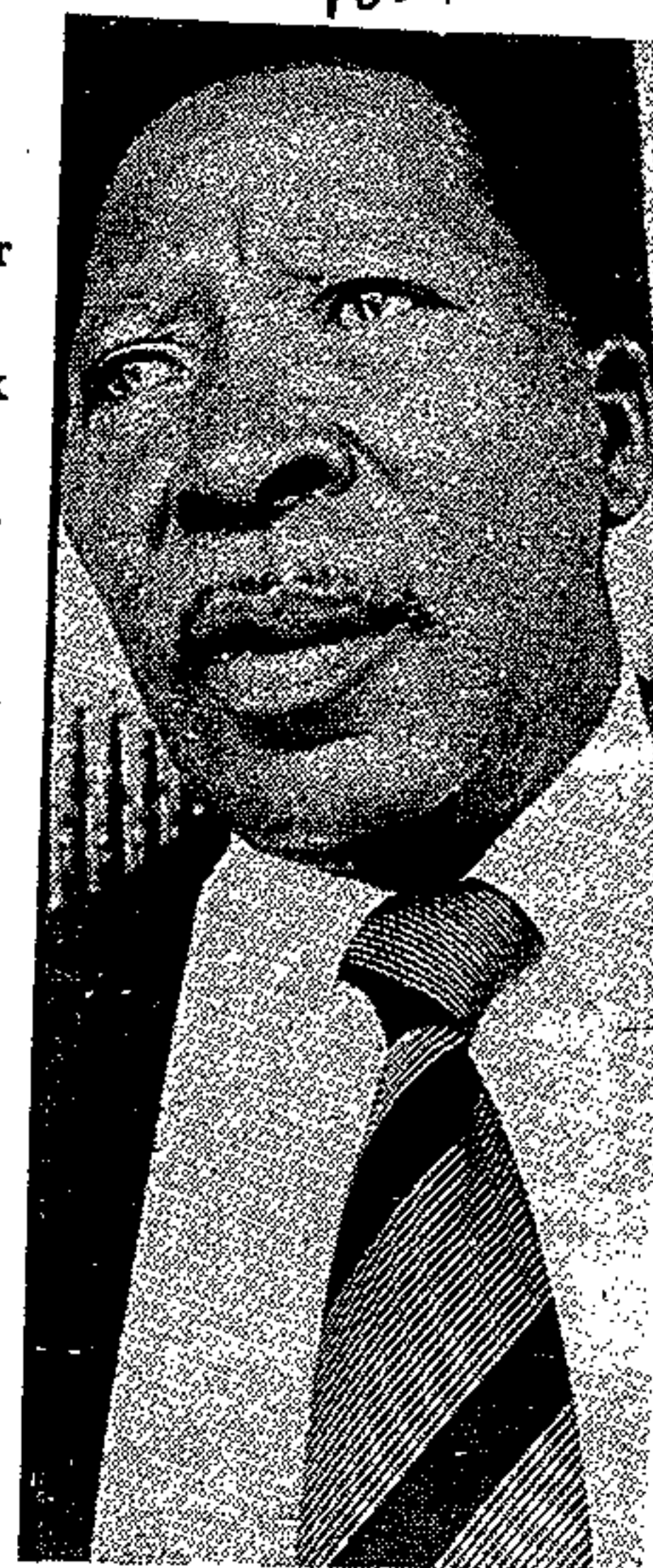
He said they will ask the Minister to:

- Suspend the rent increases.
- Allow blacks to own land so that they can build their own industries in their township.

He would tell Dr Koornhof that if he allowed blacks to own land, they would be able to finance Soweto services from the income of industries.

A report back meeting for residents will be held at the Eyethu Cinema on Sunday. The meeting will start at 9 am.

The chairman of the Dobsonville Council has meanwhile called a residents meeting for Sunday at the Doosonville Hall to explain the increases.



Mr Ephraim Tshabalala ... set to meet Dr Koornhof today.

of an extension of the disposal of a division of company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



estate of W & M's former office manager, Cecil Chweidan. The W & M estate will probably receive about R1,23m of this amount. Garth Foot, insolvency manager of Security Executor & Trust, who acts for the Chweidan trustees, reckons this payment will not be made for at least a couple of months.

Another outstanding matter is the payout from the JSE for misappropriation of scrip. This should come to about R300 000. There could also be a claim against the Stock Exchange Guarantee Fund, once the estate is finally wound up, by creditors claiming losses on share dealing transactions. These claims will be dealt with separately.

## TOWNSHIPS

### Rents tension

Confusion over house and site rents in the greater Soweto area continues to throw up dust. At issue is the vexed problem of whether the residents can, in fact, afford higher rentals.

This year, for the first time, Pretoria approved the budgets of the three community councils supposed to administer the area — Soweto, Dobsonville, and Diepmeadow (FM August 10). To maintain essential services such as sewerage and water, increases were to be staggered over a year by over 100% (FM August 17) in some cases.

A spate of residents' protests ensued, and Soweto council's chairman David Thebehali announced that hikes had been

suspended.

So far, tariffs have only been gazetted for Dobsonville, where determinations published last Friday by deputy minister of Co-operation and Development George Morrison set site rents at R28.20/month by January 1 1980 (R11 at present). The initial increase was to have come into force on September 1.

However, in a fresh *volte face*, Dobsonville chairman Steve Kgame has announced a meeting for next Sunday at which residents must say "which services must be cut and which retained."

Tariffs for Soweto and Diepmeadow remain ungazetted. Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, tells the FM that "Kgame has been adamant on rent increases from the beginning." His feeling is that when Thebehali "backtracked" on increases "government took notice."

According to a senior PFP city councillor, this could have been because Pretoria is sensitive over Thebehali's position in Soweto, which it is seeking to "build up." Certainly, Thebehali has been getting an enormous amount of official support, as amply recorded in TV broadcasts of P W Botha's visit to Soweto (which the newspaper *Post*, in contrast with the Afrikaans press, labelled a "damp squib").

If so, his situation is precisely that of his fellow chairmen: supposedly representative of the townships, but unable to reconcile this with unpopular moves to stem the flood of neglect and social decay they are heir to.

Motlana feels that "the best way is for

them all to resign and let government do its own dirty work."

● The Committee of Ten will hold a conference in Soweto on September 22-23 on the theme of "Soweto — An Introspection." The aim is to give residents information on the committee's aims and projects, and further spread its representation amongst anti-community council groups.

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# Piet puts paid to Whites in Soweto centre

THE Department of Co-operation and Development and the West Rand Administration Board have put an abrupt halt to the development of a R21-million White-owned shopping centre in a White enclave in Soweto.

Last week the Sunday Express revealed that the developers were preparing to demolish buildings in the area and build a shopping centre the size of Eastgate — and received scores of enquiries from retailers wanting to take space in the centre.

Traders in the area had been given notice and developer Aaron Cohen was preparing to send in the bulldozers.

However, after a meeting this week with the National African Chamber of Commerce, Minister Piet Koornhof put paid to the plans of the developers.

Koornhof told Nafcoc that the area was scheduled to become part and parcel of Soweto.

Chief director of WRAB, Adriaan Stander, confirmed this to the Sunday Express and said that WRAB had already been instructed to incorporate the area into Soweto.

By TERRY MEYER

Developer Cohen, however, says he has still not been officially advised of the Government's decision to halt the project and is still planning to go ahead.

He pointed out to the Sunday Express that he had already arranged finance for the multi-million rand scheme.

Plans for the shopping centre, he told the Sunday Express, were still with the Johannesburg City Council but he had expected few problems in getting the final go ahead from them for the project.

Meanwhile, the future of the large supermarket complex planned for Jabulani by all-Black developer Blackchain is now in the hands of the Diepkloof Community Council.

Stander says that the matter was handed over to the DCC a fortnight ago but won't comment on the future of the complex.

The Natal Building Society, which offered a R1.7-million loan, via WRAB, for the building of the centre have still not been told by WRAB or the DCC whether the loan has been accepted.

But, with R450 000 already raised from Black shareholders, Blackchain has been able to authorise Roberts Construction to start building.

The issue of the loan could have been referred to DCC because of the reluctance of Blackchain shareholders to deal directly with WRAB.

The all-black shareholders were most likely unwilling to deal with WRAB.



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# Getting beneath the Soweto sore

BOOKS by Ray Woodley

SAY GUY, this is your personal tsotsi calling. It's Saturday so I'm going pickpocketing and in the evening I'll get in some mugging. If I kill a man it's unfortunate.

I like drinking beer, not spirits. Carling Black Label. Those Black Label guys are cowboys, the Wild West, you know. They're good with guns and things.

Pulling a knife is like the draw of a cowboy. You draw and open up with your teeth and stab. Then close it back so quick nobody knows who stabbed. If you did stab, or just used your fist.

I've got a pal who's a dropout. He likes seeing films in Soweto and spends his money there, not outside. Those Indians, you know, who own the shops outside Soweto, crook us and ill-treat my people.

Our mothers work for them very hard for only R1.50 a day as domestic servants. Our small boys who should be in school work for them too.

Then there's the Afrikaner. He fears us. He wants to hang on to his place, to keep it for himself, so he has to be hard and harsh on us to keep us

back, keep us out.

I hate learning Afrikaans because it's the language of the people who are dominating our country. We try to be friends with them, but they don't want this. They don't want to share their culture with us. We want to be brothers — not their brothers-in-law.

At home I speak Sepedi, but with my mates I speak English. We like English because it's an international language.

Let me shed my tsotsi label — my cowboy label if you like — and tell you I've been using random quotes from "Soweto Speaks" by Jill Johnson and Peter Magubane (Ad Donker).

In 1977 Magubane won the premier award for journalism in South Africa, the Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery Award, in recognition of his brilliant photographic coverage of the Soweto riots.

Soweto and Peter are synonymous. He is like a sticking plaster that you rip off to see the festering sore. Last week Mr P W Botha,

our Prime Minister, visited Soweto, a ghetto of two million Blacks (only one million are recorded on the Government census) and it's a cent to a Krugerrand that nobody let him peer under the grubby plaster.

Ms Johnson, who has written the text of "Soweto", mostly allows the characters to speak for themselves.

Soweto is saved by a superabundance of humour — some exquisitely mirrored by Magubane (whose pictures do not need captions) and at times by Ms Johnson's faithful reporting.

Here's an example: A doctor at Baragwanath decided to check the bed let-ters of all patients in the convalescent wards. There was a name of which he had no recollection.

"Sister, who is this Jackson Mahlangu?" he asked.

The sister said she came on shift at 7am and he was not there then but that he had a bed and his clothes were always there.

So the night sister was instructed to tell the doctor when she saw Jackson. She came on duty and reported the patient was in bed and in his hospital pyjamas.

"Where were you today, Jackson?"

"At work, doctor."

"What?"

"Yes, doctor. When my leg was better I thought I must get a job, so I went to work every day and come back every night time."

The flabbergasted doctor asked: "How long has this been going on?"

"Three years," came the cheerful reply.

So you give a belly laugh you can hear all the way to Diepkloof only to have your eyes pouring tears from the horrifying photograph on page 102.

It shows a "staffrider" — name for someone stealing a free trip on the roof of an suburban train. A leg dangles uselessly and awkwardly from the roof. The overhead electric wires are alive but the freerider is very dead. Done to a crisp.

Magubane and Johnson have captured it from Chief Gatscha Buthelezi to Bishop Tutu to the shebeens and the sangomas.



● A chubby Soweto child cries at its Christening — one of the many facets of Soweto captured by Peter Magubane in "Soweto Speaks".

9/9/79

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DO YOU want freedom?  
Well don't just dream about  
it — earn it!

That was the mes-  
sage to 250 people in  
Ga-Rankuwa from Na-  
tional African Federa-  
ted Chambers of Com-  
merce chairman Sam  
Motsuenyane at the  
weekend.

Being black was a  
curse, it was a blessing —  
that's why so many peo-  
ple spent their time on  
the beach trying to change  
the colour of their skins,  
he told the Black chain  
and African Bank-organi-  
sed meeting.  
And because of their

Post 10/9/79

## 343 Victory is

# Certain—Nafcoc boss

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

numbers, black people  
were bound to win polit-  
ically and economically  
in South Africa, he said.

But it would not be an  
easy victory, so if black  
people wanted to win,  
they would have to unite  
—and buy black.

"This is our country  
and we weren't created to  
play second fiddle. Politi-

cally and economically  
whites are going to lose.

Because of our numbers  
black projects like the  
African Bank and Black-  
chain are bound to end  
up as biggest businesses  
in the country."

Soweto generated buy-  
ing power of R180-million  
— but R130-million was  
spent at white businesses.

Blackchain managing di-  
rector H Majola told the  
meeting: "This is the time  
when blacks should show  
solidarity. The day we  
reap the fruits of our la-  
bour, you will be asked  
where you were when the

supermarket started?"

Mr Majola said the aim  
of the supermarket was  
to bring home the 80%  
of black buying power  
now being spent in white  
towns.

Money had started pour-  
ing in when the black  
supermarket chain started  
having difficulties, he  
said.



HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

1 T syrup  
2 T brown sugar  
squeeze lemon juice

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1/2 oz butter/margarine  
1/2 pt warm water  
1 d custard powder mixed with  
1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

---o0o---

TOMATO SAUCE

4 tomatoes  
4 sliced onions  
4 t sugar  
8 level t maizena

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

salt and pepper  
4 small carrots - grated  
1/2 pt boiling water  
4 T cold water

1. Wash and cut tomatoes into rough pieces.
2. Put tomatoes, onions, carrots into a saucepan with water and seasoning; boil until soft.
3. Sieve, add maizena, blend and boil again.

---o0o---

BARBECUE SAUCE

2 onions, chopped fine  
2 T vinegar  
2 T worcester sauce  
1 T salt

peg

3/4 cup  
1/4 t pe  
1 t chil  
3/4 cup

Mix all ingredients together. Simmer for

---o0o---

SHERRY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings)

Warm sherry (1/4 pt) and add 2 egg yolks a pot of nearly boiling water until thick once, adding sugar to taste.

K.U.

---o0o---

SAUCE WITH WHITE WINE

(For White Meats and Sea Foods)

1 cup hot cream  
1/4 cup dry white wine  
3 T butter

K.U.

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

---o0o---

BRANDY SAUCE  
(For Steamed Puddings)

K.W.V. Paarl

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

---o0o---

HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE  
(For Ice-Cream)

1 1/2 cups sugar  
3 T butter  
4 oz chocolate (melted)

K

1 cup d  
1/4 cup  
1 t van

Mix sugar, butter, chocolate and cream dissolved. Heat and boil for 7 minutes in sherry and vanilla. Remove from heat until ready to serve.

---o0o---

HOT HONEY AND VAN DER HUN SAUCE  
(For Ice-Cream)

K.U.

# Dobsonville rents now suspended

RENT increases in Dobsonville have been suspended until the local Community Council meet with members of the Dobsonville Residents Association during the week.

This was decided at a residents meeting held outside the Dobsonville Hall yesterday. The meeting was attended by more than 500 residents.

"The two bodies will try to find a solution to finance services in Dobsonville.

Meanwhile, Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, was reported as having told the Free State congress of the National Party that a proclamation announcing the Dobsonville increases was appearing in the Government Gazette immediately.

Service charges in Dobsonville are going up by at least 100 percent and those of Soweto and Diepsmeadow are likely to be increased within the next few months.

After the meeting which was held yesterday, Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the Dobsonville Community Council, said: "The council met during the week and decided that rents won't be increased

until such time as the residents through their own representatives which they elected today have come to a finality about what should be done in as far as providing the services concerned.

"We are going to feed members of the Dobsonville Residents Association with figures," said Mr Kgame.

## WIDOWS

Mr Leleki Lucas Mogajane, general organiser of the Dobsonville Residents Committee, said people were not against paying increased rentals. But people were against paying increases of more than 200 percent.

He said by implementing high rentals the Government was indirectly chasing people out of the urban areas to go to the homelands. There is a high rate of unemployment and many widows and pensioners just cannot afford to pay the rentals.

Mr Mogajane said his committee will first meet the residents for decisions before meeting the Community Council. The meeting of the residents will be held during the week.

3 Post  
343/0/9/79



## SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

# Inkatha may <sup>post</sup> fight <sup>9/79</sup> Soweto council election

By THAMI MAZWAI

CHIEF GATSHA Buthelezi's Inkatha movement may contest the Soweto Council elections next year.

There is increasing pressure from sections of Inkatha's membership to fight the elections as a way of opposing Dr Nthato Motlana and his Committee of Ten, because of the Soweto leader's opposition to Chief Buthelezi.

Senior Inkatha member, Mr Peter Davidson, said this week there was talk of taking part in the elections but nothing final had been decided.

In the first community council election in 1977 — in which only six percent of Soweto's voters went to the polls — Inkatha members stayed away on instructions from Chief Buthelezi, who said participation would be an act of betrayal to the Committee of Ten, many of whom were in detention.

Individual members of Inkatha took part in the 1977 election, but stood as independents.

This infuriated a Soweto-based section of the movement, and the late Dr Sipho Nyembezi, then Transvaal chairman, was ousted.

But with Dr Motlana and Chief Buthelezi at daggers drawn, Inkatha seems set to attack Dr Motlana at all levels — and this could mean official participation.

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

2 chopped green beans  
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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## APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in  
bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin  
orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained  
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad  
dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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## STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

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Groups within Inkatha hope participation would mean higher percentage polls — showing a rejection by the people of Dr Motlana.

The present Inkatha block in the council is split between chairman, David Thebehali and his opponents, Mr E Manyosi and Mr E Tshabalala.

Inkatha would have to back one of these groups if it fought election.



Chief Buthelezi . . .  
thinking about it?

boiled potatoes  
cooked  
may  
Cub  
with  
sal  
EGG  
hard  
salad  
dressing

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salad dressing.

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## CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced  
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

1 T syrup  
2 T brown sugar  
squeeze lemon juice

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1/2 oz butter/margarine  
1/2 pt warm water  
1 d custard powder mixed with  
1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

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TOMATO SAUCE

4 tomatoes  
4 sliced onions  
4 t sugar  
8 level t maizena

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

salt and pepper  
4 small carrots - grated  
1/2 pt boiling water  
4 T cold water

1. Wash and cut tomatoes into rough pieces.
2. Put tomatoes, onions, carrots into a saucepan with water and seasoning; boil until soft.
3. Sieve, add maizena, blend and boil again.

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HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE  
(For Ice-Cream)

1 1/2 cups sugar  
3 T butter  
4 oz chocolate (melted)

K.W.V. Paarl

Mix sugar, butter, chocolate and cream in a saucepan. Stir until dissolved. Heat and boil for 7 minutes without stirring. Stir in sherry and vanilla. Remove from heat. Set pot over hot water until ready to serve.

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HOT HONEY AND VAN DER HUM SAUCE  
(For Ice-Cream)

2 T honey

K.W.V. Paarl

ABOUT 700 residents yesterday called for the resignation of all Soweto councillors especially the chairman, Mr David Thebehali because he was promoting the system of apartheid by collaborating with the Government.

The call was made at a report-back meeting called by members of the opposition in the council who met Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development and his deputy Dr George de V Morrison last Friday about the impending rent increases in Soweto.

The meeting resolved that Mr Thebehali and his council resign because:

(1) They do not represent the interests of the people.

(2) Mr Thebehali promotes the system of apartheid because he was collaborating with the Government.

(3) When the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visited Soweto, he did not tell him about residents' grievances.

Mr Frans Kodi, leader of the opposition said when they met the two ministers, they told him that Mr Thebehali was "abusing powers" given to the council.

The ministers said they did not want to involve themselves in the affairs of the Soweto Council since they gave it powers to govern itself.

He urged the residents not to pay any increases if implemented.

Mr Kodi also said Mr Thebehali had invited the Ministers to tell

# 'Quit now, chairman David'



Mr David Thebehali

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Warm sherry (1/4 pt) and add 2 egg yolks and whisk in a basin over a pot of nearly boiling water until thick and frothy. Serve at once, adding sugar to taste.

munists in Soweto, as the Committee of Ten and the Press which were against him.

K.W.V. Paarl

WHITE WINE  
(Meats and Sea Foods)

1 T flour  
salt and pepper  
1 t chopped parsley

cream  
ry white wine

in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper and chopped parsley.

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# Bara's new brother: a R40-m hospital

98/343

STAR

10/9/79

By Derrick Thema

A huge new hospital — comparable to Baragwanath — will be built at a cost of R40-million near new Canada in Soweto.

A spokesman for the Department of Works in Pretoria, which is undertaking the project, says building will be started early in 1985.

The hospital will accommodate 1 000 patients, with provision being made to take on close to 2 000 patients.

The hospital will also have a nursing college to train staff.

The hospital will be between Noordgesig and New Canada station on a 66 ha plot.

"The Government has allocated an estimated R40-million, but this might be higher because of the ever escalating costs of building material," the spokesman says.

Surveyors are already busy with planning, although the date for tenders is set for early 1985.

"The hospital will cater for Soweto and will be built according to South African norms," he says.

The contract period for the building of the hospital will be four years.

Dr H A Grove, director of hospital services, told The Star his department had sent plans for accommodation to the Department of Works.

The new hospital is expected to relieve congestion at Baragwanath Hospital.

A plan to rebuild part of Baragwanath is being organised so it can cope with the congestion until the new hospital is built.



## BUSINESS

# A new dawn...but first let there be light

By Pieter de Vos

Just how excited should everybody get about the planned electrification of Soweto — the country's largest black township?

Electricity lines to thousands of homes should open up a dramatic new market in a host of electrical appliances — notably television. But outside of the obvious TV set, there could also be a great potential for electrical stoves, hi-fi equipment, radios — anything that needs a plug on the end of it.

### EXCITEMENT

The recent announcement that the SABC Plans to introduce its second channel for blacks in 1982 has put some excitement into the quoted companies with strong black links.

But there is considerable doubt in the minds of those who stand to benefit about whether Soweto will actually come alive in 1982, or whether switch-on will be some years later.

Nonetheless there is undoubted potential among the black market once electricity is fact.

Mr Benny Slome, chairman of Tedalex, estimates there could be up to 800 000 black households which will fall in the TV reception area. Another



Mr Benny Slome (left) and Mr Eric Ellerine.

100 000 domestic servants in white residential areas could be first-time owners of television sets.

The demand is undoubtedly there — but actual electrification is a must before anybody can get too carried away, he says.

"Electricity and television is like love and marriage — you can't have one without the other," says Benny.

### DRAMATIC

It is impossible to quantify what a rush of black television sales will actually do for Tedalex profits, but Mr Slome is confident there should be a "dra-

matic increase" when the black rush for TV sets starts. Mr Slome estimates black demand could reach 300 000 sets within the first year.

As reported in The Star last week, Tedalex had a good year to last June. Profits on an annual basis were up, the dividend was raised, and the outlook is good. Though television is no longer the main prop to Tedalex's profits, an additional market via black TV sets would obviously help the overall profit picture considerably.

Mr Eric Ellerine of the furniture chain that bears his name is also optimistic

about the black TV market.

A number of retailers expect the planned black TV service and the resultant demand to fill the gap left by the tapering white market. Though there is still an annual demand for television sets, the initial rush which was witnessed when the service was introduced to South Africa has fallen off considerably. A number of retailers who went heavily into the TV market some years ago have already fallen away.

### TURNOVER

OK's managing director, Mr Meyer Kahn, tells me a monthly turnover in TV sets of close on R1.5m has been maintained by his chain over the past 18 months. The black demand should make up the shortfall as white demand eases.

Though the introduction of a black TV service per set does have potential there are other spin-offs from the electrification plans which put a number of other quoted companies in the spotlight. Russells, World, Barlows, to name a few.

With TV comes furniture, tables, TV accessories... et al.

It could be an exciting new dawn — but first let there be light.

LEWIS KIRK

et die  
slag oor  
iode  
verslag  
en Jaar.

UM

Abe  
r Abe  
be Bailey  
erk deur  
en sonder  
1973 (Wet

STAR  
11/9/79



# Baboons Inst

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## Motlana to lay charges

POST Reporters

THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, is to lay charges against Mr Arrie Paulus, leader of the all-white Mine-workers Union.

The charge relates to statements by Mr Paulus that "blacks are like baboons" published in POST yesterday.

Dr Motlana said he would go to Protea police headquarters this morning and lay the charge with the Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier J J Hamman.

The step by Dr Motlana comes in the wake of widespread anger by members of the community at the remarks made by Mr Paulus to the New York Times in an interview.



Mr Arrie Paulus.



Dr Nthato Motlana.



# against Arrie Paulus

11/9/79  
Post

torn in  
cups) 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad  
s) mandarin 2 t soya sauce  
ined 1 t lemon juice  
ne, drained  
chunks  
combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,  
gether. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce  
all. To serve, add dressing to salad;  
6 servings.

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Paulus repeated his remarks when he spoke to Joe Tholoe, Chief Reporter of POST, last week.

The charge by Dr Motlana against Mr Paulus will be under the second General Laws Amendment Act 94 of 1974. According to the Act it is an offence to encourage, cause or foment feelings of racial hostility among the different population groups in the country. If found guilty a person can be sentenced up to two years imprisonment or a R2 000 fine.

Meanwhile dozens of readers telephoned yesterday demanding to know where Mr Paulus could be found.

Readers also said such remarks were not something new. Recently Brigadier Carel Coetzee, Soweto CID Chief, described blacks as being violent. "Nothing was done about this when he should have been charged," one reader said.

Most have also called for the immediate charging of Mr Paulus for his remarks. Some also said Brig Coetzee should also be charged.

flour with a little w  
and then add the sug  
he time, then add the  
oil again. Bottle.  
1 heaped T f  
1/2 bottle v  
1 d salt, 1  
2 cups wate  
with salt and onion  
think he should be charg  
ed for his outburst."

Mr Donald Vilakazi said blacks are always insulted in the Press by whites. "Paulus must be charged with crimen injuria. Why should he compare people with baboons? Why does he not take baboons to work in the mines?" he asked.

A credit controller in the city said the insults levelled at blacks by whites were like a spear in her heart. She said it was not the first time that blacks had been insulted.

First it was said blacks were violent by nature, and more violent when drunk. "Mr Paulus must be charged in terms of the 'white law' governing the country", she said.

## Teacher

Dr D C Quphe, a high school teacher said: "Mr Paulus has challenged the dignity of black people. If he says blacks are like baboons he is a white baboon himself. He gets frustrated people to work in the mines for low pay to enrich the country. I

1 medium size lettuce

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

London



## Can't charge Arrie in Soweto

# Motlana told

## to submit

## a statement

DR NTHATO MOTLANA, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten was yesterday advised to make a statement and submit it to Brigadier J J Gerber, deputy head of the Soweto police when he went to lay charges against Mr Arrie Paulus.

The statement will then be sent to the District Commandant of the area where Mr Paulus remarked that blacks were like hepc-cons.

Dr Motlana was told that he could not lay charges against Mr Paulus in Soweto because the remarks were not made in the area.

## BRIGADIER GERBER

After meeting Brigadier Gerber and Major J Visser, head of the Security Police, Dr Motlana told POST that he shall have submitted the statement to Brigadier Gerber yesterday afternoon.

Brigadier Gerber confirmed that he had advised Dr Motlana to make

a statement. He said he would then submit it to the district commandant of the area where Mr Paulus made the remark.

The statement will then be forwarded to the Attorney-General for a decision on whether to prosecute or not.

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Dr Motlana said Brigadier Gerber told him that prosecution in terms of this Act can be instituted against Mr Paulus.

Mr Paulus, leader of the all-white Mine-Workers Union, caused a storm among blacks when he said they were like baboons. This was when he was being interviewed by the New York Times.

He repeated this remark when POST asked for his comment about the New York Times interview.

Dr Motlana locks his car before going to see Brigadier Gerber at Protea police station.



STORM

fourth city, a per-



## Thought for today

When they put up a white housing scheme, they start off by laying out sewerage, streets, electric wirings, schools and make provision for clinics and recreational facilities. But when they plan a housing scheme for you, they put up the houses before all the other amenities. This is only their way of showing the difference between you and the whites. This does not mean you are inferior. Accept it as racism in practice. But continue to walk tall and be proud. You have dignity. That they cannot take away from you. It comes from God. So be proud.

# Why let Arrie get away with it?

FOR the third day after this newspaper revealed that the president of the Mineworkers' Union, Mr Arrie Paulus, says blacks are like baboons, there has been no reaction at all from the South African Government.

For some time now, we have had it from impeccable Government sources that the government is not going to stand by while certain individuals cause polarization between the races in this country.

Our memories around here are still vivid with the banning of The World and Weekend World. The reason for the draconian and totally unjustified action was, according to Government leaders, that the two publications were causing precisely that problem.

What we said at that time was precisely what the present Prime Minister was saying to the white electorate — adapt or die.

I cannot give you the precise quotation now without bringing upon myself and this newspaper the full venom of the Government



in quoting a banned publication.

But, believe me it was precisely what the Prime Minister is now saying.

Now Paulus has gone too far. He has insulted black people in this country in the way they have never been insulted before. There is still no reaction from the Government. Why?

Is it that whites have a licence to strain race relations with impunity? Is it the fact that we as blacks have no citizenship rights in this country and must therefore swallow insults from our masters without as much as a hiss?

I can say here and now that if the sentiments expressed by old Paulus were expressed by a black man, he would have had cordial discussions on the tenth floor of a building that will for the moment remain unnamed.

Mr Paulus has been at his game for some time now. His views and actions in the Mine Workers Union have not charmed anybody of my colour.

The question that pops up in many of our people's minds is: Is the Government scared of this man? Are the rightwingers in the support of the Government such holy cows? How long do they think that we will tolerate our personality and human dignity being assaulted in this manner by the likes of Paulus?

Not for very long. They'd better believe that. There comes a time in the history of any people when they have to say: So far and no further.

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12/9/79



# Soweto 343 short of 350 teachers

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onder-  
linge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te  
lei, in die verhoudinge tussen rasse- en

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## EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

an onder die toesig van 'n  
1978 bestaan het uit die  
sipaal van die Universi-  
tyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal,  
W.H.B. Dean, professor  
J. Welsh.

ernaad waarvan die  
Kaapstad, ex officio  
as officio

About 350 additional  
teachers are required for  
Soweto schools if parents  
want their children to  
have a proper education,  
the regional director for  
Education and Training in  
Johannesburg, Mr. Jaap  
Strydom, said today.

Mr. Strydom said that  
because of the estimated  
350 teacher shortage all  
pupils were not receiving  
proper education and  
therefore not enough  
pupils were being turned  
out to qualify as teachers.

"This vicious circle  
must be broken if the tea-  
cher shortage is to be  
solved," Mr. Strydom said.

"One possible way of  
doing this is to make use  
of fully qualified teachers  
doing their military ser-  
vice — but the decision is  
entirely up to the people  
of Soweto," he said.

## Helicopters will help the injured

Pretoria Bureau  
The Transvaal Provincial  
Administration executive  
committee has approved a  
helicopter ambulance  
emergency service for its  
hospitals in a bid to save  
more lives.

The service will be con-  
trolled by the Johannes-  
burg Hospital. The super-  
intendent will decide  
whether trips are justi-  
fied.

Merve

verpligings  
entrum vir  
staaf en  
alle

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen  
Dienknaal Bureau van die Oereformeerde Kerken van  
Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die  
konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer  
personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te  
finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning  
deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort  
nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik  
gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder  
almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang-  
stel.

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W.C. M.A. (Jourenalistiek), Th.D.  
(Kalifornië), die Administratiewe Assistent, mev. H.  
Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mej. Norma Cornelli en Ruth Ruth-  
ford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith  
Cornelli, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse  
navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-



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# Cabinet may act to help ailing economy

PRETORIA — The Cabinet is believed to have discussed urgent moves to stimulate the country's ailing economy at its weekly meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

Available to it was the report and recommendations of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council which, it is understood, regards a business speed-up as vitally important to prevent a drift back towards recession and stagnation.

Economists expect a stimulatory programme to be announced within the next two weeks.

A vital element will be to put more spending power in the pockets of consumers. One of the ways of doing this will be to repay the 1977 and 1978 loan levies which together

would raise spending power by about R300 million.

Other options open to the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, are the abolition of the 7,5 per cent import surcharge and the payment of larger food subsidies.

All three moves could be included in the programme.

Meanwhile, the Consumer Council has appealed to the government for short-term subsidies to combat price rises, especially in basic foods.

The director of the council, Mr Johan Verheem, said in a statement yesterday that the council was opposed to measures like subsidies or price control.

However, exceptional circumstances such as the current spate of price increases warranted action.

Short-term subsidies could contribute to a stabilisation of prices enabling consumers at least to maintain their current standards of living.

This would also help restore consumer confidence, an essential element in any economic revival.

"Consumer spending is one of the most important factors influencing growth, but at this stage consumers are too hard pressed to play their role."

Every further price rise was another nail in the coffin of the national economy, Mr Verheem added. — DDC.



# Army teachers to the rescue?

By DIAGO SEGOLA

SOWETO secondary schools could be short of 350 teachers next year and one way to solve the problem would be to use national servicemen — if the people of Soweto wanted them.

"It is for Soweto people to decide for themselves," Johannesburg's Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, said yesterday.

Qualified white teachers doing army training could help to meet the serious shortage.

Mr Strydom said that at the end of last year 15 000 pupils were attending Soweto's secondary schools. When the schools reopened this year there were 32 000. About 46 000 were expected next year.

This meant Soweto would need 500 extra teachers, but only 150 were expected to graduate from the Soweto Teachers' Training College at the end of this year. "You're short of 350 teachers and that is a fact," Mr Strydom said.

It had been suggested to the Department of Education and Training that national servicemen be used until sufficient black teachers could be trained.

"These are fully qualified people with degrees and diplomas," said Mr Strydom. "They are not soldiers, they are teachers doing their stint in the army. But this is for Soweto people to decide. It is a question of what is in the best interests of their children."

"We've got quite a number of whites teaching in Soweto and there are no problems. There is a good relationship between them and the kids and their parents."

In the meantime, the department had given bursaries to 120 black Standard 9 pupils to enable them to study as teachers.

● The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, revealed on Monday that out of 29 000 black teachers employed in Government schools last year, 5 216 were unqualified.



# Dr Owen visits POST

THE former British Foreign Secretary's tour of Soweto ended in the offices of POST Transvaal yesterday where he dined with the editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and black leaders including the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana.

2/Sept/79 Post

Dr David Owen, who arrived in South Africa on Monday afternoon, is guest of the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Dr Owen, accompanied by his wife, Debbie, was fetched by Mr Qoboza from the Carlton Hotel for the Soweto tour. A crowd of journalists including TV crews was also there to meet him.

## Mzimhlophe Hostel.

A convoy of cars then proceeded to Mzimhlophe Hostel where hundreds of the families from the Kliptown floods of 1977 are currently accommodated.

Mrs Betty Brown, a resident and social worker at the hostel, showed and explained in detail to Dr Owen the living conditions there.

Dr Owen went on to tour Dobsonville, Zola, Thadi, Moletsane, Mofolo and Dube before taking a tea-break at Dr Aaron Mathhare's home in Orlando West. Mrs Mathhare was there to meet him.



Dr David Owen with his wife Debbie at the POST offices yesterday. With them is Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten and POST's editor, Mr Percy Qoboza.



# ...and tours dusty Soweto

12/9/79 Post

Dr Owen also visited Baragwanath hospital where he was met by the hospital superintendent, Dr P J Beukes. He was taken to the maternity wards and other sections of the hospital. The tour ended at the POST offices where lunch had been prepared for the party. POST staffers took Dr Owen on yet another tour around the building before he was taken back to his hotel.

die slag oor  
10de verslag  
en Jaar.



Dr Owen, Mrs Betty Brown and Mrs Debbie Owen, with POST Editor Mr Percy Qoboza seen leaving the Mzimhlope Hostel.



**SECRETARY of the Mine-workers Union Arrie Paulus, who this week described blacks as huns, bounced back into the storm yesterday by heaping further insults.**

The latest round of insults from Arrie come in the wake of rising anger among blacks and some Afrikaans newspapers over his remarks.

In an interview with the Nationalist afternoon newspaper, *Die Vaderland*, the defiant — and unrepentant — Paulus said that "Die Vaderland, **POST**, Motlana and all the kaffirs can go and ..."

There have been calls by this paper and other leaders to have Paulus brought before the courts for causing tensions among the country's races.

Chairman of the National Council of Churches, Dr. Nkomo, said that the charges against Paulus were "a disgrace to the church".

Dr. Nkomo said that the charges against Paulus were "a disgrace to the church".

**POST can go and ...**

# Paulus defiant

he sent to the police in the area where Paulus made his remarks and then he sent to the Attorney-General for his decision.

Two Johannesburg-based Nationalist newspapers, *Die Reeld* and *Die Vaderland*, took Paulus to task in their editorial comments.

*Die Vaderland* reported yesterday that when the paper's reporters asked Mr. Paulus for his comment on charges by blacks that he is fermenting race hatred in South Africa with his remarks, he allegedly told the reporters that "Die Vaderland, **POST**, Motlana and all the kaffirs can go and ..."

Dr. Mphahlele said: "It looks as if Mr. Paulus is comparing a hound to a lion. I don't know what he is doing."

Mr. Louis Mphahlele, a member of the National Council of Churches, said:

Mr. Isaacson High School said: "What is worth commenting on such a clot? He must be taken to court and charged."

"If he can't be charged he must be forgotten as an undesirable element in the society not worthy to be followed up. It is a great pity that there should be people who believe in him."

## Feelings

Mr. Mphahlele urged white miners to kick Mr. Paulus out as their leader if they had humane feelings about blacks. He said they could not afford to have a man of his calibre as a leader.

"Paulus must be brought to Soweto to live a little while with the people. He can earn and be a better leader. But the sooner we forget about him the better for all of us."

Mr. Fanyana Mzibuko said: "It's such a waste of time to comment on such things. It makes one desperate to expect an amicable solution to the problems of this country, when there are people like Paulus around. On the other hand, it is unbelievable that a man who said such things lives in this century."

Brigadier Jan Visser, head of the Public Relations office in the police yesterday said investigations into the Paulus affair were being conducted. He said this afternoon about the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, was going to do on calls that Paulus be charged.

Brigadier Visser said the docket would be presented to the Attorney-General after investigations had been completed.

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



# Mamelodi men prefer Koornhof

## Pretoria Bureau

MANY Mamelodi community leaders prefer discussing their grievances with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, because they feel only he can handle black affairs in the urban areas.

The leaders were commenting on a deadlock facing the community councillors who failed this week to reach a final decision on whether to invite the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, or Dr Koornhof to visit Mamelodi.

Some feel the Prime Minister should accompany Dr Koornhof as an observer. They don't object to his visit to the township, provided he can bring about some changes.

Mr J K. Ndlazi, president of the Pretoria East Tennis Association, and local teacher, said the community council should invite Dr Koornhof to listen to their problems.

"Mr Botha has a wide scope of work and will not handle our problems as Dr Koornhof

would," he said.

Mr J Mmetheri and Mr S M Ndlazi, both businessmen, also preferred Dr Koornhof to visit Mamelodi, Mr Botha, they said, should only come as a guest.

"Dr Koornhof knows our problems better and he is the man who give us sympathetic hearing," they said.

Mr W K. Mashiyane, a book-keeper, said Mr Botha should only come if Dr Koornhof turned down the invitation. He maintained that Dr Koornhof could still report to the Prime Minister after he had been invited.

Mr P N Zuma, the chairman of the Mamelodi High School Board, said the invitation should be extended to the Prime Minister and Dr Koornhof.

"Let the head of the 'family' come so we can direct our problems to the right ears. When Mr Botha is present, Dr Koornhof won't say he is still going to report to the Cabinet," Mr Zuma said.

STUDIES  
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AN DIE SENTRUM

ier deur die Abe  
ament van Sir Abe  
Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey  
Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur  
Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder  
n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet  
Nr. 61 van 1973).



## POST Reporter

SOWETO residents will get a chance to participate fully in the activities of the Soweto Committee of Ten when the body goes public at the weekend.

The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) will be formed at the Committee of Ten conference at Holy Cross Anglican Church, Orlando West, on Saturday and Sunday.

# Residents to join the Committee of Ten

Chairman Dr Nthato Motlana told POST that the Committee of Ten will be the executive of the SCA, until such time that elections are held.

According to him, the SCA will be formed at the weekend. The SCA will constitute membership of the Committee of Ten and will give direction to the Committee

tee on political, local and related issues. The Committee of Ten will be responsible to the SCA for all its activities. Meanwhile the SCA

will be divided into the different townships in Soweto each with an executive. There are already three committees, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Mapetla.

This was now the format and all Soweto people could now physically join the Committee and take out membership. Cards are being printed.

## Commenting on

this move, Dr Motlana said many residents in Soweto had been demanding that the Committee of Ten have a membership so that its strength can be assessed.

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).



## Soweto 10<sup>343</sup> will be <sup>STAN</sup> expanding<sup>17/9/79</sup>

By Derrick Thema

The Soweto Committee of 10 will soon become a national civic association, committee chairman Dr Nthato Motlana, said today.

The first step towards formation of the new body, will be taken over the weekend when the committee goes public.

Dr Motlana said he had been inundated with requests by leaders from outside Soweto who want the committee to go national.



# Call on Benoni Town Council to drop Rau grant

RDM 17/9/79 (343)

By JOHAN BUYS

BENONI residents have presented the town council with a petition in which they object to the council donating R100 000 to the Rand Afrikaans University for the establishment of an engineering faculty.

The petition, signed by 472 residents, was organised by a housewife, Mrs Pat Daly.

"In consideration of the very serious inflationary period, we wanted to do something to ease the very real burden on those who live in and serve Benoni."

Mrs Daly said.

A council spokesman said, however, that the council had a "moral obligation to assist universities in accordance with standard practice adopted by local authorities. Without it, they would not be able to function satisfactorily, to the detriment of many students."

The R100 000 grant will be spread over a ten year period at R10 000 a year.

The town secretary, Mr Chris Boshoff, told Mrs Daly the council thought it strange that the petition had been presented more than a year after the first grant was made. Mrs Daly said she first heard about the grant after seeing a report in a local newspaper.

It was pointed out to Mrs Daly that if local authorities were allowed to only help institutions within their boundaries, cities like Johannesburg and Pretoria would be faced with the massive burden of assisting two universities each.

Referring to a suggestion that the council should rather grant bursaries to local students, the spokesman said the council believed that in the light of the critical shortage of engineers in South Africa, the merit of creating an engineering faculty far outweighed the granting of bursaries to students. Thousands more students would benefit from the faculty.

Mrs Daly was told the grant was conditional. If no faculty was established the money would be returned to the town council.



# Councils left in the lurch—Kgame



Mr Steve Kgame . . .  
"robbing Paul to pay Peter".

**By IKE MOTSAPI**  
THE Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow councils were forced to agree to increase rents because the Government left them in the lurch when it refused to give them grants.

This was said yesterday by Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the Dobsonville Council, who is also president of the Urban Council's Association of SA.

He said the councils agreed to increase the rents after considering the plight of the people. The increase had to be implemented so that essential services "remain alive".

This was after the councils had hammered hard on the "door of the Government asking for grants."

Instead of improving the quality of life in urban areas, the Government spent 80 percent of the sale of liquor profits to develop the homelands.

In 1974, this was changed. The Government decided to spend 20 percent of the sale of liquor profits towards develop-

ing the homelands.

"The Government should have used money from its purse towards developing the homelands instead of money from urban areas. This was like robbing Paul to pay Peter," Mr Kgame said.

Mr Kgame further said he had made an appointment with the Minister

of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof to discuss:

- The increased tariffs.
- An annual grant to the councils.
- Total transfer of power to the councils.
- The selling of homes.
- The question of freehold.

- Allowance to councils
- The term of office for councillors.

Mr Kgame said he would stress the need for freehold rights because blacks at present reject the 99-year leasehold.



# Pimville takes on a new and happy look

BY KEN SMITH

STAR  
18/8/79

When Soweto is granted its new status and takes its place among the cities of the world, it will do so with a number of unique distinctions to set it rather apart from the others.

Unless it is subsidised its municipality will be broke from the start. It will be a city for blacks only and the white man who visits it will have to carry a permit. In the whole huge area there are only a few buildings of more than a single storey and although there is a power station on the doorstep most of the drab and boxlike houses are without electricity, resulting in a smog from the thousands of coal stoves that hangs over the place like a dark heraldic emblem.

## REGIMENTED

But depressing and regimented though this sprawling giant is, there are parts of it which are changing and offer a small proportion of a population estimated at 1-million plus the opportunity of living in brighter and more individualistic homes than the mass-produced barracks around them.

Pimville is regarded as the

usually demolished. In place of the shanties row upon row of stark and simple houses that could be produced quickly and cheaply spread out along regimented lines.

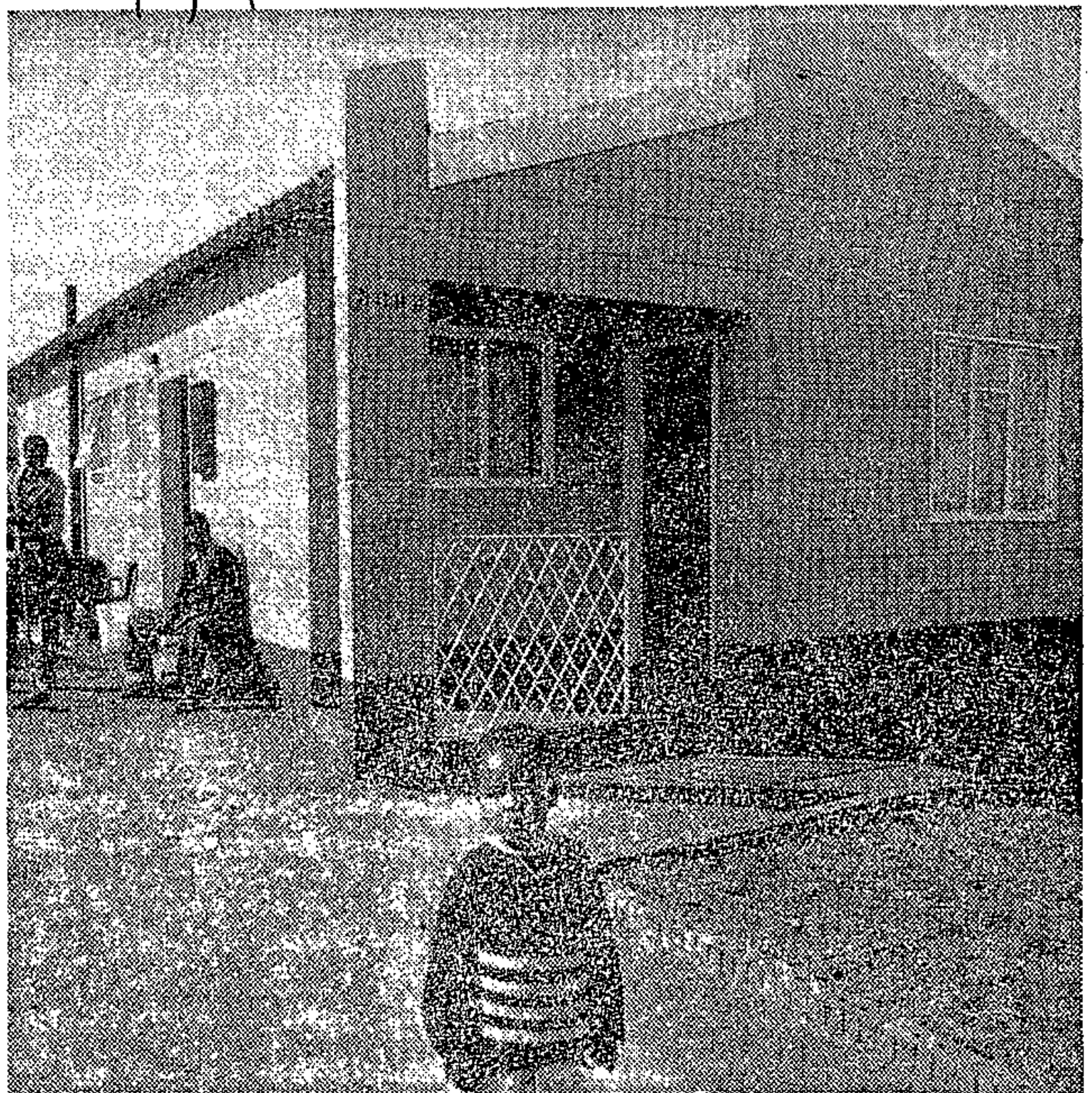
In 1973 the West Rand Board was established to administer Soweto and today Pimville contains some 5 640 houses and a population of about 45 000. The last vestige of the old Pimville was demolished five years ago and on the cleared space where it stood a new, more luxurious suburb known as Selection Park is taking shape.

## GOLFCOURSE

With the decaying old shanties now gone this site is considered to be the garden part of Pimville, being bordered by the Pimville golf course and adjacent to a lake surrounded by tall blue-gum trees.

The Urban Foundation, having isolated housing as one of its primary concerns, has devised a scheme to help ease the housing shortage in Soweto and at the same time help people who can afford more than the bleak, four-roomed standard house built to a formula known as the "51-6."

Plans have been drawn up for individualistic three-bedroomed houses varying in price from R7 000 to R10 000. Only a com-



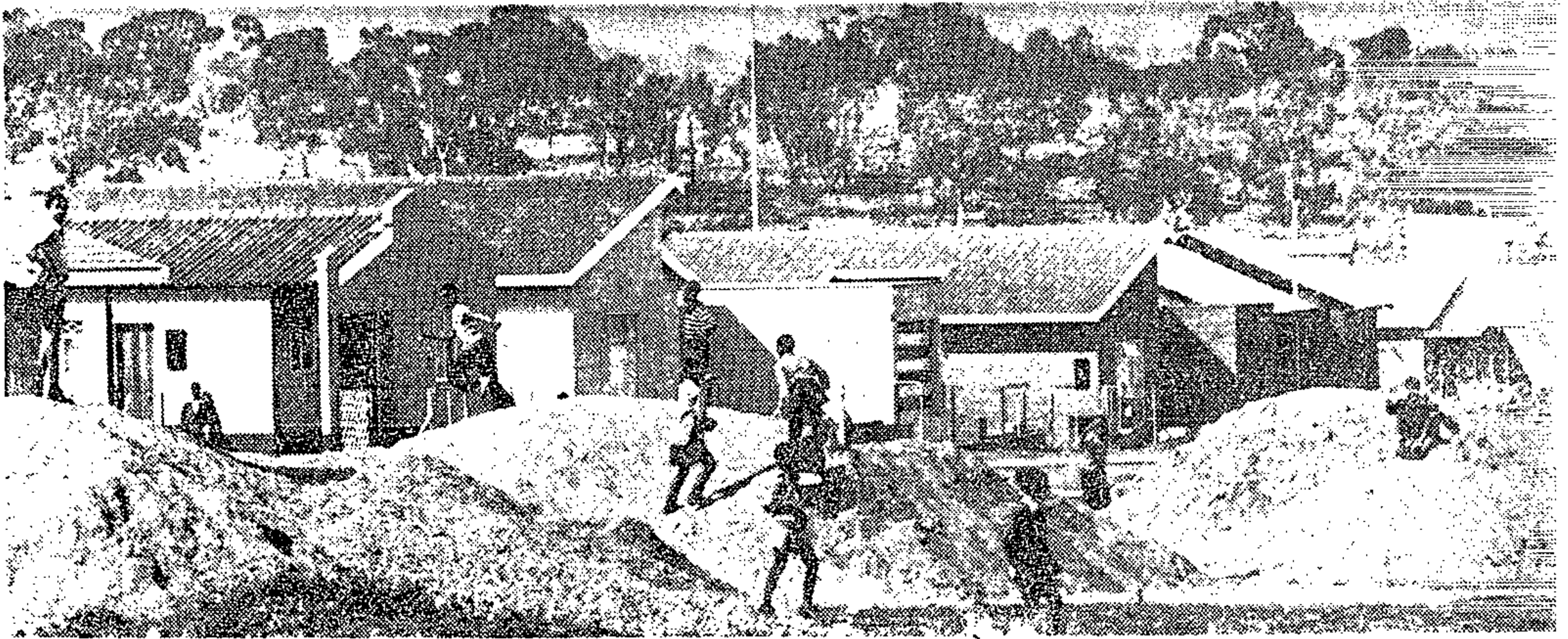
One of the spacious, individualistically designed homes which have been built in Selection Park — the new Pimville. A lawn has been planted in the front garden, there are ceilings in the house and there is a bathroom with hot and cold running water.

paratively small number of these homes have been built so far but when the area has been completely developed it will have 500 houses, each with a character of its own and with inside

plumbing, bathrooms and electricity instead of the outside tap and toilet of so many of the standard formula houses with their concrete floors, lack of ceilings and crushing uniformity. Pimville can be said to

have begun with a raging plague. Now its people battle against galloping inflation, but the bright new and comfortable looking houses are possibly a sign that things will change.





Selection Park is the bright new garden suburb of Pimville. It stands where the last of the old shanties were demolished. Nearby is a grove of bluegum trees, a golfcourse and a lake.



Soweto. Named after James Howard Pim, a Johannesburg city councillor, in appreciation of his work among the blacks, Pimville can trace its history back to 1896 and a squalid "location" which grew up in Bree Street and was known variously as the Brickfields or the Coolie Location.

The Brickfields ceased to exist when bubonic plague desolated the slum. The place was burnt down in 1903 and its people were moved into huts which had been built for them by the Johannesburg Municipality on a site on the farm Klipspruit, south-west of the city, which had been bought for development as a sewerage farm.

### DEMOLISHED

Pimville continued to grow. Its corrugated iron shacks and tumbledown houses sagged against each other along narrow, unpaved alleys and the slum conditions led to a major resettlement programme undertaken by the Johannesburg City Council from 1946.

The old Pimville was grad-

Pimville as it was — a place of decaying, tumbledown houses, rusted corrugated iron and dirty, crooked streets.



19/9/79 Page 343

# Low poll due to 'lack of interest'

By Mzikayise Edom

THE electoral officer who conducted the Tembisa Community Council's elections at the weekend said yesterday the cause of the low percentage poll may be the fact that most people in the township are not interested in community councils or voting.

This was said by Mr J Korss who conducted the elections. The percentage poll was 15 percent.

Voting was held on an ethnic basis, at various polling stations.

Eight candidates were returned unopposed out of a total of 15 wards.

Mr P L Harmse, area director for Kempton Park presumed yesterday the reason for the low percentage poll could

be the fact that these were the first elections in the township.

"We hope that in the next community council elections things will improve as these were the first elections in the township and most people did not know the procedure of voting. Another reason for the low percentage poll may be the fact that eight candidates stood unopposed.

Those elected were: Mr H M Matjokana (Ward Three); Mr V Mahori (Ward Four); Mr S Letsalo (Ward Six); Mr S V Siyotula (Ward 10);

Mr A M Nemahunguni (Ward 13); Mr J Pitse (Ward 14) and Mr M Mokhatla (Ward 15).

Those unopposed are: Mr Charlie Sithole (Ward One); Mr Lazarus F Nhlapo (Ward Two); Mr E Mphela (Ward Five); Mrs Rose Thulare (Ward Seven); Mr L Mothiba (Ward Eight) Mr D Twala (Ward Nine); Mr W Ngebe (Ward 11) and Mr S Songo (Ward 12).

The council will be inaugurated by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof on Thursday, September 27.



# Sinaba forms

## party

MORE than 200 people will be inaugurated as members of a new residents' party in Daveyton, Benoni, on Sunday.

The party was recently formed by Mr Shadrack Sinaba, leader of the Daveyton "Phumlamqashi" squatters, who is also a member of the Daveyton Community Council.

The party will be known as the Sinaba Party.

The inauguration ceremony will be held at Mr Sinaba's home at 3680 Shongwe Street. The ceremony will start at 10 am and Mr Sinaba will be the main speaker.

Membership is open to all people in Daveyton, Wattville and neighbouring areas.

Aims and objects of the party are to promote the interests of its members through lawful means; to legalise the position of its members in the urban areas, and to protect, retain and seek its members' rights.

The party will split Daveyton into 10 wards or districts, which will have committees.



By GEORGE  
MAYEKISO

THE Evaton Community Council

want Evaton to be replanned and rezoned so that stand-

owners can be al-

lowed to build more

than one house on

their plots, accord-

ing to the chair-

man, Mr Samuel

Rabotapi.

Evaton is a freehold

area where in the past

stand-owners built side

rooms which they hir-

ed out to tenants.

They were recently

# EVATON HAS TO BE RE-ZONED: COUNCIL

told that they will not

be allowed to build

side rooms any more,

according to regula-

tions governing Evaton.

"We want this regu-

lation removed, but be-

fore it is repealed we

will consult a town

planner to replan and

re-zone Evaton," said

Mr Rabotapi.

After the township

had been replanned,

the Community Coun-

cil would approach

the government through

the Orange-Vaal Admin-

istration Board to have

the one house per plot

regulation repealed, ac-

cording to Mr Rabota-

pi.

He said: "We need

a town planner and

after he has completed

planning the town, we

will suggest how many

dwellings can be built

on a plot."

He said the law can-

not be transgressed;

action will be taken

against anyone who

breaks it by building

more than one dwelling

on his plot.

The chairman of Iso-

lomuzi Association, one

of the dissident group

Mr B. C. Quphe, said

that the replanning of

Evaton had been a

master plan for the

past five years formu-

lated by the board but

Mr Rabotapi is only

talking about it now.

He shows that he is

following his master's

voice, said Mr Quphe.

"Standowners are

against the replanning

of Evaton because this

is going to affect their

properties. Standown-

ers have always reject-

ed this replanning and

will not accept it," Mr

Quphe added.



# Soweto's (343) Ten meet today 22/9/79 STAR

Soweto's Committee of Ten began a two-day conference today aimed at having a long, hard look at the problems facing the black community and producing positive plans for community self-reliance.

For too long white South Africans and people from overseas had discussed Soweto's problems, said Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the committee. It was time that blacks themselves had a conference about their future.

Called "Soweto: An introspection," the conference is the first in many years organised by blacks for blacks to evaluate their past, present and future.

Speakers today include Bishop Desmond Tutu; Ms Marcia Tlhogane on Black Education and the Young; Mr Fanyana Mazibuko on Black Education in the 1980s; Mr Joe Thloloe on Black Trade Unionism in the 1980s and Mr R Ramusi on The Man in the South African Economy.

Dr Motlana said the conference could develop into an annual event in which blacks could get together and discuss their problems. It would not be a "political jamboree," but would appeal to the thinking man. All the papers would be published afterwards.



The men come on Thursday.

Their ex-women come on Tuesday. Read all

# Snags hit home ownership

By  
MANDLA NDLAZI

LAND HAS TO BE  
SURVEYED, OFFICIAL  
TELLS SUNDAY POST

THE big snag in going ahead with the 99-year leasehold home ownership was the surveying of land, according to an official.

"We are ready to lend money and have no problems at all," Mr D Alston, director of the Association of Building Societies told SUNDAY POST.

"But," he added, "before we can do so the sites must be surveyed and the areas or suburbs proclaimed for the 99-year leasehold scheme."

Mr Alston said the land survey aspects are "in the hands of the West Rand Administration Board and the land surveyors."

He added that "as the Urban Foundation has made money available for survey to be carried quickly and cheaply I am optimistic that we'll be able to assist many more blacks to own their homes in the near future."

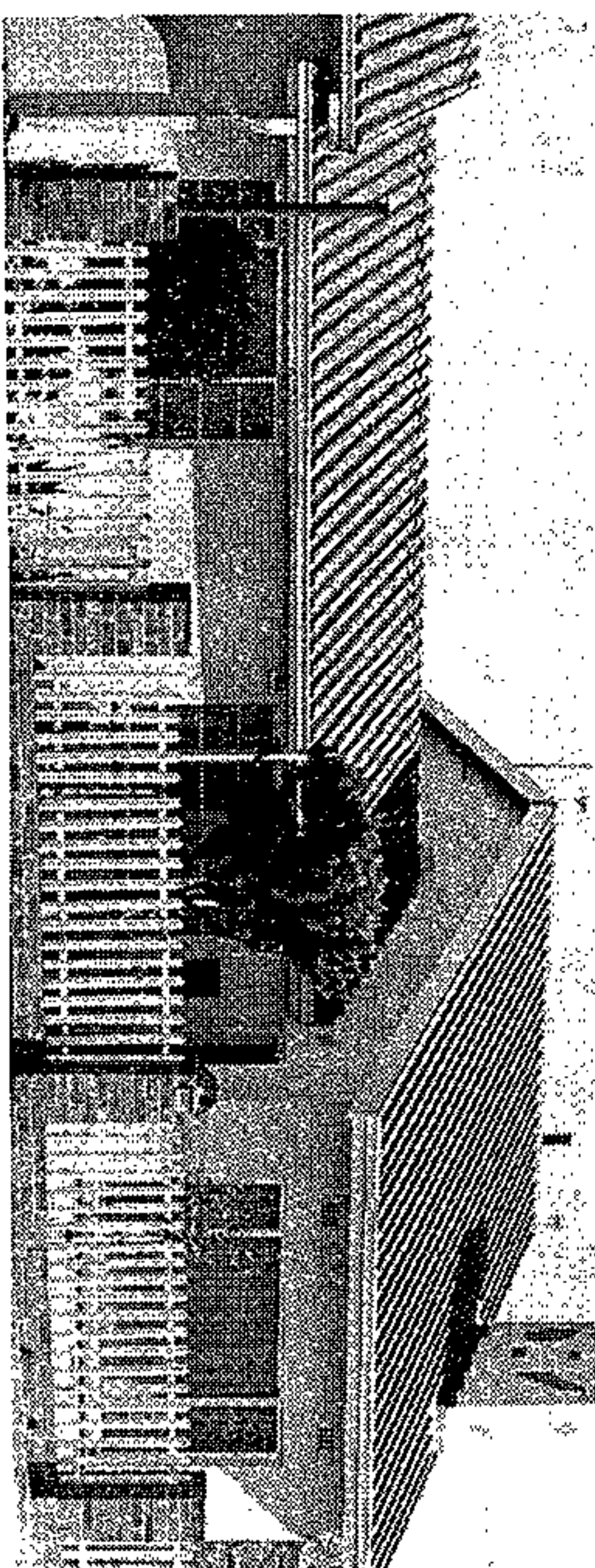
Mr Piet Genis, manager of the home ownership scheme in Soweto, said he had already received applications from a number of people who wished to participate in the scheme.

Mr Alston said there was a "bottle neck with survey" when the scheme started and stressed that the building societies "cannot lend money on sites that are not surveyed".

He said these people were to take their papers to the office of the Chief Co-operation Affairs Commissioner in Johannesburg's Market Street and their backers.

An official at the Department of Co-operation and Development said "a hand-full of blacks".

The official said the areas surveyed and approved are in Dube, Moroka, Pimville, Dobsonville and part of Orlando. For land that was never surveyed, he said, the fee was R250, and for land that was surveyed some years back and needed verification,



A Soweto house . . . areas not approved yet.

343  
12/1  
Post 23/9/79  
Scheme



# Top cop Carel won't have to tell Blacks 'I'm sorry'



Brigadier Carel Coetzee ... some found his remarks insulting

NO ACTION will be taken against Brigadier Carel Coetzee, Soweto CID chief, for his remarks about Blacks, and he won't have to apologise.

Brig Jan Visser, head of police public relations, said: "The matter has been dealt with departmentally ... no statement or apology will be issued."

This lack of public police action has been condemned by Dr Ntsho Molana, Post editor Percy Qoboza and the Institute of Race Relations.

Minister of Police Louis Le Grange told the Sunday Express Brig Coetzee was respected by responsible Black people. He was sure the remarks were not intentionally insulting.

Brig Coetzee said on a radio programme about crime in

Soweto: "... one must remember that these people are by nature violent. They grew up in that way. And especially when this drinking comes into it, with their nature, then they are very dangerous."

## BY JEREMY GORDIN

Mr Le Grange said: "What Brig Coetzee said — that a Black man becomes by nature aggressive when he has taken some liquor — is not so very wrong. I think some of us are inclined to be aggressive after a few drinks."

"He is a gentleman and he won't say anything to insult anyone ... because of his background and because of his record in the force and his record in respect of human relations I

did not deem it necessary to ask for a report."

Houghton MP Mrs Helen Suzman described his remarks as "disgraceful, untrue and insulting."

The Institute of Race Relations, members of the Soweto Committee of 10, and Black social workers joined in condemning the remarks.

Commissioner of Police General Mike Geldenhuys called for a full report on Brig Coetzee's interview as he wished to study everything said in the interview before issuing a statement.

When the Sunday Express approached Brig Visser for the Commissioner's findings, he said: "The matter has been dealt with departmentally — which means the actions taken are as private as departmental action within your own newspa-

per would be."

When it was put to him that some Blacks were insulted by the remarks he said: "It cuts both ways. What about all the times policemen have been insulted — nobody has apologised to them."

Mr Qoboza said: "I am absolutely amazed that after a police officer insults people in such a way the police treat the matter so lightly."

"The department has treated the matter so lightly the only conclusion I can come to is that they are treating us with contempt."

Mrs Hazel Molman of the Institute said: "We would like to urge very strongly that there be an apology."

Brig Coetzee was not available for comment as he is on leave this month.



# 14 FAMILIES LOCKED OUT

By MANDLA NDLAZI  
AT LEAST 10 Orlando East families were locked out of their houses this week for failing to pay rent. But some were allowed back after they had paid.

When asked to comment, Mr David Thebehali angrily accused SUNDAY POST of trying to "incite the people against the Soweto Council".

And he saw no reason for disclosing the total number of families locked out of their houses. Such an investiga-

Then Thebehali tells SUNDAY POST: 'you're trying to incite the people against the Soweto Council'

tion, he said, would lead to a "confrontation".

The action has nevertheless been condemned by community leaders as "callous" and "inhuman".

Of the 14 families locked out, 11 married to raise the amounts to cover their

arrears and went home, said a source in the manager's office.

Township managers refused to disclose the total number of families locked out without permission from Mr Thebehali, the Soweto Council chairman.

However, it was reported last week that 64 families have been locked out for rent arrears. Some had since paid and had been allowed back.

Only illness saved one widowed pensioner, Mrs Lisiya Masango (75) from being locked out.

Widowed pensioner Mrs Lisiya Masango . . . saved by illness.





# Residents out to curb crime

By MANDLA NDLAZI

THE responsibility for changing conditions that breed violence in black urban areas — particularly Soweto — lies with the people, SUNDAY POST was told this week.

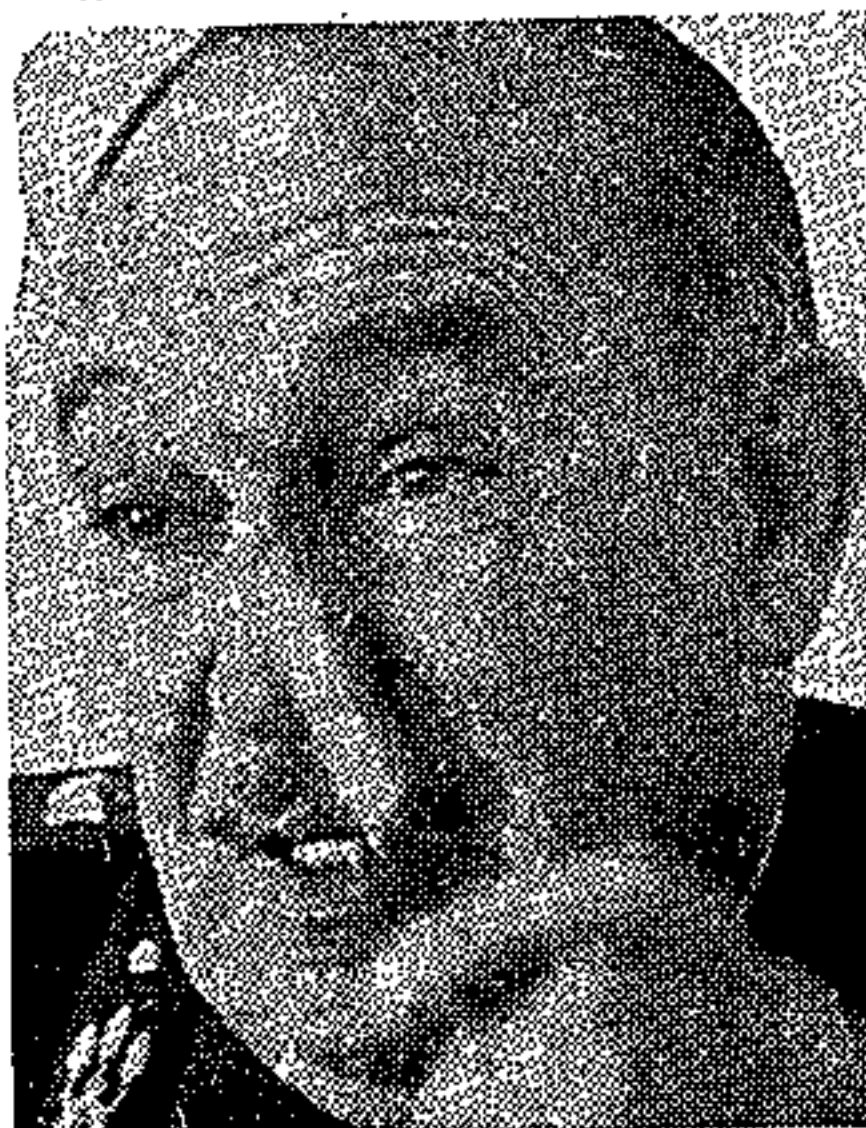
The view is shared by Mr John Sibeko, a criminologist and social worker, and Mr Motodzi Liphosa, chairman of the South African Black Social Workers Association.

"The problem of controlling crime in the urban black areas, particularly in Soweto," said Mr Sibeko, "is primarily one of changing conditions that breed violence, rather than one of reforming the individual criminal or person with criminal tendencies."

Mr Sibeko said these areas were dotted with "incubators" and "seed-beds" of violence. There was no point, he said, in reforming a person with criminal tendencies and later expose him to such conditions.

Twenty-five people were murdered in Soweto last weekend, and the figure rose to 29 in the week. This is besides the number of assault victims rushed to Baragwanath Hospital, rape and robbery cases.

Mr Liphosa said it was



Gerber . . . blessings

resolved that the starting point should be Soweto. Representatives of nursing sisters, doctors, lawyers, businessmen, ministers of religion, and community leaders should be summoned to a meeting, to seek ways of "effective action."

Brigadier J J Gerber, Divisional Commander of Soweto police said: "I give them by blessings." He said most murders committed in the townships, and in Soweto in particular, were "crimes of passion."

He said "at least 70 percent of crimes in Soweto stem from the abuse of liquor and dagga." He said it was "extremely difficult to prevent murders at weekends and one could say 90 percent of these were not premeditated."



# Rent crisis is causing concern

23/10/80 (343)

Staff Reporter

THE first task of the newly formed Soweto Civic Association will be to give residents within Greater Soweto a chance to discuss the looming rent crisis.

This emerged during the formation of the association by the Committee of 10 at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Phefeni on Sunday.

Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, who chaired the meeting, reminded the huge gathering that the rent issue was not dead.

"The high rents for Dobsonville and Diepmeadow have already been gazetted. I have no doubt that they will also be gazetted for Soweto," he said.

The meeting was also told that the high rent increases were aimed at forcing residents out of the urban areas to the homelands.

At the weekend Inkatha also

indicated its concern over the rent issue. The movement is already planning a meeting on October 14 to get members deeply involved in community developments.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, told the Sunday gathering that the new association would have 33 branches — each with its own office-bearers — throughout the townships. The Committee of 10 would serve as the association's executive.

Four branches have already been established at Mapetla, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville. Membership for the association will be R2,50 a year. Membership cards are to be issued.

"In the past, we failed to achieve our objectives because we tended to cater only for the educated elite instead of organising the masses," said Dr Motlana.



# Motlana wants one-man one-vote rule in SA

343 STAR

24/9/79

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, yesterday rejected all constitutional schemes planned by the Government, and called for majority rule.

Speaking at the launching of the Soweto Civic Association, which plans to get 100,000 members in Soweto, and encourage similar associations throughout the country, he rejected all constitutional plans based on race.

"We are determined to demythologise race, and will work for a unitary state in which every person has one vote," he told 1,000 people.

He also rejected:

- The community councils and the homeland policy.

- The education system for blacks.

- Any dialogue with homeland leaders, "because they are helping the Government with their final solution for South Africa's political impasse."

Dr Motlana said increased foreign investment and a burgeoning economy with stability had not led to liberalisation of race laws.

"The post-Sharpeville economic boom coincided with the promulgation of more draconian laws. If

foreign investment was guaranteed to lead to structural change in the politics of the country towards a more just dispensation, there would be no problem, because citizens would support such increased foreign investment."

He said there was no scheme anyone could devise which would assure white rule.

"That does not mean whites cannot be part of the majority government, because blacks are not racists.

"But when liberation comes, we expect a number of whites to flee to Paraguay. We will encourage them to do so without their ill-gotten loot. Some of those who remain will be tried for crimes against humanity."

## Sowetans

## want

## autonomy

The newly formed Soweto Civic Association is to fight for a fully autonomous city council and a Government grant to help finance Soweto.

The SCA, formed by the Soweto Committee of Ten, intends to enrol 100,000 members in Soweto and will encourage the formation of similar associations throughout the country, says committee chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana.

Yesterday more than 1,000 people who attended the two-day conference approved the idea.

The SCA will have 33 branches in Soweto and will have the Committee of Ten as its executive.



By Ike Motsapi  
THE Soweto  
Civic Association (SCA) was  
yesterday born  
at the conference  
organised  
by the Soweto  
Committee of  
Ten.

The conference  
started on Saturday to end  
yesterday.

The SCA will consist of 33 branches  
throughout Soweto.

The Committee of  
Ten will be its executive  
until elections are  
held.

Announcing the formation of the body,  
Dr Nthato Mollana,  
chairman of the Com-

# SCA formed

24/9/79



Hundreds raise their hands in the clenched fist salute at Holy Cross yesterday.

Pic by BONGANI MNGUNI

By **IKE MOTSAPI**



mittee of Ten, said the organisation would be a local authority organisation dealing with matters affecting residents.

## Status

Dr Motlana said the Committee of Ten decided to form the body because it had realised that the Government was not prepared to grant Soweto municipal status.

The Government was instead trying to frustrate residents by forcing them to pay higher rents so that they should go to the homelands.

And by going to the homelands, blacks would be giving credibility to the evil system of the South African Government.

# 1 000 back the Ten

24/9/79

South Africa was in a state of flux and confusion.

Those in power should be charged with a crime of degrading humanity.

The more than 1 000-strong crowd responded with thunderous applause.

Names and addresses of people were taken.

Dr Motlana said the representatives of SCA in each area would form a six-member

committee in their respective area.

Area members would be formed according to people who had submitted their names.

These representatives would issue and sign membership cards to members.

Members are expected to pay an annual membership fee of R2,50.

With a clear reference to the KwaZulu

Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Dr Motlana said: "The Committee of Ten finds it absolutely impossible to devise a strategy with any homeland leader.

"Even if that leader has said he would not opt for independence, the fact that he accepted homeland leadership means that he is helping the Government with the final solution of apartheid."



Post  
24/9/79

# As 'Ten' Sebidi slams constellation of states

POST Reporter

THE REV Lebamang Sebidi, former rector of St Peter's Seminary and member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, yesterday described Prime Minister P W Botha's "constellation of states" as "a heinous and diabolical sin that cried to high heaven for divine wrath and vengeance."

Rev Sebidi, a Roman Catholic priest, was speaking at the Committee of Ten conference at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West. He spoke on the "Theology of Liberation".

He described sin as not merely an "interior individual, private or spiritual stain adhering on the so-called soul". "Sin is an event more external than interior, more visible than invisible, an event which gives rise to a network of inter-personal relations that dehumanise, objectify and turn people into things, means or instruments.

"Sin is evident in our socio-political structure. Examples proliferate in our South African society of such sins. For instance one of the worst sins that cry to heaven for vengeance is the structure or system of migratory labour.

"Another is the so-called system of job reservation, or to summarise them all, the so-called constellation of states which is designed to cheat more than 20 million people of their citizenship and heritage of their land of their forefathers.

"In fact in South Africa there is no sin which equals the constellation of states in its heinousness and diabolical implications. It cries to high heaven for divine wrath and vengeance. This sin does," he said.

He said Christianity had to liberate, as the name Jesus said. In its whole form it was Joshua, the one who liberates.

He said Christ's liberatory work began with man, the whole of man and ended with him.

Father Sebidi also added that the personal version of Christianity, the preaching of a life beyond this world, did not appeal to the majority of the black people, especially the young ones who identified with June 16.

Call the people





Post 24/9/79 Some of the people at Holy Cross yesterday.



Mrs Ellen 'Khuzwayo, "mother of Soweto" and member of the Committee of Ten, with Ms Mankekolo Mahlangu and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko at the Committee's rally.



Bishop Desmond Tutu who opened the Soweto Committee of Ten conference that led to the formation of the Soweto Civic Association. He told people present on Saturday that blacks were involved in a moral struggle and they would win.



Mr Legau Mathabathe, another member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, addresses



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# 'Try' is the key word in this care centre

By CHRIS MORE

"TRY" is the key word at the Phumelela Day Care Centre for retarded children, in Senaoane, Soweto.

The Phumelela centre is run jointly with the Phumla centre situated at Orlando West by the Witwatersrand Mental Health Society.

The project was initiated in 1962 when the Phumla centre was established. A need for an extension of the centre arose and in 1974 the Phumelela centre was opened.

The centres are private organisations. They get no funds or subsidy from the Government. They are run on donations from the public; letters of appeal are sent overseas and to local businessmen.

Another way of getting money is by making fund-raising parties and shows.

The matron of Phumelela centre, Mrs Martha Tshoke, said the centres admit 70 children each. They are run on the same lines as the normal school except that they do not offer academic lessons.

The ages of the pupils range from five years to 23 years. Pupils over the age of 23 are still kept at the centre because there is no place they can be sent to.

## LOCKED

Before the centre was started some children were locked in the houses when the parents went to work. Some were even tied to tables to avoid their getting hurt while the parents were away at work, Mrs Tshoke said.

The children are toilet trained and also trained to do the usual routine of the house, washing dishes and doing some gardening. The pupils are given a balanced diet.

"We have now, as the children are improving, opened a workshop where they make various articles like shawls, bedspreads, trays, pelmets and fruit dishes from sticks of ice cream.

"The pupils are encouraged to use their hands by which they will earn a

living. We teach them cooking and baking. We try to make them useful members of the family and ultimately members of the community," Mrs Tshoke said.

"Some of our pupils have been sent from normal schools after they were discovered to be retarded. Others were abandoned at an early age and the centre had to find foster parents for them. We don't teach them academic things because it would be pointless forcing a child how to read and write when it is evident that the child cannot grasp", she added.

## HANDICAPPED

The best way to treat these children is to forget that they are handicapped. There is a permanent condition and they have to be helped to accept it. Some of the pupils are epileptics. These receive treatment while attending the school.

On being admitted the pupils are examined by a psychiatrist and assessed by a social worker.

"We decided that our pupils should wear a proper school uniform so they can feel they are attending school, just like the other children. We sometimes take them on excursions to the zoo and on walks around the township.

"It is only now that we are coming up, developing, that is. It is a very slow process but it is wonderful when you look at the results — it needs patience and sympathy to cope with the demands of these pupils. That is why we work on the programme of a nursery school", said Mrs Tshoke.

The centre is run by nine staff members: the matron, six teachers, a cook and a driver. The day starts at 7.00 am to 4.00 pm. The school van collects the pupils from various points in Soweto which are near their homes and brings them to school. In the afternoon the reverse procedure is followed.

The pupils pay a nominal fee ranging from R2-R6 a month depending on the family background. But those children whose parents cannot afford to pay the fees are not turned away.





Working and learning can be fun at the Phumelela Day Care Centre.



Pupils are taught handicraft.



Teach them to be useful is the aim at the centre.





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Mrs Martha Tshoke, matron at Phumelela  
Day Care Centre, ...



# Tim still the head

By IKE MOTSAPI

MR TIMOTHY MAHLABA, a joint conductor of the Johannesburg Teachers' Choir who was chased away by angry students after being appointed principal of Hlengiwe Junior Secondary, is still head of that school.

This was said yesterday by Mr G White, Deputy Regional Director of Schools for Soweto and Alexandra.

Mr White said Mr Mahlaba left the school premises 10 days ago after being appointed principal because "he saw that students did not want him". But he stressed that Mr Mahlaba was still the principal of the school.

Mr White told POST that trouble at the school started when students went to the regional offices in town and demanded that the former principal, Mr P Sishange, be removed from the school because "they were not taught".

It was then decided that Mr Sishange be transferred to Thulare Secondary School where he is now principal. When Mr Mahlaba went to start working at Hlengiwe School, students told him that they did not want him as principal. Mr Mahlaba then left.

A circuit inspector, Mr Piet Pauw, said all was normal at Hlengiwe Secondary School. Mr Mahlaba returned after the matter was discussed with the students.



# 343 25/12/79 Kest Council is set

By IKE MOTSAPI

**THE DOBSONVILLE and Diepmeadow councils were yesterday granted powers that make them completely autonomous.**

The ceremony was held at the Carlton Centre yesterday morning.

Documents of agreement were signed by Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board. Mr

Steve Kgame, chairman of Dobsonville Council, and Mr J G Mahuhushe, chairman of Diepmeadow Council.

The two councils can now appoint their staff establishments and control their treasury.

The only powers not granted to this council were those of controlling services. These are still in the hands of the Government.

Consultants appointed

## full powers

### Now they have to tackle rent, homes

Wrab will now act as agents for these councils and will not

reason to retain Wrab the important feature as advisors was that of Diepmeadow being Wrab had expert advice granted complete powers



Dobsonville Council chairman Steve Kgame



# Now they have to tackle rent, homes

The only powers not granted to this council were those of controlling services. These are still in the hands of the Government.

Consultants appointed by these councils are investigating these matters.

Wrab will now act as agents for these councils and will not do anything without their authority.

Mr Kgame said the

reason to retain Wrab as advisors was that Wrab had expert advisers and their guidance was needed.

Mr Mahuhushe said

the important feature of Diepmeadow being granted complete powers was that they would ease their housing backlog in Soweto.

The council had drawn up the waiting list and was busy planning to build some houses.

Some of these houses will be built by the council, others by the private sector.

Referring to increases in Soweto, the two chairmen said rent increases appeared to be inevitable to finance the existing unsatisfactory level of services.

Increases are being held in abeyance while experts appointed by the council and department officials re-examine every details of Wrab's budget for the council areas.

The councils are also negotiating at top level with the Government and employers to help cushion these increases.



Diepmeadow Council boss Mahuhushe.



Mannie Mulder



# WARMBATHS A SORRY SIGHT

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SIR — Recently I visited Warmbaths. It is a small place of course. And during my visit, I noticed the following:

- Cracks on the walls of the houses.
- Bad smell from toilets.
- Two taps for each street.
- More people and less houses.

This township seems to have been forgotten.

I appeal to our true leaders to visit the place and encourage the MPs to visit this forgotten township. Visits by the Cabinet Ministers to homelands should have been made to places like Warmbaths.

I also invite POST to come and inspect this place themselves.

COLLIN MANGESI,  
Hammanskraal.



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# Battle for Soweto middleman is on

THE battle for the "middle-man" in Soweto started in earnest at the weekend when the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) was launched at the end of a two-day symposium — "Soweto — an Introspection".

The tone of the symposium was not new:

Non-collaboration, a refusal to work within Government-created bodies and a refusal to work with people working inside the system.

A new element was people accepting that they will suffer, and even die, for change to take place in this country.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was cheered when he opened the symposium and spoke of the "cost of freedom" — a note that was re-

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peated by several other speakers.

The constitution of the association was not ready for the symposium at Orlando West's Holy Cross Anglican Church, but the nearly 1 000 people present gave their names as potential members who would help organise their neighbours.

### MOTLANA

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said the membership drive was to prove to Soweto itself that the committee was reflecting the views of Soweto.

Dr Motlana told the symposium: "The Committee of Ten has been accused of trying to liberate Soweto and not Azania. It will be one of the most important tasks of the Soweto Civic Association to encourage the establishment of similar associations in black urban complexes throughout the country.

"We shall always remain in contact with

these sister associations who will have common goals and a common programme of action."

He repeated the committee's demands for:

- Unfettered freehold land tenure.
- A fully autonomous city council.
- "A sufficiently large Government grant from general revenue to help finance a city like Soweto, which was created, not out of economic needs, but as a political expression of the will of the ruling white elite to live away from people they regard as undesirable."

### EDUCATION

Papers on education, trade unionism, economy, theology and politics did not confine themselves to Soweto.

Ms Marcia Tlhogane focused attention on the fate of the student who was involved in the 1976 unrest.

Mr Fanyana Mazi-

buko, a member of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, spoke on the collision course followed by the authorities and the community on the education of the black child.

### UNIONS

Mr Joe Thloloe spoke of the need for black trade unions created by the workers outside a machinery designed to diffuse worker strength.

Father Lebamang Sebidi challenged the churches to preach a theology of liberation.

Dr Motlana rejected all constitutional schemes based on race.

Ms Tlhogane spoke of the results of the 1976 unrest: "For me the most significant is the change in the attitudes of black people — more political awareness.

"It is however true that our anger in general has not reached proportions where we would expect action..."

It was these angry people gathered at the weekend.



# Mining firms rapped on low pay for blacks

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By Peter de Vos  
Soweto was not a monument to the folly of apartheid, but a monument to the private sector's greed for labour, Dr Wim de Villiers, chairman of General Mining, said today.

Speaking at the Federated Chamber of Industries conference, Dr de Villiers attacked the private sector for its "self-

satisfied, holier-than-thou cocoon, isolating itself from reality."

It had little cause for pride in its history of wage levels, he said. It had been effective in using all the arguments of supply and demand and the free market economy, while blaming apartheid.

"We fail to recognise that we have a grave basic problem in the eco-

nomy — that of an acceptably small leader group of entrepreneurs, managers and professional people who have the responsibility of creating job opportunities for a vast reservoir of unskilled and semi-skilled labour.

"The leader group must not only be expanded, but must be put to work where the need is greatest."

"The private sector must use its expertise, knowhow and other resources to the advantage of all South Africa's peoples."

He said R1 739-million had flowed out of the country in the past two years through the private sector.

"Are we again going to blame something or someone else, such as lack of foreign confidence?" Dr de Villiers asked.

## UNREALISTIC

The private sector must create job opportunities for 300 000 people every year. Labour-intensive industries must be established, particularly in the traditional economies.

"But in doing so we obviously cannot price ourselves out of the market by paying unrealistic wages for unskilled labour," he said.

The private sector must help to identify the generators of growth in underdeveloped areas and help to develop these as quickly as possible.

South Africa should rather be an exporter to its neighbours of durable consumer goods, intermediate goods and capital goods requiring higher technological content, and import from them agricultural raw materials and minerals as well as certain processed consumer goods.

With the lower wage rates in the black states, South African undertakings could benefit by establishing labour-intensive factories there, gaining access to the rest of Africa.



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# Soweto 'a monument to greed'

SOWETO is a monument to the private sector's greed for labour whose wages have long been kept below the levels where the paternalistic contribution from the State would be unnecessary.

Dr Wim de Villiers, chairman and chief executive of General Mining, said this yesterday when he launched a strong attack on the private sector for its "self-satisfied, holier-than-thou cocoon, isolating itself from reality," while addressing the Federated Chamber of Industries conference on economic growth.

Soweto was not a monument to apartheid, he added.

The private sector has little cause for pride in its history of wage levels, he said. The private sector has been very effective in using all the arguments of supply and demand and the free market economy, while blaming apartheid in the process, he said.

"We fail to recognise that we have a grave basic problem in the economy—that of an acceptably small leader group of intrepeneurs, managers and profession-

al people who have the responsibility to create job opportunities for a vast reservoir of unskilled and semi-skilled labour," he said.

The leader group must not only be expanded, but it must also be put to work where the need is greatest.

It is incumbent on the private sector to use its expertise, know-how and other resources to the advantage of all South Africa's peoples.

The amount of R1 739-m which flowed out of the country over the past two years, took place through the private sector.

"Are we again going to blame something or someone else, such as lack of foreign confidence?" Dr De Villiers asked.

"Let us not forget that English is the only medium of communication with the outside world, and that we have been washing our dirty linen in public for thirty years in a "break-them-at-all-costs" psychosis, he told the meeting.

The private sector must create job opportunities for some 300 000 people every year. Labour-intensive industries must be established, particularly in the traditional economies, he said.



# 4 kids locked out of home

A GIRL, aged about 10, who looks after her three small brothers in the day, was yesterday locked out because her parents apparently owed rent.

At least four other families in the same area were locked out by the township manager for not paying rent this month.

Gugu Sibiyi of 2110 Jabulani, who said she was five years old, but looked about 10, said she stayed alone during the day and looked after Thami (5), Sabelo (2) and Mpumelelo (six months).

She said she was bottle-feeding Mpumelelo when a white man entered the house and peeped into all the rooms.

He pulled her out by the hand, the two other brothers followed her and he locked the house.

A nextdoor neighbour, Mr Richard Msibi, of 2109 Jabulani, said the township manager awakened him and asked him why he had not paid rent.

"I tried to explain to him that I would be getting my salary today and that I would pay immediately thereafter, but he would not listen. He was very abusive and ordered me to get out and locked the house."

He also said he owed rent for this month only and that a month ago he was accused of owing R12. After he produced all his receipts, this was found to have been a mistake.

Mr Msibi paid his rent yesterday afternoon and the padlocks on the house were removed.

But he could not get in because his keys were inside and his door's lock had automatically closed from inside when the door was closed.

When he complained to the township manager, he was advised to break the door and "not to worry him."

Mrs Victoria Sibeko of 2098 Jabulani said she also owed rent for this month. She had told the manager she would pay on Saturday, but was ordered out and the house was locked.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, said last night he could not comment before investigating the matter.



# 'Soweto 243 part of Jo'burg' 29/9/79

By Derrick Thema

The newly formed Soweto Civic Association wants a "greater metropolitan board of Johannesburg" because Soweto will always be part of the city, said Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten which launched the body.

Dr Motlana said the association would sit at a conference table with the government only when the psychological effects of apartheid had been removed.

"Since we formed the SCA at the weekend, people have been streaming to me wanting to pay the R2,50 annual membership fee," he said.

The SCA would form 33 branches in Soweto and hoped to have a total of 16 500 members by the end of the year.

"We will have a central office in Soweto where people can join. Questions will be directed to this office," he said.

Similar civic associations would be encouraged throughout the country.

The Committee of Ten would act as the executive committee of the Soweto Civic Association but would stand down for re-election after a year.

The SCA would demand an autonomous city of Soweto, unfettered freehold land tenure and massive grants annually from the Government to finance infrastructure since Soweto could not find money anywhere else.

"We might form a rate-payers or local society to take part in elections."

Dr Motlana said the association would campaign for a greater metropolitan board of Johannesburg to include Lenasia, Randburg, Sandton, Alexandra and Germiston.

"We want to share services like water, electricity, power and health facilities. Nothing can express the fact that Soweto is part of Johannesburg and South Africa more than that. We shall never accept the kind of city status that some people speak about," he said.

The SCA would not have dialogue with Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's cultural movement.

The priority of the SCA was to build homes and improve the quality of life.

"Families are breaking up because of lack of houses and I will do anything to help them."

He affirmed his support for the Urban Foundation and rejected claims that they were creating a middle class.



# Seeking <sup>244</sup>~~244~~ 343 ways to <sup>27/9/79</sup> ~~574~~ get, keep <sup>27</sup> top staff <sup>1/74</sup>

The Johannesburg City Council is investigating ways to solve its top management staff shortages and help the proposed new black municipalities recruit qualified staff.

"We are aware of the difficulties ahead and of the critical situation which could develop when the new (black) local authorities appear and what their requirements will be. The crucial issue will be the question of staff and we will help them, not in a paternalistic way, but if they want help," said Mr J F Oberholzer MPC, chairman of the management committee.

He was commenting on a motion before council recommending "special grades" to attract qualified staff to top level posts.

## RESPONSIBILITY

Mrs Janet Levine (PFP) said that as the core city in the metropolitan area, Johannesburg had a responsibility to help the fledgling community councils in the surrounding black townships.

Mr Fraser Simpson (PFP) said bursary and subsidised training schemes had helped some departments recruit more top level staff and "special" salary scales had helped to keep more qualified staff in council service.

But he was concerned about the small number of top posts held by people over 50 years old, and urged the management committee to go into the problem in more detail.



# How Motlana sees the future

**Q:** You talk about a liberated South Africa. What do you mean by liberation?

**Motlana:** We use that phrase really loosely but we mean when the constitution has been changed, society has been restructured to bring all South Africans into a common citizenship, with a common vote, with laws applicable to all people — a situation we hope will come about peacefully.

**You want one man, one vote in a unitary system. How do you and the Committee of 10 get there in a practical way from the position you are now in?**

As the Committee of 10 is constituted, its primary aim is not to campaign for either one man, one vote or to change the status quo. We are a civic body but it is silly to say we are not political, because all issues in South Africa are political. But our basic thrust is to civic affairs.

**But how do you personally see blacks reaching the stage of one man, one vote? You have spoken about sitting down with the Government if it is seriously talking about dismantling the entire apartheid structure. How do you propose the Government actually reaches that stage, or how can you influence the situation to reach that stage?**

You mean how we, the oppressed, will influence it? I can only speculate — one is not certain how that can be achieved. The Government is going to be under tremendous pressure over the coming years from blacks inside the country who are unhappy and dissatisfied with the status quo. It is not for me to spell it out for them. I don't head a national political organisation like Azapo. I would imagine there would be pressures, campaigns and demonstrations and meetings — the kind of peaceful pressures that can be brought to bear on the Government.

There is also going to be pressure by South Africa's friends who see their relationship with the racist regime as diminishing their credibility in areas outside South Africa. There are also people who left the country for training to wage war against this country.

I frankly hope the Government will be responsive to the kind of peaceful overtures that are being made all the time to change their ways and redraw our constitution.

**Talking about internal pressure such as demonstrations and meetings, is this not going back to the days of the old black political movements? And considering the overall situation in which blacks find themselves now, has it not been a failure?**

Yes. Then what guarantee is there that the same won't happen again?

There is no guarantee. In fact, there are many people, including myself, who feel the days of protest politics are over. Having said that, if you ask me what possible scheme I have, I'd say I have none. I would be dishonest to suggest how I see blacks achieving liberation. I don't know — it's not for me to say.

**Is that because you might think violence is the only answer and you can't spell it out in those terms because of the law?**

Quite honestly, I don't think violence is the only answer, but I do believe that the threat of violence might achieve more.

**As a leader of people, surely you should be able to spell out exactly how you wish to achieve certain objectives?**

In South Africa? Nobody would be stupid enough to do that kind of thing. I am involved in a civic body. I'm not involved as a leader of a political liberation movement which, like the ANC, PAC or BPC, had to spell out a programme on how to achieve liberation. Perhaps if I were in the leadership of Azapo, we could do something like that. I have been thrust into the position of leading a civic body.

**So you do not see yourself as a national leader?**

Not at all.

**Has the formation of the Soweto Civic Association been a response to the fact that Inkatha is thinking about going into the community councils?**

We don't respond to Inkatha. We respond to our own people who want to participate more fully in the affairs of their city. They think we should identify more clearly with them and they with us in terms of a card-carrying membership. There has been quite a campaign to this effect. When we drew up our blueprint in 1977, we had in fact thought about such a move.

We said Soweto should be divided into 50 wards with a view to the coming elections because we hoped the Government would grant our demands for a city council. We did establish 11 wards before our detention but because of harassment, we suspended these activities.

**The aim of the SCA is to work outside the system. At the weekend conference, some proposals, for example on education, were not very practical. How, in practice, can you work outside the system?**

At the time we were really keen on non-formal education, we were frustrated by the system. Unfortunately the Bantu



THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, above talks to AMEEN AKHAL-WAYA.

Education Act made it very strict on those who sought to teach black children. It is a crime for any black to teach another black without the permission of the Minister. They (the authorities) therefore exercise a stranglehold on that kind of non-formal activity.

A paper on education was presented at the conference and commissions studied it. The Committee of 10 must now process those resolutions. Obviously, quite a lot of them will not be activated. Some of them are instructions for us to do certain things which we hope to do. Some of them may prove to be impracticable.

The other role of the body is that it gives direction, leadership and guidance. One area in which people can use their influence is youth clubs where they can teach the youth what it is all about.

**How do you feel about mixed schools or blacks going to integrated schools?**

In the final analysis, I believe that all facilities in South Africa must be shared. Just as we demand our rights to go into restaurants, into hotels, into suburbs, into universities, we demand the right of people to go into any school anywhere.

**Those three demands you spelled out to participate in community councils...**

No, we would never participate in community councils. They were demands for the setting up of a proper local authority in which we might take part or recommend that people take part. We say specifically that the Community Councils Act must be repealed.

**On your demands, it is not inconceivable that the Government could give the go-ahead for a massive grant or give you full authority as a municipality. Assuming tomorrow Mr P W Botha also gives Soweto unfettered freehold rights, would that clear the way?**

Yes. Autonomy meaning freedom to buy additional land, to bring industries here and to do all the things a city council ought to be able to do.

There has been criticism that by asking for an autonomous municipality, you would be merely working within the system and creating a city-state which would be a homelands state.

The idea of a city-state we reject and we reject arguments that we are working towards a city-state. And to show that we reject it, in our blueprint we say that in accepting a local authority for Soweto, we admit quite readily to accepting a measure of separation. That is why we were quite certain the Government would accept our blueprint and initiative because in a way we are accepting certain of their ideas.

We were surprised when they locked us up in jail.

In fact, our biggest supporters were the Nationalist Press. But we go further — we want Soweto to belong to Greater Johannesburg because it is part of Johannesburg, it is a dormitory town of Johannesburg. It will be formed by areas such as Lenasia, Eldorado Park, Ennersdale, Alexandra, Randburg, Sandton and Germiston. The Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Board must be established to serve common areas like water, roads and fuel which will make Soweto a part of South Africa and part of Johannesburg like nothing else can.

**Wouldn't that be along the lines of P W Botha's constellation idea on a lower level?**

I don't know what constellation means. I don't think anybody does.

According to Nationalist thinking, so-called white South Africa would form an economic constellation with the homelands at the top and decentralise power on a lower level on racial lines.

Those areas like Lenasia and Soweto are there, they are a fact of life. How can one deny they are there? It would be like the Greater London Metropolitan Board with 25 or 30 boroughs. It has got nothing to do with a constellation. In fact, in our 1977 blueprint, the word constellation in Mr Botha's terms had not been discovered. Constellation? I don't know about constellation.

**Black intellectuals have talked about a socialist system in South Africa. Do you see the idea of an unfettered freehold system in Soweto being more of a capitalist concept?**

It is very difficult. The Government has very stupidly made that kind of discussion impossible unless you want to sail close to the wind or court imprisonment. It is therefore impossible to discuss the type of economic order we envisage for our country. That is the complaint I have made about the academicians and people outside who keep criticising us for the kind of outlook we are showing here.

It's like disinvestment — how do you discuss it intelligently when the Government makes it impossible? Today, 1979, South Africa has a capitalist-type economy. Some young blacks have said let us set an example about communalism and set up communes in Soweto. It's just not possible. It is even nonsensical to talk about it.

In this type of economy, there is a dilemma in the black consciousness movement and among many nationalists — do we participate in companies? Do we allow Motlana, our chairman, to join a company to build houses? Do we support the black chain, the African bank? My answer is that we must certainly participate to the extent that we make money and use it for our own projects. Some young blacks refuse to work. I say you have no choice. There is a lot of confusion about a lot of issues.

There is a problem, but I say let us talk about it. Students criticise me for not putting a Marxist interpretation on things. How do I do it in South Africa? Do I refuse to live in a house like this? In any case, is it socialism to live in hovels? Are hovelism and socialism synonymous? Why shouldn't socialists aspire to have all their people live in three-bedroom houses? I don't see a contradiction.

But in South Africa, as long as it is capitalist-orientated like this, I'm going to recommend that people go to work. Certainly you're going to work in the system, you've got no choice. But come liberation, the economic order we may then bring about may be scientific socialism or democratic socialism like you have in Sweden. I'm inclined to favour that kind (Swedish) which allows a large measure of public participation but there is a certain measure of private enterprise.

I'm convinced that private enterprise, with the sort of in-

centives that it provides, leads to better production. And Russia has proved this. In Poland, agricultural production is the highest and best because 75% of the land is still in private hands. But often when you collectivise and socialise, production drops. In Russia, 3% of the land was in private hands and it nearly produced 50% of the output of collectivised farming.

Men are still essentially selfish. Maybe in the year 5050 we shall have changed, but at the present moment people work harder, better if they know they personally will benefit. Socialists themselves don't agree. Think about the "revisionists" in China. How many cars does Russian Prime Minister Brezhnev have?

**The SA Black Alliance is representative of black groups such as Inkatha, the Labour Party, the Reform Party and so forth. Do you see it as a major political movement and is there a need for an alliance of groups working outside Government-created institutions?**

I'm loath to discuss Inkatha and the Black Alliance. It's almost impossible to discuss that rationally. But it's a public institution that must be talked about. My own idea is that there are levels of collaboration. Because we live in Lenasia, Soweto, Ennersdale, we are in fact collaborating with the system. We travel in third class reserved train compartments or a child here goes to a "Bantu" school and that kind of thing. In that respect we are forced to do so.

But where you have a free choice, you should refuse to collaborate with the system especially at the level of homelands policies whose sole purpose is to deny us citizenship. I think at that level, people should say: "Thus far and no further."

I can understand people living in Soweto. They are still South Africans. There is still a hope that if they protest they may get their South African citizenship.

But if you take steps on a one-way road that will lead you out of South Africa — people like Matanzima may not agree — I make the biggest difference between a man who accepts apartheid to the extent that he lives in Soweto and goes to a Bantu Education school and a man who is told that now we are setting up little countries, that you belong there, that you can practise whatever political rights you wish to have there but here you don't belong to the "white" South Africa. If you make yourself an instrument, however unwilling, in that process, I draw one helluva line.

The homeland policy... it denies us our South African citizenship. The citizenship issue is absolutely vital.

Chief Buthelezi says he draws the line at accepting independence for KwaZulu, that he will never accept independence.

He is involved in talks about consolidation. It is open to question what he will do if he gets Richards Bay and other places. But to be fair to him, he has said he won't accept independence even after consolidation. Essentially, I'm talking about homeland leaders in general. I find it difficult to meet people who I think are helping the Nationalists carry out their evil designs on our people because I don't see how we can cooperate especially at the level of homelands policies.

I can work with, say, a principal who is cooperating with the system by being in a "Bantu" school, because he is improving the quality of education of our children. He is not helping in divesting my people of their political rights, or helping to deprive them of their South African citizenship or agreeing to the abuse of my people. And this is the big difference.

But I don't want to get into a public fight. Our white master-laugh at our fratricidal war fare. Our fight is not with Inkatha — it is with the Government.

**Under what circumstances would you be prepared to sit and talk with Chief Buthelezi?**

I have told him I admire his role in Inkatha and I would be prepared to join it the day he severs his connection with the KwaZulu legislative body.

**Turning to your statement that Africa is the black man's continent and that some whites could be charged with crimes against humanity after liberation, can you elaborate?**

It has now been twisted and taken out of context. I said Africa is the black man's continent in the sense that we are in the majority and I went on to emphasise that there is no scheme that anyone can devise that will leave whites in the majority. I have said publicly that South Africa belongs to all its people — black and white — and I've never said that in a black man's continent other people are not welcome. They are most welcome. This land belongs to all of us.

But we definitely resent the idea that this land can be made into a type of white reserve. It was in that context that I used the phrase.

The warning about charging some people with crimes against humanity is meant as a deterrent. It is intended to warn them that they can't go on doing things to black people without being answerable.



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# Motlana-Thebehali rift is wider

By IKE MOTSAPI and CHRIS MORE

THE rift between Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Mr David Thebehali, "mayor" of Soweto, widened this week when Mr Thebehali threatened to make the newly-formed Soweto Civic Association (SCA) inactive.

Mr Thebehali threatened he would see to it that the SCA did not do a single job to help residents with their problems.

He would also instruct all township managers not to recognise people who will be representatives of the SCA throughout Soweto.

Mr Thebehali also said there was no way in which the Soweto Council and the Committee of Ten could work together.

The Committee of Ten was not prepared to work and talk with the Government. The committee was also pursuing national politics as opposed to the council.

In a statement to POST

Thebehali said: "There are serious differences between the Soweto Council and the Committee of Ten. The newly-formed SCA will not do anything without the approval of my council, and this proves how powerful my council is."

## NO COMMENT

"The Committee of Ten cannot build a house, allocate trading, school and church sites for residents. They are an organisation that can never do a single job in Soweto. What can they do to help people of Soweto?" he asked.

Dr Motlana said he did not want to comment on Mr Thebehali's threat when informed of the latest developments. The SCA was formed last weekend after a two-

day conference held by the Committee of Ten at the Holy Cross Anglican Church.

Meanwhile, Dr Motlana rejected an invitation by Mr J C Mahubushe, chairman of the Diepsmeadow Council, to work with his council because it had attained autonomy from the Government.

Mr Mahubushe made the invitation on Monday after his council and the Dobsonville Council were granted powers to govern themselves.

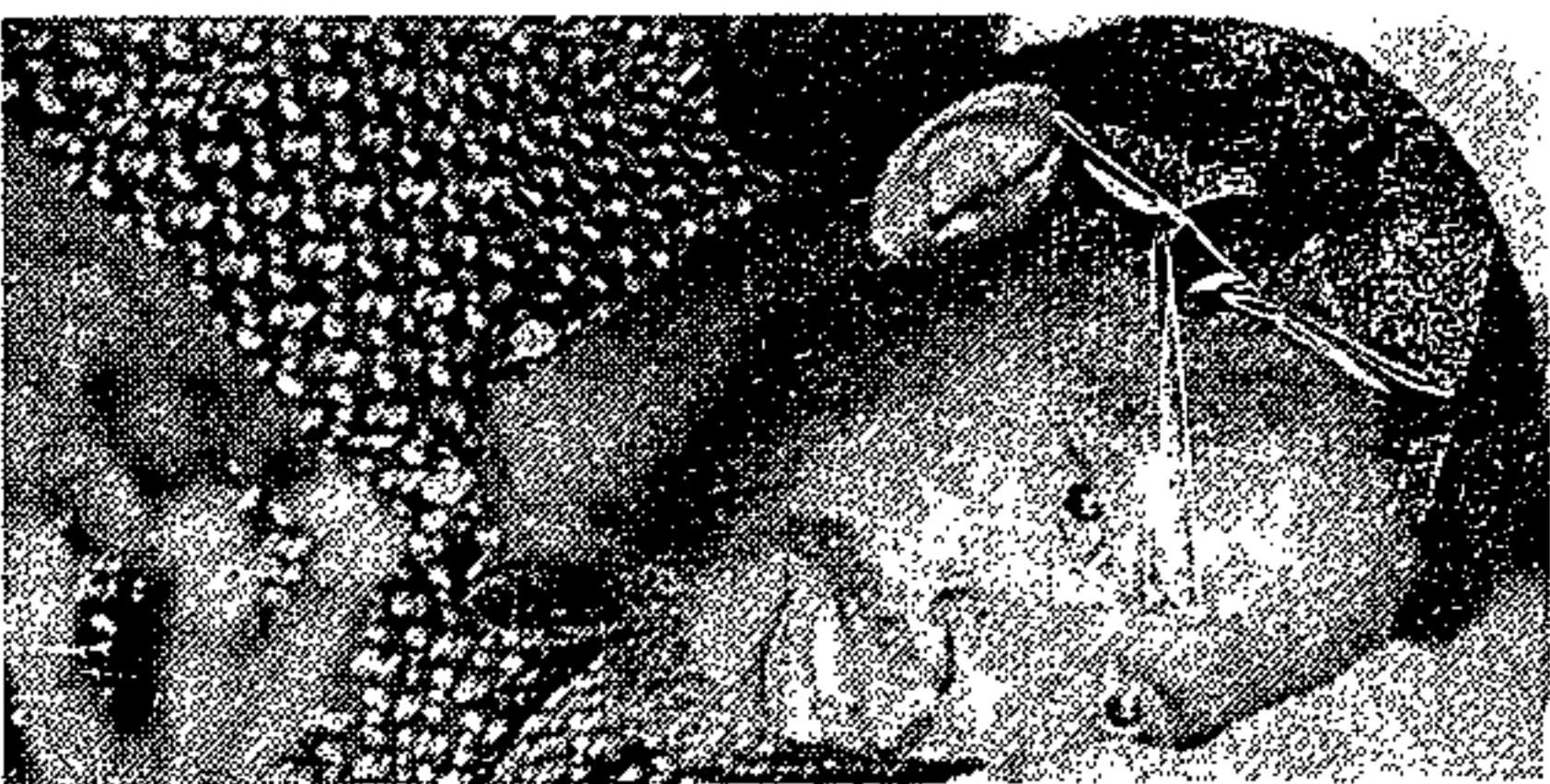
Rejecting the invitation, Dr Motlana said South Africa was a legalistic country which believed in the law. He said that as long as the Community Council Act was not scrapped, Mr Mahubushe and other councillors

should stop dreaming that they had been granted autonomy.

Faith could only change if Parliament replaced the Community Council Act with one that would give blacks real municipal autonomy.

Meantime, he would adopt a wait-and-see attitude to see how Mr Mahubushe and others exercised the so-called powers they had.

Mr Thebehali



Dr Motlana



Mr Thebehali



We have received y  
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Could you please f

## BLACK CIVICS

### Drawing the lines

The urban black political scenario is fast unfolding. There is now a concerted effort by organisations covering the whole spectrum of black politics inside the country to canvass for significant support.

Over the weekend, Nthato Motlana's Committee of Ten, for the first time, held a public conference on the theme: "Soweto — an Introspection." Several papers were delivered. The primary aim of the gathering was, however, to introduce the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), a body created by the Ten to muster support at grass-roots level. To signal the following it hopes to gain, the SCA is to issue cards to members.

While the immediate objectives of the SCA are the call for Soweto to be made a fully fledged city council, and to press for greater attention to civic needs, Motlana has also made forthright statements on the significant role the body could play in the national context: "The Committee of Ten has been accused of trying to liberate Soweto and not Azania. It will be one of most important tasks of the SCA to encourage the establishment of similar associations in black urban complexes throughout the country."

The SCA is strongly opposed to the Pretoria-created township community councils and intends to operate outside

In a letter to *Post* this week, D L Lolwane of Dube, a member of the Committee of Ten, made the following suggestions as to how sources of revenue, other than rents, could be generated to finance the essential services of Soweto. He called for Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof to:

- Appoint a commission of inquiry into the financial affairs of Wrab;
- Consider seriously the sale of houses in older townships such as Orlando East, Orlando West 1, and Orlando

West 2 to residents at maximum prices of R800, R1 800 and R1 500 respectively. This would generate capital and "stimulate desire for home ownership";

● Repeal the Community Council Act, so that the people of Soweto could exercise full autonomy through the machinery of an Act of Parliament; and for

● The townships of Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville to be incorporated into Soweto proper for purposes of efficient administration. "There is no need for fragmentation".

any structures established by the government to administer blacks. Motlana sees its role as being that of a pressure group which would "shake the tree so that others could pick up the fruits." The SCA has already repeated the demand made by the Committee of Ten that the central authorities inject substantial funds into Soweto to alleviate financial problems and prime overall development.

As if in response to this, the Dobsonville and Diepmeadow community councils, representing the two areas which, together with Soweto, make up "Greater Soweto," this week announced an agreement with the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) for a transfer of certain powers to the councils.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, spokesmen for the councils released plans for proposed housing schemes (1 500 units apiece) in their areas to relieve the backlog. The chairmen of the councils, Steve Kgame of Dobsonville and Joseph Mahuhushe of Diepmeadow, said the public would assess them on results and not rhetoric.

The furore that followed the announcement of proposed rent increases in Soweto

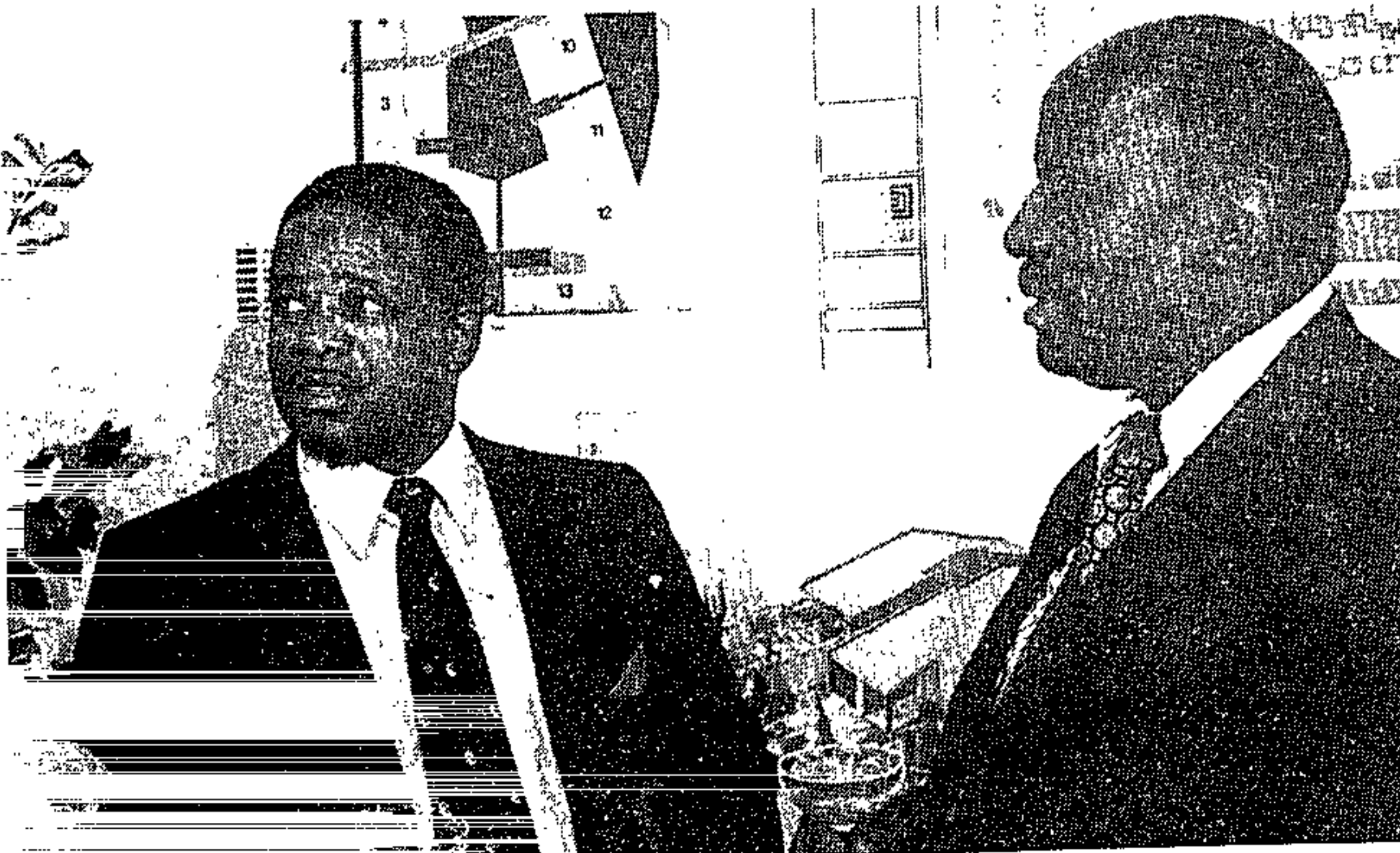
has made the chairmen highly sensitive to the issue. In a press release Kgame and Mahuhushe hedged: "Some rent increases appear to be inevitable, in order to finance even the existing unsatisfactory level of services. Increases are being held in abeyance while experts appointed by the councils and departmental officials re-examine every detail of the Wrab's budgets for the councils' areas. The councils are also negotiating at top level for the government and employers to help cushion these increases." But Mahuhushe was emphatic in telling the *FM*: "The people must give a little."

Kgame, who is also the chairman of the country-wide umbrella body of community councils, the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, has accused the administration boards of "passing the buck."

The picture could alter with the granting of more responsibilities to the community councils. But it remains to be seen to what extent income generated within the black townships can meet expenditure (see box above).

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement seems eager not to be left out of the developing situation. Last Sunday, the Soweto branch held a public meeting and decided to embark on a "comprehensive programme which presents the image of an alternative government."

While Inkatha's position is not yet altogether clear, it is possible that a more intensive drive to spread its influence and enter the leadership stakes through community council politics could ensue. Given the mass Zulu support the body enjoys that could lead to a whole new ball game



Dobsonville's Kgame (left) and Diepmeadow's Mahuhushe . . . it is results, not rhetoric, that will count



# Dying is the great leveller

25/343  
STAR  
28/9/79



Vestiges of apartheid still exist in the Reef's ambulance services, but fall away in emergencies.

"When someone is dying, we do not worry about the colour of the person's skin," seems to be the general feeling among fire officers canvassed.

Mr R Hansen, fire officer, said Krugers-

dorp ambulances served the town as well as parts of Pretoria, Rustenburg and Hartbeespoort Dam.

The black locations in the area, Kasigo and Munsieville, are served by the West Rand Administration Board.

Ambulance services for all Reef townships are run separately by the boards.

Krugersdorp station

has five ambulances for whites and three for blacks all similarly equipped. Only the white staff, however, are qualified as paramedics, and are sent out to emergencies involving all races.

"In emergencies, no notice is taken of the colour of the patient's skin, and white staff can be sent to blacks,

or vice versa," Mr Hansen said.

Mr A F Cloete, Benoni platoon officer, said his station had separate ambulances for blacks and whites but, depending on what ambulances were available, a non-racial emergency service would be provided.

## ONE SERVICE

Mr C Emery, of the Johannesburg Fire Station, said Johannesburg's 42 ambulances were fully integrated as one service, but, where possible staff of one race were sent to serve patients of the same race.

Station officers on the Rand generally agree: blacks serve blacks and whites whites, but when a woman is in labour and time is short, the nearest ambulance must help.

## INTENSIVE

Sandton is served by six ambulances and an intensive care unit.

To upgrade the service, Sandton would also soon be aided by voluntary civil defence units, staffed by trained people, Mr R F Schmidt, chief officer, said.

There, white patients are taken to white hospitals and blacks to black hospitals, regardless of which hospital is closest in the emergency.



This man was knocked over by a car. In the emergency, a white team came by ambulance to the rescue.



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# Dr K promises

THE Government is fully committed to developing the community council system into one of local government of the highest standing and integrity.

This was said by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof at the inaugural ceremony of the Tembisa Community Council, yesterday.

The Tembisa Community Council elections were held on August

15. The response at the polls was about 15 percent of the registered tenants. Chairman Mr L. Mothiba said the low poll was caused by the ethnic

## By CHRIS MORE

basis on which the elections were conducted.

Dr Koornhof said he had indicated on numerous occasions that if the Community Council's Act needed to be amended to serve the purpose of giving black people in urban areas the opportunity of administering their own affairs properly, he would amend it. He had accordingly decided that the Act was to be revised to bring it in line with typical local government legislation.

The Government had appointed a Cabinet Committee to investigate the position of blacks in "white" areas. This Cabinet Committee, which has already commenced with its task, will in due course be advised by six Regional Committees, which are already functioning.

Some of the matters the Committee will attend to include the following:

- Infrastructure and

township development;

- The rights of local authorities in black areas;

- Education;

- Economic opportunities for blacks in black urban areas;

- Transport;

- Mobility of labour between areas;

- Political aspirations of blacks within their national context.

- mutual relations (blacks and whites);

- sport and recreation;

- blacks in rural white areas;

- and other matters the Committee would like to bring to notice.

"Where we are fully committed to the concept of local government for the blacks in their urban residential areas, we must understand that a process of evolution applies even here and that one should be one's guard not to extend beyond the scope of one's ability and means. This applies to all insti-

tutions and no less to local authorities," he said.

The Government had the primary role of providing a share of the loan finance for infrastructures, but, nevertheless carrying its full share of responsibility for public services which are normally the functions of the State, such as posts and telegraphs, public buildings and railways, the Government could not do this alone.

The development of a community like Tembisa also depended on the actions of the private sector. Loan finance would be needed for other projects and those interested in the progress of Tembisa were encouraged to assist.

"The 99-year leasehold scheme was created with the full participation of the private sector to enable it to safeguard its investment in this scheme. I ask that sector and the employers to make the fullest use thereof.

"The ordinary man in the street will make his contribution by way of payment of interest and redemption on the purchase price. Thus Government, council, private sector and individual will supplement another," he said.

The Minister, however, warned that some of the decisions the Council will have to take would make



Tembisa Council chairman Mr Mothiba.

them unpopular with the residents. He said they should not be discouraged because the residents were themselves reaso-

able people who would later understand the cause of the decisions.



File 28/9/79 (343)

# Motlana inconsistent — Solomon

A MEMBER of the Labour Party in the Coloured Representative Council came out strongly against Dr Nthato Motlana's suggestion that Soweto be granted full municipal autonomy.

Mr Sam Solomon, also in the Coloured Management Committee of the Johannesburg City Council said he viewed Dr Motlana's suggestion as asking for separate development or apartheid — a policy that "his Committee of Ten claims to be fighting against."

Mr Solomon said: "I am sure the majority of the people reject it. This is a political system that deserves contempt. I find it most disgusting."

He said by opting for the autonomy of Soweto, Dr Motlana was somehow

pleading for second class status.

"People like Motlana and Thebehali and other enlightened black leaders should strive for direct representation in the Johannesburg City Council.

"In other words," said Mr Solomon, "the men should be sitting in the City Council as fully-fledged councillors representing their various wards like any other city councillor. I am aware of the policy in the country but they should not let the system condition them.

"Dr Motlana makes contradicting statements when he says he refuses to partake in the Community Council but in the same breath asks for Government grants. He is being inconsistent. We do accept and admit that community councils, coloured and Indian management committees which are based on race are all useless and should be scrapped. But our pragmatism and realism demand that we acknowledge the presence of these institutions."

Mr Solomon said all the people in South Africa, Indians, blacks, whites and coloureds should negotiate on equal terms under one body and fight for the betterment of the situation in this country.

"After all," he said, "the black community has contributed for the past 300 years, and is still contributing to the eco- and the whole of South Africa.

"Blacks in Johannesburg are entitled to the financial cake which is



Mr Sam Solomon . . . "Motlana opting for second-class status."

nomy of Johannesburg, now being dominated by whites. Johannesburg can never stand without black labour. It can never stand without black buying power. It is therefore out for a black man to opt for second class status as Motlana seems to be doing."

Mr Solomon said Soweto can never be run as an autonomous municipal area because it lacked the revenue producing machinery — the central business districts. And it is the mere fact that Wrab has accumulated a deficit that shows clearly that Soweto cannot be run on beer and rent money, he added.

"I therefore feel that any dispensation based on race is ungodly and as Christians we cannot accept it. Because of lack of articulate leadership in the black community I think time has arrived to call for a black convention so that we can debate the political issues and iron out different political strategies so that we have clear-cut concepts," said Mr Solomon.

He concluded: "You can never isolate the struggle. No black man can do that. We also cannot be isolated in the liberation struggle. All the oppressed voteless people must get together for a better Christian South Africa."



GUESS who stopped by for dinner in Soweto last week?

The neighbours couldn't believe their eyes when the sleek limousine pulled up outside the smart Dube home of Soweto's Community Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali.

Who should step out but Dr Piet Koornhof.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, and his wife, Lulu, had brought along two American friends.

They had all been invited to dinner last Sunday.

Permits and security thrown to the wind, Dr Koornhof drove his own car and described the evening as "just an ordinary, normal social event".

The American visitors, Los Angeles Times editorial writer, Alvin Schuster, and his wife, had just arrived in South Africa and joined all the other guests, including Soweto millionaire, Richard Maponya and Post editor, Mr Percy Qoboza.

"It was a most enjoyable even-

# The man who came to dinner in Soweto

By MELANIE YAP

ing," said Dr Koornhof this weekend.

"We all talked very freely. There was a tremendously relaxed atmosphere and I am so proud that this can happen in our country."

News of the Minister's unobtrusive visit broke in the Los Angeles Times in California on Friday where Mr Schuster wrote of the extraordinary dinner which "amounted to a social evening during which wives talked about children and politics and the men

talked about sports and politics". "Blacks and whites agree that it was a most unusual night," he wrote. "Some called it unprecedented, not to mention incredible."

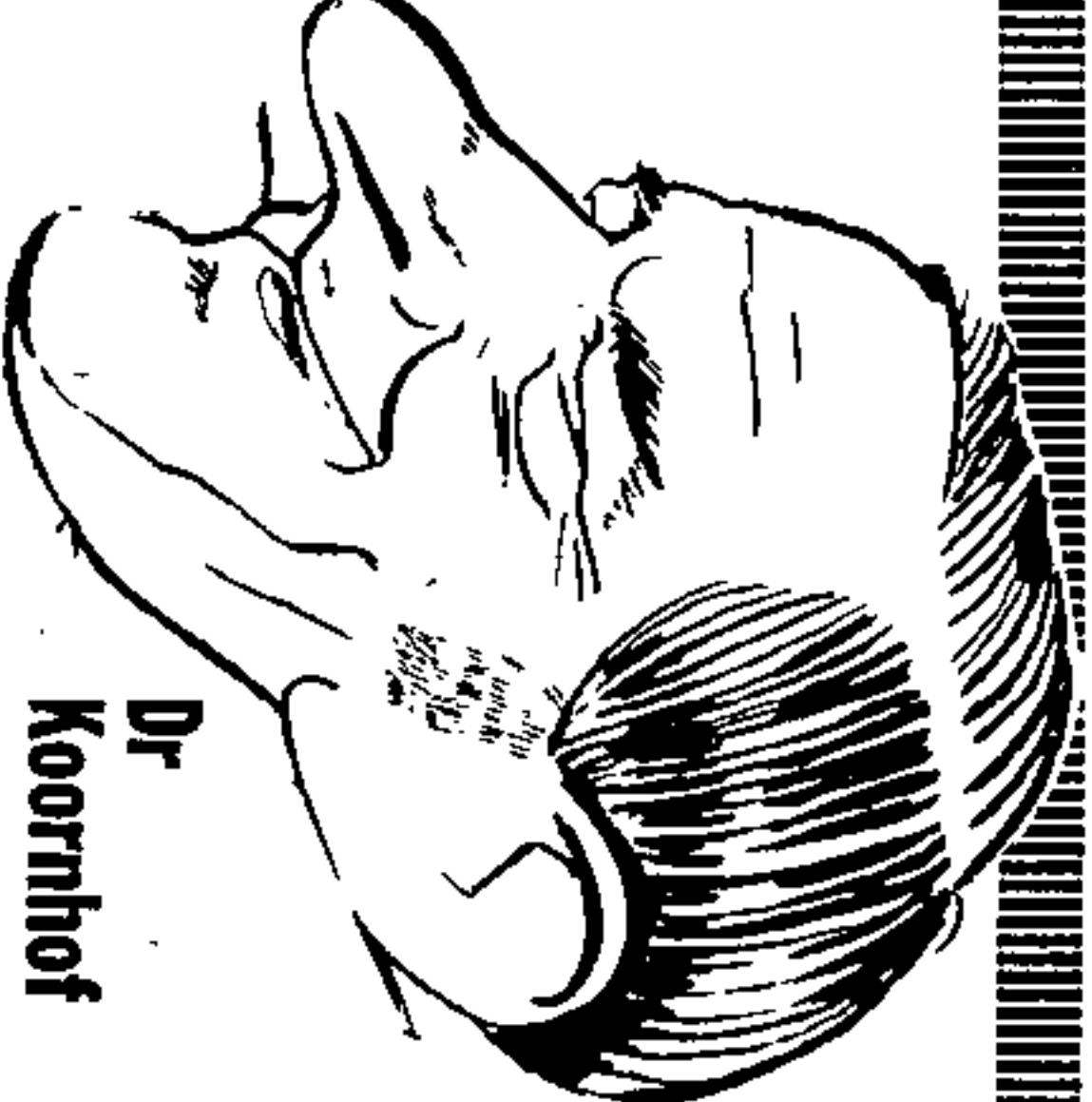
Mr Schuster wrote: "Indeed the rhetoric here is remarkable these days. Prime Minister P W Botha, a few days before the dinner, had appeared before hard-liners in the National Party to say that 'there are more important things in life than to stare the whole day at the colour of another man's skin'."

At the end of the evening, after talk of the rate of change and what more was needed, the guests went their separate ways.

Mr Schuster, who has worked as bureau chief for the New York Times in London, Saigon and Rome, is on his first two-week visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr Schuster would have come to my house, and it was just on the spur of the moment that I thought of taking him with me."

Mr Qoboza added it was essential for visitors to see Soweto. "You cannot begin to understand the South African problem unless you get to grips with Soweto," he said.



Dr Koornhof

"I have been in Soweto over 100 times. I was deputy Minister in Bantu Administration for years and then Plural Relations and have been getting more and more responsibilities with urban blacks."

On the question of permits for the visit, Dr Koornhof added:

"With me, everything was quite all right. I thought it was quite a gesture on the Thebehali's part. It was good of them to have me."

Post editor Mr Qoboza described the evening as "interesting".

"I found it quite remarkable for a Cabinet Minister like that to nip into Soweto. They came with no security and no-one knew he was there."

Mr Qoboza added it was essential for visitors to see Soweto.

"You cannot begin to understand the South African problem unless you get to grips with Soweto," he said.



# The Star

The Star Wednesday October 3 1979

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE**

By  
Dee  
Rissik

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A class of "twilight" children. Their school is run by the Good Shepherd Community Service. They are unable to attend State-run schools — they have no identity documents.

# People who don't exist

Klaptown, a coloured area adjoining Soweto, is being demolished and rebuilt — part of an urban renewal programme — but what of the "twilight people", living there?

Mr Mohammed Dangor, a civic leader in Klaptown and representative of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, feels the problem of housing the "twilight people" — those who have "no record of their existence" — will become acute once demolition is in full swing.

"What will we do with all the people? No one will take responsibility for them because they do not belong to any State department," he said. Seven families have been issued with "marching" orders, according to Mr Dangor,

and a mother and her two children spent the night on the street before they were accommodated by the Good Shepherd Community Service where they are still living.

According to a member of the Legal Resources Centre, people are being issued with notices "of intended prosecution" under the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act. Section 9 (5) states that it is an offence to accommodate any "bantustan" in any prescribed area without a licence.

"In effect this means they are charging the head of the house with illegally accommodating his family," said Mr Dangor.

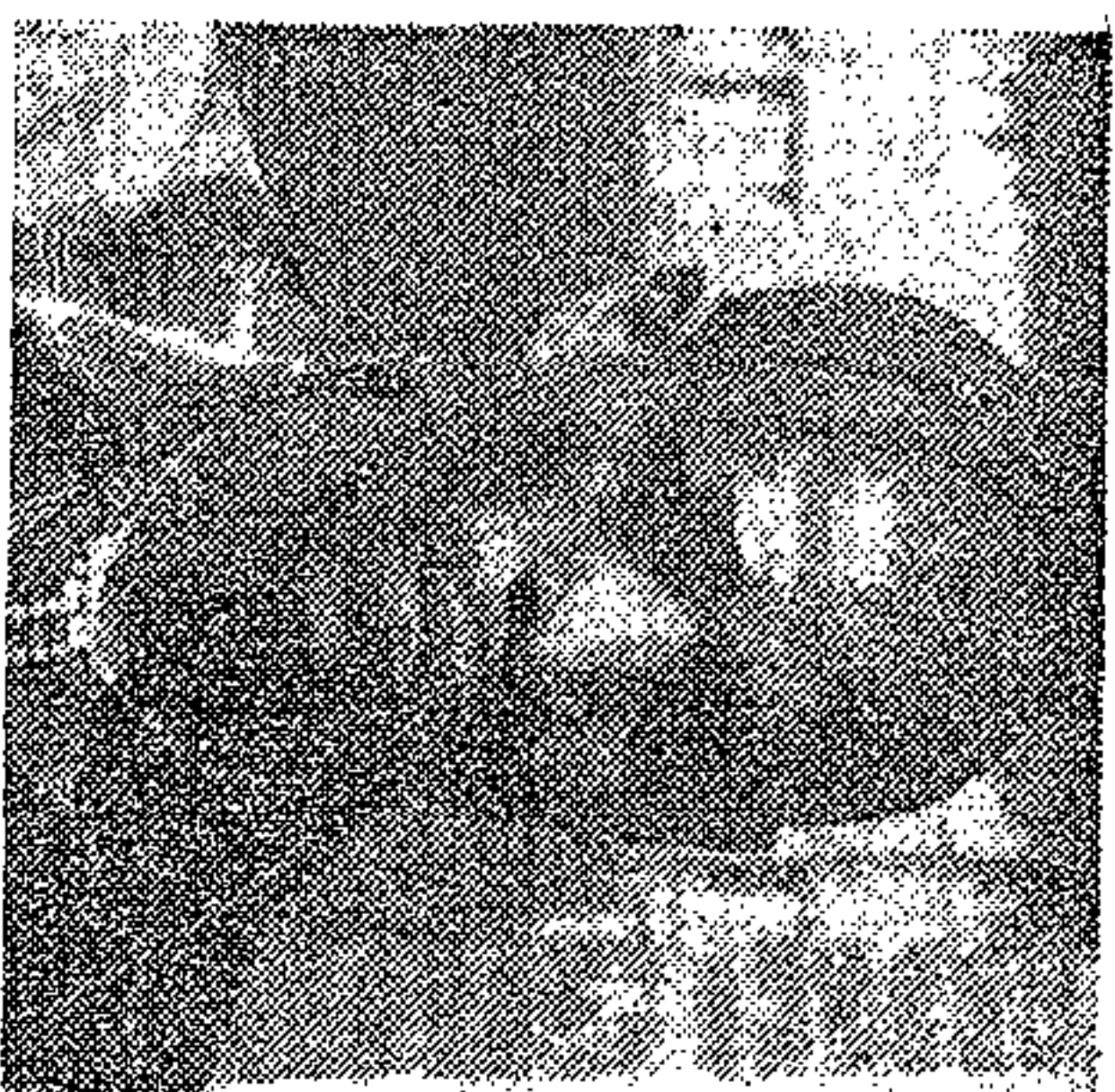
The coloured people whose homes are being demolished are being housed temporarily in Eldorado Park extension 7, "but because they are not building houses in Soweto we have to house the others here," he said. "I am certainly all in

favour for urban renewal but alternative accommodation should be provided for everyone before the demolition squad sets in."

Mr M F Wilsnack, director of the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department in the Johannesburg City Council, said his department was responsible for the coloured families only and he felt they had been adequately catered for in temporary

accommodation in Eldorado Park Ext 7. "We have now got the money to rebuild Klaptown and are going ahead as fast as we can," he said. Plans are ready and the go-ahead has been given.

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said that at this stage they were not able to comment on who would be responsible for the black people living in the Klaptown area.



Mr Daniel Tack first applied to the Department of the Interior for identity documents in 1977. He has just been told his forms have been lost and that he should reapply. He is unable to get a job without identity documents.

Daniel Tack is a "twilight" person. In the eyes of Government he does not exist. At first it did not worry him, but now his plight is desperate.

"When things were easier and jobs were not too hard to find I was okay," he said. But then the economic recession hit and Dan was out of a job.

He was one of the first to go because he did not

## Began school at 17

You can't admit a child to school if he doesn't officially "exist," so Barend Goodman didn't go to school until he was 17.

And he is at school now only because the Good Shepherd Community Service runs schools for "twilight" children — children who have no identity documents and therefore cannot be admitted to State-run schools.

"We are doing what we can for Barend," said his teacher, Mrs Valerie McNamara. "We are trying to teach him

the basics so he can cope with life and get himself a job one day."

There are 35 children in Barend's class. Their average age is about 13.

Shahid Sayed, one of Barend's classmates, is worse off than most. Both his parents died and he now lives with his sister who also has no identity documents.

"I feel his case is hopeless," said one of the community workers. "I just despair at how we are to get him to book of life, in fact I don't think we will be able to."

Meet one of the 'twilight' ones

Have any identification papers. His parents had never registered him so he had never had any papers, he said.

"Since 1975 I have not been able to get a job because every employer wants to see my identification papers."

On June 13 1977 he sent off the necessary forms to the Department of the Interior. Nothing happened. Twice this year, with the help of the Good Shepherd Community Service, he sent off other forms needed by the department.

Now The Good Shepherd Community Service has phoned Pretoria on his behalf only to be told his forms had been lost.

He must start again — fill out a new form and send it off with two more photographs to the relevant department.

"When will I start 'existing'?" he asked desperately.



# 3 000 TO BE MOVED

# Cops put on standby

3/10/79 Post

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POLICE were yesterday called into the Mokgato area in Botlokwa, Northern Transvaal, as tribesmen resisted being moved to another area.

Police in camouflage uniform with dogs were patrolling the area as people were taken into vans and to their new home — an arid area near Vivo. There were about five police trucks.

A police spokesman yesterday told POST that police had information that people who had been moved earlier had returned to the area and were now intimidating others from moving. "We might have to detain them if they do not return to where their property is," he warned.

About 3 000 people are being moved after their chief, Solomon Kakgatho, had agreed. According to residents only the chief had agreed and the tribesmen do not want to move to the desolate area. The chief has already left for the area. About 614 families are involved and 300 have already been moved.

At the area POST was

By  
Mathata  
Tshedun

of the operations that things were going on "smoothly" and there were "no problems". But the same officer refused reporters entry into the village and pictures taken.

When POST reporters entered a shop they were followed by a policeman who stopped them from talking to people in the shop. A 50-year-old woman shop-owner was taken away after speaking to us.

Most people interviewed expressed unhappiness at being moved. There were allegations of forced removals and people being assaulted when they refused to move.

## Fear

A government clerk said people were very reluctant to move. He said most did not want to leave, some had not been adequately compensated while others have had their property damaged in the removals. "The people are very angry," he said.

According to a driver there was "fear all around."

Tribesmen also said a

who said he was in charge

cis Makgatho, who is against the removals, had been detained. Police have denied anybody is being held.

One woman, a Mrs Teele, was found seated on a truck with her belongings. She spoke sorrowfully of her forced removal and the demolition of her home.



A DIEPKLOOF family were this week locked out of their house by their former tenants.

# Kicked out boy former tenants

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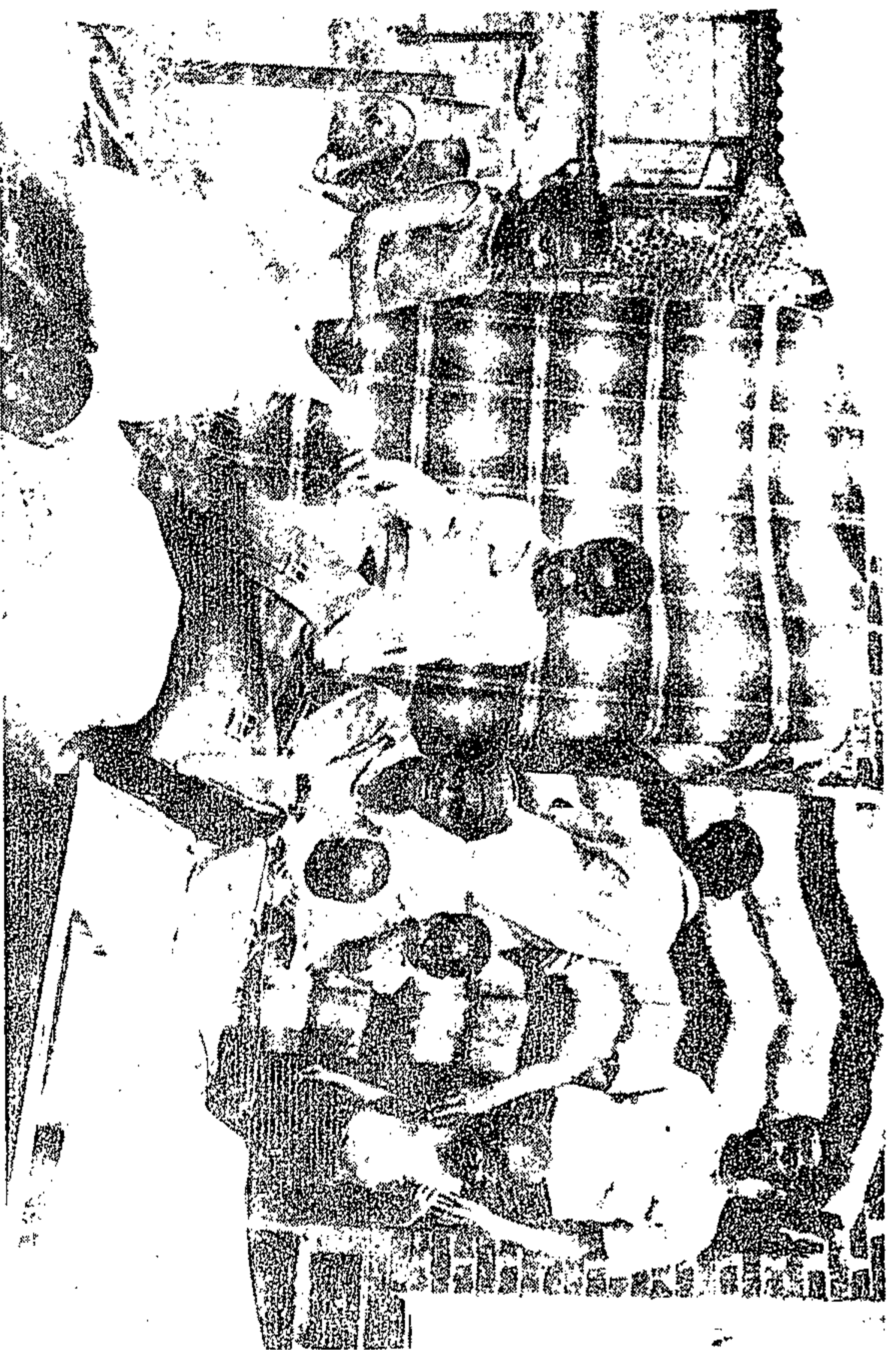
MRS Tabea Tsoai (54) and her family of 10 are now stranded after her husband sold their tenancy to these people.

They lived with the tenants in the same house for two months, occupying one room of their four-roomed house. The tenants at the time occupied the other three rooms.

Mrs Tsoai said her husband, Mr Petros Tsoai, sold the rights to Mr Jacob Macheru who had been boarding in their house with his family of six. Her husband went to the superintendent's office to transfer the house tenancy to Mr Jacob Macheru.

At the time she was away at work in Albertsville, where she was employed as a domestic worker.

Yesterday, Mrs Tsoai said she went to the superintendent of Zone Four, Diepkloof, Mr J C De Lange, to lodge her complaint about her husband's action. She was promised that police would be sent to remove the tenants from the house. This would be done before the end of yesterday.



Mrs Tsoai and some of her children with their goods in the yard that was once theirs.

East London  
it, peeled and diced  
green peas  
French dressing.  
greaseproof paper

- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 5 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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# SA will be torn apart,

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Post



Dr Motlana.

## says Motlana

THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, warned yesterday that the country would be torn apart because of the citizenship issue.

Dr Motlana was delivering a talk on "South Africa in a State of Political Flux" to a political study group at Rand Afrikaans University.

He said black anger was mounting because the Government ignored the existence of blacks in South Africa. "The Government was instead forcing homeland leaders to opt for independence so that in the long run it could say there were no blacks in South Africa."

### Never won

It was known to everybody that Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophutha-Tswana and Chief Patrick Mphahlele of Venda never won elections that led to their countries independence. Instead, some kind of measures were used to make them leaders of their respective home-

Referring to Soweto, he said he wanted to know what had happened to the R8-million set aside by Parliament for the infrastructure of the area.

Parliament had been told the money was for the improvement of life in Soweto and so far nothing had been done and it seemed as though the authorities were not keen to do anything.

One of the urgent problems facing blacks was overcrowding. The Government was not prepared to build houses in urban residential areas. Overcrowding led to the increased crime in black areas, and those in power are not bothered because whites were not the victims, he said.

Dealing with the recent visit to Soweto and homelands by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, Dr Motlana said the visits and the speeches he made puzzled blacks. People did not understand their purpose, he said.

But, he said, if the visits and speeches by Mr Botha were made with the view of changing the present policy of apartheid, then they would mean something to blacks.

1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---o0o---

### APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in  
bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin  
orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained  
and broken in large chunks  
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad  
dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---o0o---

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

### EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs  
saladise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over saladise.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper  
paprika and parsley

---o0o---

### CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced  
1 cup cooked green peas

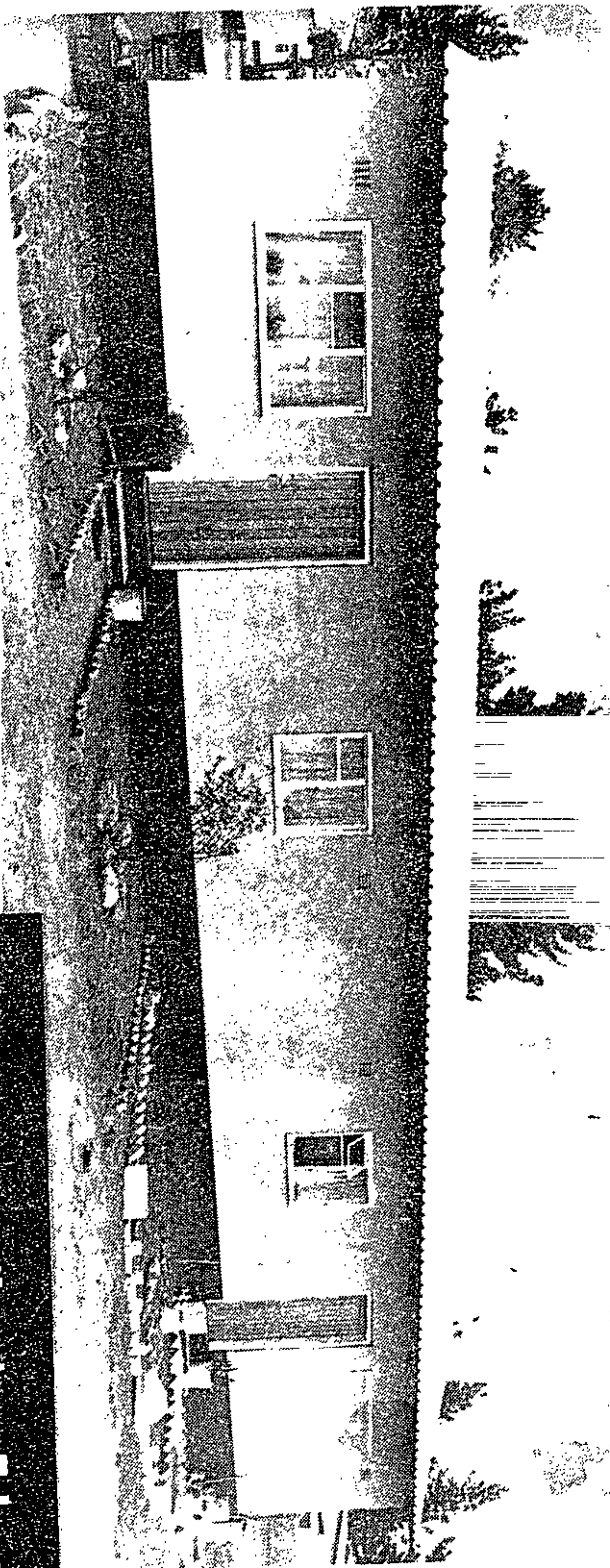
Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---



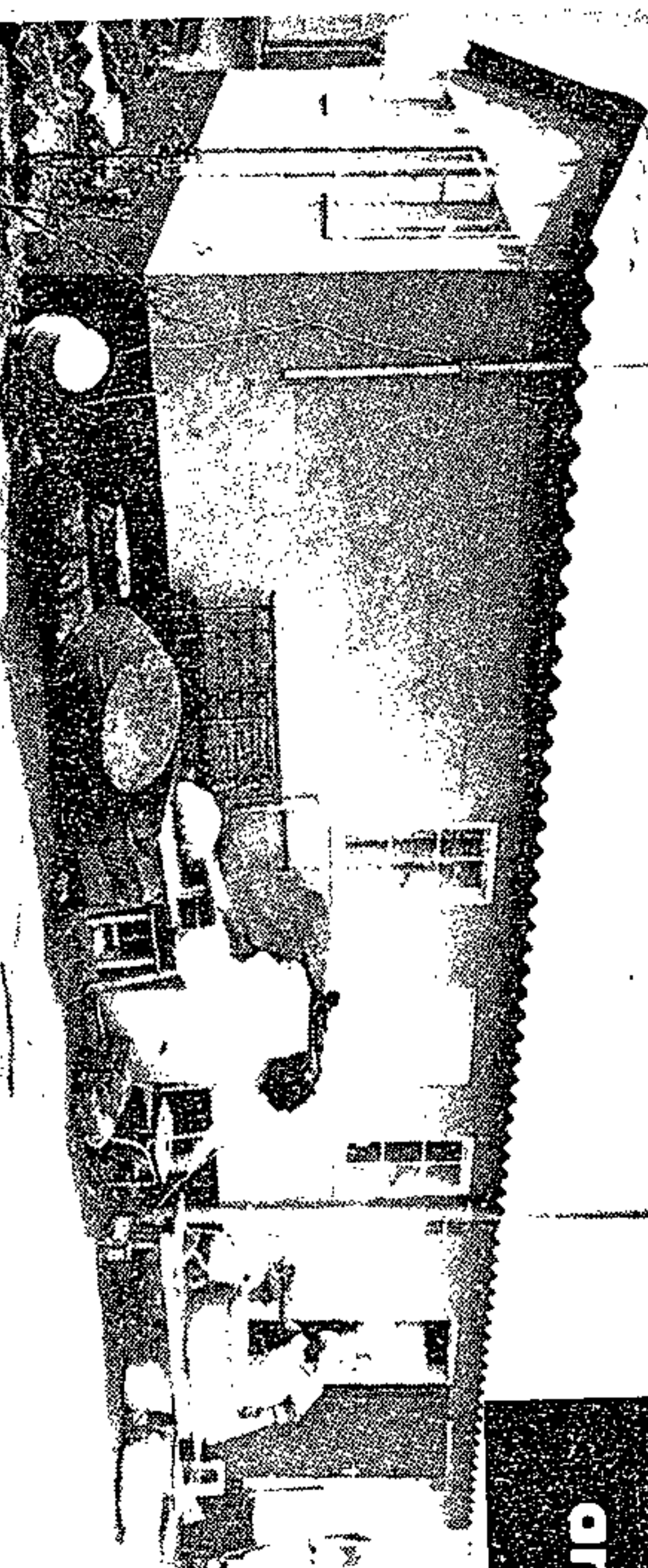


The low economic house in Geluksdal.

**Story by Mzikayise Edom  
Pictures by Shadrack Nkomo  
and Bongani Mnguni**



Mrs Martha Isaacs . . . Hap-  
py to be moved to a new  
township.



One of the new houses. It is sub-economic and the rent is about R25 a month. This is a five-roomed house.

**"SAVE  
YOUR MONEY  
AND SPREAD  
YOUR FISH!"**

# RED PRO

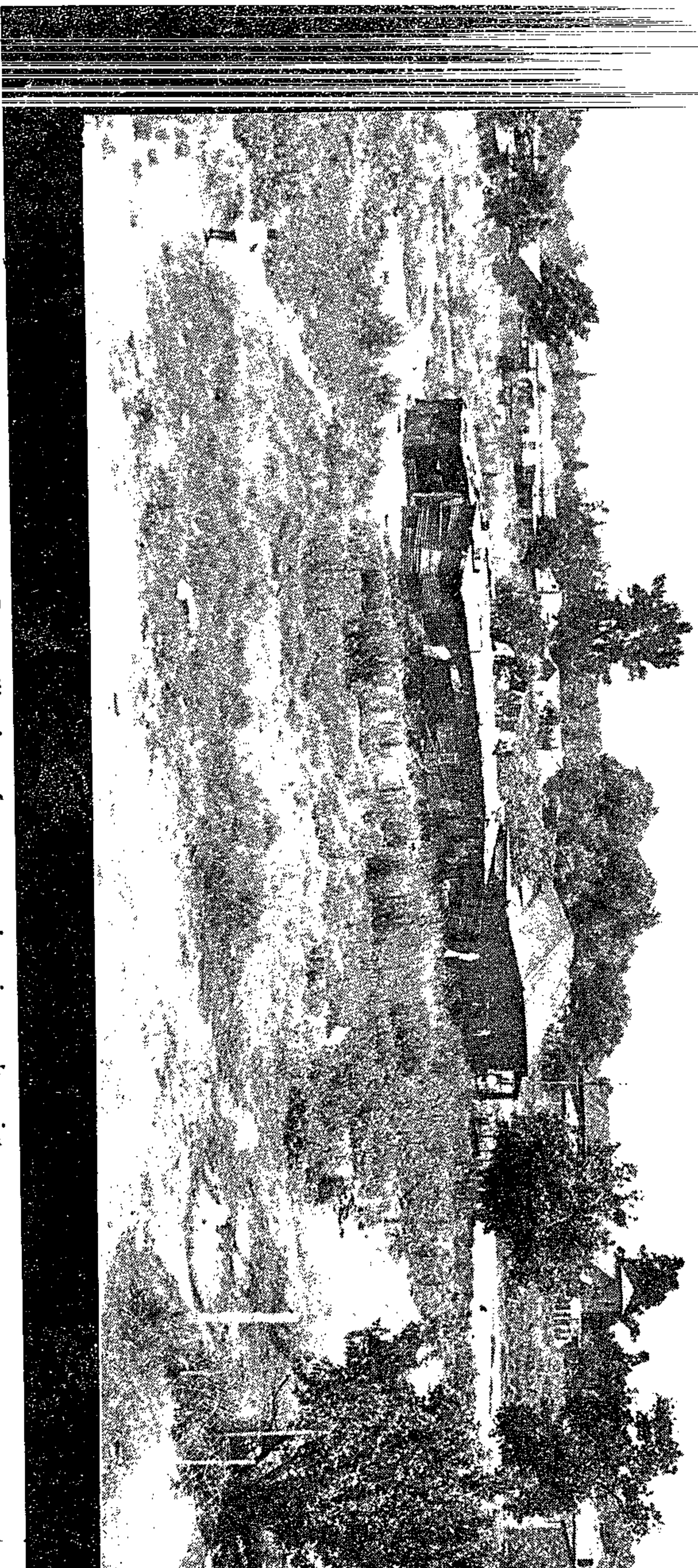
## FISH PASTE

3364

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**HAWKERS** buy your  
**ORIGINAL AFRICAN FASHIONS**  
 (KHOSA ATTIRE, TRADITIONALS, MATERIALS)  
**AT**  
**TOPAZ FASHIONS**  
 • Diagonal St. (between Market and Commissioner  
 Streets), Johannesburg. Tel. 834-3544  
 OR AT  
 • 68 Central Road, Fordsburg. Tel. 834-7396  
 P 885  
 TWIGA TWIGA TWIGA TWIGA TWIGA TWIGA TWIGA TWIGA TWIGA TWIGA

**Page 5**





Payneville. In a few years time it won't exist.

# The trek from Payneville to

4/10/75  
Post

## Geluksdal continues

THE great trek has started. Residents from Payneville, Springs, one of the oldest townships in the East Rand, are being resettled in a new township near Tsakane, Brakpan.

The great trek started last month and Payneville is soon to be demolished.

Mr G E Swart, acting town clerk of the

Brakpan Town Council told POST that the council was forced to build the new houses in Geluksdal because Payneville was a slum and a health hazard.

Mr Swart said that some houses will have five

rooms and others seven. He said the rent for the sub-economic houses will be between R20 and R25 a month and rent for luxury homes will be R60 a month.

Mr Swart further said there will be vacant stands on sale for fami-

lies who wish to build their own houses.

Mr S G Bezuidenhout, township manager of the new township said yesterday that every coloured resident of Payneville, including lodgers, will be resettled in Geluksdal.

Mr Bezuidenhout said as

soon as a family moves out of Payneville to Geluksdal, their old home is demolished.

Mr Bezuidenhout said the new houses have got sewerage and electricity. He further said that the houses have inside toilets and water taps.

Two of the few residents

now staying in Geluksdal said yesterday that they were happy to be removed from Payneville which they said was a slum and a health hazard.

Mrs Martha Isaacs, a widow, said the houses in Geluksdal were bigger than those in Payneville.

"I was sick of that place. Every time you wanted to go to the toilet in the evening, you were scared of thugs because in Payneville we were using communal toilets," Mrs Isaacs said.



343 211 4/10/79 Ret

# Wentzel slams removal story

ALLEGATIONS that the Makgato tribe near Pietersburg was being resettled in an arid, inhospitable area were devoid of all truth, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, said yesterday.

A statement by Mr Wentzel read:

"Reports about the removal of the Makgato tribe from Swarsrivier to Kromhoek, north-east of Pietersburg, compel me to point out that the removal is being carried out with the co-operation of the tribal authority concerned. Allegations that the tribe is being resettled in an arid, inhospitable area are devoid of all truth.

"On the contrary, the area in which the tribe is being resettled offers the people more opportunities

than they had in the area from which they are being removed.

"This is particularly true in respect of schooling, the supply of water and the rural settlement of farmers.

"In this area the people will also find it easier to link up with their national state.

"The removal takes place after consultations and negotiations had been conducted over a lengthy period with the chief and his tribal authority.

"The few families who are now resisting removal

are actually acting against their own tribal authority in an undemocratic manner.

"In the area there are two other tribes who are not yet prepared to move and negotiations with them are continuing.

"My point of view is that in the case of all removals, negotiations should be conducted with the tribal authority concerned," the Deputy Minister said.

Interference in the tribal authority's sphere might lead to its authoritative status being undermined. — Sapa

STICE

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3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



# More flee as removals go on

By MATHATHA TSEDU  
ELDERLY women and children huddled in the veld yesterday as Government vehicles continued to move people from Makgato Village, in Botlokwa, to a new settlement at Kromhock.

Those in the veld were part of hundreds that have fled the area — and removal — in defiance of their Chief Solomon Makgatho and a section of the tribe now settled in the new area.

The area is now patrolled by the police and 14 people have been detained. According to Brigadier D Nothern, Divisional Chief of the police in

the Northern Transvaal, they have been arrested for assault, malicious injury to property and trespassing.

Early yesterday our team was intercepted by police and reporter Mathatha Tsedu was held for about 45 minutes. His notebook and film was confiscated by the police. POST could yesterday not establish reasons why he was held and the notebook and film taken as he had his Press Card with him.

More people continued to flee the area yesterday. Private trucks and tractors carried belongings to relatives in nearby villages while government trucks ferried people and their property to Kromhock.



# Rabotapi to chair council again

By ERNEST  
NKABINDE

THE chairman of the Evaton Community Council, Mr S Rabotapi, was returned unopposed during the elections for chairmanship of the council, which was held at Evaton Administration offices this week.

This is the second term of office for Mr Rabotapi, who was elected as the first chairman last year when the council was established.

The only change in the elections was that of Mr Joseph Toai, who was also elected unopposed as deputy chairman. He replaced Mr P Ngoyi who did not stand for elections. There were no other changes in the committee.

In a policy statement, Mr Rabotapi pledged that he will work hard to make Evaton a decent place for the black man, and the cleanest and beautiful township to live in.

He appealed to the stand owners to co-operate with his council in order to achieve some of the ambitions.

He pleaded with them to provide decent houses for their tenants rather than provide them with dirty shacks as they are doing at present.

- 2.4 The Course Information Lectures
- The majority of the sample (3%) felt that they obtained some information about the course from the information lectures, although only 31% we completely or almost completely satisfied with the information obtained. The majority of comments that they would have liked to see in the booklists on each specific subject handed out before lectures. They would also like to see more information in the lectures about the work load, department requirements and research.
- The majority of the sample (2%) felt that there was enough opportunity to ask questions at the course information lectures though 10% felt they would like more; only 6.5% would have preferred to see in their offices instead of the lectures. 8% see staff as well as the lecturers and want to work with the arrangements.
- 2.5 The Student Workshops
- Approximately one-third of the sample did not ask questions in this section of the questionnaire. be because they did not attend the Sunday workshop a great number of the sample indicated in their that they would have preferred these not to have on a Sunday. Of those that did answer questions section 83% felt the Workshop had been long enough helped them to some extent to integrate into the as well as in choosing their degree courses.

- 2.6 The Course of Study Methods
- A majority of the sample (69%) felt that the methods of study were adequate at University, though 1% felt they were completely adequate and 1% felt they were inadequate. The majority (51%) would have liked an "Lecture or Lectures" revision and examination. "Reading and Research" in their comments a great students suggested that a more practical presentation of topics might be desirable.
- As regards on-going study methods in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very desirable.
- 2.7 Library Instruction Course
- An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.
- 2.8 Academic Advice
- Indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning the university curriculum, the sample indicated as follows:

Clark, J.D. 1959. The prehistory of Southern Africa. London: Pelican.

Deacon, H.J. 1976. Where hunters gathered. Claremont: S.A.

9



# A giant commercial school soon

THE president of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (Amcham), Mr W J de Gering, yesterday announced plans to build a prestigious private commercial high school and community centre in Soweto next year.

Mr de Gering was addressing a Press conference held at the Sunnyside Park Hotel, Johannesburg. He said the project would cost about R3,3-million.

He said the project to be called the "Planned Advancement of Community Education" (Project Pace), had been approved by the Government and Soweto Council members.

Announcing details of the planned school, Mr De Gering said the centre would be built in two phases.

The first, due to start

operating in 1981, would consist of 28 classrooms, a community centre and a gymnasium. About 600 students would be accommodated in the school. This stage would cost about R2,5-million.

The second stage, he said, would include a sports stadium, tennis and netball facilities, a playing field and a swimming pool. This would cost about R8-million.

Mr De Gering said Amcham, a local organisation of American subsidiary companies and associated South African businesses, was formed two years ago to foster



An Amcham man shows Dr Nthato Morlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, the plan of the school.

trade between South Africa and the United States.

Members of Amcham had investigated the needs for both the community and commerce before Project Pace was decided upon.

He said the establishment of South Africa's first private commercial high school and community centre in Soweto provided members of the American community with "an opportunity and responsibility".

The need for qualified

students was apparent when one considered that by the year 2000, the number of new jobs in administrative fields would be about three million.

The school, designed in accordance with the latest advancements in the United States, Europe and South Africa, would fill a "pressing need for both the student's and the business community".

Mr De Gering said students would be expected to pay an annual

school fee of R400. However, those students who could not pay that amount, would be granted bursaries.

Referring to South Africa, Mr De Gering said the country could be one of the most economically developed in the world if it could train all its people to work in industries.

South Africa was on the verge of an economic boom, but the problem that would stall this was the need for skilled people.



This R3.3-million business school is to be built in Sandton by Barclays National Bank to relieve the pressure on the bank's present staff college. All races will be trained there.





# Housing shortage but shacks must

## be demolished - Wrab orders

4/10/79 Post

**MORE** than 700 while more than 600 families are on shacks in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, must be demolished by Monday, the West Rand Administration Board said.

And anyone found to have ignored this ruling, will be liable for prosecution in a

### BY LEN KALANE

court of law, a West Rand Board spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman said notices have been served on residents

with backyard shacks from last Friday. Wrab describes the dwellings as illegal.

Mr J M Mangope, "mayor" of Kagiso, said a large section of residents streamed to the place over the weekend demanding an explanation for this sudden ruling by Wrab. He said his council did not know about the notices.

#### QUERIES

A house to house call was made to all residents with backyard shacks by Wrab police on Friday informing them that the dwellings had to be brought down. According to residents, no reasons were given and if there were any queries residents were advised to consult with the local township manager.

Wrab is just trying to stir up the minds of people. Such an action was taken without prior consultation with the council," Mr Mangope told POST.

Mr Mangope said they have advised residents not

to bring down their shacks until further notice from the urban council. He said his council was going to contest the ruling.

Most residents use the backyard shacks as additional accommodation to the existing houses. The shacks are built to house some members of the family in order to alleviate overcrowding in their homes. Other shacks are built to store essential goods belonging to tenants occupying the houses.

While the board warned that the shacks must be demolished, it was established yesterday that 603 families were waiting for houses in the township. This was the figure as in March 1, this year.

#### WAITING LIST

People in the township complain of lack of accommodation and the need for more houses as the reason for the erection of backyard shacks. POST was told that the new 300 houses built in the township have still left behind a waiting list of over 700.

An elderly woman, Mrs Esther Khunoane erected a shack which is partitioned into bedroom and a kitchen. She lives with four

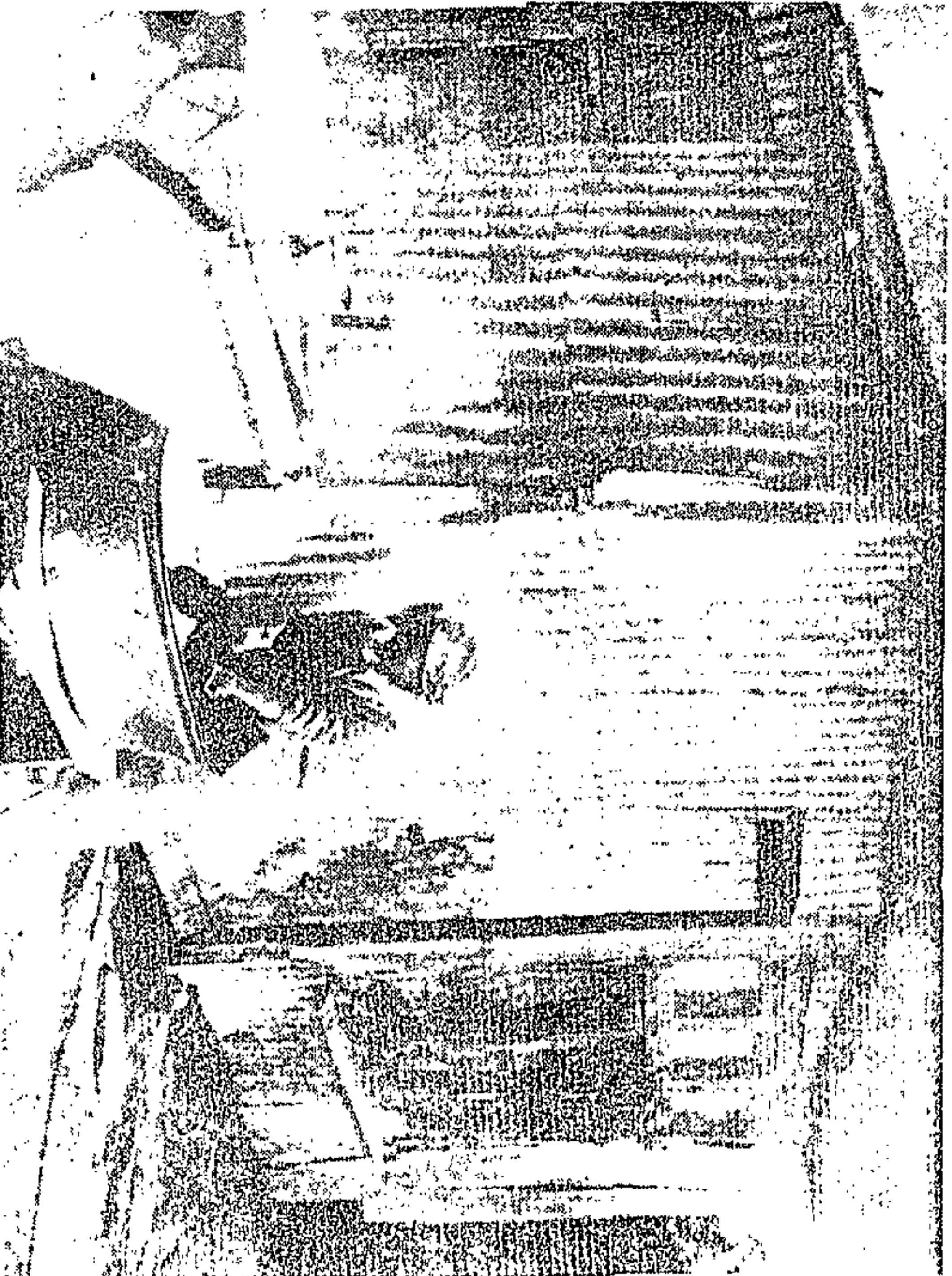
Mr J M Mangope . . . to contest the ruling.

children and told POST that she could not find a proper house. She said she was also told to bring down the shack by Monday.

Mrs Khunoane said she is a sub-tenant to her sister who occupies a Wrab two-roomed house in the front. She said her sister lives with her husband and children and the house was over-crowded.

Miss Irene Mogausi said her parents had erected the shack to use it as a kitchen. They own a three-roomed house and there was not enough space. They too, were notified that the shack had to be brought down.

Many more families who live in these dwellings said they were ordered to bring them down by not later than Monday.



Mrs Esther Khunoane . . . the shack is home for her and three children.



## Soweto to get centre and school

A R3 300 000 private commercial high school and community centre for Soweto was announced yesterday by the president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr W J Degenring.

The American Chamber of Commerce is a local organisation of American subsidiary companies and associated South African businesses which was formed about two years ago to foster trade between the Republic and the United States.

Mr Degenring said building of the first stage of the project would start in January 1980 and the school would open a year later.

The first stage would comprise 28 classrooms, a community centre and a gymnasium at a total cost of R2 500 000. Initially, 600 students will be accommodated.

The second stage would cost R800 000 and would commence after January, 1981. It would comprise a sport stadium, and a swimming pool. — Sapa.



THE Public Relations Officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G Engelbrecht, told POST yesterday that it is against the Department's policy to introduce white soldiers as teachers in Soweto.

He was replying to a call by Soweto educationist, Mr T W Kambule, a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and also an educational adviser to the American Embassy that the department must not take advantage of the lull in Soweto and employ soldiers as teachers.

Mr Engelbrecht said the Department had never decided to employ soldier-teachers in spite of the critical teacher shortage in Soweto.

He denied that his department had employed servicemen to teach at Alafang Secondary in Katlehong, East Rand.

He said his department knew of only one school using soldier teachers throughout the country and the Department might consider recalling the soldiers if the community does not approve of the idea.

According to him, his department acquired servicemen at Alafang, after the "schoolboard, in co-operation with the parents, had requested servicemen's services at the school."

# Soldiers will only teach on demand

vices at the school."

He also said that his department did not think of engaging soldier-teachers in Soweto schools. "But, if the community request us to do so, and the South African Defence Force agrees to grant us teachers, we might consider introducing them. Our department is going full steam to end the present shortage of teachers and at the same time, not employ under-qualified teachers and soldier teachers," Mr Engelbrecht said.

1. What is the balance sheet of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
  - a) deferral method
  - b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
  - a) deferral method
  - b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans<sup>5</sup>, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1)  $e_0$  - the expectation of life at birth, and (2)  $e_{45}$  - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at  $e_{45}$  'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at  $e_0$  has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that ne

or  $e_{45}$  have reached expected levels in 1929. Although the expectation of life would appear that the much lower age than has

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## SOWETO FINANCES

# Mushrooming problem

Prime Minister P W Botha's recent gesture in writing off R9m inherited debt in Soweto was widely hailed — particularly by whites. But many black leaders feel he could have done more, pointing out that it is government laws that have restricted the township's growth and financial independence. David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto community council, won't say how much Soweto really owes. But it is known that the shadow city owes R63m in housing loans to the Department of Community Development alone.

The current housing shortage — Thebehali estimates that more than 15 000 homes are needed — would cost R171m to

eradicate. Ecoplan, the private consortium responsible for the drawing up and implementation of the Greater Soweto Development Guidance System, says the housing backlog will swell to between 34 000 and 50 000 houses by 1985.

That year should also see the completion of electrification which will take R150m from the pockets of Soweto residents.

Ecoplan forecasts that in 1979 and 1980 respectively the Soweto councils (Soweto, Dobsonville, and Diepmeadow) will have a shortfall of R7,3m and R3,25m, mainly because council services — water, sewerage, electricity — are not viable. For

Financial Mail October 5 1979

343 Fms 10/79



example, about R2.4m worth of water is wasted each year by consumers and faulty equipment.

Sooner or later, something will have to be done about Soweto's water supply in general. The Rand Water Board requires a 24-hour reserve. On average, Soweto has half of this. At the current 17% annual increase in water consumption, Soweto will have a five-and-a-half hour supply in existing reservoirs by 1985 — a situation Ecoplan regards as critical.

Ecoplan also predicts that capital expenditure of R703m would be required to provide additional housing and services up to 1985. This includes a compounded annual inflation rate of 8%.

The situation is made worse by the fact that Soweto's basic running costs amount to R66m a year, while income is a mere R22m. Rents, which bring in slightly more than R1.5m a month, are the largest source of income, closely followed by liquor sales. Little, if any, of the money Soweto residents pay in taxes and licences is channelled back into the township.

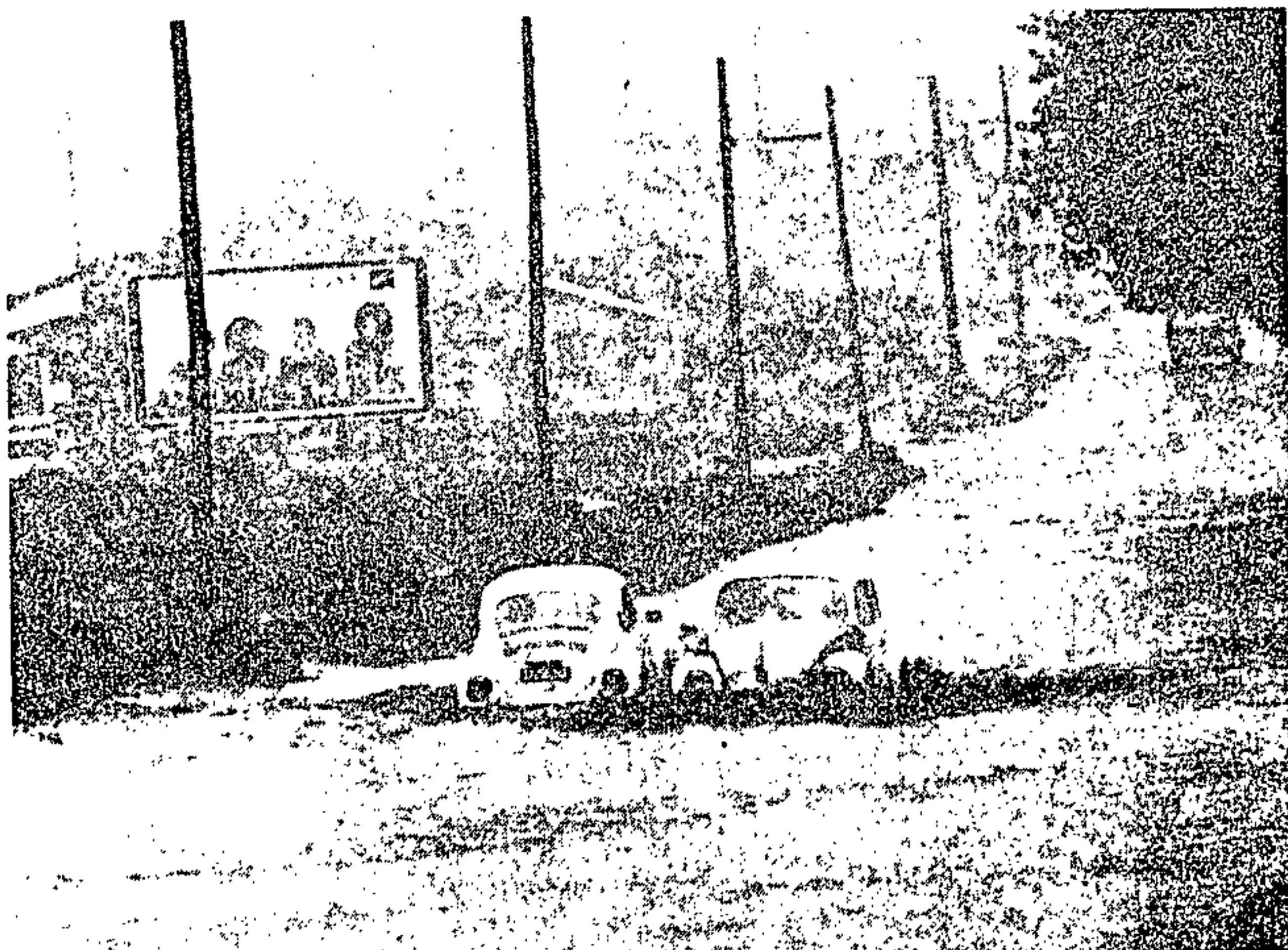
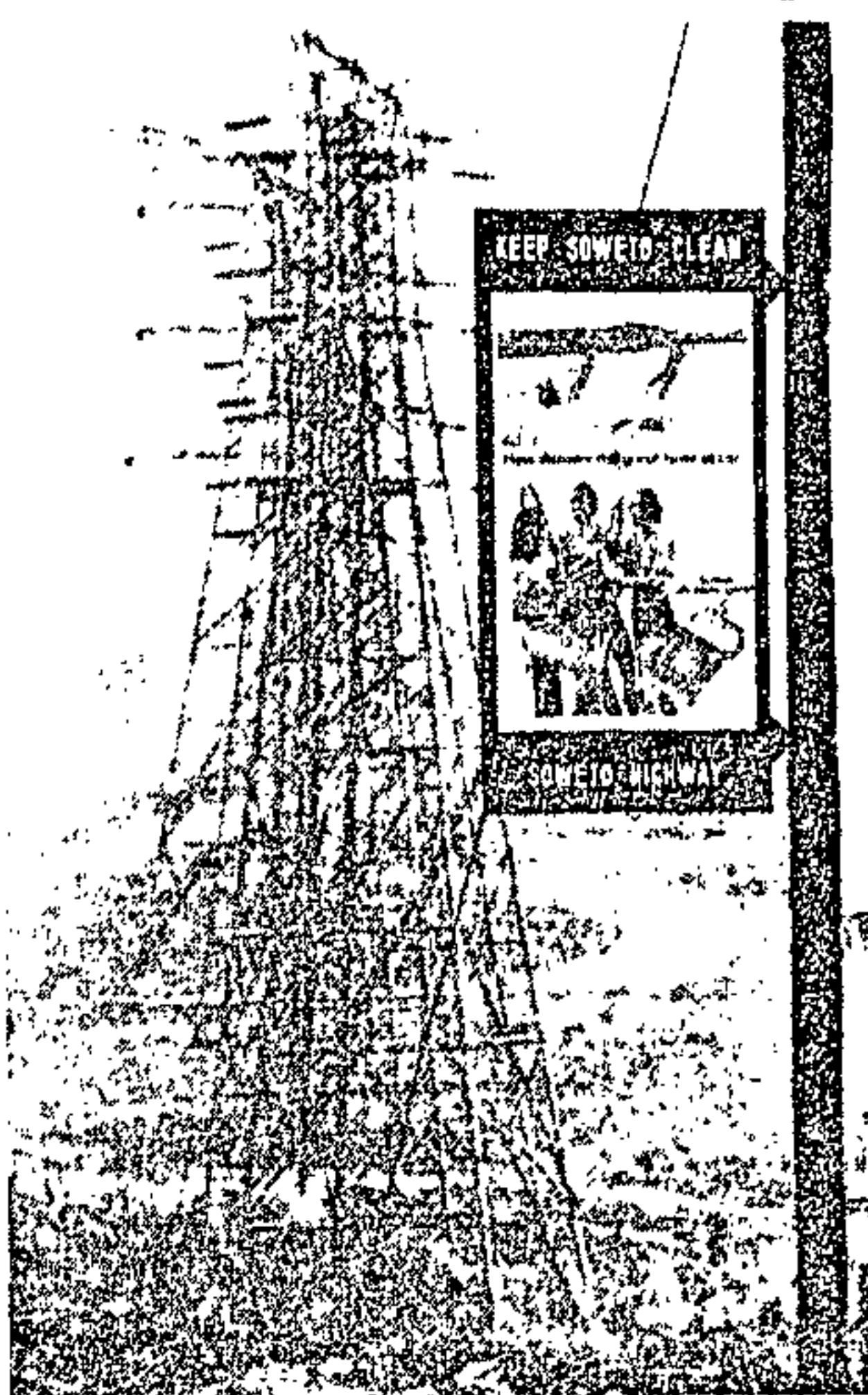
General sales tax collected by the Johannesburg Receiver of Revenue amounts to R30m each month, but none of this finds its way back to Soweto. Nor does the annual R66.7m collected in tax (1977-78 figures) from urban blacks. This money completely bypasses blacks living in "white" areas and is paid direct to the revenue funds of the black states (in terms of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971).

At present, 75% of car licence fees are paid to provincial authorities. Johannesburg receives a "paltry" R3m back to help pay its annual R30m road bill. Thebehali says Soweto receives not a cent.

## SELECTED FIGURES\*

Service	Annual expenditure	Annual income
Sewerage ....	R7m	R2m
Cleansing ....	R1.9m	R426 000
Electricity ....	R7m	R1m
Cemeteries ...	R591 000	R53 600
Ambulance ...	R411 000	R160 000
Water .....	R7m	R1.1m
Clinics .....	R1.4m	R1.6m
	<b>R24.4m</b>	<b>R5.3m</b>

\* Source: David Thebehali, Soweto council chairman.



Soweto . . . electricity (above) spells hope, but present conditions (below) are grim

The township has three arterial roads carrying the heavy daily eastward-bound traffic into Johannesburg, but 1 000 km of roads are untarred, and poor storm water drainage is accelerating their deterioration.

Soweto's small and often exploitative local businesses have never been a source of much revenue. In fact, 50% of the area's considerable spending power swells the coffers of Johannesburg's central business district. To counter this, the Soweto council is planning 11 large shopping and business complexes — using black and white business know-how — to attract money back to Soweto.

The first will probably be built in Jabulani within the next year, according to Thebehali, who is silent, for the present, on further details. These complexes should be in a position to tap swelling black spending power. Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), estimates that blacks will be in control of two-thirds of the country's disposable income by the turn of the century.

### Home ownership

There would be little reason for the money to stray from urban townships if home ownership increased on a realistic scale. So far it has not done so. While the 99-year leasehold scheme was initially seen as a boon to Soweto's acute housing shortage and crippled finances, the hopes have proved over-optimistic. In six months since its formal implementation, only 19 houses have been registered under the scheme and 263 applications still being processed. The main barriers appear to be cynicism over government motives, lack of freehold rights, and poverty.

Motsuenyane, who feels an immediate palliative is needed, suggests that government give 5%-10% of its current high gold profits to stimulate urban development. This could be done through the provision of low-interest housing loans through various agencies. However, it seems more likely that government will use any windfall for homeland development, as its policy dictates.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, feels — Thebehali and Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg Manager Committee agree — that a solution lies in a multiracial metropolitan body monitoring the needs of adjacent townships. "Many existing services are already there, but, if a single organisation coordinated them, costs could be brought down." However, Motlana is sceptical. "Perhaps the government is not doing anything because they anticipate a decline in townships diminishing and not growing. . . . reducing blacks in urban areas, migrant labour, recruited on a y basis."



## SHEILA STEVENS

MORE women than men are active in the black business world, says Mr Stanley Mogadime, liaison officer cum lecturer at the Centre for Developing Business which is part of the University of the Witwatersrand's Graduate School of Business.

The reason, he suggests, is that the men are becoming bored with small business as such and women are consequently taking over the practical everyday running of retail outlets in the townships.

Thirteen of the 30 black retailers who attended his introductory course in business planning and control in Soweto last week were women.

Stanley, however, finds this surprising.

"I expected more women," he confessed.

Mrs Dorothy Tsolo, a Rockville general dealer who completed the course and found it "very useful", attributes the growing role of black women in business to the fact that "most men don't like standing behind the counter".

"They don't have the patience we women have got," she explained.

Dorothy, 32, who worked as a receptionist, then a switchboard operator after leaving school, branched out into business four years ago.

She first started a little shop in Dobsonville in 1976 and opened her general dealer's store in Rockville nearly two years later. She sells a variety of goods ranging from groceries and hardware to toiletries and stationery.

"I'm on my own. I run the business while my husband works as a clerk in the city," said the lively mother of two.

Dorothy attended the five-day business course — it's designed to show retailers how to run their businesses more successfully and the emphasis is on planning — to benefit from an exchange of new ideas.

"You learn from others," she says. "The planning side of the course? That was beautiful. Most

# Making plans for *KDM* <sup>343</sup> the future



Mrs Dorothy Solo, left, and Mrs Dinah Mekela

of us are just running businesses but our planning doesn't have a good foundation. The things we learnt were very helpful — I hadn't tried them properly before."

Last week's course, the fourth of its kind run by the Centre for Developing Business in Soweto, was sponsored by the Coca-Cola Company as an acknowledgement of the importance of the small black business retailer within the framework of the South African economy.

"They are future big employers and they should try to be more productive," said Stanley.

"We find that lack of business know-how is most prominent among blacks

and this is where the emphasis of our courses lies," he added.

On the latest course — run on a practical orientation basis — "students" were shown how to use the planning process, the cash flow plan and how to use their resources more profitably by changing their own attitudes towards themselves, their workers and their customers.

"People are not machines and a positive attitude is important if you want to achieve your business objectives," said Stanley. "You must think of people first and the money afterwards."

Another of the course's aims was to stimulate thinking.

"You need foresight and

imagination. You must be able to look ahead and create opportunities for yourself," Stanley explained.

Dorothy's business is flourishing but she's confident that, thanks to the course, she'll "do even better now I know how to fill in the gaps".

"Courses like these are important," she says. "I'd like to attend another one to learn more about my business."

Mrs Dinah Mekela, 39, does most of the buying for the small shop she and her husband have been running in Diepkloof, Soweto, since 1962.

But she's anxious to do things properly and "felt the need to learn more".

"Things are changing every day — we don't run businesses the way our parents used to. We want to offer a full range of goods that are well-displayed in the modern way."

The course, she said, was a challenge and made her aware of the mistakes she makes, in spite of so many years in the retail trade.

Besides, says Dinah, a mother of three who also has a home to run, "it's important for women to advance themselves".

"You must be able to do things on your own — take over and keep things running smoothly if your husband is not there."

Like Dorothy, she wasn't particularly surprised that so many women attended the course.

"Why must it always be the men? We women have the same brains as men and should take advantages of any opportunities that come our way."

Dinah was "more than satisfied" with the knowledge she gained on the course and has already started putting it into practice.

"I'm budgeting more carefully and planning for the business. Before, I never used to plan so strictly."

"Black people have improved themselves and we want to carry on doing this by learning more if we are given the chance," she added.



# Soweto must expand Thebehali

(343)

GENERALLY

PRACTICE

## QUESTIONS

### DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired on 1 May 19.6. straight line. tax purposes, wear and tear balance. Tax rate and taxable income respectively, for 19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance of the plant at 31.12.19.7

a) deferral

b) liability

2. Show how the tax on income statement is affected assuming

a) deferral

b) liability

(assume timing difference)

3. How will the answer of an extraordinary company, amounting to R70 000 in the 19.7 financial statement be affected?

4. How does the answer to deductible loss, with income from other sources, in the income statement as at 31.12.19.7

5. Further to Note 4, profit before depreciation

Draw up the income statement under a) liability

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

BY 1985 Soweto would need 150 000 new houses and the area would have to be increased by one third, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said yesterday.

Addressing the University of South Africa's School of Business Leadership, he said the position was relatively better in the Vaal Triangle, but nearly as bad on the East Rand.

He said: "Without a new and dynamic approach to black housing, I cannot foresee a solution to the problem. In some areas especially, community councils are continuously being degraded by certain newspapers at the instigation of a relatively small number of black agitators."

"Unfortunately any form of Government must sometimes make unpopular decisions and these can only be executed if the subjects have trust in the governing body. In many cases the community councils have not progressed beyond the planning stage. In other words they have not yet created anything visual for their residents to see and use."

Mr Thebehali said he believed the Government was serious in not only granting full local government to black towns, but also in developing them into proper towns where any objective man of any race or nationality would live happily.

The only solution to the problems of black towns was found in the labour setup in this country. "The urban black labour force of the future will have to be a better qualified, more productive and better remunerated," he said.

Salaries and wages would have to be the same for all colour groups, provided productivity and qualifications were equal, he said.

"It is therefore very heartening to take note of the recent Wiehann and Riekert reports, which are to my way of thinking important steps in the right direction. The concept of the free market system and the principle of gradual and orderly change (as opposed to revolutionary change) is acceptable to the greater percentage of blacks." — Sapa.

new plant for R60 000 provided at 12½% p.a. finance is granted for 5% on the reducing balance and 42% in 19.7, R10 000 and R50 000 ended 31.12.19.6

account in respect of

used in the December 19.7,

items causing

by the existence of a division of the income which was taxable,

R70 000 is now a gain against the taxable income. Draw up the income statement by the method is used.

company has a set off in 19.8.

19.8 financial year



# Don't give housing figures, WRAB told

Sunday Post

343

TICE

By ZWALAKHE SISULU

THE Soweto Community Council has instructed the West Rand Administration Board not to divulge the number of people on the housing list in Soweto.

A spokesman for Wrab, Dr Walter Cohen, said the council had given specific instructions that enquiries on the housing waiting list should not be answered. They should be referred to the council.

Attempts by SUNDAY POST to get the figures from the council were unsuccessful.

Earlier this year, Wrab gave the housing waiting list as 12 000 — though Black Sash had given the figure as 25 000.

Mr Piet Genis, manager of the 99-year leasehold scheme, said he was happy with the number of people who had applied for leasehold rights.

At least 17 people in

Soweto have now bought houses under the 99-year leasehold scheme and 298 have applied for it.

Asked if this was a significant number of applications considering the housing shortage in Soweto, he replied: "I think it's a fair number. I would not say people are not responding to the scheme."

So far 89 people from Dube, Pimville, Orlando West and Moroka have been given provisional leasehold rights.

plant for R60 000  
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nded 31.12.19.6

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



6

343 S/Ex-press 7/10/79

SUNDAY EXPRESS October 7, 1979

# Township manager's behaviour to be probed

WEST Rand Administration Board housing director Mr Nico Malan has promised the Sunday Express he will personally investigate the conduct of Malapo township manager, Mr J van den Bergh. Malapo residents said Mr Van den Bergh:

## BY BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

- Forces people who do not take rent receipts for previous months with them when they go to pay their rent, to pay again.
- Expects minor children to pay R1 for lodging every month.
- Causes "misunderstandings" when he re-allocates houses. They said a woman undergoing medical treatment had her house let to someone else in her absence and without her consent.
- Her eight children are now under the care of the area representative on the Soweto Community Council, Mr Julius Mdialose.
- Mr Van den Bergh refused to comment when the Sunday Express approached him this week. Mr Mdialose and three members of the committee have been to see Mr Malan, who later told the Sunday Express he would personally investigate.
- "We're determined to have Mr Van den Bergh out of Malapo," committee secretary Mr Phillip Mohloki declared.

Times and bookstalls on each specific subject to be handed out before lectures. They would also have liked information in the lectures about tutorial organisation, work loads, department requirements and research methods. The majority of the sample (52%) felt that there had been enough opportunity to ask questions at the course information lectures though 30% felt they would have liked more; only 6.5% would have preferred to see staff in their offices instead of the lectures. 89% wished to see staff as well as the lectures, and were satisfied with the arrangements.

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# Where the black is Baas now

It's a new scene  
in fledgling Soweto  
municipalities

STIMES 11/10/79 MELANIE YAP  
BLACKS are giving the orders to whites in two Soweto towns. Increased powers granted to the fledgling municipalities of Dobsosville and Diepmeadow have brought to light this new phenomenon in township control.

That is the view of the two council chairmen who recently accepted transfer of power from the West Rand Administration Board to make them autonomous. Other facets of black township life are also in for an overhaul. The dreaded early morning raids on residents are a thing of the past, say the chairmen, and with blacks at the helm, a new element of humanity will be part of local rule.



Steve Kgama... blacks in driving seat

native locations. We want good neighbourhoods with a variety of houses and not the old match boxes.

"We want to show there are other ways of doing things."

"So far we have stopped raids on houses in the early morning totally."

"People have been told to take their problems to their ward councillor. If there are illegal residents in houses, the council will sort it out."

"We have also stopped simply evicting people for not paying rents. The council has already granted remission of rates running into thousands of rands."

The powers handed over to the councils mean they exercise the same level of control over their townships as did Wrab.

The powers include:

- Provision of housing.
- Allocation of houses.
- Carrying out evictions.
- Regulation of animals.
- Collection of dog levies.
- Administration of sport and recreational facilities.

Control of services such as water reticulation and sewerage remain vested in the Government, as does influx and labour control which will continue to be dealt with by Wrab.

Mr Kgama said autonomy for

the community councils meant township residents would have more receptive channels for their grievances and greater attention paid to their situation.

"Wrab had control of six large areas, whereas the Dobsosville council can concentrate specifically on the people here," said Mr Kgama.

"Our people will now have the opportunity through their council to raise the standard of living."

"Because of financial difficulties, we are not fully viable as municipalities. But this decision to grant us autonomy makes it quite clear that the urban black is here to stay."

## Matchboxes

"Our top priority is housing and next year we will start building 1 500 houses. They will not be matchboxes, but part of the new face of the township. We have taken on a loan of R10-million for this project."

Mr Kgama, who is also president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, said the community councils could not become self sufficient unless large annual subsidies were granted by the Government.

"We are all in an invidious

position because of the laws of this country," he said. "The administration boards took 80% of the liquor profits from the townships to develop the homelands, now they still take 20%. But we want all the profits to remain here with the people."

He said Dobsosville would need a grant of about R3-million a year to become a viable municipality.

Mr Mahushu said his community council decided to retain Wrab to act as agents because the young councils had not yet evolved an infrastructure with the necessary expertise to cope with township control.

"We issue the instructions and all officials have been told to be kind to the residents. At the moment the township managers are all white. But we don't believe in hiring a man simply because he is black, but because he can do the job," said Mr Mahushu.

Plans were already underway to start building houses in the new year and to electrify the township, he said. He said he hoped the black community would become land developers, taking the initiative and building homes for their people.

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he tax rate remains 42%

"Blacks have taken over the driver's seat and will now direct the course of events and planning for their own township," said Mr Steve Kgama, outgoing chairman of the Dobsosville Community Council, this week.

"We have kept Wrab on to act as agents for us, but they will take directions and instructions from the council."

"We will employ whites to work for us where we find them fit and of course employ blacks where they are suitable for the job."

Mr Joseph Mahushu, chairman of the Diepmeadow council added: "Wrab, like all the other administration boards, is a passing phase and as blacks take over, things will be done differently."

"We are not going to build



# Half-naked people live in open hovels

Story by John Murray

Pictures: Graham Gainsford

Half-naked men, women and children are living in open hovels and under iron sheets within shouting distance of affluent Johannesburg suburbs.

With the Film Trust Arena tent providing a backdrop and Gillooly's hill in the near background, The Star discovered several groups of families living in abject poverty.

In surroundings resembling a refuse dump, an old woman, crippled and walking with the aid of a stick, had just finished cooking a meagre breakfast for her five grandchildren.

An old, rusted refrigerator presented the only possible form of shelter in sight. She said her name was Mrs Evelyn Ngwenya, but she could not remem-

ber how old she was.

"We have been here since the middle of last year," she said, and sometimes friends in nearby Cyrildene let her and the children stay with them.

Otherwise they sleep in the open.

The old grandmother was from Newcastle, Natal, originally, she said. Until the middle of 1978 she was in domestic employment "over that way," she indicated, waving her arm in the direction of the big tent.

Then, among discarded pieces of motorbikes, an old rusted wheelbarrow and the wheels of a baby's pram, we found Mrs Freda Radabe, who is 53.

Something that could

hardly even be called a shanty is where she and Mr John Lubisi are living.

She burst into tears when we arrived. Gesticulating at the assemblage of bits of corrugated iron, an old gate and rocks blackened by fire, she said: "People just came and burnt everything down; all out clothes and blankets."

Mr Lubisi, like all the other younger men and women, was away looking for "piece work," she said. She did not know how many people lived there.

The Black Sash said the situation was "too ghastly for words, and it is all because these people are not legally committed to any one area."



Mrs Evelyn Ngwenya, living in an open hovel with her five grandchildren.





With the old refrigerator in the background representing the only shelter, this is lounge, kitchen, bedroom and bathroom for Mrs Evelyn Ngwenya and her five grandchildren.

Old, rusty  
fridge the  
only form  
of shelter  
in sight . . .  
and people  
are living  
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Mrs Freda Radabe (53) outside her blackened shanty.



42  
offices of POST for their plight to be publicised and their parents searched for.

But for many, the society must find new homes, and create new lives for them.

While the society handles at least 60 children as new cases per month, it also has the responsibility of providing new homes for the children.

the last four months shows that the society had 93 cases of lost children for June, 84 for July, 52 for August and 50 for September.

The 60 average is based on these figures as they are a general pattern.

Figures released by the society for 1978 show that they dealt with about 7200 cases. This includes

are unknown.

Social workers then have a problem in locating relatives of these children.

Social workers have also pointed out that the future of these children hangs in the balance even after Child Welfare has taken the cases and referred them to orphanage homes or places of safety.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1979

AT LEAST 60 children

are dumped in Johannesburg each month.

This makes it an average of at least two children abandoned every day.

The figure deals with children who are either dumped, abandoned, deserted or get lost in the city, Alexandra, Soweto and other Johannesburg areas.

And the numbers, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society finds, do not seem to decrease.

Some of the children abandoned are only a few days old in cribs. Others are a few months old and hardly remember or know anything. Others are over two years.

Some are bright while others are very sickly, constantly crying.

Many are brought to the offices of POST for their plight to be publicised and their parents searched for. But for many, the so-

# POST CHILDREN SAVED

About 40 children are placed in homes each month.

But the problem listed above does not mean the society attends to only 100 cases each month. The society deals with about 50 cases PER DAY concerned with general problems of deserted children.

A look at figures for the last four months shows that the society had 93 cases of lost children for June, 84 for July, 52 for August and 50 for

abandoned children and the various problems involving them.

Placings of foster children are also included in this figure.

According to welfare officers, these figures are the grim evidence and pathetic story of lost children who, in most cases, do not have their original identification, and are unknown.

Social workers then have a problem in locating relatives of these

The Orlando Home in Soweto, with a capacity of 80 children, is one known orphanage home and the Van Ryn Deep Place of Safety near Benoni.

It is not known how many foetuses are destroyed and newborn babies killed by their mothers and dumped in rubbish heaps or sewerage pipes.

Last week a Johannesburg afternoon paper ran a story that claimed many children were being killed even before being

born. This refers to the abortions and newborn babies killed by their mothers and dumped in rubbish heaps or sewerage pipes.



# Dobsonville fights cost to double

ACCORDING to Ecoplan the cost of electricity for the coming years and revenue expected is as follows (figures are per annum)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cost .....	325 000	380 000	470 000	580 000	730 000	880 000
Revenue ...	355 770	420 770	520 720	591 260	791 730	912 090
Surplus ....	30 770	40 770	50 780	11 260	61 730	32 090

By THAMI MAZWAI

AN UPGRADED electricity supply system for Dobsonville has been prepared which will result in tariffs more than doubling over the next five years if the Dobsonville Council approves the new system and it is promulgated by the Government.

The plan was submitted to the council last week by Ecoplan, who are responsible for the electrification of Greater Soweto.

Greater Soweto includes Soweto, Diepsloot and Dobsonville.

This plan for an improved electrical distribution system is similar to one submitted to the Soweto Council some weeks ago which is now being implemented with upgrading operations in progress in several parts of Soweto.

It is not known when the Dobsonville Council will discuss their plan, and when it will be ultimately acted on.

But a study of the plan has shown that the present electricity bill for the council would have more than doubled in five years. This means increased tariffs for the consumer — the household.

Chop up the bacon, mix maize. Season with a little

May Bennett, Ridgeworth  
and pepper  
like and parsley

sealed

S. Dru  
p cucum  
p cooker

d peas  
Cover w

T Lemon juice.

While some families pay about R7 a month for electricity at the moment, they may have to pay about R15 within five years.

## CALCULATION

The calculation is based on the 3 810 houses in Dobsonville which, by 1985, would have grown to 3 885, according to the plan.

According to Ecoplan the present tariffs were promulgated in 1959 and are obsolete.

They have assumed power (electricity) will be bought from Escom at its 1979 April prices and the eight percent annual increase.

The proposed electricity tariffs will also give a surplus to the council.

Electricity costs for Dobsonville are at present R322 650 a year. With their present rate, there is a loss of R165 483.

The above table shows that the contractors have suggested tariffs that will give the council a profit annually.

The highest is 1984 when the council will net R61 730. This is if the tariffs are promulgated as suggested in their plan.

The lowest profit will be in 1983 when R11 260 will be realised. In 1980 the council will realise R30 770 (still on condition that the tariffs are promulgated).

The council is expected to discuss the plan at its next meeting as the contractors (Ecoplan) have suggested that the new tariffs come into effect in January 1980.

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---000---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in



# Charges on returning

343 8/10/79 Post

By MATHATHA

TSEDU

THE Batlokwa re-movals in the Northern Transvaal took another turn at the weekend when it was announced that any of the resettled people going back to the area will be charged.

This warning has been given by Mr J Pieterse, Chief Com-

missioner for the Northern Transvaal, who added that those who delay in moving to Kromhoek, the new area, may lose their compensation.

And another dramatic development of the crisis is the "invitation" to Mr Pieterse's offices of the Chiefs George Ramakgopa and Edward Machaka. The two chiefs must go to Mr Pieterse's as a result of complaints lodged by Chief Solomon Makgato, of the resisting tribe. Chief Solomon accepted

## No way back for tribesmen

removal while the majority of his followers rejected them. He is now in the new area with no followers save 78 families that went with him. Most of the 78 are relatives, it is claimed. More than 500 families have refused to move.

Chief Makgato has bitterly attacked the two chiefs who have given refuge to resisting tribes-

that there had been t the Course they would have erred to see staff 89% wished to id were satisfied

did not answer the questionnaire. This may be in their comments not to have been held questions in this even long enough and had ate into the University courses.

men, and themselves refused to bow down to re-movals when requested to do so by the Government.

The meeting between Mr Pieterse, Chief Makgato and the two summoned Chiefs Macnaba and Ramakgopa is scheduled for tomorrow.

### SHACKS

Some resisting tribesmen have set up homes in surrounding bushes while others have erected corrugated iron shacks in the backyards of friends, relatives and sympathisers in the nearby villages of the sympathetic chiefs.

The residents are adamant that they will not move to Kromhoek, which is 100 kilometres from their present land and over 150 kilometres from

Pietersburg, the nearest town. Their intention is to move back as soon as the police and Government officials move out of the area. Meanwhile it is claimed that some of the white farmers who left the Kromhoek area where the Batlokwa people are being forcibly resettled may have done so because lions in the area were eating their livestock.

This startling revelation was made by a bus driver who operates in the area and who said he had frequently found lions eating calves on the road. A white farmer's wife at Vivo confirmed the presence of lions in the area and said at least two were seen there last year.

The driver would not be quoted for fear of victimisation.

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343

# Soweto kids in Operation Clean-up

HUNDREDS of schoolchildren were engaged in a major clean-up campaign on Saturday to establish the first pleasure resort in Soweto.

The clean-up campaign was done by schoolchildren under the guidance of the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution (SACCAP).

SACCAP has already started the environment clean-up campaign in Soweto schools. A school in Mofolo recently won part sponsorship for a trip to Durban under the scheme.

The clean-up on Saturday involved what used to be a dumping area in Dobsonville. The area is at Moncho's Garage and is bordered by Dobsonville, Meadowlands and Mofolo. The area has since been named "Domearno" and the pleasure resort built there will retain the name.

Pupils from more than six schools, including two secondary schools participated in the operation. They were guided by members of ten environmental clubs

which were founded at the beginning of the year.

There were also a number of school teachers to help the club members with the control of the children.

Car scraps and stones were removed from the area, which has a spring, and placed in heaps along the road where they will be removed by refuse collectors of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

The children worked for about two hours before going home. One school will now each week take up the responsibility of cleaning the area.

The leader of the campaign in Soweto, Mr Japhtha Lekgetho, said this clean-up would encourage other residents in Soweto to start cleaning their environment as well.

It was his earnest intention to get the whole township engaged in this campaign and to use all empty spaces for recreational facilities for the children. The children had shown determination to work towards this achievement.

section 83% felt the workshop had been long enough and had



Mr Japhtha Lekgetho leads children in the Dobsonville clean-up campaign.



(343) 7/10/77 Post

# Thusanang-Sizanani celebrates in style

THE corrugated iron and wood building youth club, Thusanang-Sizanani, has been given a sponsorship of R48 000 by the Anglo American Chairman's Fund.

The Diepkloof youth club jointly celebrated the sponsorship and the International Year of the Child on Saturday. The celebration was in the form of a rag float.

There was a bustle of activity as the float passed through the dusty streets of Diepkloof. In the procession was the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), Mr Mannie Mulder, the chairman of the Diep-Meadow Council, Mr J C Mahuhushe and his wife, the manager of the Chairman's Fund, Mr P C Henwood, the mentor of the youth club, Mrs L Raphoto and Wrab welfare officers.

Excitement gripped both young and old as this rare procession of children made its way through the township. Many did not even know what was happening and what the

**By Chris More**

rag was all about, but excitement and sheer curiosity got the better of

them as they ran onto the streets to have a look at "what was going on".

The float itself was not one of the best, but for an organisation the size of Thusanang-Sizanani it was encouraging, especially when considering the expenses involved in making a float. The youth club consists of scholars which have had to struggle for funds for its projects.

After the rag, the club had a function at the

Diepkloof Hall. Mr Mulder thanked the Chairman's Fund on behalf of Wrab and the youth club. The South African Police brass band rendered musical items. The Soweto Youth Orchestra under the baton of Mr Michael Masote gave renditions of African folksongs. Members of the youth club were in control of the programme and had many items to offer which included drama, music and various types of dances.



Part of the Thusanang-Sizanani rag float.

Pictures by  
**Abselem Mnisi**



Miss Thusanang — Sizanani, Nhlanhla Golding (19) flanked by Charity Mofokeng (10) who was placed second and Kgomotso Manaka (14) who came third.



# Protest grows over removals

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and several black leaders yesterday condemned the forceful removal by the Government of blacks living in the Batlokwa area in the Northern Transvaal.

Hundreds of families of the Makgatho tribe are still defying the Government's attempt to move them from their home at Dwars-river to Kromhoek 100 km away.

And though about 220 of the 614 families have already gone, two of the tribes' three chiefs and their people have refused to budge. Many have fled into the bush to escape the move, which is part of the Government's Consolidation plan for the Lebowa homeland.

In a statement, Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation) said: "The Government seems bent on a collision course. Just recently there was a national outcry about the appalling conditions of the resettlement areas. Turning a deaf ear on all protests, it forcibly removed people from Makgato Village to Kromhoek where they are ex-

pected to live in tents.

"This is a deliberate ploy to raise the mortality rate of blacks through hunger and disease by resettling them in drought-stricken areas in the name of 'home consolidation'. We view Azania as one nation and therefore condemn any 'consolidation of this one country'.

"We fast in sympathy with the victims of resettlement, squatter camps, eviction, the unemployed and those who refuse to pay heavy fees for transport and rents."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, said: "One cannot find words strong enough to express extreme revulsion with which all men of goodwill must regard the inhuman and callous way that this Government is treating black people in Batlokwa."

• To Page 2

PRACTICE

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**PROTEST GROWS**

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"We wish to condemn in the strongest possible terms this unnecessary playing about with the lives of people. We urge the Government to desist from such action immediately."

Rev Simeon Nkoana, Dean of Johannesburg, told POST: "I am shocked that incidents like these can still happen, particularly with a person like Dr Piet Koornhof who has really let down some of the black people who heard him speak at the South African Leadership Assembly conference."

Mr T W Kambule, lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "We cannot understand how people can just be uprooted from their place of birth to a barren area. This is cruel, immoral and undemocratic. Those responsible for this type of exercise should think again."

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the effect of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a divisional company, amounting to R70 000, all of which is included in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 deductible loss, which can be set off against income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up an income statement assuming the deferral method.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company's profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8 is as follows:

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



# Plain speaking from people of Soweto

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**Soweto Speaks.** By Jill Johnson and Peter Magubane (Ad Donker).

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THIS beautiful book is worth possessing for the photographs by Peter Magubane alone. But, much more than that, Jill Johnson gives us a unique account of Soweto life. She does this almost entirely by means of verbatim interviews with the people themselves, revealing a remarkable gift for disarming their distrust of white people, for they speak to her frankly, racily and enthusiastically.

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We learn, for instance, that the modern black view is that "Soweto should not be", that it is "a ghetto... a very unhealthy place, a filthy place... Sometimes I ask myself why the hell I keep on staying in a place like that... and I remember. If you're black, you gotta live there."

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## The tsotsis

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We meet the tsotsis: "You find us all over Soweto... dressed in fashion, fashion you can identify — trousers nice and low on the hips... smart, expensive, bulky jerseys... The way of life got some kind of style so you get the hangers-on who dress like us, talk tsotsi-taal." And the sangomas (good witchdoctors) as well as the bad ones who commit ritual murders. "I think in Soweto there are more than 500 of us sangomas. Every year there are more because people need us more now than ever before to help them with modern life and stress."

There is plenty of plain speaking. About job reservation: "You have this mammoth machinery for slotting whites in somewhere — even the dum-mies," says advertising execu-



Frontispiece photo from "Soweto Speaks".

tive Madala Mphahlele. "Dum-mies. This is a real problem. All the country's problems are growing daily and you can't have men of that type in meaningful positions..." About the homelands: "What do you do with a man whose father was a Zulu, whose mother was a Swazi, whose grandfather was a Tsonga and whose great-grandfather was a Malawian who never went home?" asks a doctor. But he thinks this kind of problem will disappear, because "a 99-year-lease is a hell of a long time. And after that, who knows?..."

There's Martha, the school-teacher, mother of six children, with a blind husband. "I went back to teaching in 1974 and

they started me with R65 a month." It's now R140, but she still pays the full school fees for her children. "I wish my children to have matric... But I don't think I will manage to do it. Just now I am thinking of taking my first-born, who is 17, out of school. He is a clever child, but the money is little."

Soweto? "Yes, it's ugly, especially in the smog of a winter morning when the smell of sulphur-dioxide hangs in the air," says Jill Johnson. "Can people live there? Look again. Beneath the surface is a vibrant community developing in every possible way. The children face a future which is bright in terms of the development of the nation."

Frances Bowers

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# Students move in on removals

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

AS the protests over forced Botlokwa removals grew louder this week, hundreds of placard-carrying university and high school students marched through Mankweng township "in solidarity" with the resisting masses, on Tuesday and dumped their placards at the Lebowa Commissioner-Generals residence.

The two marches started at 8.45 a.m. and as the Turfloop students marched down from the campus

singing freedom songs, the Hwiti students also marched from their school yard and joined them.

Together, chanting freedom songs, they marched down the Mankweng township via the police station where they were stopped by Col W M van Zyl, the Lebowa Police Commissioner. He ordered the marchers to disperse or he would arrest them, but the students marched past. Armed police were at hand.

Some of the placards read "Koornhof where are your promises", "Do not evict Botlokwa; Phathudi is conniving", "Removals are evil", "Leave us alone, we are not

fighting". "Stop the removals", "We must save Botlokwa" and "Leave the Botlokwa alone".

From the police station the march went back to the university, where more police kept a close watch, and proceeded to the Commissioner General's residence where they "decorated" the fence with the placards.

Trouble nearly erupted at the gate when a white man in a car met the students. They blocked his way and forced him to turn back.

The students said their march was "to register our sympathy and display our solidarity with the suffering mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters who are victims of the Government's unwarranted removals".

They condemned the removals, which involved over 3 000 people and said they were not protesting as students but "as concerned blacks".

The Azanian People's Organisation (Aza po) have condemned the removals as "a deliberate ploy to raise the mortality rate of blacks through hunger and disease".





Mr Mphosi

# 11/10/79 <sup>343</sup> <sup>Post</sup> Third victory for ER council boss Gabriel Mphosi

By MZIKAYISE EDM

MR GABRIEL THABANG MPHOSI was this week elected chairman of the Daveyton Community Council for the third time.

Mr Mphosi has been chairman of the council since the community council was introduced in Daveyton last year.

The other councillor who stood for the chairmanship was Mr Shadrack Sinaba.

Mr Mphosi won by seven votes to three in the 10-member council.

Mr M K Manzini was elected deputy chairman.

Mr Moses Mabona was elected chairman of the management committee.

Voting for the chairmanship was by secret ballot. The meeting was chaired by Mr S J H Britz, assistant area director for Benoni, and Mr P R Nel, who represented the chairman of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab).

Mr Mphosi said after the election: "I hope that the council will work as a unit. I also hope that Mr Sinaba will work hand

in-hand with me."

Mr Mphosi said the council had a lot work to do for the Daveyton community before the term of the present council ended in October next year.

In an interview with POST, Mphosi announced that 980 stands would become available within the next three weeks for people who would like to build houses. The council would only provide the stands.

A technical school next to Mabuya High School was in the pipeline. Mr Mphosi said his council would ask for more land from the Government to build at least 400 more houses.

Mr Sinaba told POST he had lost the vote, but not the leadership.

"It means nothing to me to lose the chairmanship. All I am interested in is to lead the black community and not to fail them," Mr Sinaba said.

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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## APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

## EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs  
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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## CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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## STUFFED C

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cabbage  
onions  
carrots

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leaves of  
pineapple  
in a bowl  
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iced water

## GERMAN POT

boiled pot  
cooked bac  
mayonnaise



343

# Books are criticised for wanting

## proper education

EDUCATION was the most sensitive area in the country at this time.

This was said by leading educationist, Mr T W Kambule at the luncheon attended by more than 100 people, to launch a project to establish and improve school library facilities in Soweto, at the St John's College, Johannesburg on Tuesday.



Present at the St John's College luncheon were Bishop Desmond Tutu (left), Prof B Leshoi (centre) and Prof Zeke Mphahlele.

### Report by Chris More Pictures by Thomas Khosa

The luncheon was organised by the Read, Educate and Develop committee (Read). The purpose was to raise funds and make members of the public aware of the library needs in Soweto schools and schools in other black areas. Read was estab-

lished at the beginning of this year. Mr Kambule said the word "black" in education should disappear be-

cause it gave the impression that education has "some kind of colour, which was wrong". Discrimination in education against blacks led to the present segmentation of the country's education system, a system strongly dispised by the people it was meant for. "The black man was not regarded as someone to consult with, but ra-

Mr T W Kambule "education is sensitive area".

ther one to give something which he must accept without choice. Now that people want to consult him, when he shows some arrogance he is criticised. He is being criticised for protesting against inadequate education. People in the country suffer from kwashiorkor, but it is wrong for people to suffer from reading kwashiorkor", he said.

Nobody could convince the black man in this country that there is no money to pay for his education. The people knew that the country is wealthy and that when their education is not sufficiently financed it was because whoever was responsible for that did not care.

The Johannesburg Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, said nations could afford the education that is needed by its children. The private sector had to contribute towards the education of the nation. Without their assistance the needs of the education for the nation would remain lacking.

Bishop M S Ndwanwe urged privileged people in the country to assist their less privileged countrymen. Those who had facilities but did not utilise them should make them available to those who needed them. All races had a right to develop their talents and this could be done even in a society such as South Africa.





# STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size  
cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

Cut the cabbage from the...

# Stand for Batlokwa

A MEETING of the Mma-Chaka Tribal Authority yesterday decided to start allocating stands to the stranded Makgato villagers in spite of Government accusations that the accommodation of the Makgato villagers in the area was unlawful.

This was disclosed by tribesmen from the area yesterday who said they

could not expel "our brothers into the Vivo wilderness."

Meanwhile several government trucks left the empty Makgato village for Kromhoek yesterday carrying school equipments.

## DEFIANT

The defiant former inhabitants, who are now staying with relatives and sympathisers in the Mma-Chaka and Ramokgopa villages, were yesterday still busy pulling down their homes and carrying their belongings to their shacks.

They expressed gratitude to Chief MmaChaka and Chief Ramokgopa for their stands in rejecting government attempts to force them (the two chiefs) to expel the Makgato villagers.

The two chiefs were summoned to a meeting at the Northern Transvaal Chief Commissioner's office on Tuesday to hear complaints by Chief Solomon Makgato, whose people are resisting the move, that they have "taken" his people.

The chiefs, who are also resisting government moves to remove 80 000 people, rejected Makgato's accusations and said they had only offered sanctuary to the stranded people.

With the defiant teachers gone into hiding for fear of arrest, students who were interviewed yesterday said arrangements were underway for them to write examinations at the local schools.

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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French dressing.  
greaseproof paper  
East London  
peeled and diced  
green peas

# SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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# CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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# APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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# 'Soweto 10' man carries on his feud

Political Reporter

THE public feud between Kwa-Zulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and black consciousness proponent Mr Tom Manthata continued yesterday when Mr Manthata challenged the Inkatha leader's recent claims of links with the banned African National Congress.

Mr Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, said in a statement that Chief Buthelezi could make such claims and get away with them because ANC officials were in jail, were silenced or exiled and could not be quoted in South Africa.

Earlier this week, Chief Buthelezi challenged those who questioned his statement that Inkatha had forged links with the exiled ANC to cite a single occasion on which the ANC's acting president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had criticised him.

A survey last year by the German-based Arnold-Bergstrasse Institute showed that blacks who identified with the PAC or the black consciousness movement were most critical of Chief Buthelezi for his "collaboration with the system". Blacks who identified with the ANC were markedly less hostile to him.

Mr Manthata dismissed the findings of the survey. He said blacks knew its claims were calculated to bolster Chief Buthelezi prior to his visit to West Germany. "They do that with all their favourites," he said.

Mr Manthata said black consciousness supporters neither backed nor condemned either the ANC or the PAC. "We recognise their historical role in the liberation struggle."

Chief Buthelezi's claims of ANC-Inkatha links were calculated to perpetuate divisions among blacks inside and outside South Africa, he added.



02/07/11 (343) Post

# Shebeens' hopes to go legal dashed by raids

By Ike Motsapi

THE RAID and charging of 26 Soweto shebeen owners this week has sparked anger among residents who are threatening to boycott the West Rand Administration Board bottle stores again.

The head of the Soweto CID, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, announced that the liquor squad police have raided and charged 26 shebeen owners for selling liquor without licences.

He said his men arrested 18 shebeen owners last weekend, two on Tuesday and the other six on Wednesday, and more raids are to be conducted.

More than 300 dozens of beer were confiscated during the raids.

The raids by the police have caused anger and confusion among shebeen operators whose hopes of seeing their businesses legalised were dashed by the raids.

A spokesman for the Soweto Shebeen Owners Association said they were considering to boycott Wrab bottle stores again if the raids continued.

"We cannot afford to be harassed like this," he said.

Brigadier Coetzee told POST yesterday that his men will continue raiding and arresting shebeen owners who operate without licences.

He said his men were fulfilling the law and had nothing to do with people who are without licences. He said the Government was there to decide whether to grant licences or not, but as long as shebeen owners are without licences, police will continue raiding them.

● The shebeen owners meeting scheduled for yesterday has been postponed to Tuesday.

## ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

### EXAMPLES

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The rents issue is highly inflammatory, and Mandy noted that "there was a definite prospect of unrest when the visit of the Prime Minister (to Soweto) was being planned. Fortunately . . . rent increases are being held in abeyance for the time being. The Prime Minister announced that a loan debt of R11,4m in respect of Greater Soweto is being written off."

But such a situation cannot prevail indefinitely, and "when rent increases (of whatever magnitude) are announced, employers are certain to be faced with demands by their black staff for pay rises."

However, "organised commerce and industry are opposed, as a matter of principle, to any increase in wages merely to compensate for a rise in the cost of living unless there is a commensurate increase in productivity. At the same time, it should be recognised that the current crisis situation calls for positive and



**AAPS's Mandy . . . rent increases are explosive**

and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

imaginative action."

Mandy's stop-gap solution? That "employers should contribute part of the rent increase — say one-third, and for a limited period of at most three years — to reduce the impact of the increases. This should not be done through payment directly to employees. After all, in some homes there is more than one breadwinner and in others there is no breadwinner at all.

"If, after examination, the level of rent increases required is found to be, say, R15, then I propose that the present combined services levy should be increased by R5 per month. The increase should not be paid in respect of employees for whom the employer already provides accommoda-

## TOWNSHIP FINANCES

### Mandy's levy

343  
127

Melt honey and 1½ tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.

minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

The transfer of powers of authority over black urban areas from the white administration boards to the black community councils has run into considerable flak. Widespread black opinion holds that the councillors are "stooges" of Pretoria, and that they are not the authentic representative of township people (as evidenced by low percentage polls in the council elections).

That aside, the councillors — to gain the credibility they desperately need to even begin to operate within the Pretoria-sanctioned set-up — must face up to a dog's breakfast of decaying services, housing backlogs and sheer poverty: where will the money come from? Their authority is being seriously challenged by such bodies as the Soweto Committee of Ten and its offspring, the Soweto Civic Association (Current affairs September 28).

Anglo American Property Services' executive director Nigel Mandy, addressing Unisa's School of Business Leadership Riekert conference last week, first detailed the financial burden facing the councillors: "Steeply rising service and administration costs appear to make it inevitable that the monthly payments borne by house tenants in Soweto will shortly have to be doubled, from about R18 to about R36 a month . . . The doubling will be required merely to maintain the present inadequate level of services, without taking into consideration the financing of capital expenditure which will be needed to expedite urgently necessary improvements."

if it is to serving pou chives.

#### BEAN SOUP

1 pkt sugar  
1 slice beef  
Kassler rit  
landful soup  
2 bay leaves  
1 onion studd  
2 carrots, ch  
2½ litres wate  
salt & pepper

Wash beans, cover with water, bring to boil. Boil for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak

tion, eg on the mines and in domestic service. Administrative machinery does exist to make this distinction. These funds should be paid directly to the black councils and allocated *pro rata* in accordance with the number of houses in each of the council areas."

Mandy sees such contributions as "riot insurance premiums," adding, "nothing must be done to upset the very favourable conditions which presently exist for peaceful progress."

Employers, particularly large ones, might, however, jib at applying yet one more drop of costly oil to a hopelessly rusty mechanism.

before hopped



the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project but may affect the overall amounts available for the health

# Springs plan for homeless black diners

By JOHAN BUYS

THE Springs Town Council is to meet the Chamber of Commerce and the Afrikaanse Sakekamer to discuss providing restaurant facilities for black workers in the town's "white" industrial areas.

The council's move follows a row over a supermarket owner's plan to convert part of his premises into an eating house for black workers.

Residents in the white suburb of Selection Park, where the store is situated, drew up a petition objecting to Mr I G de Freitas's plan.

The supermarket caters mainly for black factory workers in the nearby Nuffield industrial township.

In applying for a Group Areas permit, Mr De Freitas proposed to use empty floor space for an eating house aimed at giving workers a place to have their midday meals.

At present many are forced to sit on pavements or in a vacant lot to eat.

The council opposed the application on the grounds that the eating house would be "an eyesore" and a nuisance.

It ordered the town engineer, Mr C A Lotter, to investigate the possibility of providing business stands in industrial areas to enable private enterprise to establish eating houses and restaurants for blacks.

Mr Lotter reported that 15 of

the 20 major industries in the township provided on-site canteen facilities for their black employees.

There are no proclaimed business sites in the industrial areas of Nuffield, Selection Park and New Era which could be used for eating houses.

The management committee then decided to discuss the matter with commerce.

Mr De Freitas said he simply wanted to improve conditions for his customers and the appearance of the area.

"Blacks are now forced to eat on the pavements. They pollute the area by leaving empty cartons and lunch wrapping on the streets."

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". 9

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.







processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

# Legal action to halt rent rise

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Soweto Civic Association (SCA), formed last month by the Committee of 10, is taking legal action in an attempt to stop authorities forcing township residents in Greater Soweto to pay increased rents.

The association has instructed a Johannesburg lawyer, Mr. Ratha Mokgoatheng, to seek a court interdict preventing authorities from increasing rents in the black townships south-west of Johannesburg. Mr. Mokgoatheng said yesterday that papers had been completed and would soon be served on the respondents — the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, the West Rand Administration Board, the Soweto Council, the Diepmeadow and Dobsonville community councils.

This legal action is the first major step to be taken by SCA since its formation at a meeting at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Phefeni, Soweto.

And it is being taken even though the increased rents, gazetted only for the Dobsonville and Diepmeadow areas, were later suspended because of the wide-spread outcry that followed their announcement.

Rents were to be increased by as much as 200%.

In Dobsonville anger over the rent issue has already resulted in the replacing as chairman of the local community council of Mr Steve Kgame, who piloted through the increases.

The SCA was formed as a civic body to fight for municipal autonomy in the townships. Several branches of the association have already been established.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, newswriter by Peter Bunkell, headlines and sub editing by Chris Smith, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

On the results of appropriate data. It which cannot action of different the intuitive

o further analysis ally valuing the

comparable to one another.

more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

## 2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,<sup>11</sup> it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This

## An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.<sup>12</sup> It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

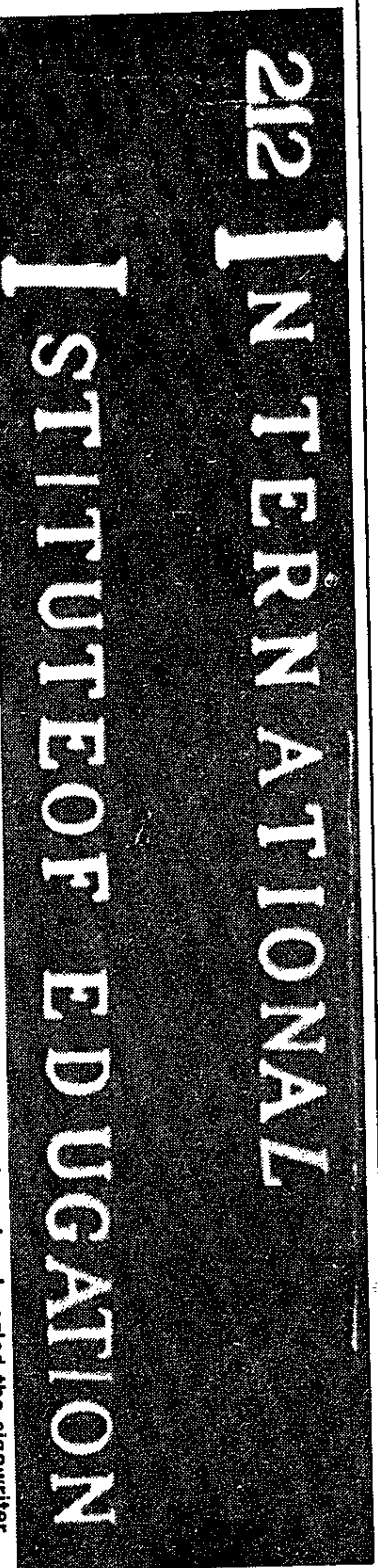
Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	+++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	++++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



# Bogus college



Whoops! Written by a graduate perhaps? The International Institute of Education's title appears to have bamboozled the signwriter.

# in passbooks racket

A BOGUS educational "institute" operating from a run-down office in Germiston is offering to help black people obtain reference books if they pay a registration fee of R10.

Officials say this is illegal.

Called the International Institute of Education, it claims links with the "North West London University", also a bogus institution that sells bogus degrees.

BY GEOFFREY ALLEN

Its co-director, Mr Frans Badenhorst, displays on the wall of his office a diploma from the North West London University which says he is "Doctor Commerce Honoris Causa" — a nonsense phrase in pig Latin.

It was presented to him on March 31 about the time that the Sunday Times revealed the "university's" degrees could be bought.

The office has three doors opening off a dingy corridor in a Germiston block, with two desks and a filing cabinet.

The only visible sign of educational paraphernalia is a dusty globe standing forlornly on a table.

of Mr Badenhorst; had never authorised a degree to be awarded to him; and had no knowledge of the International Institute.

"I cut all ties with South Africa after I heard that diplomas had been sold to people there," he said.

"If anyone is ostensibly awarding diplomas under our name, they are doing it without permission. They must be running the diplomas off themselves."

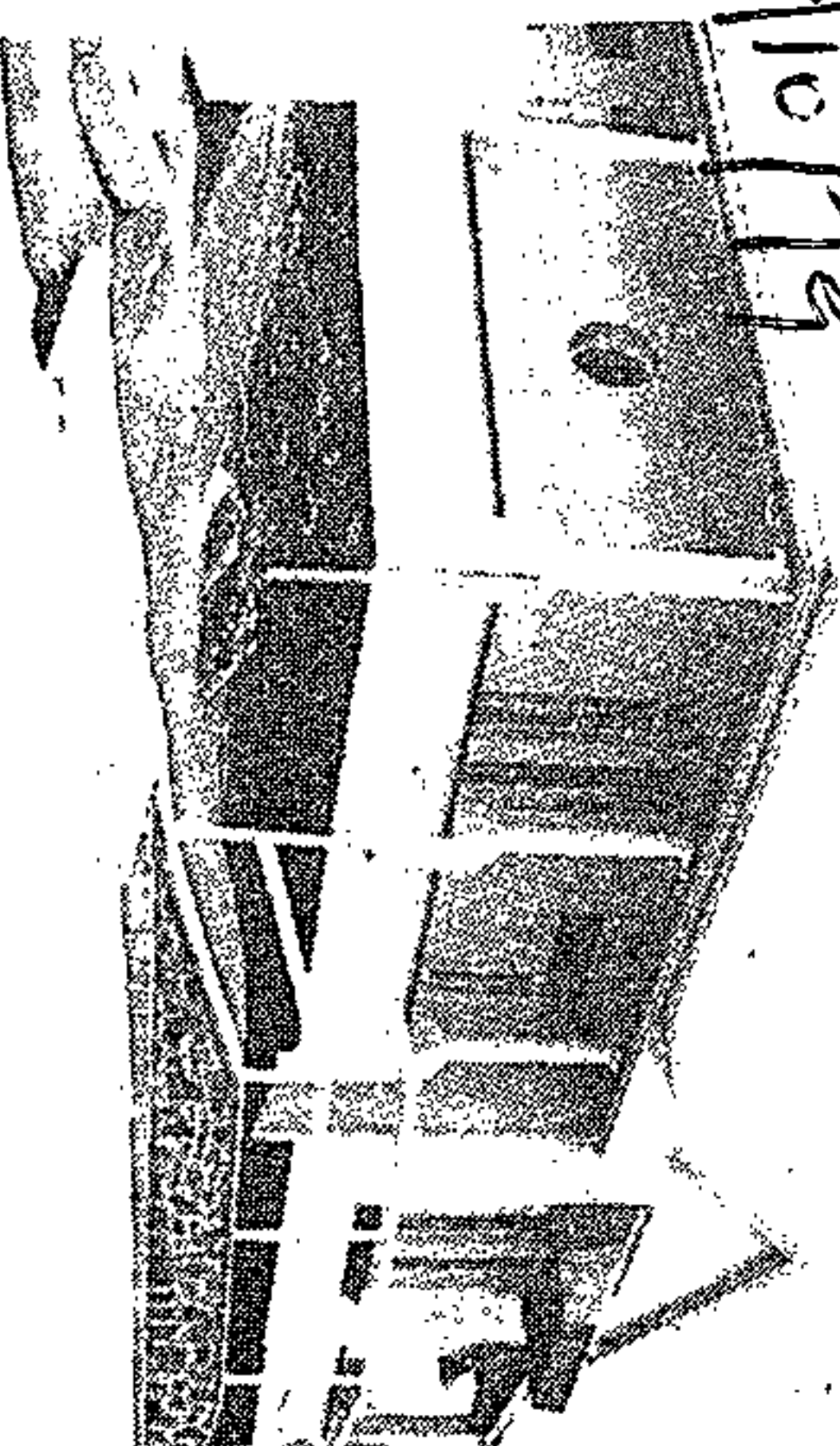
Commander Lawrence told the Sunday Times that the North West London University

operated under the auspices of the Royal Masonic Grand Lodge of England, but British educational authorities say they have never heard of it.

Commander Lawrence said its diplomas, all honorary degrees, were handed out to "worthy" people who already held degrees from recognised universities or colleges.

No actual study was required or offered.

Mr Badenhorst, explaining his link with the university, said he had spoken to its former South African representative, Dr Joe Bailey, of Brixton, Johannesburg.



The former South African headquarters of the North West London University, in Brixton, Johannesburg.

"He assured me that he had seen the university in London and it was a large and substantial campus," said Mr Badenhorst.

But at his Brixton home,

which was the university's former headquarters, Dr Bailey said that he had stopped representing it some months ago because he was unhappy with its operations.

He would not give detailed reasons and said he was now only interested in his bible-study classes.

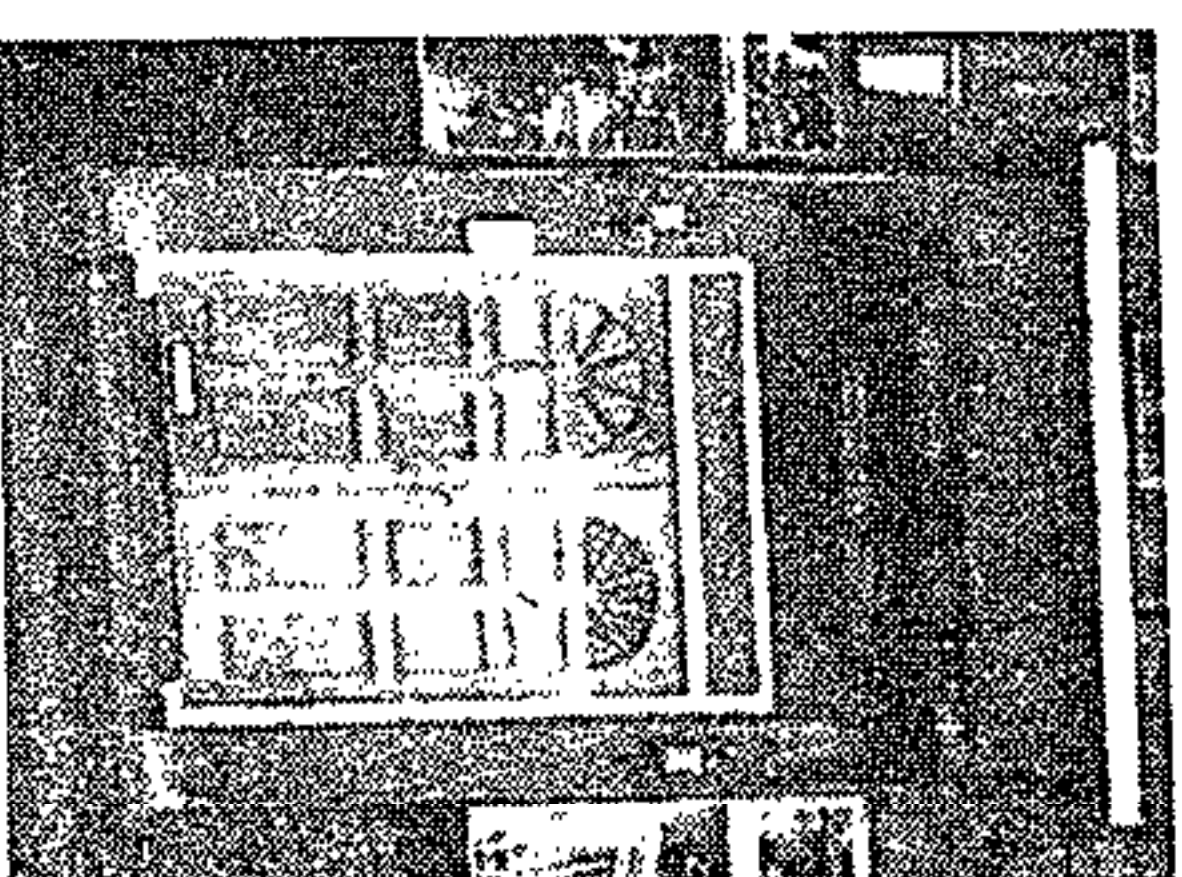
Forty-eight hours after an initial interview Mr Badenhorst rescinded much of what he had said, claiming that he had spoken to his lawyer and that he now wished to state that the title International Institute of Education, was "just a name".

He said the institute was not a money-making racket, but a "non-profit making advisory service".

In its first month of operation it had 30 recruiters and 40 students, many of them black.

In his first interview Mr Badenhorst stressed the service he could render in helping to obtain reference books, but later he said he could only send the member to the correct government office "after phoning the authorities to speak to them".

For his R10 a member is only advised where he should go to settle any problems he might have.



The building in London which houses the "substantial" campus of the North West London University.

For example, people in financial trouble are advised to go to a building society to raise loan.

"But we do try to encourage people to take an educational course," Mr Badenhorst said.



Attempts by Mr Badenhorst's secretary to produce a letter to corroborate a point he was making failed when she could not find it in the filing cabinet.

The institute asks its "members" to recruit others, letting the recruiter keep R7 of the R10 registration fee.

## Fortune

Those who pay the fee are given certificates which say they have given "evidence of co-operation and services rendered in the interest of academic privilege and progress with regard to this institute".

The institute's prospectus says:

"You will be amazed at how simple and easy it is to gain respect and admiration from your employers and friends . . . to secure whatever advice, aid and money you need or want.

"The International Institute of Education is there to help you on your way to fame and fortune.

"We offer you a chance in life to improve yourself and to obtain advice on all aspects concerning the following:

"Reference book and registration problems.

"Financial matters.

"Legal aid.

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"All educational services.

"All other professional services.

"Life will never be the same . . . It will be tremendously better."

## Illegal

The document is signed by Mr E Seome, "Manager for South Africa".

However, in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act it is illegal for anyone other than an attorney or advocate to take money in any form for any "service rendered, proposed or alleged or pretended to be rendered" to blacks in obtaining a pass book or permission to enter or remain in an area.

The institute offers no direct educational facilities — merely advice on how to obtain correspondence courses costing up to R105; and it incorrectly claims that members will get a 20 per cent deduction in correspondence course fees.

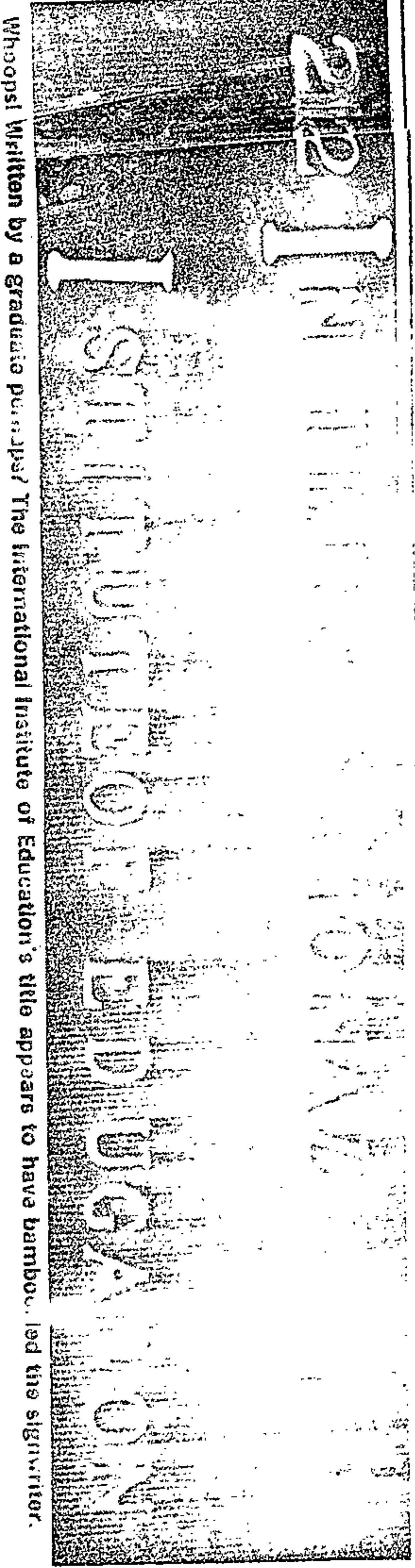
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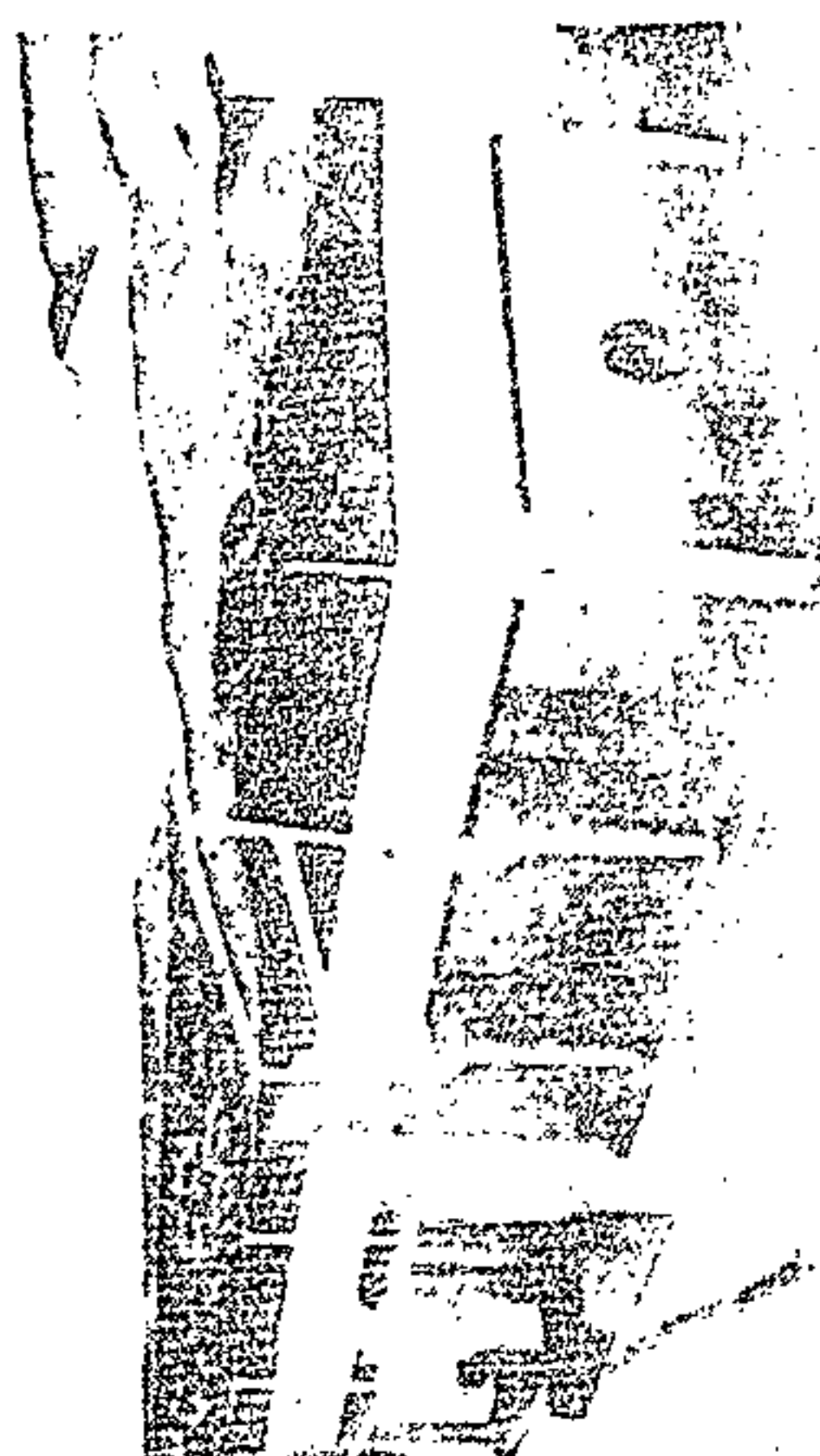
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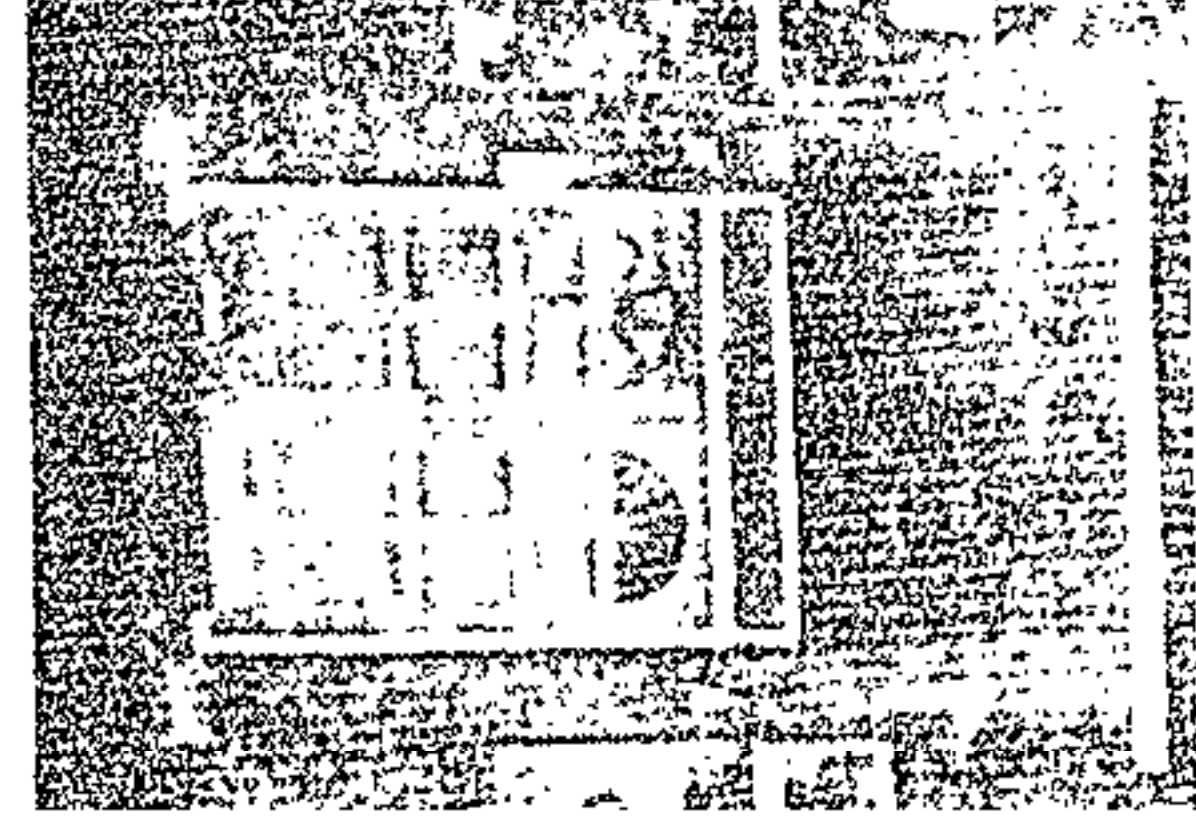
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# Tar, feather mob off target

15/10/79  
A.M.  
344

Mercury Reporter

A MAN mistaken for Dr. Nthato Motlana, leader of the Soweto Committee of 10, was tarred and feathered by an angry mob of about 100 Africans outside an anti-South African Indian Council meeting in Durban yesterday.

The man, identified by Indian delegates as Mr. Alex Mabata of the Johannesburg-based Solidarity Front and a delegate to the meeting, later escaped and took refuge in an 11th-floor toilet in the Teachers Centre, Albert Street, while the mob converged on the meeting, forcing the conveners to cancel it.

Dr. Motlana was to have addressed the 150 Indian delegates and observers at the meeting, but, unknown to the crowd waiting for him outside the building yesterday, he was unable to attend because of another commitment.

Mr. Mabata, who arrived with Mr. Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation, was singled out by someone in the mob as Dr. Motlana.

## Shouting

The crowd refused to believe him and started waving clenched fists and shouting: "Why are you talking to Whites and Indians before coming to us?"

They jostled and punched him and then some men grabbed him and emptied bags of tar and feathers over him. He managed to break free and get into a lift which carried him to safety while other delegates blocked entrances to other lifts.

Mr. Mabata suffered minor injuries and was later treated by a doctor.



MR. ALEX Mabata, a delegate at an anti-South African Indian Council meeting in Durban yesterday is tarred and feathered by an angry mob. One man, left, attempts to assist Mr. Mabata.



Some of the mob then used the stairs to the 10th floor where the meeting was to take place.

The convener of the meeting, Mr. M. J. Naidoo, and others, identified the group's spokesman as Mr. Winnington Sabelo. They said he was an Inkatha official and a former "mayor" of Umlazi.

The group waited for Mr. Naidoo to announce the cancellation of the meeting before leaving.

Mr. Naidoo said afterwards the organisers would decide later whether to lay any charges. Mr. Mabata was smuggled out of the building an hour later and could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, denied emphatically that Inkatha had been responsible for the violence.

### **Settling**

"The leadership of Inkatha did not even know these people were going to Durban. We do not believe in settling political issues through violence. If Mr. Sabelo was involved it had nothing to do with Inkatha," Mr. Dhlomo said.

Mr. Naidoo said later he had decided to postpone the meeting to avoid a "Black versus Black" confrontation. "We also felt that violence was imminent."

"We have always rejected violence and regret that certain people have resorted to disruptive tactics which only divide the progressive forces of the country," he said.



JOHANNESBURG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1979.

By AMEEN AKHAIWAYA  
Political Reporter

DURBAN — A Soweto man, mistaken for Dr Nthato Motlana, was tarred and feathered in Durban yesterday, causing the cancellation of an anti-SA Indian Council convention.

A group of about 70 — some of them alleged members of Inkatha — demanded that Dr Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, address them in the townships before he addressed "Indians and whites".

The man tarred and feathered was Mr Alex Mabata, a delegate of the Jo-

# Motlana 'look-alike' tarred, feathered

hannesburg-based Solidarity Front.

Dr Motlana was originally scheduled to address the meeting called by the Anti-SAIC Committee, but was unable to attend.

Nearly 200 delegates and observers, representing 29 black organisations from Natal and Transvaal, were at a hall in central Durban for the convention — called to launch a national campaign against participation in the SAIC elections next March.

The group surrounded Mr Mabata, who protested he was not Dr Motlana. He was then grabbed and tarred and feathered. Mr Mabata managed to flee and took refuge in a room on the 11th floor of the building.

The convener, Mr M J Naidoo, and others present, said the group leaders identified themselves as members of Inkatha. But the men vehemently denied this to the Press.

Mr Naidoo and others

also identified the group's spokesman as Mr Winnington Sabelo, saying he was an Inkatha official. The spokesman declined, however, to give his name to reporters.

The group later demanded to see Dr Motlana, insisting he was in the building.

They demanded to know whom Dr Motlana represented. One of them said: "If he is a leader, why doesn't he first come and talk to us in the townships?"

Why does he speak to Indians first? You are not black."

The group spokesman asked Mr Naidoo: "What constituency does Motlana represent? Who recognises him as a leader?"

"You people are using our sell-outs as a front. We are not going to allow him to speak to you."

"Motlana works in the system, but he attacks us," he added.

A member of the NIC then told him that in order

not to create any international ill will, the meeting would be cancelled.

Mr Naidoo said afterwards the organisers would decide later whether to lay any charges. Mr Mabata, who was not hurt, was whisked away from the building and could not be reached for comment.

Chief Buthelezi was also not available to comment on claims that some of the group were identified as Inkatha members.



Convention delegates (left) try to rescue Mr Alex Mmabata as he is smeared with tar by a group who mistook him for Dr Nthato Motlana.



# Thumbs down for shebeens

MORE than three-quarters of Soweto residents are against shebeens, according to a recent survey carried out by the South African National Council for Alcoholism (Sanca).

This startling figure emerges at a time when controversy over legalising shebeens is at a peak.

Shebeen owners and liquor dealers are pushing for the legalisation of shebeens but police are continuing their crackdown and have charged 28 shebeen owners this week.

The Sanca survey was conducted to establish the need for an alcoholism outpatients treatment centre in Soweto.

In reply to the question: "Are you in favour of shebeens?" 17.9% answered yes, 78.1% were against shebeens and 4% were indifferent.

"Another staggering result was that 77.1% of our sample of 400 people did not know where they could obtain treatment for alcohol and related problems," said Dr S de Miranda, head of clinical services for Sanca in Johannesburg.

"This showed us how urgently the public needs to be educated and made aware of the help they can receive."

The survey also pointed to the need for an alcohol treatment centre in Soweto — 93.9% were in favour of establishing one, 3.3% were not and

## 78 percent of Soweto residents say 'no' in survey

2.8% were indifferent.

Of the people questioned 53.1% were aware that a member of their family was abusing alcohol and 43.6% were not.

About 45% were in favour of nightclubs selling liquor as a substitute to shebeens, while 43% were against them and 12% were indifferent.

The chairman of the Soweto Shebeen Owners' Association, Mr Lucky Michaels, this week questioned the findings of the survey.

He said an authoritative source had found that 70% of the liquor consumed in Johannesburg went to Soweto.

"I don't see how three quarters of Soweto residents could be against shebeens when 70% of the liquor in Johannesburg is consumed in Soweto. The biggest income in Soweto is still derived from liquor," Mr Michaels said.

Brigadier Carel Coetzee, Soweto's Divisions! CID officer, says police will continue their "full-scale war" against unlicensed shebeens despite present negotiations to legalise the trade.

He says police are not concerned with the threat by shebeen owners to embark on another boycott of West Rand Administration Board bottle stores.

Shebeen owners have called a meeting for Tuesday to discuss another boycott.

Mr Michaels said Brigadier Coetzee's stand would only help to create friction and hatred between the police and Soweto people.

"Shebeen owners are not criminals. They buy the liquor legally although they cannot sell it legally. How then does Brigadier Coetzee expect us to have licenses when he knows what the position is?" he said. — SUNDAY POST Correspondents.

Michaels . . . questioned findings.



# Mofolo residents win pothole battle

**DAYS** of concerted effort to fill potholes and dongas for 400 Mofolo families have come to an end.

More than ten of the township's streets have been tarred at a cost of R141 000, by the joint efforts of the residents of Mofolo and the Urban Foundation. The streets were officially opened for use on Saturday at a special function organised by the Mofolo Thuthukani Neighbourhood Improvement Committee.

The residents of Mofolo have had to pile dirt, ash and grass in a vain attempt to fill the big potholes in their streets. In 1977 the MTNIC was formed at a public meeting where the condition of the streets and stormwater drainage system were discussed. Various steering committees were elected to manage the project of upgrading the streets of the township and the stormwater drainage system.

The MTNIC approached the Soweto Council for permission to embark on the project. The Council was co-operative. The assistance of the Urban Foundation was sought to finance the scheme. The Foundation donated R141 000 towards the scheme. The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) were the tenders for the project. A Soweto man, Mr Lucky Setlogelo (28) was the land surveyor. He did the work over five weekends.

Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, representing the Transvaal Region of the Urban Foundation urged the re-

**By CHRIS MORE**

sidents to come together for whatever projects they wished to do as a community. She commended them for their contribution both financially and in manpower whenever it was in need during this project. Their co-operation made the scheme successful, she said.

"We are involved in nation building, a task which we have to carry on our shoulders regardless of the demands we might have to face. To fulfil this sacred task we have to be self reliant and dependent on our own resources even though they may be limited. We can't as a nation survive on handouts."

"We do not intend to pop out money from our pockets each time we have to undertake community projects. That is not our ideal. What we want is a municipality authority where resources can be generated to finance community projects.



The Sikhokhele Mofele Drum Majorettes led the procession of residents through the tarred streets.

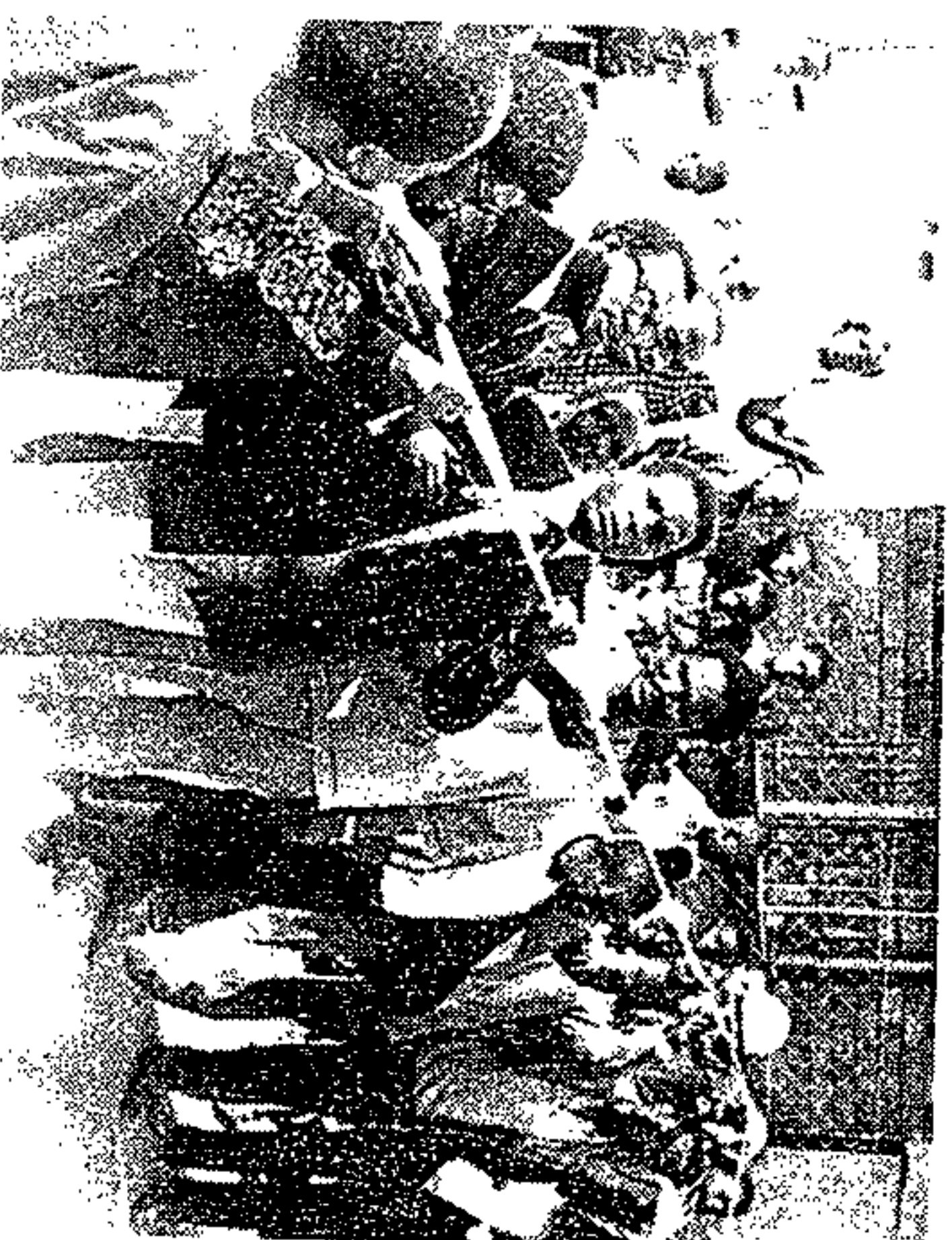
If we put our efforts together we can move mountains and in time we shall see the promised land", she said.

The Rev P Mengoi, leader of the Thuthukani Committee said the time had long passed when blacks would sit down and weep about the wrongs done to them. This was the time to stand up and do what had to be done. Blacks had woken up to the realities of the day and were working conscientiously towards the promised land.

The Reverend continued: "Some people said there was nothing wrong if the neighbourhood of blacks

in urban areas was uncared for because they were temporary sojourners. They did not know that we are a determined people and shall work against odds for the realisation of our goals and aspirations. We have been denigrated, described as indulging in drinking beer from sunrise to sunset. Let this not discourage you because we are made in the true image of the living God, irrespective of the colour of our skins."

After delivering his speech, Rev Mengoi cut the tape to open the streets for use at the corner of Khanyile and Crescent Streets.



Rev P Mengoi cuts the tape and opens the "new" streets. Looking on are Mrs D Mabiletsa, Mr M Mbawu and Mr T Mashinini.



# Tladi Secondary honours IYC

WHEN Tladi Secondary celebrated the International Year of the Child and Health Year at Entokozweni on Friday, it proved that the school has great speakers, dancers and musicians.

Parents and some of the guests present could not believe the professionalism of the school children. Among the guest speakers was Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, the mother of Soweto. She thanked the young people who participated in the programme and for the great effort and dedication they showed in celebrating the Year of the Child.

She encouraged the students of Tladi to continue such exciting celebrations in the future. "This should not be the end. I don't believe that you were doing this because of the Year of the Child only. I am going to note this day in my diary and after five years I want you to ask yourselves, what have you done since this day, and what have you achieved?"

"This is a challenge. All over the country, we have had occasions like this one in churches and schools, but they just ended there. We never heard of their achievements", she said.

## HELP

She urged teachers to help the young children to make something of their lives. "There is a lot that the children can do. What you have in your brains is not so important, what is important is what you are able to do," Mrs Khuzwayo said, and added:

"You as the children of today, be grateful, you have parents who try by all means to brighten your future by sending you to school. You have teachers to guide you to the light.

The best speaker of the day was a fourteen year old form two student, Colleen Makula. Colleen in her speech said: "Parents should water and nourish the children like plants, remove weeds and must congratulate them when they grow."

She was presented with a bookcase for her excellent speech.

Also in the programme there was a dance demonstration by Phillip Seate, Georgina Lefodi, John Morodi and Fanny Letsapa. In the traditional wear contest, Emma Minisi took the first prize. Another exciting item in the programme was a beauty contest and lovely Georgina Legodi was crowned Miss Tladi Secondary. Emma's princesses were Annabela Johnson and Fanny Letsapa.

The Commodores, a gospel group of four school boys provided with sweet music. Mr P Makinita was the Master of Ceremonies.



The best speaker of the day, Colleen Makula receives a bookcase from Mrs Pulane Mosimane.



Georgina Legodi was crowned Miss Tladi. Annabela Johnson (left) was placed second and Fanny Letsapa came third.



# Motlana, Thebehali 'sell-outs'

TICE

plant for R60 000  
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nd 42% in 19.7,  
and R50 000  
nded 31.12.19.6

THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and the Chairman of Soweto Council, Dr Nthato Motlana and Mr David Thebehali respectively, were yesterday labelled "sell-outs" who try to make Soweto a homeland.

The attack on them was made at a meeting called by the Soweto branch of Inkatha at the Orlando YMCA Hall.

Dr Motlana was also criticised for calling Chief Buthelezi a traitor. Tempers flared as speaker by speaker called for Dr Motlana's blood.

Mrs Emelia Hlatshwayo told the meeting Dr Motlana should apologise in public for insulting Chief Buthelezi and the Zulu people.

She said Dr Motlana was not representing people and urged Inkatha to take part fully in the civic affairs of Soweto.

This, she said, would be aimed at challenging Dr Motlana's role in the civic affairs of Soweto.

Referring to Mr Thebe-

By IKE  
MOTSAPI

hali, Mrs Hlatshwayo said he was being used by the Government to carry out the apartheid policy.

The Soweto Council was a Government stooge and had no powers. She called on the councillors to resign for the good of the people.

Another speaker said Inkatha had more membership throughout the country than the National Party.

By late yesterday, the executive members of the branch were holding a meeting to decide on the type of action to take against Dr Motlana.

Dr Motlana and Mr Thebehali were not available for comment.



Dr Motlana.

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December 19.7,

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R70 000 is now a  
ainst the taxable  
Draw up the  
method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



# No rent increases without talks — call

343  
15/10/79

ICE

THE KATLEHONG National Residents Committee has called for the recent rents increases in the township to be suspended until such time as residents would be consulted by either the Katlehong Community Council or the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) on why it was necessary to increase rents in the township.

This is contained in a memorandum recently sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. A delegation from the residents committee is to meet Dr Koornhof soon.

The memorandum further states that should residents be properly consulted and valid reasons given, they will pay, "but not these high amounts".

The committee also asks the Government to subsidise the running of Katlehong, and that the number of whites working for Erab be reduced.

They further demand that:

- Revenue from bottle stores and beer halls be retained by the community council.

- Dr. Koornhof should decide on immediate reduction of widows rents. Two roomed houses should be allocated to the old aged people as well as the disabled and that residents who are renting houses be made to buy them.

- That the backyard shacks be moved to fill the vacant sites in various sections of the township where water and sewerage are available.

Rent in the township was increased from R10 to R12,50 on August 1, from R12,50 to R16,20 on September 1 and would be increased from R16,20 to R18,20 on January 1, 1980.

purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 19.7

is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

- deferral method
- liability method?

how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

- deferral method
- liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, the 19.7 financial year?

does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

- deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Plant for R60 000  
at 12½% p.a.

is granted for



STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size  
cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

chopped onion  
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little

# Shebeens to decide today on boycott

**THE Soweto Shebeen Owners Association (SOA) meets today at Eyethu Cinema to decide whether to boycott West Rand Board bottle stores.**

The meeting follows police raids which began nine days ago. There have been 39 arrests so far.

Police intensified their raids at the weekend on Soweto shebeens and charged 11 more shebeen owners.

This was confirmed yesterday morning by the head of the Soweto CID, Brigadier Carel Coetzee.

Brigadier Coetzee also announced that nine people in Soweto and one person in the Vaal Triangle were reported killed at the weekend.

According to Brigadier Coetzee, the dead have not yet been identified. In the Vaal Triangle, Mr Abram Molifi of Sebokeng was found dead with wounds in the chest at Zone 13, Sebokeng.

**HIT WITH STONES**

Police suspect that he was hit with stones before he died.

In Soweto, 22 robbery, 12 rape and 12 car theft cases were also reported to the police.

Brigadier Coetzee said two people had been arrested in connection with the crimes.

A 16-year-old Soweto girl has been arrested after a group of four men and four women attacked and robbed Detective Constable M A Malakoane of 2994 Mapetla Extension of his wrist watch on Sunday night.

Brigadier Coetzee further said five men have been arrested in connection with three stolen cars. Police also recovered five additional stolen cars.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

**Sauce:**

1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and boil again. Bottle.

---000---

torn in 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
(cups) 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
) mandarin 2 t soya sauce  
lined 1 t lemon juice  
na, drained  
chunks

combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce all. To serve, add dressing to salad; 6 servings.

---000---

3843 16/10/79 lost



# Anger over tar attack

SOWETO people reacted with anger yesterday as news spread of the attack on a Dube man mistaken for Dr Nthato Motlana in Durban at the weekend.

The immediate response from people interviewed was "hands off our Dr Motlana".

Meanwhile Inkatha national secretary, Mr Oscar Dlomo, last night said his organisation should not be held responsible for the actions of a few people alleged to belong to the organisation. He said Inkatha had nothing to do with it.

But the "cold war" between the Dr Motlana and Chief Buthelezi camps deepened yesterday when Dr Motlana, in answer to a question from POST, said the weekend visit to Soweto by Chief Buthelezi would be preceded with and not cancelled.

POST had asked if Chief Buthelezi would still come to Soweto as most people now put the blame for the Durban disturbances on Inkatha and Soweto people were angry that Dr Motlana's life now seemed to be threatened.

"Inkatha has never been responsible for break-up of a meeting

add dressing to salad; e mayonnaise, soya sauce

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped  
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,

Wednesday, October 16, 1979

## Anger at tarring

From Page 1

and will not tolerate such a thing to happen to its meeting," he said.

"Nobody has the right to blame Chief Buthelezi for what happened as he had nothing to do with it. But should some people attempt to disrupt our Sunday meeting then they will find us ready for them.

"We will deal ruthlessly with any attempt to disrupt our meeting," he said.

Mr Dlomo said Inkatha had not blamed the Black Consciousness Movement

for the Graaf-Reinet attack on Chief Buthelezi.

In Soweto, many people have pledged themselves behind Dr Motlana.

People interviewed expressed disgust at the behaviour of the Sunday "thugs" and called on black leaders to stop public confrontations, or situations that led to violence between blacks.

This is the second time "political thuggery" threatens a Soweto leader. Last year Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, then chairman of the Soweto Action Committee, was threatened after youths had attacked Chief Buthelezi during the Robert Sobukwe funeral in Graaff-Reinet.

### DEPLORED

Tensions ran high when young Soweto residents rallied to the support of Mr Mkhabela while Dr Siphon Nyembezi, then Inkatha Transvaal chairman, blamed Mr Mkhabela and threatened to release Inkatha's youth on Mr Mkhabela.

An emergency meeting between the two bodies saved the situation.

Mr Leonard Mosala, member of the Committee of Ten said the incident was greatly deplorable in the black community.

He said the attack showed the success that

the "forces of division have achieved in mobilising opposition to efforts of those totally committed to dismantling the apartheid policy."

"We need to strike a note of warning to those sections of the black community who believe they are above criticism and attack from those who differ with them on political grounds.

"We hope Chief Buthelezi will control the thug element in the ranks of his Inkatha movement, and to impart some political sense in them.

"We want to make Inkatha aware that Chief Buthelezi plays the role of a political leader. As long as he plays that part, he shall be criticised and condemned by those who disagree with him.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers Action Committee (TAC), said: "I never expected that even when blacks had differences and bickerings, they would resort to physical violence."

The dean of the St Mary's Anglican Church, The Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, said it was tragic that black people should fight among themselves especially those people who were looked upon for leadership.

chop onions finely and parsley; shing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. off leaving a short piece of the tuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and pepper. Pour over a little French s bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgworth

Mrs Futter, East London

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

salt and onions till cooked, then

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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### APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks  
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice



# Widow locked out says she has paid her rent

17/10/79 Post 343

By LEN KALANE

A 63-YEAR-OLD Soweto widow was locked out of her Orlando East house for "being in rent arrears of R168."

But according to Mrs Rose Ncaphayi, the owner of the house, No 2325 Orlando East, she does not owe that amount. She showed POST receipts dating from January up to September this year reflecting that she had been paying R16.95. She only had the October month to pay up.

She said: "Two white officials and a black constable came on Monday afternoon to lock the house. They said I was on R168 arrears. I tried to explain and showed the receipts but they would not listen. The township manager too insisted that I owed the amount."

Mrs Ncaphayi, who stays with seven other people, consisting of children and grandchildren in a two-roomed house, said she was forced to spend a night outside on Monday. By late yesterday the house was still locked.

When POST approached Wrab on the issue yesterday, a spokesman said this was the matter of the Soweto Council.

The chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehali, was not available and it was said he would be back in office on Friday.

## APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
  - 2 cups diced apple
  - 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
  - 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- In a large salad bowl, combine tuna and nuts; toss together, and lemon juice; mix well. To toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings

## STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

## GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

## EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

## CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

## French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.



# WONDERFUL, BEAUTIFUL, FANTASTICAL SOWETO . . .

Where  
the  
fruit  
trees  
are  
free  
and  
there  
are  
never  
any  
burglaries . . .

By JENNIFER MORAN

**BURGLARIES don't happen in Soweto. Baragwanath Drive-in will soon be handed over to the black community.**

Schooling for black children up to the age of 16 is expected to be compulsory from next year.

And — wait for it — there will be steep increases in rent for Soweto residents.

That's what tourists who took a Wrab Soweto bus tour were told this week.

Mike Pretorius was the tour guide on the three-and-a-half hour bus trip of the black city.

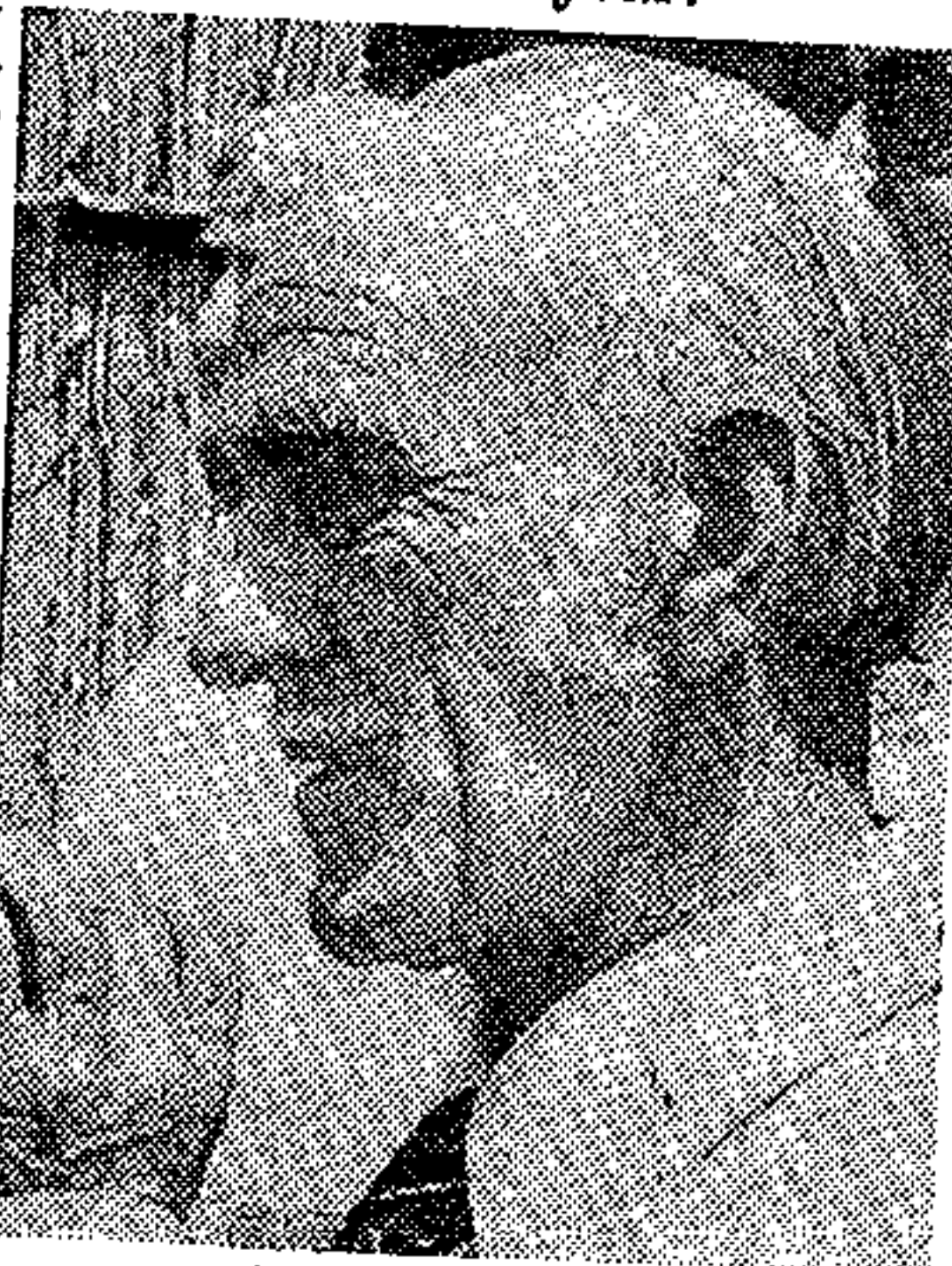
Mr Pretorius told the tourists that there were no burglaries in Soweto.

He said people put burglar-proofing into their homes, but that this was "a status symbol".

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said this was nonsense.

"Soweto must have one of the highest burglary rates in the world," he said. "People walk into houses, even when people are there, and take things. It happens day and night. It's insulting to say the burglar-proofing is a status symbol," he said.

Mr V C Milne, director, administration, of Wrab, said he found these statements surprising. "Mr Pretorius may



MR MIKE PRETORIUS

have worded these statements unfortunately," he said.

Mr Pretorius had started off as a tour bus driver.

He sometimes stood in for the guide and did it so well that he started handling tours himself, said Mr Milne.

During the tour Mr Pretorius said that mugging was Soweto's biggest social problem. Because of this streets were lit with 30 m high floodlights. Ordinary street lights had been scrapped because they were too easily broken.

CTICE

plant for R60 000  
ided at 12½% p.a.

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on the reducing

He explained that black people didn't like living in semi-detached houses because if they made alterations they were still stuck with "the unsightly bit next to it".

And on the subject of alterations, he said that blacks like Spanish-style architecture.

## Gardens

He said most Sowetans were very proud of their gardens and when a family moved into a house they were given, free of charge, two fruit trees to get their garden going.

On the way back to Johannesburg he said that the tourists now had "an absolutely balanced picture" of life in Soweto, no matter what they saw on television.

Mr Pretorius loves his job and says he wouldn't like to change it.

"Some guides just don't care. They give wrong answers or abrupt answers when people ask them questions," he said. He thinks it is important for tour guides to be diplomatic and even-tempered.

"That comes naturally to me. I like to work with people and meet people. I see people from all over the world every day," he said.

Commenting on Mr Pretorius's statement about rent increases, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said that no increases had been decided on.

the company has a set  
00 in 19.8.

e 19.8 financial year



processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

# Housing loans for black women soon

## P W Botha

CAPE TOWN. -- Legislation has been prepared to enable black women to qualify for housing loans, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha told the International Congress of the SA Institute of Housing Management, yesterday.

He said the Government would do everything possible to see that the 99-year leasehold system for blacks was made as economical as possible.

The provision of adequate housing and proper community development remained an incomplete task, he said.

What still had to be done in those fields could place an even heavier burden on the State than in the past.

"I believe this is an investment in the future of South Africa," he said.

It would have to be realised that not only was housing of paramount importance in determining the standard of living, it was also a prerequisite to improving the way of life.

"The state is fully aware of this and consequently is not prepared to condone shacks of squatter conditions.

"A few scraps of tin nailed to pieces of wood may be a shelter for some people, but it can never be considered as proper housing."

Controlled squatting simply could not be condoned by the

Government.

The Prime Minister said that through force of circumstance, black communities, outside the black states, had not reaped the same benefits as coloured and Indian communities. This was now being corrected and, where necessary, legislation and regulations would be amended to increase the pace.

Mr Botha said important guidelines would have to be kept in sight.

Housing would have to be provided in accordance with the needs and the means of the community concerned.

Not only would people earning low incomes have to be subsidised, but research to find cheaper designs, building methods and materials would have to be expanded.

Amending legislation would also enable building societies and private developers to undertake township development outside the black states.

It was also absolutely imperative that development proceeded in consultation with and on the advice of, the leaders of the communities concerned.

Low-income housing was also sole responsibility of employers and the private sector.

"Employers would do well to make themselves aware of whether or not their workers are properly housed."

It was the Government's intention to ensure orderly development, the creation of the necessary homes and elimination of slum areas, the Prime Minister said.

Addressing the conference, President Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana, said a constellation of States could play a tremendous role in facilitating solutions for housing problems, not only of individual members, but also on a greater regional scale.

He said the Winterveld squatter problem was "a South African heritage".

"In fairness though, I must say that South Africa has duly accepted full financial responsibility for the proper settlement of the Winterveld squatters."

"The last hitches have apparently been ironed out recently and we can now look forward to massive action designed to upgrade the entire Winterveld into a town with modern services," he said.

The Director of the National Building Research Institute at the CSIR, Dr T L Webb, told the conference that in the foreseeable future, one of man's biggest problems would be to achieve reasonable health and living standards and ultimately, to survive in the face of rapidly decreasing, non-renewable energy sources. - Sapa

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of

names which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

ss, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot

id without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different

which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive

these two factors may not be differentiated.

proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis

Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the

different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

### Formal Method for Setting Objectives

9 method for guiding the choice of priorities has been John Bryant. 12

It has been used by medical and nursing Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used

irical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to

to draw on the experience of a group of people.

With problems are first listed, and then given a score (from

luses) under each of four headings:

### A method of ranking health problems

	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
	++++	++++	+++	++	96
	++++	++	++	+++	48
	+++	+++	++	++	36
	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	+++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	++++	0

\* Added to test scoring method

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

of. Division warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

of all



# Self-Help schemes

SELF-HELP schemes is the name of the game among black women.

Hit by the unemployment crisis, several black women in the Witwatersrand, Vaal Complex and the East Rand sparked various self-help projects to earn themselves a living. They did not stop there, for they have revived the spirit of self-sufficiency among the aged, the crippled and the unemployed.

In the most depressed area in Soweto, White City Jabavu, more than 40 women from all over the township are running a candle factory. The Ukukhanya Soweto Candle factory is situated in the premises of the St Paul's Anglican Church under the Reverend David Nkwe. Started by the Rev Nkwe who did an industrial mission course in Holland in 1969, the factory has provided help to hundreds of poverty-stricken families.

It produces more than 1 000 candles a day depending on orders. The candles are sold at "outlets" in other churches.

Although a few men are also involved in this cottage industry, women dominate the work force. They started in the crowded and smoky vestry of the church after the 1976 unrests. The Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help (JOB) presented them with the necessary equipment.

At the Mzimphophe squatters camp, a voluntary community worker, Mrs Betty Brown, has steered the do-it-yourself feeling among the destitute families in the hostel.

Leading a women's club, the Imbenge Yababala, which has dedicated itself to the welfare of the community, Mrs Brown is in charge of several ongoing programmes at

## Story by Sinnah Kunene Pics by Len Khumalo

engaged about a hundred women in the area. Some come from as far as the East Rand and Soweto to acquire self-help skills.

According to the sister in charge, Ms Angela Murphy, the centre is in need of funds to expand their projects in order to meet the demands.

A number of female social workers from the Cripple Care Association have played an important role in helping people who have been declared incapable. These people now make a contribution towards society.

At the workshop for the disabled in Orlando East, six paraplegics run a jersey factory under the auspices of the Soweto Cripple Care Committee. They produced more than 1 000 jerseys in three months.

a self-help scheme. Aged between 16 and 52 years, they came together to share skills on how to help themselves, and are at the moment concentrating on sewing.

Several self-help organisations came together in 1978 as a result of marketing outlet difficulties, and formed the Self-Help Action Resources for Employment (SHARE). Given floor space in John Orr's fourth floor, they created a vacancy for an unemployed saleslady to sell their handcrafts.

Another joint organisation that involves people of all races, the Isongo group launched a market exhibition a few months ago. Ms Beauty Nyaposa, a traditional wear designer



Post 18/10/79

Women at the Mzimphophe squatters camp at "school".



The Ukukhanya Soweto Candle Makers produce more than 1 000 candles a day.



Post

18/10/79

She has recently started a learning centre of concern where a few mothers

In Klipspruit, 12 disabled women from different areas in Soweto embarked on

Isongo, (spiral) to urge the self-help organisations to go on without giving up.

and grannies who did not have the opportunity of going to school are taught to write and read.

In Pretoria, Mrs Constance Maake, a voluntary community worker and domestic worker for 27 years, heads a centre of concern in Waterkloof where hundreds of domestic workers take literacy and sewing classes. Having a long waiting list of interested people, Mrs Maake says there are 130 people, most of them women, who have enrolled for literacy classes.

In the Vaal Triangle's Roman Catholic Church, a cookery, needlework and literacy programme has



# Suburb for 15 000

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE construction of a black suburb in Diepkloof Extension, Soweto, of 2 000 houses and 639 flats will start early next year, Mr Sidney Abramowitz, a member of the Eco-plan group told the Diep-Meadow Council yesterday.

Mr Abramowitz was speaking after the re-election of Mr J. C. Mahuhushi and Mr M. Kumalo as chairman and deputy chairman of the Diep-Meadow Council respectively.

Mr Mahuhushi and Mr Kumalo were re-elected unanimously by the house.

Mr Abramowitz said more than 15 000 people will be housed by the end of next year after the construction work had been completed.

He said 40 types of houses will be built in that area.

He said the houses will be built in the manner that would suit the residents. In fact, people will choose the type of houses they want to live in.

The houses and flats will be built in 200 units. At each unit, he said, there would be playing grounds, crèches, schools, industrial sites and shopping malls.

## INCREASES

Mr Mahuhushi, speaking after his election as chairman for the next 12 months, said rents in Diepkloof and Meadowlands

will remain suspended until the council had revised its budget.

He said his people were against paying increased tariffs, but that they wanted their salaries increased before they could pay such increases.

Mr Mahuhushi said his council will approach the Government for financial assistance in improving the quality of life in Diepkloof and Meadowlands.

He said the Government should foot the bill because people in these areas were its responsibility. The Government had resettled the people in these areas from where they had been living before.

Mr Mahuhushi further said a construction company which he did not name wanted to build show houses in Diepkloof so that people could choose the type of houses they want.

### STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
onions  
carrots

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

Boil the beans  
pour off the water  
Sauce:  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder  
Mix the curry powder  
so that no lump  
boil up and still  
and onions, bring

onion  
salt and pepper

mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot.  
With the potatoes, add salt and

### EGG SALAD

hard boil  
salad  
Cut eggs in  
down. Put

### APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in  
bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin  
orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained  
and broken in large chunks

### CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced  
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.  
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper  
and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,  
tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce  
and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;  
toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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343  
18/10/79  
R21



(842) Post  
18/10/78

TICE

# Evaton refuses to work with Council

THE Evaton Smallfarms Standowners and Residents Association is not prepared to co-operate with the Evaton Community Council and the Orange-Vaal Administration Board.

The stand owners chairman, Mr Daniel Moleko said this in reaction to a letter he has received from the Department of Co-operation and Development following a memorandum they had sent to the Department that Evaton residents and stand-owners do not want a Community Council but a Town Council with full municipal rights.

He said: "It is an inescapable fact that the people of Evaton have expressed themselves against obnoxious and discriminating laws which are designed to rob Evaton people of their freehold rights. The Evaton Community Council has no provision for the constitution of Evaton."

Mr Moleko said that the Evaton Community Council is a puppet of the Orange Vaal Administration Board in that it has no constitution for Evaton. The State President has wrongly delegated the Minister of Co-operation and Development to pass regulations over Evaton and yet in terms of the law he (the President) is the only person to issue such regulations.

In his last letter to the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Moleko said he had asked the Minister that Evaton be given Town Council status with full municipal rights but in his reply the Minister did not go into this matter. He said the Minister asked them to toe the line with the Community Council and Administration Board. This, he said, they are not prepared to do.

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company has a set  
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9.8 financial year

- b) liability
2. Show how the tax charge in the income statement for assuming
  - a) deferral method
  - b) liability method (assume the timing difference)
3. How will the answer of an extraordinary company, amounting to in the 19.7 financial year
4. How does the answer deductible loss, which income from other so income statement assume
5. Further to Note 4, a profit before depreciation  
Draw up the income statement under
  - a) liability method
  - b) deferral methodAssume the tax rate 25%



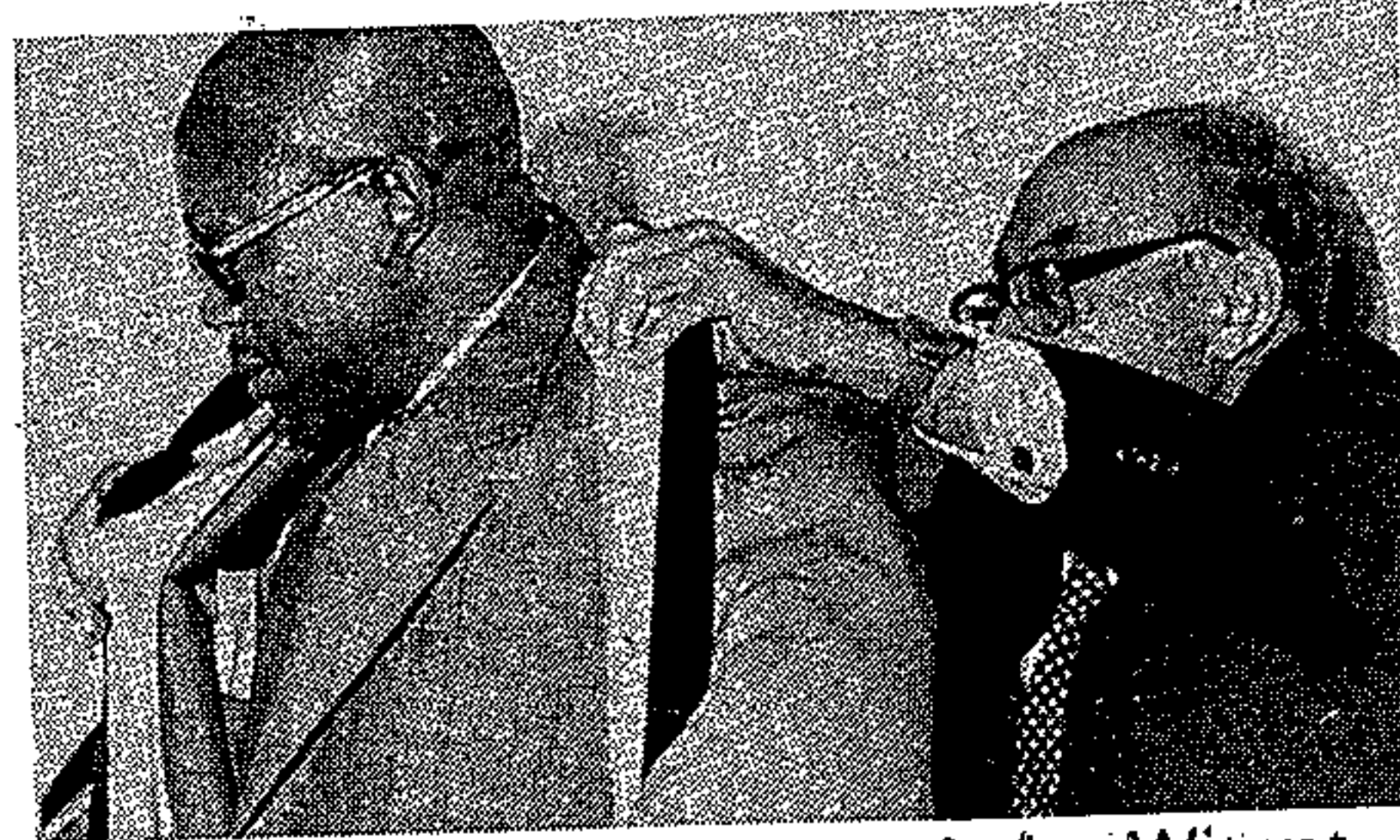
# SA could face bright future, Mmesi

SOUTH AFRICA could be the richest country in the world if all its people were allowed to take part in the decision making of the country, Mr Donald Mmesi, chairman of the Dobsonville Council, said yesterday.

Mr Mmesi was speaking after being officially inducted as the new chairman of the Dobsonville Council at a ceremony held at the Council Chambers, Dobsonville.

He said if blacks and whites could come together and forget their differences, South Africa could face a bright future.

Mr Mmesi said as long as South Africa was denying a certain part of its population the right to decide what was good for



The Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, Mr F du Randt robing Mr Mmesi as new chairman of the Dobsonville Council.

it, the country was going to face a bleak future.

Referring to the council, Mr Mmesi said it was good that the Government had granted it all the powers to govern itself. But the bad thing, he said, was that it was useless for the council to be autonomous while it was broke.

The former chairman, Mr Steve Kgame, his former deputy, Mr Steve

Nkatlo and councillor Freddie Mohajane did not attend the ceremony. Mr Mmesi said after the function that the three had boycotted the ceremony.

However Mr Kgame told POST that he could not attend because of "pre-arranged vital appointments."

Mr Mmesi leaves for the United States of America today.

**STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD**  
1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish

**SPRING GREEN SALAD**  
1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

**CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD**

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

**APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD**

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either  $e_0$  or  $e_{45}$ , have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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He quoted figures to show how the wage gap between white and black had closed during the period between 1970 and 1978: in 1970 whites earned six times the amount of blacks in manufacturing, but by 1978 the ratio had dropped to 4.4.

But, Prof Swart said, the narrowing wage gap — while praiseworthy in itself — would leave untouched the fundamental problems of creating greater labour mobility for black workers and providing work for them.

Speaking at a conference on "Free enterprise and socioeconomic change", Mr Mosala said: "As long as blacks regard the economic system as white property, concern and talk about black workers will come to nothing."

Mr Mosala listed five fundamentally necessary changes including the removal of all restrictions on black businessmen, the elimination of restraints on the education and training of blacks and the creation of positions for trained blacks.

He repudiated Mr A Pitmann, a speaker from the floor, who told the conference blacks were inherently unsuited to professions like accountancy and engineering.

Expressing shock that there were still people who believed in "this myth", Mr Mosala said: "The system excludes blacks from acquiring these skills and practising them." Mr Pitmann said: "It was not my intention to give offence."

Another speaker, Professor S M Swart, of the Institute of Industrial Relations, focused on one of the underlying problems facing South Africa: the rapid growth of unskilled workers and the diminishing demand for them.

Where the annual growth of unskilled workers was 3,5%, the annual demand for unskilled workers was 1%, Prof Swart said. "It is a major problem area for South Africa."

He quoted figures to show how the wage gap between white and black had closed during the period between 1970 and 1978: in 1970 whites earned six times the amount of blacks in manufacturing, but by 1978 the ratio had dropped to 4.4.

But, Prof Swart said, the narrowing wage gap — while praiseworthy in itself — would leave untouched the fundamental problems of creating greater labour mobility for black workers and providing work for them.



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# Mayoral chain sparks uproar

By GEORGE MAYEKISO

THE buying of a mayoral chain worth R2 500 for the chairman of the Vaal Triangle Community Council has caused a stir.

Vaal Triangle residents are bitter about the buy-

ing of the chain. Their contention is that it is unnecessary and is a waste of money which could have been used for the improvement of the townships.

The buying of the chain was agreed upon at the monthly meeting of the Community Council earlier this week, according

to the chairman of the council, Mr Knox Matjila.

Mr Matjila said that the chain goes with the office he holds. It goes with the regalia of the office.

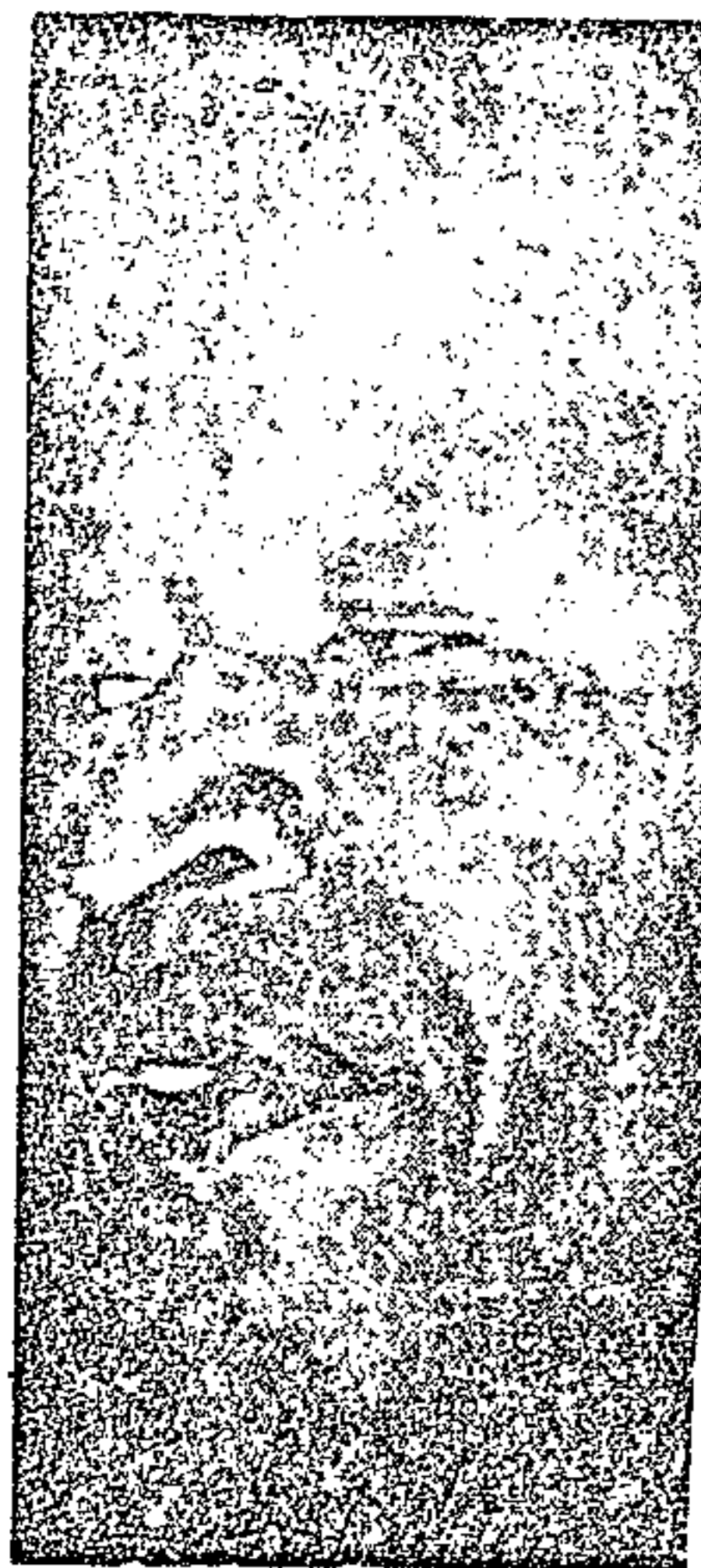
"White mayors wear it and if they do why can't blacks also wear it? I know there are people who hold a different view in connection with the chain but it is an accepted norm," said Mr Matjila.

A former member of the Sharpeville Urban Bantu Council, Mr Paul Nhlapo, said: "How can they use such a lot of money for an unnecessary thing. We want them to speak for the improvement of the townships not to waste money on things like these."

## MONEY

He said that the money should have been used towards the improvement of schools, streets which have potholes and install lights in streets which are very dark at night.

A Bophelong woman who did not want her name published, said: "What a waste of money! To think that the local creche is organising a R20 a couple dinner at a local hotel for fund-raising. Monies are used for useless things by people who claim they represent the community."



Mr Knox Matjila

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

43

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

44

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN AFAN SALAD

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

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1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

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by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status.

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## Blacks under review

The Government was looking at more ways to bring blacks into the free market economy, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said at the weekend.

He told the Free Market Foundation conference in Johannesburg that the feasibility of developing a black sector with domestic trade and industry was being examined.

There was a significant potential for the creation of a great many jobs in the short term with minimal capital and little or no training.

It could be a useful method of developing and utilising manpower potential, he said.

### SHEBEENS

In his speech, he also said:

● The position of shebeens and entertainment in black areas is receiving attention.

● Profit-sharing arrangements between blacks and whites are being considered as a major step towards the development of black urban areas.

● Amendments to the Environment Planning Act are under consideration to accommodate certain changes.

● About 160 000 stands will become available for 99-year leasehold soon. More than 21 000 sites are available in Soweto now and another 25 000 should be available within the next month.

● The technical problems regarding the provision of adequate security for urban blacks to white lenders are also being ironed out.

The Government is continually reviewing the situation, he said.

9/1 000 to 21/1 000, 'coloured' IMR has of only 19.7%. that the greater the shed. The decrease or whites and

What 'coloureds' is that it would appear to have been less important and the major causes of death developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from

Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

### RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

Fig. 4. Since death in the mortality ex-

is inevitable, it is to be expected that decrease in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;



XIV  
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,77		
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05		
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01		
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,00		
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	3		

## CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND M

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78		
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04		
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-		
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-		
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,57
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

IX  
DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1								
1-4								
5-24								
25-44								
45-64								
65+								
ALL								
NO.								

## The Star

Tuesday October 23 1979

Ominous rift in  
black leadership

IT is easy enough to dismiss the growing rancour between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthato Motlana as part of a power struggle between rival black leaders, playing to the same grandstand. Indeed it contains elements of this, but unhappily the roots go deeper. They point to an ominous, potentially very damaging division over the means of black political struggle in South Africa.

Recently in a public speech the Committee of Ten leader called the chief a "traitor." At a big Inkatha rally in Soweto at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi responded with a sustained attack on Dr Motlana, calling him an "opportunist and elitist." And so a long-standing feud moves closer to a head.

The conflict is over methods and tactics rather than basic aims. Both leaders believe in non-violent change; both stand for black "liberation"; both make use of the rhetoric and the trappings of orthodox black nationalism; but there are sharp differences of method and emphasis.

The kwaZulu leader has chosen to work within the homelands system. He uses it to extract maximum benefit for his people while stressing his reservations, notably by refusing to

accept the ultimate step of independence. By this means, and through the Zulu-based Inkatha—which he has built into the country's largest mass movement—he has established a formidable power base which extends into the urban townships.

Here he runs into trouble with the Black Consciousness people. In Soweto "spontaneous" leaders like Dr Motlana have found a following, but they cannot claim any formal electoral mandate. This is essentially the fault of the Government, which for years denied urban blacks any meaningful political institutions. So standing outside the system, they tend to respond to the most vociferous elements, including the militant youth of the townships. Their political line becomes more radical. Today they will talk to the Government only on their own terms.

Both leaderships have understandable viewpoints. Both are in a difficult position, but this much is clear. Open hostility and name-calling is not going to advance by one whit the causes they stand for in common. On the contrary: it could easily get out of hand and end up in violence — which could set those causes tragically back.

NO. 276 303 38 42 169 165 253 130



by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the

## 'Split rent rises' call

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business Districts Association, Mr Nigel Mandy, yesterday called for a three-way split of "unavoidable" rent increases in black townships for a transitional period of three years.

Mr Mandy was elaborating on his address to a conference on free enterprise last week at which he said a doubling of rents from about R18 to R36 was "inevitable" in Soweto and its sister townships.

"The doubling of rents on a house is a serious matter which throughout the ages has given rise to charges of exploitation and to popular resentment," he said.

But, as there was no income base for rates to be imposed on commerce and industry in the townships, an increase in rents — which included service charges — was the only way to meet rising costs, he said.

One way to overcome the problem was to split the increase three ways between township householders, employers of black labour and government for an interim period of, say, three years.

During the transitional phase establishment of an industrial and commercial base in the townships might be started.

The employer contribution to the rent increase could come via an increase in the levy paid for employment of black labourers. Employers in manufacturing and commerce pay R2.15 a month a worker.

Mr Mandy conceded that his proposal might increase employers' labour costs but, he said: "All of us who experienced the economic consequences of the riots of June 1976 would not wish to repeat that experience."

On the issue of white capital and white-run supermarkets entering Soweto, Mr Mandy saw a potential conflict of interests between the small township entrepreneurs (who risked being ploughed under) and the black consumers (who stood to benefit from lower prices).

He quoted from the Government White Paper on the Riekert Commission, which accepted the principle of white economic participation in townships provided a formula could be established to regulate white financial involvement to the satisfaction of black business and the community councils.

"Obtaining agreement between organised black business and the community councils may require the wisdom of Solomon, but I am confident that the necessary goodwill exists."

certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

### RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50.9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57.6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164.8/1 000 to 132.6/1 000, a change of only 19.7%.

This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28.4% and 25.7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death



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\* \* \* \* \*

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writer  
Assurance

**Wrab  
chief to  
stay on**

## Political Staff

THE CHAIRMAN of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), Mr Manie Mulder, yesterday repudiated widespread reports that he had resigned or was about to resign.

Mr Mulder, who is in George for the annual conference of the Institute for Administration of Non-European Affairs, telephoned his secretary yesterday to instruct her to affirm his intention of staying on as Wrab chairman. Mr Jan Bosman, Wrab's PRO, said yesterday.

Mr Mulder took over as the first chairman of Wrab when Wrab assumed responsibility for Soweto and its sister townships. He was appointed by the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

According to Mr Bosman, Mr Mulder had been re-appointed as chairman for a further three years since the takeover of the black affairs portfolio last year by the present Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.



ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---o0o---

OLD FAMILY OR VINT

1820 and All Th

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs  
2 ozs butter  
2 ozs sifted flour

2 ozs  
1/2 pt

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and sugar and flour, and when well mixed a couple of minutes. Pour on to butt quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a ade between them. Time, 26 minutes, at any time.

---o0o---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl  
brown bread crumbs  
herbs

pars:  
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprin till 1/2 done, then cover with bread, till well done. Serve with a sharp

---o0o---

PLUM PUDDING

2 cups flour  
1 t baking powder  
1 large cup brown sugar  
1 cup currants  
3 beaten eggs  
1/4 t ground spice

1 sm  
1/2  
1/2  
1/2  
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---o0o---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton  
dripping

salt  
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

# Registrars

## of Bara

### to meet

#### Dr Beukes

Baragwanath Hospital registrars plan to meet the Hospital Superintendent and possibly the Director of Hospital Services about the facilities at the hospital.

This follows allegations of overcrowding and a shortage of medical personnel at the hospital made last week by a senior physician at the hospital, Dr Roger Blackwood.

The registrars are understood to be awaiting the outcome of a meeting held yesterday between the hospital superintendent, Dr P J Beukes, and department heads.

a little mixed peel finely cut



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processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. <sup>10</sup>

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

## 2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

### 2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistency, logical axiom, basic to economics, is that materially the same value in whichever programme social benefit from the marginal expenditure that on another, one can do better by with programme and increasing expenditure on the a breakdown of the budget between programme may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, <sup>11</sup> it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

## 2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. <sup>12</sup> It has been used by medical and nursing

students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to **RICE CLOTHING & QUALITY CUT PRICE CLOTHING** to draw on the experience of a group of people.

# Borough may now transport boycotters

DURBAN. — A confrontation between the Port Shepstone Municipality and the Road Transportation Board has been averted.

The borough has been granted a temporary permit to transport black workers. Blacks are boycotting the bus service in the face of fare increases.

The mayor of Port Shepstone, Mr Aubrey Thompson, said: "We've been granted a permit for two weeks."

Mr Thompson said he believed the turn-about had resulted from the personal intervention of the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, but could not confirm this.

The council had applied yesterday for a permit to transport the workers, but this was turned down, according to Mr Thompson.

"The reason given was that there already was a bus service."

Mr Thompson said they would use the two-week period to try to settle the dispute which is in its fourth week.

"We are hoping that we can work out some sort of a settlement during this period so things can return to normal."

The granting of a temporary permit to the borough followed reports that inspectors from the Road Transportation Board were clamping down on employers transporting workers to and from work.

Last week, two Margate businessmen were fined for doing this, and the board had warned the borough not to do the same.

Mr Thompson said he could not comment on private employers who wanted to transport their workers.   
Sapa.

Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	48
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	+++	+++	++	36
Malnutrition	+++	+++	+++	++	32
Need for medical care	++	++	++	++	
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	+	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	+++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



# 11 killed, 100 hurt in Reef bus smash

343  
9/4 25/10/79

At least 11 people were killed and more than 100 injured when a loaded coal truck smashed into a bus load of commuters on the Soweto highway during the rush hour today.

A disaster ambulance and more than five other ambulances, a helicopter, Fire Department vehicles and police and traffic officers converged immediately on the scene to remove dead and injured from the wreckage.

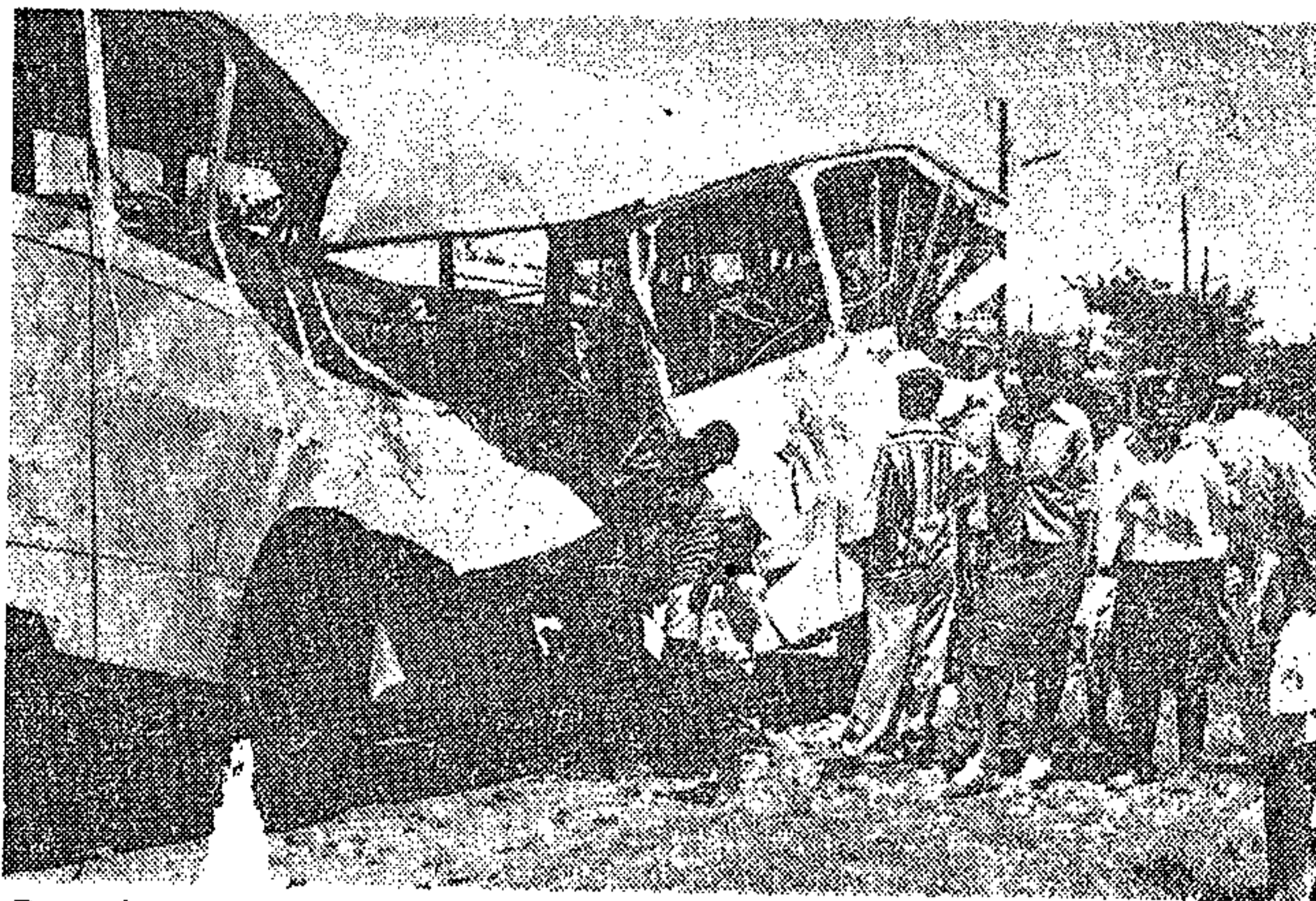
One of those killed was Mr Eric Sithole, a traffic officer on duty at the T-junction where the accident happened.

Between 8 am and 8.45 am Baragwanath Hospital treated 101 injured people. The casualty department was crowded with injured, including screaming children.

Eleven dead people were taken to the hospital, including three children, aged about eight.

The final toll of dead and injured is not yet known because some of the victims were taken to other hospitals.

Clothing, petrol, diesel fuel and debris were



Bystanders

at the smashed Putco bus which was involved in an accident with a coal truck.

spread across the fatal intersection.

Minutes after the smash, Mr. A. Pearce, Johannesburg traffic chief, arrived at the scene with a contingent of traffic officers.

He had axes and other implements to free the victims.

The smash caused a traffic jam on the high-

way and police with dogs had to disperse crowds of onlookers.

The superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital, Dr. J. Eukes, said some victims might have been declared dead at the accident scene and taken elsewhere.

Mr Johannes Ndlovu, whose car was rammed by the bus when the collision

set it spinning, said the bus first crushed the traffic officer, Mr Sithole, who is the second officer to die in Johannesburg this week. He had been in the force seven years.

Another witness, Mr Dick Mabane, said he saw several dead people, including people who had been cut in half.



STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size  
cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapples. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

GGF  
boi  
coo  
may  
Cub  
wit  
sal

EGG  
harc  
sala  
Cut  
down

CHICK  
1 cup  
4 T f  
Frenc  
lett  
Marin  
Serve  
and refrigerate until ready for use.  
French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---o0o---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

# New mayor for Soweto?

343 25/10/79  
Post-

**THE Soweto Council elects a chairman and deputy chairman today amid division within the council and the impending rent increases facing the residents.**

The council is divided into two opposing groups, the David Thebehali group and the Ephraim Tshabalala group which is being led by Mr Edward

Manyosi.

The latter group has been opposing the chairmanship of Mr David Thebehali and his deputy, Mr Tolica Makhaya as leaders of the council.

The row within the council has led to a court action and hate campaigns against each group.

Mr Thebehali and Mr Makhaya were re-elected chairman and deputy chairman last year in a closely-contested election. Mr Manyosi was defeated by two votes by Mr Thebehali who became chairman of the council.

**QUESTION**

The question now is: Will Mr Thebehali be the chairman of the feuding Soweto Council for another 12 months? The opposition group has nominated their candidates and said they were sure they will win this time.

They, however, refused to name their candidates until today's elections.

Soweto residents are facing a 200 percent rent increase which has been suspended by the council while the council is negotiating with financial institutions to loan it money that will finance the services in Soweto.

The council has been given the powers to control and draw its budget. But it is broke.



Mr Thebehali

cover with greaseproof paper



# Thebehehali slammed over Inkatha remarks

A SOwETO councillor, Reverend Petrus Majola yesterday slammed his chairman, Mr David Thebehehali for saying Soweto belonged to Inkatha.

Mr Majola, who is a member of the opposition in the Soweto Council, criticised Mr Thebehehali on the eve of the election of the new chairman and deputy chairman of the council today.

By IKE MOTSAPI

Mr Majola was re-acting to remarks by Mr Thebehehali who told an Inkatha rally held at Jabulani Amphitheatre at the weekend that Soweto belonged to Inkatha.

by Chief Gaisa Buthe-  
lez, Chief Minister of  
Kwazulu and president of  
Inkatha.

Mr Majola said Mr Thebe-  
hehali had no mandate  
from the people that they  
wanted to be members of  
Inkatha. He said Mr The-  
behehali told the rally a lie.  
He said if Mr Thebehe-  
hali wanted to be a mem-

ber of the organisation,  
why did he tie that So-  
wetoans were for Inkatha.  
Mr Majola said this  
shows that Mr Thebehehali  
was doing things his own  
way without consulting  
the people who elected  
him to the council. He  
said further that Mr  
Thebehehali aligned him-  
self with Inkatha be-  
cause he knew he was  
losing support from peo-  
ple of Soweto.

Mr Thebehehali could  
not be reached for com-  
ment.

Rev Majola... attacked Mr Thebehehali.



Serial Number, make and type

er golf ball and

tion for our records

requesting a new/

DATE



processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.<sup>10</sup>

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

## 2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

## 2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the fits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,<sup>11</sup> it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

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### Potential health problems

## Leratong Hospital has black board

By JS MOJAPelo

SIX blacks have been appointed to the board of the Leratong Hospital near Krugersdorp, a spokesman for the hospital said yesterday.

The six-man board will consist of Mrs Ellen Senosi, Mr Victor Mogoai, Mr Ben Diale, Mr Albert Motlamelle, Dr A Masibi-Langa and Mr Abel Mogwasi.

The chairman of the board will be elected on November 12. On the same day the hospital will hold an open day.

Leratong Hospital is the biggest hospital for blacks on the West Rand. It has more than 800 beds and serves the black areas in Randfontein, Krugersdorp, Westonaria and Roodepoort.

Before the appointment of the six Africans, the hospital board was controlled by whites.

Dr Masibi-Langa is a graduate of the University of Witwatersrand.

Mrs Senosi, a social worker, runs a business in Kagiso. Mr Diale is an undertaker in Randfontein. Mr Motlamelle is the former secretary of the Kagiso UBC while Mr Mogwasi is a taxi owner.

inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	+++	++	++	++	96
Malnutrition	+++	++	++	+++	48
Need for medical care	++	++	++	++	36
Specific diseases:					32
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	+++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	+++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



movement's policy not to work within the councils, there is a possibility that we can have a policy review on the matter.

Davidson adds that this step should be warranted in the light of Buthelezi's press rally in Soweto last week. Buthelezi did not place his words as he mounted a scathing attack on the township council members of Inkatha. Those who came under fire included Athato Mofuna, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Says Gibson Thula, Kwazulu's principal urban representative and a high-placed Inkatha member: "If our Soweto members want to enter the council we will not stand in their way." - a clear indication of the possibility that Inkatha might stand in next year's council elections. "We won't dismiss that possibility," admits Thula. Indeed, "We can capture Soweto."

Hitherto, Inkatha's policy has been to have no truck with the councils. Mofuna and his committee were detained last year when then Minister of Rural Relations and Development Connie Mulder was desperately and unsuccessfully trying to get a Soweto council off the ground.

At last week's rally, Thebehlali, once was that "it is a matter of black solidarity not to participate in the council while our brothers are incarcerated." Then came a new development. Current Soweto council chairman, David Thebehlali, an Inkatha member, resigned from the movement to stand in the council elections.

At last week's rally, Thebehlali, once more sporting Inkatha colours, said, "Soweto is for Inkatha and Inkatha is for Soweto." Why the somersault? Thula tells the F.M. "He re-applied for membership early this year."

But is there an Inkatha involvement in the Soweto council? "The council is a non-political body," says Vella Kirkpatrick, of Kirkpatrick & Associates, the council's public relations advisors. She points out that Thebehlali was addressing the rally in his capacity as an Inkatha member and not as council chairman.

Disturbing questions are doing the rounds in the township. Buthelezi has made it clear that relations with Mofuna and the black consciousness movement generally, have soured. A convincing showing by Buthelezi's men in the next council elections could give credence to Inkatha's claims of widespread popular support in Soweto.

# LE I DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION) for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII in each of these categories).

## AND PARASITIC DISEASES

ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	126	152	1170	80
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	80	

## III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISE

	M	W	F	M	A	F	M	C
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27			
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27			
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,05	
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,61	
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,44	
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33	
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

## SOWETO COUNCIL

## Inkatha to strike?

Has Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, the country's largest black political body, found an ally in the Pretoria-created Soweto community council? Nobody is saying much. However, Inkatha press liaison officer Peter Davidson tells the F.M. that though it has been the

Inkatha's Buthelezi... change of  
heart on Soweto?

F	M	C	F	M	B	F
55	51,04	29,36	27,05	3,56	3,42	
		0,20	0,22	0,36	0,45	
		2,15	1,27	5,45	2,93	
		1,66	1,61	3472	2593	



## DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2387

26 October 1979

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE HIGHVELD AREA.—REGULATIONS RELATING TO TARIFFS OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT BALFOUR, BELFAST, BETHAL, DULLSTROOM, GREYLINGSTAD, HENDRINA, LANGVERWACHT, LYDENBURG, MACHADODORP, MIDDELBURG, OGIES, PAARDEKOP, STANDERTON, VOLKSRUST AND WITBANK

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 38 (3) (o) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby, after consultation with the Administration Board for the Highveld Area, make the undermentioned regulations.

### REGULATIONS

#### DEFINITIONS

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

“Administration Board” means the Administration Board for the Highveld Area established under the provisions of section 2 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);

“Boards hostel” means any hostel erected by the Administration Board;

“family” means the husband and his wife, with or without dependants;

“Residential Area Regulations” means the Regulations Governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Black Residential Area and Relevant Matters, as promulgated by Government Notice R. 1036 of 14 June 1968, as amended and made applicable to all urban areas by Government Notice R. 1267 of 26 July 1968;

“site rent” or any derivation thereof, in the application of regulation 3, means an amount calculated on costs and moneys in respect of—

- (i) administration;
- (ii) health services;
- (iii) survey of stands;
- (iv) interest payable on and redemption payments of loans entered into for the financing of the purchase of land situated within the administration area of the Administration Board on which a Black residential area has been laid out;
- (v) school levy;
- (vi) storm water drainage;
- (vii) street lighting;
- (viii) streets; and
- (ix) welfare services; and

any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Residential Area Regulations, shall bear the meaning so assigned thereto.

## DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 2387

26 Oktober 1979

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE HOËVELD-GEBIED.—REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKALE VAN LEGES EN GELDE VIR DIE SWART WOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE BALFOUR, BELFAST, BETHAL, DULLSTROOM, GREYLINGSTAD, HENDRINA, LANGVERWACHT, LYDENBURG, MACHADODORP, MIDDELBURG, OGIES, PAARDEKOP, STANDERTON, VOLKSRUST EN WITBANK

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met artikel 38 (3) (o) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), vaardig hierby, na oorlegpleging met die Administrasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied, onderstaande regulasies uit.

### REGULASIES

#### WOORDOMSKRYWING

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

“Administrasieraad” die Administrasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied, ingestel kragtens die bevoegdheid van artikel 2 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971);

“gesin” ’n gesin bestaande uit die man en sy vrou met of sonder afhanklikes;

“perseelhuur” of enige afleiding daarvan, by die toepassing van regulasie 3, ’n bedrag bereken op koste en gelde met betrekking tot—

- (i) administrasie;
- (ii) gesondheidsdienste;
- (iii) opmeting van persele;
- (iv) rente betaalbaar en delgingsbetalings op lenings wat aangegaan is vir die finansiering van die aankoop van grond geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad waarop ’n Swart woongebied aangelê is;
- (v) skoolheffing;
- (vi) stormwaterdreinerings;
- (vii) straatverligting;
- (viii) strate; en
- (ix) welsynsdienste;

“Raadstehuis” ’n tehuis deur die Administrasieraad opgerig;

“Woongebiederegulasies” die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor ’n Stedelike Swart Woongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, soos gewysig en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968; en

het ’n uitdrukking waaraan ’n betekenis geheg is in die Woongebiederegulasies, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg.



No.	
National Governm	
2348	
2388	
2389	
Police, F Governm	
R. 2292	
Posts and Governm	
R. 2329	
R. 2330	
General I	
840	
Railways Governm	
R. 2320	
General I	
841	
842	
Social W Governm	
R. 2341	
2386	
Transport Governm	
2383	
2384	

## MONEYS PAYABLE AND PAYMENT THEREOF

2. The rents, charges and other moneys payable by a person resident in a Black residential area within the administration area of the Administration Board shall be as set out in paragraphs 1 to 15, both inclusive, of the Schedule and shall be paid at the office of the Superintendent of the Black residential area wherein such person resides.

## RENTAL IN RESPECT OF SITES AND DWELLINGS AND ACCOMMODATION FEES IN RESPECT OF BLACK HOSTELS

3. The moneys mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 15, both inclusive, of the Schedule shall (except as otherwise mentioned) be payable with effect from 1 November 1979 in advance in respect of every month or part thereof on or before the seventh day of the month concerned—

(a) for the hire of a site in respect of which a site permit has been issued in terms of the provisions of regulation 6 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations;

(b) for the hire of a site in respect of which a certificate of occupation has been issued in terms of the provisions of regulation 8 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations;

(c) for the hire of a dwelling in terms of the provisions of regulation 7 of Chapter 2 of the Residential Area Regulations (herein referred to as house rent); and

(d) for accommodation in a Black hostel in terms of the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Residential Area Regulations;

Provided that in the case of the hire of a dwelling in terms of the provisions of the said regulation 7, both the rental in respect of the hire of a dwelling and a site rent as mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 15, both inclusive, of the Schedule shall be payable.

## REPEAL OF LAWS

4. Government Notices 558 of 27 March 1975, 1977 of 29 October 1976 and 1727 of 25 August 1978 are repealed with effect from 1 November 1979: Provided that the provisions of the said Government Notices 558 and 1977 shall remain valid as far as they are applicable to the Black residential area of Amersfoort, Piet Retief and Wakkerstroom.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(File A1/3/2/13/110)

## SCHEDULE

1. Balfour Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan Ba DU/1):
  - (1) Site rent:
    - (a) Residential site: R8.
    - (b) Business site: R10.
  - (2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):
    - (a) Site 147 (five-roomed house): R13,30.
    - (b) Sites 387 and 736 (four-roomed houses): R5.
  - (3) Accommodation in the Black hostel:
    - (a) Per month: R5.
    - (b) Per day: 20c.
  - (4) Lodger's permit:
    - (a) Single person without dependants: R1.
    - (b) Single person with dependants: R1,30.
    - (c) Family: R2,30.

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## GELDE BETAALBAAR EN BETALING DAARVAN

2. Die huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde b baar deur 'n persoon woonagtig in 'n Swart gebied binne die administrasiegebied van die Ad strasiaraad, is soos in paragrawe 1 tot en met 15 die Bylae uiteengesit en word betaal by die ka van die Superintendent van die Swart woong waarin sodanige persoon woon.

## HUURGELD TEN OPSIGTE VAN PERSELE WONINGS EN HUISVESTINGSGELDE TEN OPSIGTE VAN SWART TEHUISE

3. Die gelde in paragrawe 1 tot en met 15 van Bylae vermeld, is (behalwe waar anders vermeld) opsigte van elke maand of deel daarvan betaal met ingang van 1 November 1979 en vooruitbetaal voor of op die sewende dag van die betrokke maan

(a) vir die huur van 'n perseel ten opsigte w van 'n perseelpermit uitgereik is ingevolge die b lings van regulasie 6 van Hoofstuk 2 van die W gebiederegulasies;

(b) vir die huur van 'n perseel ten opsigte w van 'n sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik is ingev die bepalings van regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk 2 die Woongebiederegulasies;

(c) vir die huur van 'n woning ingevolge bepalings van regulasie 7 van Hoofstuk 2 van Woongebiederegulasies (hierin die huishuur gema en

(d) vir huisvesting in 'n Swart tehuis inge die bepalings van Hoofstuk 7 van die Woongebiederegulasies;

Met dien verstande dat in die geval van die huur 'n woning ingevolge die bepalings van vermelde lasie 7 beide die huurgeld ten opsigte van 'n woning perseelhuur bedoel in paragrawe 1 tot en met 15 die Bylae, betaalbaar is.

## HERROEPING VAN WETTE

4. Goewermenskennisgewings 558 van 27 1975, 1977 van 29 Oktober 1976 en 1727 van Augustus 1978 word met ingang van 1 November herroep: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings genoemde Goewermenskennisgewings 558 en 1977 krag bly vir sover dit van toepassing is op die woongebiede van Amersfoort, Piet Retief en Wakkerstroom.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van werking.

(Lêer A1/3/2/12)

## BYLAE

1. Balfour Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan Ba DU/1):
  - (1) Perseelhuur:
    - (a) Woonperseel: R8.
    - (b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.
  - (2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur volge subparagraaf (1) (a):
    - (a) Perseel 147 (vyfvertrekhuise): R13,30.
    - (b) Persele 387 en 736 (viervertrekhuise): R5.
  - (3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:
    - (a) Per maand: R5.
    - (b) Per dag: 20c.
  - (4) Loseerderspermit:
    - (a) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1.
    - (b) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes: R1,30.
    - (c) Gesin: R2,30.



- (5) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.  
 (6) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.  
 (7) Cemetery fees:

(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:

- (i) Adult: R2.  
 (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.

(b) Burial fees:

- (i) Adult: R8.  
 (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.

(8) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):

- (a) Buildings up to 45 m<sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.  
 (b) Buildings larger than 45 m<sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
 (c) Buildings larger than 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

## 2. Belfast Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan Bf L1L 2/3):

(1) Site rent:

- (a) Residential site—old residential area: R11.  
 (b) Residential site—new residential area: R12.  
 (c) Business site: R10.

(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a) or (b), as the case may be:

- (a) Site M186 (five-roomed house): R4.  
 (b) Sites M52, M124, M176 and M198 (four-roomed houses): R3.  
 (c) Sites 2-104, 124-139, 141-184, 186-200, 362-492, 753-826, 828-852, 918-965, 976-988 and 990-1052 (six-roomed houses Type NE 1/A/5/3): R8.

(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:

	Per month	Per day
	R	R
(a) Halls.....	10,00	0,40
(b) Double rooms.....	12,00	0,50
(c) Single rooms.....	14,00	0,60

(4) Lodger's permit:

- (a) Single person without dependants: R1,50.  
 (b) Single person with dependants: R2.  
 (c) Family: R3,50.

(5) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours per month or part thereof: R1.

(6) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.

(7) Cemetery fees:

(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:

- (i) Adult: R2.  
 (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.

(b) Burial fees:

- (i) Adult: R8.  
 (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.

(8) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (c):

- (a) Buildings up to 45 m<sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.  
 (b) Buildings larger than 45 m<sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
 (c) Buildings larger than 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

## 3. Bethal Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan Be DU/1):

(1) Site rent:

- (a) Residential site: R12.  
 (b) Business site: R10.

(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):

- (a) Site 541 (three-roomed house): R5.  
 (b) Sites EH1-EH342 (four-roomed houses): R2,92.  
 (c) Site 283 (five-roomed house): R6.

(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:

	Per month	Per day
	R	R
(a) Board's hostel.....	7,00	0,30
(b) Employers' hostels.....	5,00	0,20

(5) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.

(6) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.

(7) Begraafplaasgelde:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in regulasie 28 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:

- (i) Volwassene: R2.  
 (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.

(b) Begrafnisgelde:

- (i) Volwassene: R8.  
 (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.

(8) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Administrasieraad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):

- (a) Geboue tot 45 m<sup>2</sup> groot: R30.  
 (b) Geboue groter as 45 m<sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
 (c) Geboue groter as 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

## 2. Belfast Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan Bf L1L2/3):

(1) Perseelhuur:

- (a) Woonperseel—ou woongebied: R11.  
 (b) Woonperseel—nuwe woongebied: R12.  
 (c) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (a) of (b), na gelang van die geval:

- (a) Perseel M186 (vyfvertrekhuise): R4.  
 (b) Persele M52, M124, M176 en M198 (viervertrekhuise): R3.

(c) Persele 2-104, 124-139, 141-184, 186-200, 362-492, 753-826, 828-852, 918-965, 976-988 en 990-1052 (sesvertrekhuise, Tipe NE 1/A/5/3): R8.

(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:

	Per maand	Per dag
	R	R
(a) Sale.....	10,00	0,40
(b) Dubbelkamers.....	12,00	0,50
(c) Enkelkamers.....	14,00	0,60

(4) Loseerderspermit:

- (a) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1,50.  
 (b) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes: R2.  
 (c) Gesin: R3,50.

(5) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.

(6) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.

(7) Begraafplaasgelde:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in regulasie 28 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:

- (i) Volwassene: R2.  
 (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.

(b) Begrafnisgelde:

- (i) Volwassene: R8.  
 (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.

(8) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Administrasieraad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (c):

- (a) Geboue tot 45 m<sup>2</sup> groot: R30.  
 (b) Geboue groter as 45 m<sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
 (c) Geboue groter as 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

## 3. Bethal Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan Be DU/1):

(1) Perseelhuur:

- (a) Woonperseel: R12.  
 (b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (a):

- (a) Perseel 541 (drievetrekhuise): R5.  
 (b) Persele EH1-EH342 (viervetrekhuise): R2,92.  
 (c) Perseel 283 (vyfvetrekhuise): R6.

(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:

	Per maand	Per dag
	R	R
(a) Raadstehuis.....	7,00	0,30
(b) Werkgewerstehuse.....	5,00	0,20



No.			
National Governm	(4) Lodger's permit: (a) Single person without dependants: R1. (b) Single person with dependants: R1,30. (c) Family: R2,30.	(4) Loseerderspermit: (a) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1. (b) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes: R1,30. (c) Gesin: R2,30.	
2348	(5) Hire of Community Hall:	(5) Huur van Gemeenskapsaal:	
2388	(a) Daily from 10h00-17h00: R7.	(a) Daaglik vanaf 10h00-17h00: R7.	
2389	(b) Mondays to Saturdays from 19h00-24h00: R12.	(b) Maandae tot Saterdag vanaf 19h00-24h00: R12.	
Police, I	(c) Church services on Sundays, per 90 minutes: R2.	(c) Kerkdienste op Sondag, per 90 minute: R2.	
Governm	(d) Deposit in respect of building and equipment: R20.	(d) Deposito ten opsigte van gebou en toerusting:	
R. 2292	(e) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.	(e) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.	
	(f) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.	(f) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.	
	(g) Cemetery fees:	(g) Begraafplaasgelde:	
Posts an	(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:	(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in regul van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:	
Governm	(i) Adult: R2.	(i) Volwassene: R2.	
R. 2329	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.	
R. 2330	(b) Burial fees:	(b) Begrafnisgelde:	
General	(i) Adult: R8.	(i) Volwassene: R8.	
840	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.	
Railways	(9) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):	(9) Huurgeld vir besighedsgeboue deur die Admin raad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by: selhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):	
Governm	(a) Buildings up to 45 m <sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.	(a) Geboue tot 45 m <sup>2</sup> groot: R30.	
R. 2320	(b) Buildings larger than 45 m <sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.	(b) Geboue groter as 45 m <sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.	
General	(c) Buildings larger than 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.	(c) Geboue groter as 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.	
841	(10) The following moneys shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a notice of the amount due for the supply of electricity and water to a site:	(10) Die volgende gelde vir die verskaffing van le teit en water aan 'n perseel is betaalbaar binne 14 c ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verskuldigde	
842	(a) Connection and reconnection fees:	(a) Aansluitings- en heraanluitingsgelde:	
Social W	(i) In respect of electricity: R5.	(i) Ten opsigte van elektrisiteit: R5.	
Governm	(ii) In respect of water: R5.	(ii) Ten opsigte van water: R5.	
R. 2341	(b) Deposit:	(b) Deposito:	
2386	(i) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of electricity.	(i) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n van R10 ten opsigte van elektrisiteit	
Transpor	(ii) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of water.	(ii) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n van R10 ten opsigte van water.	
Governm	(c) Consumers' tariffs:	(c) Verbruikerstariewe:	
2383			
2384	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Elektrisiteit</i>
	(i) Houses: Basic charge of R2,00 plus units consumed, as follows:	(i) Huise: Basiese vordering van R2 plus eenhede verbruik, soos volg:	
	(aa) 1 to 20 units: 5c per unit	(aa) 1 tot 20 eenhede: 5c per eenheid	
	(bb) 31 to 1 000 units: 1,25c per unit	(bb) 31 tot 1 000 eenhede: 1,25c per eenheid	
	(cc) Over 1 000 units: 1c per unit	(cc) Bo 1 000 eenhede: 1c per eenheid	
	(ii) Businesses: Basic charge of R2 plus units consumed at 10c per unit	(ii) Besighede: Basiese vordering van R2 plus eenhede verbruik teen 10c per eenheid	
	4. Dullstroom Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan Ds L4):	4. Dullstroom Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan Ds L4):	
	(1) Site rent:	(1) Perseelhuur:	
	(a) Residential site—old residential area:	(a) Woonperseel—ou woongebied:	
	(i) Site without private bucket-system: R7.	(i) Perseel sonder private emmerstelsel: R7.	
	(ii) Site with private bucket-system: R8.	(ii) Perseel met private emmerstelsel: R8.	
	(b) Residential site—new residential area: R12.	(b) Woonperseel—nuwe woongebied: R12.	
	(c) Business site: R10.	(c) Besighedsperseel: R10.	
	(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a) or (b), as the case may be:	(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhu ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (a) of (b), na gelang van die	
	Sites 154-186, 193-237 and 238-289 (six-roomed houses. Type NE 1/A/5/3): R8.	Persele 154-186, 193-237 en 238-289 (sesvertrekhuise Type NE 1/A/5/3): R8	
	(3) Lodger's permit:	(3) Loseerderspermit:	
	(a) Single person without dependants: R1,50.	(a) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1,50.	
	(b) Single person with dependants: R2.	(b) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes: R2.	
	(c) Family: R3,50.	(c) Gesin: R3,50.	
	(4) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.	(4) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.	
	(5) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.	(5) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.	
	(6) Cemetery fees:	(6) Begraafplaasgelde:	
	(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:	(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in regulasie Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1036 van Junie 1968.	
	(i) Adult: R2	(i) Volwassene: R2.	
	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.	
	(b) Burial fees:	(b) Begrafnisgelde:	
	(i) Adult: R8.	(i) Volwassene: R8.	
	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.	



(7) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item (1) (c):

- (a) Buildings up to 45 m<sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.
- (b) Buildings larger than 45 m<sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.

(c) Buildings larger than 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

5. Greylingstad Black Residential Area:

(1) Site rent:

- (a) Residential site: R3,30.
- (b) Business site: R10.

(2) Lodger's permit:

- (a) Single person without dependants: R1.
- (b) Single person with dependants: R1,30.
- (c) Family: R2,30.

(3) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.

(4) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.

(5) Cemetery fees:

(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:

- (i) Adult: R2.
- (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.

(b) Burial fees:

- (i) Adult: R8.
- (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.

(6) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b).

(a) Buildings up to 45 m<sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.

(b) Buildings larger than 45 m<sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.

(c) Buildings larger than 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

6. Hendrina Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan HDU/1):

(1) Site rent:

- (a) Residential site—old residential area: R9.
- (b) Residential site—new residential area: R15.
- (c) Business site: R10.

(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a) or (b), as the case may be:

(a) Old residential area:

- (i) Sites H and I (two-roomed houses): R1,20.
- (ii) Sites A, B, C, D, E and F (three-roomed houses): R2.
- (iii) Site G (four-roomed house): R2,81.

(b) New residential area:

Sites 179-204, 209-231, 238-257, 260-289, 304-363, 373-400, 415-432 and 439-467 (five-roomed houses): R10.

(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:

	Per month	Per day
	R	R
(a) Hostel in old residential area.....	6,00	0,24
(b) Hostel in new residential area:		
(i) Halls.....	13,00	0,50
(ii) Double rooms.....	14,00	0,60
(iii) Single rooms.....	16,00	0,70

(4) Lodger's permit:

- (a) Single person without dependants: R1,50.
- (b) Single person with dependants: R2.
- (c) Family: R3,50.

(5) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.

(6) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.

(7) Cemetery fees:

(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:

- (i) Adult: R2.
- (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.

(b) Burial fees:

- (i) Adult: R8.
- (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.

(7) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur raad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (c):

(a) Geboue tot 45 m<sup>2</sup> groot: R30.

(b) Geboue groter as 45 m<sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.

(c) Geboue groter as 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

5. Greylingstad Swart Woongebied:

(1) Perseelhuur:

- (a) Woonperseel: R3,30.
- (b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

(2) Loseerderspermit:

- (a) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1.
- (b) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes: R1,30.
- (c) Gesin: R2,30.

(3) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.

(4) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.

(5) Begraafplaasgelde:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in regulasie 28 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:

- (i) Volwassene: R2.
- (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.

(b) Begrafnisgelde:

- (i) Volwassene: R8.
- (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.

(6) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Administrasieraad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):

(a) Geboue tot 45 m<sup>2</sup> groot: R30.

(b) Geboue groter as 45 m<sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.

(c) Geboue groter as 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

6. Hendrina Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan HDU/1):

(1) Perseelhuur:

- (a) Woonperseel—ou woongebied: R9.
- (b) Woonperseel—nuwe woongebied: R15.
- (c) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (a) of (b), na gelang van die geval:

(a) Ou woongebied:

- (i) Persele H en I (tweevertrekhuise): R1,20.
- (ii) Persele A, B, C, D, E en F (drievertrekhuise): R2.
- (iii) Perseel G (vierevertrekhuise): R2,81.

(b) Nuwe woongebied:

Persele 179-204, 209-231, 238-257, 260-289, 304-363, 373-400, 415-432 en 439-467 (vyfvertrekhuise): R10.

(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:

	Per maand	Per dag
	R	R
(a) Tehuis in ou woongebied.....	6,00	0,24
(b) Tehuis in nuwe woongebied:		
(i) Sale.....	13,00	0,50
(ii) Dubbelkamers.....	14,00	0,60
(iii) Enkelkamers.....	16,00	0,70

(4) Loseerderspermit:

- (a) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1,50.
- (b) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes: R2.
- (c) Gesin: R3,50.

(5) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.

(6) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.

(7) Begraafplaasgelde:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in regulasie 28 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:

- (i) Volwassene: R2.
- (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.

(b) Begrafnisgelde:

- (i) Volwassene: R8.
- (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.



No.

National

Government

2348

2388

2389

Police, I

Government

R. 2292

Posts and

Government

R. 2329

R. 2330

General

840

Railways

Government

R. 2320

General

841

842

Social W

Government

R. 2341

2386

Transport

Government

2383

2384

(8) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (c):

- (a) Buildings up to 45 m<sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.  
(b) Buildings larger than 45 m<sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
(c) Buildings larger than 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

7. Langverwacht Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan La DU 1):

- (1) Site rent:  
(a) Residential site: R13,30.  
(b) Business site: R10.

(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):

(a) Sites 3-6, 16, 18-38, 40-42, 44-50, 52-115, 117-142, 144-177, 179-192, 194, 199, 211-212, 218-263, 265-327, 330-336, 338-401, 404-405, 407-409, 411-434, 436, 438-443, 445-446, 448-476, 478, 480-481, 483-493, 501-502, 504-517, 519, 521-539, 603, 680, 707, 712, 758, 766, 791, 835, 897, 899-905, 908-919, 921-936, 938-944, 946-952, 954-992, 994-997, 999-1001, 1003-1008, 1010-1011, 1014-1022, 1024-1042, 1045-1055, 1057-1061, 1063-1070, 1072-1085 (four-roomed houses): R9.

(b) Sites 1-2, 7-15, 17, 39, 43, 51, 116, 143, 178, 193, 195-198, 200-210, 213-217, 264, 328-329, 337, 402-403, 406, 410, 435, 437, 444, 447, 477, 479, 482, 494-500, 503, 518, 520, 540-602, 604-679, 681-706, 708-711, 713-757, 759-765, 767-790, 792-834, 836-896, 898, 906-907, 920, 937, 945, 953, 993, 998, 1002, 1009, 1012-1013, 1023, 1043-1044, 1056, 1062, 1071 (four-roomed houses): R21.

(c) Sites 1189-1282 and 1304-1416 (six-roomed houses): R24,70.

(d) Sites 1086-1188 and 1283-1303 (seven-roomed houses): R34,70.

(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:

	Per month	Per day
(a) Board's hostel:	R	R
(i) 6 beds.....	22,00	0,90
(ii) 4 beds.....	25,00	1,00
(iii) 2 beds.....	27,00	1,10
(b) Employers' hostels.....	13,00	—

(4) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):

Shop 1: R65.  
Shop 2: R15.  
Shop 3: R40.  
Shop 4: R55.  
Shop 5: R65.  
Shop 6: R55.

(5) Lodger's permit:

- (a) Single person without dependants: R1.  
(b) Single person with dependants: R1,30.  
(c) Family: R2,30.

(6) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.

(7) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.

(8) Cemetery fees:

(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:

- (i) Adult: R2.  
(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.  
(b) Burial Fees:

- (i) Adult: R8.  
(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.

(9) The following moneys shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a notice of the amount due for the supply of electricity and water to a site:

(a) Connection and reconnection fees:

- (i) In respect of electricity: R5.  
(ii) In respect of water: R5.

(b) Deposit:

- (i) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of electricity.  
(ii) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of water.

(8) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Administrasie raad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die seelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (c):

- (a) Geboue tot 45 m<sup>2</sup> groot: R30.  
(b) Geboue groter as 45 m<sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
(c) Geboue groter as 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

7. Langverwacht Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan La DU 1):

(1) Perseelhuur:

- (a) Woonperseel: R13,30.  
(b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (a):

(a) Persele 3-6, 16, 18-38, 40-42, 44-50, 52-115, 117-142, 144-177, 179-192, 194, 199, 211-212, 218-263, 265-327, 330-336, 338-401, 404-405, 407-409, 411-434, 436, 438-443, 445-446, 448-476, 478, 480-481, 483-493, 501-502, 504-517, 519, 521-539, 603, 680, 707, 712, 758, 766, 791, 835, 897, 899-905, 908-919, 921-936, 938-944, 946-952, 954-992, 994-997, 999-1001, 1003-1008, 1010-1011, 1014-1022, 1024-1042, 1045-1055, 1057-1061, 1063-1070, 1072-1085 (viervertrekhuise): R9.

(b) Persele 1-2, 7-15, 17, 39, 43, 51, 116, 143, 178, 193, 195-198, 200-210, 213-217, 264, 328-329, 337, 402-403, 406, 410, 435, 437, 444, 447, 477, 479, 482, 494-500, 503, 518, 520, 540-602, 604-679, 681-706, 708-711, 713-757, 759-765, 767-790, 792-834, 836-896, 898, 906-907, 920, 937, 945, 953, 993, 998, 1002, 1009, 1012-1013, 1023, 1043-1044, 1056, 1062, 1071 (viervertrekhuise): R21.

(c) Persele 1189-1282 en 1304-1416 (sesvertrekhuise): R24,70.

(d) Persele 1086-1188 en 1283-1303 (sewevertrekhuise): R34,70.

(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:

	Per maand
(a) Raadstehuis:	R
(i) 6 beddens.....	22,00
(ii) 4 beddens.....	25,00
(iii) 2 beddens.....	27,00
(b) Werkgewerstehuis.....	13,00

(4) Huurgelde vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Administrasie raad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die seelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):

Winkel 1: R65.  
Winkel 2: R15.  
Winkel 3: R40.  
Winkel 4: R55.  
Winkel 5: R65.  
Winkel 6: R55.

(5) Loseerderspermit:

- (a) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1.  
(b) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes: R1,30.  
(c) Gesin: R2,30.

(6) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.

(7) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.

(8) Begraafplaasgelde:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in reguleerend Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 10 Junie 1968:

- (i) Volwassene: R2.  
(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.

(b) Begrafnisgelde:

- (i) Volwassene: R8.  
(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.

(9) Die volgende gelde vir die verskaffing van elektrisiteit en water aan 'n perseel is betaalbaar binne 14 dae na ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verskaffing:

(a) Aansluitings- en heraansluitingsgelde:

- (i) Ten opsigte van elektrisiteit: R5.  
(ii) Ten opsigte van water: R5.

(b) Deposito:

- (i) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van elektrisiteit.  
(ii) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van water.



## (c) Consumers' tariffs:

*Electricity* *Water*  
Basic charge of R5 plus units consumed at 2c per unit None  
8. Lydenburg Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan LL/1):

## (1) Site rent:

- (a) Residential site: R19.  
(b) Business site: R10.

(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):

(a) Sites 26-28, 32, 34-35, 52-53, 55-58, 61, 63, 77, 80-84, 86, 146-147, 149-153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 166B, 167-174, 179, 181-182, 187-188, 190-196, 202, 204-206 and 208-210 (four-roomed houses NE 51/6A—Scheme I): R2,20.

(b) Sites 3A-5A, 7A, 10A-11A, 18A, 20A, 25A-28A, 30A-32A, 35A-37A, 39A-40A, 45A, 50A, 52A, 56A, 59A, 62A, 64A, 67A-68A, 72A-74A, 76A, 78A, 82A-83A, 87A, 90A, 92A-93A, 95A-99A, 101A, 105A, 108A, 110A, 113A and 115A-119A (four-roomed houses NE 51/6—Scheme II): R2,50.

(c) Sites 592-597, 615-620, 887-891, 904-908 and 1070-1087 (four-roomed houses NE 51/6A): R5,80.

(d) Houses bought back by the Administration Board:

- (i) Site 166C: R20.  
(ii) Sites 294 and 401: R10,10.  
(iii) Site 303: R14,10.  
(iv) Site 309: R3.  
(v) Sites 312, 329 and 406: R5.  
(vi) Sites 316 and 428: R12,50.  
(vii) Site 338: R9,85.  
(viii) Sites 365 and 369: R6.  
(ix) Site 373: R8.  
(x) Sites 396 and 445: R7.  
(xi) Site 417: R11,70.  
(xii) Site 466: R4.

(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:

	Per month	Per day
	R	R
(a) Hostel (352 beds).....	11,00	0,50
(b) Hostel (366 beds):		
(i) Halls.....	12,00	0,50
(ii) double rooms.....	14,00	0,60
(iii) Single rooms.....	16,00	0,70
(c) Employers' hostels.....	6,00	—

(4) Lodger's permit:

- (a) Single person without dependants: R3.  
(b) Single person with dependants: R4.  
(c) Family: R5.

(5) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.

(6) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.

(7) Cemetery fees:

(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:

- (i) Adult: R2.  
(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.  
(b) Burial fees:

- (i) Adult: R8.  
(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.

(8) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):

- (a) Buildings up to 45 m<sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.  
(b) Buildings larger than 45 m<sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
(c) Buildings larger than 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

(9) The following fees shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a notice of the amount due for the supply of electricity and water to a site:

(a) Connection and reconnection fees:

- (i) In respect of electricity: R5.  
(ii) In respect of water: R5.

(b) Deposit:

- (i) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of electricity.  
(ii) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of water.

## (c) Verbruikerstariewe:

*Elektrisiteit* *Water*  
Basiese vordering van R5,00 plus eenhede verbruik Geen teen 2c per eenheid

8. Lydenburg Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan LL/1):

## (1) Perseelhuur:

- (a) Woonperseel: R19.  
(b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (a):

(a) Persele 26-28, 32, 34-35, 52-53, 55-58, 61, 63, 77, 80-84, 86, 146-147, 149-153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 166B, 167-174, 179, 181-182, 187-188, 190-196, 202, 204-206 en 208-210 (viervertrekhuise NE 51/6A—Skema I): R2,20.

(b) Persele 3A-5A, 7A, 10A-11A, 18A, 20A, 25A-28A, 30A-32A, 35A-37A, 39A-40A, 45A, 50A, 52A, 56A, 59A, 62A, 64A, 67A-68A, 72A-74A, 76A, 78A, 82A-83A, 87A, 90A, 92A-93A, 95A-99A, 101A, 105A, 108A, 110A, 113A en 115A-119A (viervertrekhuise NE 51/6—Skema II): R2,50.

(c) Persele 592-597, 615-620, 887-891, 904-908 en 1070-1087 (viervertrekhuise NE 51/6A): R5,80.

(d) Huise teruggekoop deur die Administrasieraad:

- (i) Perseel 166C: R20.  
(ii) Persele 294 en 401: R10,10.  
(iii) Perseel 303: R14,10.  
(iv) Perseel 309: R3.  
(v) Persele 312, 329 en 406: R5.  
(vi) Persele 316 en 428: R12,50.  
(vii) Perseel 338: R9,85.  
(viii) Persele 365 en 369: R6.  
(ix) Perseel 373: R8.  
(x) Persele 396 en 445: R7.  
(xi) Perseel 417: R11,70.  
(xii) Perseel 466: R4.

(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:

	Per maand	Per dag
	R	R
(a) Tehuis (352 beddens).....	11,00	0,50
(b) Tehuis (366 beddens):		
(i) Sale.....	12,00	0,50
(ii) Dubbelkamers.....	14,00	0,60
(iii) Enkelkamers.....	16,00	0,70
(c) Werkgewerstehuse.....	6,00	—

(4) Loseerderspermit:

- (a) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R3.  
(b) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes: R4.  
(c) Gesin: R5.

(5) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.

(6) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.

(7) Begraafplaasgelde:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in regulasie 28 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:

- (i) Volwassene: R2.  
(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.

(b) Begrafnisgelde:

- (i) Volwassene: R8.  
(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.

(8) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Administrasieraad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):

- (a) Geboue tot 45 m<sup>2</sup> groot: R30.  
(b) Geboue groter as 45 m<sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
(c) Geboue groter as 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

(9) Die volgende gelde vir die verskaffing van elektrisiteit en water aan 'n perseel is betaalbaar binne 14 dae na ont van 'n kennisgewing van die verskuldigde bedrag:

(a) Aansluitings- en heraansluitingsgelde:

- (i) Ten opsigte van elektrisiteit: R5.  
(ii) Ten opsigte van water: R5.

(b) Deposito:

- (i) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n van R10 ten opsigte van elektrisiteit.  
(ii) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n van R10 ten opsigte van water.



No.	(c) Consumers' tariffs:	(c) Verbruikerstariewe:
	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Elektrisiteit</i>
<b>National Government</b>	Basic charge of R6 plus units consumed at 1,9c per unit	Basiese vordering van R6.00 plus eenhede verbruik teen 1,9c per eenheid
2348	9. Machadodorp Black Residential Area:	9. Machadodorp Swart Woongebied:
2388	(1) Site rent:	(1) Perseelhuur:
2389	(a) Residential site: R11.	(a) Woonperseel: R11.
<b>Police, D Government</b>	(b) Business site: R10.	(b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.
R. 2292	(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):	(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseel gevolg subparagraaf (1) (a):
<b>Posts and Government</b>	(a) Sites 7, 10, 63, 64 and 83 (three-roomed houses):	(a) Persele 7, 10, 63, 64 en 83 (drievertrekhuise)
R. 2329	(b) Sites 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 82 and 110-112 (four roomed houses): R2.	(b) Persele 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 82 en 110-112 (trekhuise): R2.
	(c) Accommodation in Black hostel:	(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:
R. 2330		
<b>General i</b>		
840	Hostel (120 beds).....	Tehuis (120 beddens).....
	(4) Lodger's permit:	(4) Loseerderspermit:
<b>Railways Government</b>	(a) Single person without dependants: R1,50.	(a) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1,50.
R. 2320	(b) Single person with dependants: R2.	(b) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes: R2.
	(c) Family: R3,50.	(c) Gesin: R3,50.
	(5) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.	(5) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.
<b>General i</b>	(6) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.	(6) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c
841	(7) Cemetery fees:	(7) Begraafplaasgelde:
842	(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:	(a) Aankoop van grafperseel wos bedoel in regul van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 10 14 Junie 1968:
<b>Social W Government</b>	(i) Adult: R2.	(i) Volwassene: R2.
R. 2341	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1
2386	(b) Burial fees:	(b) Begrafnisgelde:
	(i) Adult: R8	(i) Volwassene: R8.
<b>Transport Government</b>	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.
2383	(8) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):	(8) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur Administrasie opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die huur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):
2384	(a) Buildings up to 45 m <sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.	(a) Geboue tot 45 m <sup>2</sup> groot: R30.
	(b) Buildings larger than 45 m <sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.	(b) Geboue groter as 45 m <sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.
	(c) Buildings larger than 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.	(c) Geboue groter as 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.
	10. Middelburg Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan MDU/2 and MDU/6):	10. Middelburg Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan MDU/2 en MDU/6):
	(1) Site rent:	(1) Perseelhuur:
	(a) Residential site: R15.	(a) Woonperseel: R15.
	(b) Business site: R10.	(b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.
	(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):	(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseel gevolg subparagraaf (1) (a):
	(a) Sites 1-18, 31-42, 50, 69-74, 76-79, 86, 88, 90, 98-99, 105-116 and 352-377 (four-roomed houses—Schemes II and III): R3,50.	(a) Persele 1-18, 31-42, 50, 69-74, 76-79, 86, 88, 90, 98-99, 105-116, en 352-377 (viervertrekhuise—Skemas II en III): R3,50.
	(b) Sites 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 619, 620-625, 759-762, 764-779, 781-813, 815-834, 836-857, 859-900, 902-907, 909-966, 968-997, 999-1030, 1032-1035, 1043-1044, 1046-1052, 1054-1059, 1061-1077, 1079-1085, 1087, 1090, 1092-1106, 1108-1116, 1118-1119, 1121-1131, 1134-1137, 1139-1142, 1144-1149, 1151-1152, 1155-1166, 1168-1213, 1223-1233 and 1235-1253 (four-roomed houses—Scheme IV): R5.	(b) Persele 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 619, 620-625, 759-762, 764-779, 781-813, 815-834, 836-857, 859-900, 902-907, 909-966, 968-997, 999-1030, 1032-1035, 1043-1044, 1046-1052, 1054-1059, 1061-1077, 1079-1085, 1087, 1090, 1092-1106, 1108-1116, 1118-1119, 1121-1131, 1134-1137, 1139-1142, 1144-1149, 1151-1152, 1155-1166, 1168-1213, 1223-1233 en 1235-1253 (viervertrekhuise—Skema IV): R5.
	(c) Sites 19A, 19B, 43A, 43B, 45, 52-53, 54A, 54B, 54C, 57-58, 60, 81A, 81B, 82, 92A, 104A, 104B, 117A, 117B, 122A, 132, 140A, 141A, 147A, 147B, 149, 159B, 164A, 164B, 165B, 170A, 170B, 171, 185, 189B, 208, 213B, 223, 231, 237B, 237C, 244, 250, 252A, 252B, 252C, 261, 276, 308A, 308B, 416, 421A, 421B, 436, 450, 452A, 452B, 469, 480A, 480B, 508-509, 524, 574A, 574B, 576, 628A, 628B, 642-643, 652, 713-714, 780, 814, 835, 858, 901, 908, 967, 998, 1031, 1036-1042, 1045, 1053, 1060, 1078, 1086, 1091, 1107, 1117, 1120, 1132, 1133, 1138, 1143, 1150, 1153-1154, 1167, 1214-1222, 1234, 1254-1256, 1267-1285 and 1287-1297 (four-roomed houses—Scheme V): R5,40.	(c) Persele 19A, 19B, 43A, 43B, 45, 52-53, 54A, 54B, 54C, 57-58, 60, 81A, 81B, 82, 92A, 104A, 104B, 117A, 117B, 122A, 132, 140A, 141A, 147A, 147B, 149, 159B, 164A, 164B, 165B, 170A, 170B, 171, 185, 189B, 208, 213B, 223, 231, 237B, 237C, 244, 250, 252A, 252B, 252C, 261, 276, 308A, 308B, 416, 421A, 421B, 436, 450, 452A, 452B, 469, 480A, 480B, 508-509, 524, 574A, 574B, 576, 628A, 628B, 642-643, 652, 713-714, 780, 814, 835, 858, 901, 908, 967, 998, 1031, 1036-1042, 1045, 1053, 1060, 1078, 1086, 1091, 1107, 1117, 1120, 1132, 1133, 1138, 1143, 1150, 1153-1154, 1167, 1214-1222, 1234, 1254-1256, 1267-1285, 1287-1297 (viervertrekhuise—Skema V): R5,40.
	(d) Five-roomed houses bought back by the Administration Board:	(d) Vyfvertrekhuise teruggekoop deur die Administrasie:
	(i) Site 21: R5,50.	(i) Perseel 21: R5,50.
	(ii) Sites 120, 161, 194, 212, 220, 288, 326B and 326C: R1,90.	(ii) Persele 120, 161, 194, 212, 220, 288, 326B en 326C: R1,90.
	(iii) Sites 84, 479 and 722: R3,80.	(iii) Persele 84, 479 en 722: R3,80.
	(iv) Site 186: R24,10.	(iv) Perseel 186: R24,10.
	(v) Sites 219 and 344: R3.	(v) Persele 219 en 344: R3.
	(vi) Site 233: R3,40.	(vi) Perseel 233: R3,40.
	(vii) Site 283: R5,90.	(vii) Perseel 283: R5,90.
	(viii) Sites 309, 338, 602 and 669: R1,80.	(viii) Persele 309, 338, 602 en 669: R1,80.
	(ix) Site 335: R6,80.	(ix) Perseel 335: R6,80.



- (x) Sites 462 and 595: R2.  
 (xi) Sites 473, 521 and 541: R2,20.  
 (xii) Site 571: R14,10.  
 (xiii) Site 631: R17,30.  
 (xiv) Site 689: R5,10.

(e) Sites 1711-1922, 1925-1961, 1963, 1965, 1967-1997, 2073-2104, 2106-2123, 2123A, 2124-2186, 2188-2221, 2223-2267, 2268, 2280, 2282-2307, 2309-2327, 2329-2358, 2360-2436, 2438-2443, 2446-2469, 2493-2513, 2515-2530, 2532-2533, 2535-2538, 2542-2545, 2547, 2550-2571, 2573-2581 and 2583 (six-roomed houses): R20.

(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:

	Per month	Per day
	R	R
(a) Board's hostel (3264 beds).....	9,00	0,40
(b) Employers' hostels.....	6,00	—

(4) Lodger's permit:

- (a) Single person without dependants: R3.  
 (b) Single person with dependants: R3,50.  
 (c) Family: R4,50.

(5) Rent of Community Hall:

- (a) Daily from 09h00-13h00: R5.  
 (b) Daily from 13h00-18h00: R7.  
 (c) Mondays to Thursdays and Sundays from 18h00-24h00: R10.

(d) Fridays and Saturdays from 18h00-24h00: R20.

(e) Church services, per hour: R1.

(f) Deposit in respect of building and equipment: R20.

(6) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours per month or part thereof: R1.

(7) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.

(8) Cemetery fees:

(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:

- (i) Adult: R2.  
 (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.

(b) Burial fees:

- (i) Adult: R8.  
 (ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.

(9) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):

- (a) Buildings up to 45 m<sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.  
 (b) Buildings larger than 45 m<sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.

(c) Buildings larger than 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

(10) The following moneys shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a notice of the amount due for the supply of electricity and water to a site:

(a) Connection and reconnection fees:

- (i) In respect of electricity: R5.  
 (ii) In respect of water: R5.

(b) Deposit:

- (i) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of electricity.  
 (ii) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of water.

(c) Consumers' tariffs:

	Electricity	Water
(i) Houses: Basic charge of R4,95 plus units consumed at 1,15c per unit		None
(ii) Businesses: Basic charge:		
(aa) 40 amp—R26,32		
(bb) 50 amp—R32,91		
(cc) 60 amp—R39,49		
(dd) 70 amp—R46,07		
(ee) 80 amp—R52,65		
(ff) plus units at 1,15c per unit		

11. Ogies Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan ODU/1):

(1) Site rent:

- (a) Residential site: R15.  
 (b) Business site: R10.

(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of item (1) (a):

Sites 2-98, 100-401, 414-420, 461-684 (four-roomed houses): R3,40.

- (x) Persele 462 en 595: R2.  
 (xi) Persele 473, 521 en 541: R2,20.  
 (xii) Perseel 571: R14,10.  
 (xiii) Perseel 631: R17,30.  
 (xiv) Perseel 689: R5,10.

(e) Persele 1711-1922, 1925-1961, 1963, 1965, 1967-1997, 2073-2104, 2106-2123, 2123A, 2124-2186, 2188-2221, 2223-2267, 2268-2280, 2282-2307, 2309-2327, 2329-2358, 2360-2436, 2438-2443, 2446-2469, 2493-2513, 2515-2530, 2532-2533, 2535-2538, 2542-2545, 2547, 2550-2571, 2573-2581 en 2583 (viervertrekhuse): R20.

(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:

	Per maand	Per dag
	R	R
(a) Raadstehuis (3264 beddens).....	9,00	0,40
(b) Werkgewersthuse.....	6,00	—

(4) Loseerderspermit:

- (a) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R3.  
 (b) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes: R3,50.  
 (c) Gesin: R4,50.

(5) Huur van Gemeenskapsaal:

- (a) Daagliks vanaf 09h00-13h00: R5.  
 (b) Daagliks vanaf 13h00-18h00: R7.  
 (c) Maandae tot Donderdae en Sondag vanaf 18h00-24h00: R10.

(d) Vrydae en Saterdag vanaf 18h00-24h00: R20.

(e) Kerkdienste, per uur: R1.

(f) Deposito ten opsigte van gebou en toerusting: R20.

(6) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.

(7) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.

(8) Begraafplaasgelde:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel sons bedoel in regulasie 28 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskenningsgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:

- (i) Volwassene: R2.  
 (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.

(b) Begrafnisgelde:

- (i) Volwassene: R8.  
 (ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.

(9) Huurgeld vir besighheidsgeboue deur die Administrasieraad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):

- (a) Geboue tot 45 m<sup>2</sup> groot: R30.  
 (b) Geboue groter as 45 m<sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.  
 (c) Geboue groter as 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

(10) Die volgende gelde vir die verskaffing van elektrisiteit en water aan 'n perseel is betaalbaar binne 14 dae na ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verskuldigde bedrag:

(a) Aansluitings- en heraansluitingsgelde:

- (i) Ten opsigte van elektrisiteit: R5.  
 (ii) Ten opsigte van water: R5.

(b) Deposito:

- (i) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van elektrisiteit.  
 (ii) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van water.

(c) Verbruikerstariewe:

	Elektrisiteit	Water
(i) Huise: Basiese vordering van R4,95 plus eenhede verbruik teen 1,15c per eenheid		Geen
(ii) Besighede: Basiese voorderings:		

- (aa) 40 Amp—R26,32  
 (bb) 50 Amp—R32,91  
 (cc) 60 Amp—R39,49  
 (dd) 70 Amp—R46,07  
 (ee) 80 Amp—R52,65  
 (ff) plus eenhede teen 1,15c per eenheid

11. Ogies Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan ODU/1):

(1) Perseelhuur:

- (a) Woonperseel: R15.  
 (b) Besighedsperseel: R10.

(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (a):

Persele 2-98, 100-401, 414-420, 461-684 (viervertrekhuse): R3,40.



No.	(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:	Per month	Per day	(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:	Per maand
National Government		R	R		R
2348	(a) Halls.....	10,00	0,40	(a) Sale.....	10,00
2388	(b) Double rooms.....	12,00	0,50	(b) Dubbelkamers.....	12,00
2389	(c) Single rooms.....	14,00	0,60	(c) Enkelkamers.....	14,00
Police, I Government	(4) Lodger's permit:			(4) Loseerderspermit:	
R. 2292	(a) Single person without dependants: R3.			(a) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R3.	
	(b) Single person with dependants: R4.			(b) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes: R4.	
	(c) Family: R6.			(c) Gesin: R6.	
	(5) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours per month or part thereof: R1.			(5) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.	
Posts and Government	(6) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.			(6) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.	
R. 2329	(7) Cemetery fees:			(7) Begraafplaasgelde:	
R. 2330	(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:			(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 14 Junie 1968:	
General	(i) Adults: R2			(i) Volwassene: R2.	
840	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.			(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.	
	(b) Burial fees:			(b) Begrafnisgelde:	
Railways Government	(i) Adults: R8.			(i) Volwassene: R8.	
R. 2320	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.			(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.	
	(8) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):			(8) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die raad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend seelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):	
General	(a) Buildings up to 45 m <sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.			(a) Geboue tot 45 m <sup>2</sup> groot: R30.	
841	(b) Buildings larger than 45 m <sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.			(b) Geboue groter as 45 m <sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.	
842	(c) Buildings larger than 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.			(c) Geboue groter as 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.	
Social Welfare Government	(9) The following moneys shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a bill of the amount due for the supply of electricity and water to a site:			(9) Die volgende gelde vir die verskaffing van elektrisiteit en water aan 'n perseel is betaalbaar binne 14 dae na ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verhoudingsheffing:	
R. 2341	(a) Connection and reconnection fees:			(a) Aansluitings- en heraansluitingsgelde:	
2386	(i) In respect of electricity: R5.			(i) Ten opsigte van elektrisiteit: R5.	
	(ii) In respect of water: R5.			(ii) Ten opsigte van water: R5.	
Transport Government	(b) Deposit:			(b) Deposito:	
2383	(i) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of electricity.			(i) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van elektrisiteit.	
2384	(ii) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of water.			(ii) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van water.	
	(c) Consumers' tariffs:			(c) Verbruikerstariewe:	
	Electricity	Water		Elektrisiteit	
	Basic charge of R3 plus units consumed at 2c per unit	None		Basiese vordering van R3 plus eenhede verbruik teen 2c per eenheid	
	12. Paardekop Black Residential Area:			12. Paardekop Swart Woongebied:	
	(1) Site rent:			(1) Perseelhuur:	
	(a) Residential site: R5.			(a) Woonperseel: R5.	
	(b) Business site: R10.			(b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.	
	(2) Lodger's permit:			(2) Loseerderspermit:	
	(a) Single person without dependants: R1.			(a) Enkellopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1.	
	(b) Single person with dependants: R1,30.			(b) Enkellopende persoon met afhanklikes: R1,30.	
	(c) Family: R2,30.			(c) Gesin: R2,30.	
	(3) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.			(3) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.	
	(4) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.			(4) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.	
	(5) Cemetery fees:			(5) Begraafplaasgelde:	
	(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:			(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 14 Junie 1968:	
	(i) Adult: R2.			(i) Volwassene: R2.	
	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.			(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.	
	(b) Burial fees:			(b) Begrafnisgelde:	
	(i) Adult: R8.			(i) Volwassene: R8.	
	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.			(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.	
	(6) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):			(6) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die raad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend seelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):	
	(a) Buildings up to 45 m <sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.			(a) Geboue tot 45 m <sup>2</sup> groot: R30.	
	(b) Buildings larger than 45 m <sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.			(b) Geboue groter as 45 m <sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.	
	(c) Buildings larger than 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.			(c) Geboue groter as 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.	
	13. Standerton Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan SDU/1):			13. Standerton Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan SDU/1):	
	(1) Site rent:			(1) Perseelhuur:	
	(a) Residential site: R12.			(a) Woonperseel: R12.	
	(b) Business site: R10.			(b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.	



(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):

(a) Sites 22-49, 51-54, 62-110, 509, 554-555, 593-596, 630-631, 636-639, 671-677, 706-710, 733, 747, 753, 762, 1026, 1047-1048, 1048A, 1050-1087, 1151-1154, 1562-1614 (four-roomed houses—Scheme I): R4,20.

(b) Sites 1761-1782, 1793-1828, 1830-1838, 1840-1848, 1880-1897, 1916-1933, 2051-2058, 2080-2099, 2121-2180 (three-roomed houses—Scheme II): R2,15.

(c) Sites 2060-2079, 2101-2120, 2183-2223, 2233-2248, 2259-2309, 2318-2369 (four-roomed houses—Scheme III): R3,66.

(d) Sites 2482-2496, 2529-2548, 2550-2565, 2595-2649, 2771-2776, 2779-2787, 3024-3071, 3081-3114 (four-roomed houses—Scheme IV): R3,66.

(e) Sites 125-134, 136-145, 180-193, 196-244, 253-258, 260-265, 274-281, 290-299, 302-333, 336-337, 340-349, 370-385, 435-436 (three-roomed houses—Scheme V-1): R2,08.

(f) Sites 164-179, 210-225, 229-236, 245-252, 266-273, 282-289, 300-301, 304-305, 310-311, 334-335, 338-339, 350-361, 394-413, 416-417, 426-427, 430-431, 433-434, 437-438, 447-448, 451-482, 485-508, 510-523, 526-537, 540-553, 556-573, 575-592, 597-629, 640-670, 678-705, 711-732 (three-roomed houses plus pantry—Scheme V-2): R2,20.

(g) Houses bought back by the Administration Board:

(i) Sites 931, 1333, 1494: R9,30

(ii) Site 1533: R10,80.

(iii) Site 1231: R11,80.

(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:

	Per month	Per day
	R	R
Board's hostels.....	10,00	0,40

(4) Lodger's permit:

(a) Single person without dependants: R1.

(b) Single person with dependants: R1,30.

(c) Family: R2,30.

(5) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.

(6) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.

(7) Cemetery fees:

(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:

(i) Adult: R2.

(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.

(b) Burial fees:

(i) Adult: R8.

(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.

(8) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):

(a) Buildings up to 45 m<sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.

(b) Buildings larger than 45 m<sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.

(c) Buildings larger than 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

(9) The following moneys shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a notice of the amount due for the supply of electricity and water to a site:

(a) Connection and reconnection fees:

(i) In respect of electricity: R5.

(ii) In respect of water: R5

(b) Deposit:

(i) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of electricity.

(ii) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of water.

(c) Consumers' tariffs:

	Electricity	Water
(i) Houses: Basic charge of R2,60 plus units consumed at 3,27c per unit		None
(ii) Businesses: Basic charge of R2,60 plus units consumed at 4,31c per unit		

14. Volksrust Black Residential Area:

(1) Site rent:

(a) Residential site: R12.

(b) Business site: R10

(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur in-gevolge subparagraaf (1) (a):

(a) Persele 22-49, 51-54, 62-110, 509, 554-555, 593-596, 630-631, 636-639, 671-677, 706-710, 733, 747, 753, 762, 1026, 1047-1048, 1048A, 1050-1087, 1151-1154, 1562-1614 (viervertrekhuse—Skema I): R4,20.

(b) Persele 1761-1782, 1793-1828, 1830-1838, 1840-1848, 1880-1897, 1916-1933, 2051-2058, 2080-2099, 2121-2180 (drie-vertrekhuse—Skema II): R2,15.

(c) Persele 2060-2079, 2101-2120, 2183-2223, 2233-2248, 2259-2309, 2318-2369 (viervertrekhuse—Skema III): R3,66.

(d) Persele 2482-2496, 2529-2548, 2550-2565, 2595-2649, 2771-2776, 2779-2787, 3024-3071, 3081-3114 (viervertrekhuse—Skema IV): R3,66.

(e) Persele 125-134, 136-145, 180-193, 196-244, 253-258, 260-265, 274-281, 290-299, 302-333, 336-337, 340-349, 370-385, 435-436 (drievertrekhuse—Skema V-1): R2,08.

(f) Persele 164-179, 210-225, 229-236, 245-252, 266-273, 282-289, 300-301, 304-305, 310-311, 334-335, 338-339, 350-361, 394-413, 416-417, 426-427, 430-431, 433-434, 437-438, 447-448, 451-482, 485-508, 510-523, 526-537, 540-553, 556-573, 575-592, 597-629, 640-670, 678-705, 711-732 (drievertrekhuse plus spens—Skema V-2): R2,20.

(g) Huise teruggekoop deur die Administrasieraad:

(i) Persele 931, 1333, 1494: R9,30.

(ii) Perseel 1533: R10,80.

(iii) Perseel 1231: R11,80.

(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:

	Per maand	Per dag
	R	R
Raadstehuse.....	10,00	0,40

(4) Loseerderspermit:

(a) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1.

(b) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes: R1,30.

(c) Gesin: R2,30.

(5) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.

(6) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.

(7) Begraafplaasgelde:

(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in regulasie 28 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermmentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:

(i) Volwassene: R2.

(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.

(b) Begrafnisgelde:

(i) Volwassene: R8.

(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.

(8) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Administrasieraad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuur in-gevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):

(a) Geboue tot 45 m<sup>2</sup> groot: R30.

(b) Geboue groter as 45 m<sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R45.

(c) Geboue groter as 75 m<sup>2</sup>: R60.

(9) Die volgende gelde vir die verskaffing van elektrisiteit en water aan 'n perseel is betaalbaar binne 14 dae na ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verskuldigde bedrag:

(a) Aansluitings- en heraansluitingsgelde:

(i) Ten opsigte van elektrisiteit: R5.

(ii) Ten opsigte van water: R5.

(b) Deposito:

(i) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van elektrisiteit.

(ii) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van water.

(c) Verbruikerstariewe:

	Elektrisiteit	Water
(i) Huise: Basiese vordering van R2,60 plus eenhede verbruik teen 3,27c per eenheid		Geen
(ii) Besigheids- Basiese vordering van R2,60 plus eenhede verbruik teen 4,31c per eenheid		

14 Volksrust Swart Woongebied:

(1) Perseelhuur:

(a) Woonperseel: R12.

(b) Besigheidsperseel: R10.



No.	(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):	(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseel gevolg subparagraaf (1) (a):
National Government	(a) Sites 351, 351A-368, 387A, 389-406, 448-468, 556A, 557-578, 600, 602-609, 612-623, 643-646, 678-680, 680A, 681-686 and 703-704 (two-roomed houses): R1,54.	(a) Persele 351, 351A-368, 387A, 389-406, 448-557-578, 600, 602-609, 612-623, 643-646, 678-680, 686, en 703-704 (tweevertrekhuise): R1,54.
2348	(b) Sites 388 and 424 (two-roomed houses): R1,75.	(b) Persele 388 en 424 (tweevertrekhuise): R1,75.
2388	(c) Sites 194-195 (three-roomed houses): R2,20.	(c) Persele 194 en 195 (drie-vertrekhuise): R2,20.
2389	(d) Sites 132-193, 196-224 (four-roomed houses—Scheme I): R2,15.	(d) Persele 132-193, 196-224 (viervertrekhuise—R2,15.
Police, District Government	(e) Sites 369-387, 408-423, 425-447, 447A, 469-556, 579-599, 601, 610, 623A, 624-642, 647, 675-677, 705-709 and 709A (four-roomed houses—Scheme II): R2,55.	(e) Persele 369-387, 408-423, 425-447, 447A, 469-599, 601, 610, 623A, 624-642, 647, 675-677, 705-709 (viervertrekhuise—Scheme II): R2,55.
R. 2292	(f) Sites 851-1146, 1149-1170 and 1172-1352 (four-roomed houses): R5,10.	(f) Persele 851-1146, 1149-1170, en 1172-1352 (viervertrekhuise): R5,10.
Posts and Government	(g) Site 716 (five-roomed house): R3,44.	(g) Perseel 716 (vyfvertrekhuise): R3,44.
R. 2329	(h) Site 46 (six-roomed house): R5.	(h) Perseel 46 (sesvertrekhuise): R5.
R. 2330	(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:	(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:
General N 840	Per month Per day R R Hostel (80 beds)..... 10,00 0,40	Per maand R Tehuis (80 beddens)..... 10,00
Railways Government	(4) Lodger's permit:	(4) Losseerspermit:
R. 2320	(a) Single person without dependants: R1.	(a) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1.
General N 841	(b) Single person with dependants: R1,30.	(b) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes: R1,30.
842	(c) Family: R2,30.	(c) Gesin: R2,30.
Social Welfare Government	(5) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.	(5) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.
R. 2341	(6) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.	(6) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.
2386	(7) Cemetery fees:	(7) Begraafplaaigelde:
Transport, Government	(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:	(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in, van Hoofstuk 8 van Gowermentskennigewing R. 1036, 14 Junie 1968:
2383	(i) Adult: R2.	(i) Volwassene: R2.
2384	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.
	(b) Burial fees:	(b) Begrafnisgelde:
	(i) Adult: R8.	(i) Volwassene: R8.
	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.
	(8) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):	(8) Huurgeld vir besigheid-geboue deur die Raad opgetig of verkry is betaalbaar bykomend seelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):
	(a) Buildings up to 45 m <sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.	(a) Geboue tot 45 m <sup>2</sup> groot: R30.
	(b) Buildings larger than 45 m <sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.	(b) Geboue groter as 45 m <sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.
	(c) Buildings larger than 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.	(c) Geboue groter as 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.
	(9) The following moneys shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a notice of the amount due for the supply of electricity and water to a site:	(9) Die volgende gelde vir die verskaffing van elektrisiteit en water aan 'n perseel is betaalbaar binne 14 vangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verskuldigde bedrag:
	(a) Connection and reconnection fees:	(a) Aansluiting- en heraanluitingsgelde:
	(i) In respect of electricity: R5.	(i) Ten opsigte van elektrisiteit: R5.
	(ii) In respect of water: R5.	(ii) Ten opsigte van water: R5.
	(b) Deposit:	(b) Deposito:
	(i) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of electricity.	(i) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met van R10 ten opsigte van elektrisiteit.
	(ii) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of water.	(ii) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met van R10 ten opsigte van water.
	(c) Consumers' tariffs:	(c) Verbruikerstariewe:
	Electricity Water	Elektrisiteit
	(i) Houses: Basic charge of R6 plus units consumed at 2,23c per unit	(i) Huise: Basiese verdeling van R6 plus eenheid verbruik teen 2,23c per eenheid
	(ii) Businesses: Basic charge of R17 plus units consumed at 3,1c per unit	(ii) Besighede: Basiese verdeling van R17 plus eenheid verbruik teen 3,1c per eenheid
	15. Witbank Black Residential Area (Lay-out Plan WDU/4):	15. Witbank Swart Woongebied (Aanlegplan WDU/4):
	(1) Site rent:	(1) Perseelhuur:
	(a) Residential site: R16.	(a) Woonperseel: R16.
	(b) Business site: R10.	(b) Besighedsperseel: R10.
	(2) House rent, payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (a):	(2) Huishuur, betaalbaar bykomend by die perseel gevolg subparagraaf (1) (a):
	(a) Sites 446-467, 470-491, 496-497, 500-505, 510-519, 522-531, 536-543, 545-546, 551-572, 575-584, 586-597, 599-620, 623-644, 649-660, 665-674, 706-727, 730-739, 741-753, 1214-1219, 1222-1227, 1230-1241 (three-roomed semi-detached houses at Lynnville W1/S—Class A): R2,40.	(a) Persele 446-467, 470-491, 496-497, 500-522-531, 536-543, 545-546, 551-572, 575-584, 586-623-644, 649-660, 665-674, 706-727, 730-739, 741-742-1227, 1230-1231 (drie-vertrekshuise te Lynnville W1/S—Klas A): R2,40.
	(b) Sites 872-1009, 1529B, 1537A, 1589B (two-roomed complex houses at Lynnville W2/T—Class B): R3.	(b) Persele 872-1009, 1529B, 1537A, 1589B (tweevertrekshuise te Lynnville W2/T—Klas B): R3.

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(c) Sites 468-469, 492-495, 506-509, 532-535, 547-550, 573-574, 621-622, 645-648, 661-664, 677-698, 700-705, 728-729, 754-755, 758-765, 769-770, 773-776, 778-789, 792-795, 822-849, 1085-1118, 1121-1124, 1130-1155, 1157-1162, 1173-1174, 1187-1192, 1194-1213, 1220-1221, 1228-1229, 1236-1237, 1264-1269, 1284-1289, 1378-1401, 1408-1411, 1420-1429, 1434-1437, 1439-1444, 1459-1472, 1476-1483, 1485-1490, 1492-1497, 1518-1519 (four-roomed semi-detached houses at Lynnville W2/S—Class C): R3, 50.

(d) Sites 2-37, 40-73, 76-111, 114-147, 150-185, 188-221, 224-259, 262-293, 296-321, 324-343, 346-354, 356-382, 385-386, 388-392, 395-400, 402-403, 406-444, 499, 699, 740, 756-757, 766-768, 771-772, 777, 790-791, 796-801, 803-808, 851-859, 1022-1032, 1035-1056, 1059-1080, 1083-1084, 1119, 1126, 1129, 1156, 1163-1172, 1177-1178, 1234-1235, 1238-1241, 1243-1251, 1253-1255, 1257-1258, 1261-1263, 1272-1275, 1278-1281, 1290-1292, 1295-1302, 1307-1311, 1343-1364, 1447-1451, 1473, 1475, 1491, 1498-1501, 1504, 1507-1508 and 1554-1579 (four-roomed houses at Lynnville W2/D—Class D): R4.

(e) Sites 38-39, 74-75, 112-113, 148-149, 186-187, 222-223, 260-261, 294-295, 322-323, 344-345, 355, 383-384, 387, 393-394, 401, 404-405, 445, 498, 520-521, 544, 585, 598, 675-676, 802, 809-821, 850, 860-871, 1010-1021, 1033-1034, 1057-1058, 1081-1082, 1120, 1125, 1127-1128, 1175-1176, 1179-1186, 1193, 1232-1233, 1242, 1252, 1256, 1259-1260, 1270-1271, 1276-1277, 1282-1283, 1293-1294, 1303-1306, 1312-1342, 1365-1377, 1402-1407, 1412-1419, 1430-1433, 1438, 1445-1446, 1452-1458, 1474, 1484, 1502-1503, 1505-1506, 1509-1517, 1521-1529A, 1534, 1537B, 1551A, 1552-1553, 1580, 1589A (four-roomed houses at Lynnville W3/D—Class E): R5.

(f) Sites 2221-2259, 2448-2491, 2668-2670, 2727-2729, 2796, 2819-2861, 2865-2903, 2913-3081, 3083-3109, 3112-3171, 3221, 4506-4508, 4509-4534 and 4550-4582 (four-roomed houses at Ackerville): R5.

(g) Sites 1, 3-4, 7, 9-12, 14-20, 20A, 20B, 21-33, 35, 37-38, 40, 42, 44-45, 47-51, 53, 55-56, 58-59, 62-63, 68-69, 73, 75-76, 78-79, 83, 85, 91, 93-94, 101, 103, 107, 110-111, 113-116, 121, 127, 131, 133-134, 136, 138, 145, 150-154, 159, 161, 168-169, 173, 175-178, 180-184, 187, 191-192, 195, 198-204, 208, 210-211, 213, 215, 218, 231, 239, 243-244, 251-254, 257-258, 268, 271, 277, 280-281, 283, 285, 291-293, 295-296, 302-303, 305, 310, 315, 317, 319, 326-332, 336-339, 342-343, 349, 351-352, 374-375, 379, 392-393, 397, 401, 405-406, 427, 466, 489, 511, 514-516, 524-525 and 533 (four-roomed houses at Tushanang): R5.

(h) Sites 71, 102, 105-106, 119, 130, 185, 188, 214, 230, 234-235, 238, 241, 247, 259, 264, 282, 289-290, 297-299, 320, 333, 341, 344, 363-365, 367-371, 391, 412, 417, 428, 439, 447, 464-465, 500, 504, 507, 523 and 527 (four-roomed houses at Tushanang): R8.

(i) Tushanang houses bought by Administration Board:

(i) Sites 132, 143, 467, 613 and 663: R3.

(ii) Sites 261, 502, 775 and 776: R4.

(iii) Sites 172, 313 and 628: R5.

(iv) Sites 13, 92, 109, 354, 600 and 654: R6.

(v) Site 304: R7.

(vi) Sites 378 and 468: R8.

(vii) Site 380: R9.

(j) Sites 1819-1883, 1885-1909, 1911-1983, 1983A-1983E, 1981-1998, 2000-2044, 2904-2912, 3172-3219, 3223-3225, 3227-3329, 3331-3425, 3532-3652, 3656-3681, 3686-3740, 3745-3752, 3754-3775, 3981-3992, 3997-4008, 4010-4022 and 4027-4051 (new six-roomed houses): R20.

(3) Accommodation in Black hostel:

	Per month	Per day
(a) Hostels H1, H2 and H3:	R	R
(i) Halls.....	8,00	0,30
(ii) Double rooms.....	12,00	0,50
(iii) Single rooms.....	14,00	0,60
(b) Hostel H4:		
(i) Halls.....	10,00	0,40
(ii) Double rooms.....	12,00	0,50
(iii) Single rooms.....	14,00	0,60

(4) Lodger's permit:

(a) Single person without dependants: R1.

(b) Single person with dependants: R1,40.

(c) Family: R2,40.

(5) Rent of Community Hall:

(a) Daily from 09h00-13h00: R10.

(b) Daily from 13h00-18h00: R15.

(c) Mondays to Thursdays and Sundays from 18h00-24h00: R30.

(d) Fridays and Saturdays from 18h00-24h00: R40.

(e) Church services, per hour: R1.

(f) Deposit in respect of building and equipment: R50.

(c) Persele 468-469, 492-495, 506-509, 532-535, 547-550, 573-574, 621-622, 645-648, 661-664, 677-698, 700-705, 728-729, 754-755, 758-765, 769-770, 773-776, 778-789, 792-795, 822-849, 1085-1118, 1121-1124, 1130-1155, 1157-1162, 1173-1174, 1187-1192, 1194-1213, 1220-1221, 1228-1229, 1236-1237, 1264-1269, 1284-1289, 1378-1401, 1408-1411, 1420-1429, 1434-1437, 1439-1444, 1459-1472, 1476-1483, 1485-1490, 1492-1497, 1518-1519 (viervertrek-skakelhuse te Lynnville W2/S—Klas C): R3, 50.

(d) Persele 2-37, 40-73, 76-111, 114-147, 150-185, 188-221, 224-259, 262-293, 296-321, 324-343, 346-354, 356-382, 385-386, 388-392, 395-400, 402-403, 406-444, 499, 699, 740, 756-757, 766-768, 771-772, 777, 790-791, 796-801, 803-808, 851-859, 1022-1032, 1035-1056, 1059-1080, 1083-1084, 1119, 1126, 1129, 1156, 1163-1172, 1177-1178, 1234-1235, 1238-1241, 1243-1251, 1253-1255, 1257-1258, 1261-1263, 1272-1275, 1278-1281, 1290-1292, 1295-1302, 1307-1311, 1343-1364, 1447-1451, 1473, 1475, 1491, 1498-1501, 1504, 1507-1508 en 1554-1579 (viervertrekshuse te Lynnville W2/D—Klas D): R4.

(e) Persele 38-39, 74-75, 112-113, 148-149, 186-187, 222-223, 260-261, 294-295, 322-323, 344-345, 355, 383-384, 387, 393-394, 401, 404-405, 445, 498, 520-521, 544, 585, 598, 675-676, 802, 809-821, 850, 860-871, 1010-1021, 1033-1034, 1057-1058, 1081-1082, 1120, 1125, 1127-1128, 1175-1176, 1179-1186, 1193, 1232-1233, 1242, 1252, 1256, 1259-1260, 1270-1271, 1276-1277, 1282-1283, 1293-1294, 1303-1306, 1312-1342, 1365-1377, 1402-1407, 1412-1419, 1430-1433, 1438, 1445-1446, 1452-1458, 1474, 1484, 1502-1503, 1505-1506, 1509-1517, 1521-1529A, 1534, 1537B, 1551A, 1552-1553, 1580, 1589A (viervertrekshuse te Lynnville W3/D—Klas E): R5.

(f) Persele 2221-2259, 2448-2491, 2668-2670, 2727-2729, 2796, 2819-2861, 2865-2903, 2913-3081, 3083-3109, 3112-3171, 3221, 4506-4508, 4509-4534 en 4550-4582 (viervertrekshuse te Ackerville): R5.

(g) Persele 1, 3-4, 7, 9-12, 14-20, 20A, 20B, 21-33, 35, 37-38, 40, 42, 44-45, 47-51, 53, 55-56, 58-59, 62-63, 68-69, 73, 75-76, 78-79, 83, 85, 91, 93-94, 101, 103, 107, 110-111, 113-116, 121, 127, 131, 133-134, 136, 138, 145, 150-154, 159, 161, 168-169, 173, 175-178, 180-184, 187, 191-192, 195, 198-204, 208, 210-211, 213, 215, 218, 231, 239, 243-244, 251-254, 257-258, 268, 271, 277, 280-281, 283, 285, 291-293, 295-296, 302-303, 305, 310, 315, 317, 319, 326-332, 336-339, 342-343, 349, 351-352, 374-375, 379, 392-393, 397, 401, 405-406, 427, 466, 489, 511, 514-516, 524-525 en 533 (viervertrekshuse te Tushanang): R5.

(h) Persele 71, 102, 105-106, 119, 130, 185, 188, 214, 230, 234-235, 238, 241, 247, 259, 264, 282, 289-290, 297-299, 320, 333, 341, 344, 363-365, 367-371, 391, 412, 417, 428, 439, 447, 464-465, 500, 504, 507, 523 en 527 (viervertrekshuse te Tushanang): R8.

(i) Huse te Tushanang aangekoop deur Administrasie-raad:

(i) Persele 132, 143, 467, 613 en 663: R3.

(ii) Persele 261, 502, 775 en 776: R4.

(iii) Persele 172, 313 en 628: R5.

(iv) Persele 13, 92, 109, 354, 600 en 654: R6.

(v) Persele 304: R7.

(vi) Persele 378 en 468: R8.

(vii) Persele 380: R9.

(j) Persele 1819-1883, 1885-1909, 1911-1983, 1983A-1983E, 1984-1998, 2000-2044, 2904-2912, 3172-3219, 3223-3225, 3227-3329, 3331-3425, 3532-3652, 3656-3681, 3686-3740, 3745-3752, 3754-3775, 3981-3992, 3997-4008, 4010-4022 en 4027-4051 (nuwe sesvertrekshuse): R20.

(3) Huisvesting in Swart tehuis:

	Per maand	Per dag
(a) Tehuis H1, H2 en H3:	R	R
(i) Sale.....	8,00	0,30
(ii) Dubbelkamers.....	12,00	0,50
(iii) Enkelkamers.....	14,00	0,60
(b) Tehuis H4:	R	R
(i) Sale.....	10,00	0,40
(ii) Dubbelkamers.....	12,00	0,50
(iii) Enkelkamers.....	14,00	0,60

(4) Loseerderspermit:

(a) Enkelopende persoon sonder afhanklikes: R1.

(b) Enkelopende persoon met afhanklikes: R1,40.

(c) Gesin: R2,40.

(5) Huur van Gemeenskapsaal:

(a) Daaglik vanaf 09h00-13h00: R10.

(b) Daaglik vanaf 13h00-18h00: R15.

(c) Maandae tot Donderdae en Sondae vanaf 18h00-24h00: R30.

(d) Vrydae en Saterdag vanaf 18h00-24h00: R40.

(e) Kerkdienste, per uur: R1.

(f) Deposito ten opsigte van gebou en toerusting: R50.



No.	(g) Hire of stage lighting and sound equipment, per day: R25.	(g) Huur van verhoogbeligtings- en klanktoerusting: R25.
National Governm	(h) Hire of kitchen with equipment, per day: R25.	(h) Huur van kombuis met toerusting, per dag: R25.
2348	(i) Performances and cinema shows by educational and church organisations: None.	(i) Opvoerings en filmvertonings deur opvoedkerkorganisasies: Geen
2388	(6) Accommodation permit, if a permit is required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.	(6) Verblyfpermit, indien 'n permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.
2389	(7) Duplicate document, per copy: 50c.	(7) Duplikaatdokument, per afskrif: 50c.
Police, I Governm	(8) Cemetery fees:	(8) Begraafplaaigelde
R. 2292	(a) Purchase of grave plot referred to in regulation 28 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968:	(a) Aankoop van grafperseel soos bedoel in Artikel 8 van Goewernementskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968:
Posts and Governm	(i) Adult: R2.	(i) Volwassene: R2.
R. 2329	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R1.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R1.
R. 2330	(b) Burial fees:	(b) Begrafnisgelde:
General	(i) Adult: R8.	(i) Volwassene: R8.
840	(ii) Child (12 years and younger): R5.	(ii) Kind (12 jaar en jonger): R5.
Railways Governm	(9) Rent for business buildings erected or acquired by the Administration Board is payable in addition to the site rent in terms of subparagraph (1) (b):	(9) Huurgeld vir besigheidsgeboue deur die Raad opgerig of verkry, is betaalbaar bykomende seelhuur ingevolge subparagraaf (1) (b):
R. 2320	(a) Buildings up to 45 m <sup>2</sup> in extent: R30.	(a) Geboue tot 45 m <sup>2</sup> groot: R30.
	(b) Buildings larger than 45 m <sup>2</sup> but not exceeding 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.	(b) Geboue groter as 45 m <sup>2</sup> maar hoogstens 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R45.
	(c) Buildings larger than 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.	(c) Geboue groter as 75 m <sup>2</sup> : R60.
	(10) The following moneys shall be payable within 14 days of receipt of a notice of the amount due for the supply of electricity and water to a site:	(10) Die volgende gelde vir die verskaffing van elektrisiteit en water aan 'n perseel is betaalbaar binne 14 dae na ontvangs van 'n kennisgewing van die verskuldigde:
General	(a) Connection and reconnection fees:	(a) Aansluitings- en heraansluitingsgelde:
841	(i) In respect of electricity: R5.	(i) Ten opsigte van elektrisiteit: R5.
842	(ii) In respect of water: R5.	(ii) Ten opsigte van water: R5.
Social Welfare Governm	(b) Deposit:	(b) Deposito:
R. 2341	(i) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of electricity.	(i) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van elektrisiteit.
2386	(ii) Average two-monthly consumption with a minimum of R10 in respect of water.	(ii) Gemiddelde tweemaandelikse verbruik met 'n minimum van R10 ten opsigte van water.
Transport Governm	(c) Consumers' tariffs:	(c) Verbruikerstariewe:
2383	Electricity	Elektrisiteit
2384	(i) Houses: Basic charge of R5 plus units consumed at 2c per unit	(i) Huise: Basiese vordering van R5 plus eenheid verbruik teen 2c per eenheid
	(ii) Businesses: Basic charge of R5 plus units consumed at 3,9c per unit	(ii) Besighede: Basiese vordering van R5 plus eenheid verbruik teen 3,9c per eenheid
	Water	
	(i) Houses: Basic charge of R5 plus units consumed at 2c per unit	
	(ii) Businesses: Basic charge of R5 plus units consumed at 3,9c per unit	



# Opposition seek to meet council

THREE Evaton groups which are opposed to the Evaton Community Council are intent on meeting the council to discuss the administration of Evaton.

The three groups are the Evaton and Evaton Smallfarms and Residents Association, the Evaton branch of Inkatha

kaTshaka and the Isolomuzi Association.

The three groups are opposed to the Evaton Community Council because it has powers similar to other Community Councils whereas Evaton is a freehold area which is administered differently from other townships. The secretary of Isolomuzi, Mr D C Quphe said that they will en-

deavour to meet the community council because they feel that the meeting can solve many problems.

"Executives of the three groups met earlier this week and it was resolved that a joint letter be written to the chairman of the Community Council, Mr Samuel Rabotapi asking him and his executive to meet us jointly," said Mr Quphe.

He said that in the past when they asked for such meetings, they were informed by the chairman of the Community Council that he does not want to meet them jointly but can meet them individually. He said: "We shall make another endeavour in asking Mr Rabotapi for a joint meeting."

## SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop a few pieces for garnishing. Wash scallions, and cut tops off green left on. Toss the lettuce, scallions together, salt and pepper dressing and serve in a glass bowl of mint and parsley.

## CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt pour off the water.

Sauce:  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder, flour with so that no lumps form, and then boil up and stir all the time, t and onions, bring to boil again.

## APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine 1 tuna and nuts; toss together. Toss and lemon juice; mix well. Toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings

## STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
onions  
carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

## GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

## EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs  
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

## CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

## May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

## Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion  
salt and pepper

## May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper  
paprika and parsley

## S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced  
1 cup cooked green peas

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# Inkatha pulls out of Sash talks

Political Staff

INKATHA yesterday announced its withdrawal from a Black Sash discussion group because of the participation in the talks of Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10.

The decision was made after "careful consideration", Mr Peter Davidson, communications secretary of Inkatha on the West Rand, said yesterday.

"We find it impossible to continue dialogue while Dr Motlana is a part of it and in view of the fact that he regards Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, as a traitor," Mr Davidson said.

Mr Davidson was referring to a speech in Lenasia in which Dr Motlana was reported to have referred to Chief Buthelezi was a traitor.

Besides Inkatha and Dr Motlana, participants in the monthly

Black Sash discussion group include the Progressive Federal Party, the ruling Labour Party in Coloured Representative Council, and Reform Party in the Indian Council.

The national chairwoman of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said yesterday: "I very much regret that Inkatha feels it can no longer participate in our informal discussion group. I am deeply saddened to see the division which is growing in the black community."

Letters to the Rand Daily Mail from its black readers reflect disenchantment and exasperation at the continuing expression of bitter mutual recriminations by black leaders.

Expressing despair that black leaders should be "so engrossed in shouting each other down", one fairly typical correspondent asked: "How unforgiving and myopic can we get? Is this the time to accuse one another of being collaborators?"

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. the funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alter-

But there are additional costs involved in ns, or administrative and incentive costs are normally insignificant for any given reral amounts available for the health

ing a given service use the same kinds of re- lons, the decision-making can be simplified ng, though health service choices cannot simplified way required by this method.

thods of choosing means to obtain a given are available to aid the choice of object- ing be said on the question of the priority seases or age groups, whether to allocate s or care of the aged?

and they have to be expressed in such a e detailed questions. Essentially, the e resources used to objectives achieved, but ives to each other.

ping this; but all of them require that by the ends it is expected to achieve.

own as budgeting by objectives, involves the data according to the objectives to which it ts to combat TB would be grouped together, ion programmes, etc.

f pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



May Bennett, Ridgeworth

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---o0o---

O L D F A M I L Y

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

- 2 eggs
  - 2 ozs butter
  - 2 ozs sifted flour
- Beat eggs thoroughly, sugar and flour, and a couple of minutes. quick oven for 20 min sugar, or pile on a ade between them. T at any time.

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

- 1 young fowl
- brown bread crumbs
- herbs

Cut the fowl through melted butter. Spr chopped parsley on till 1/2 done, the till well done. S

PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---o0o---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- dripping
- salt
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

# Hospital plan is admission,

Star 27/12/74

The authorities have acknowledged that Baragwanath Hospital is overcrowded by planning a new 2000-bed hospital to serve Soweto, the superintendent, Dr P J Beukes, has said in an interview.

Dr Beukes said he had known of the overcrowding at Baragwanath for a long time.

"I could have done much in my personal capacity as superintendent. I tried a lot, but had no success," he said.

He wanted patients to be transferred to other hospitals and had instituted 80 beds at Leratong Hospital for them.

But the Department of Medicine at Baragwanath "did not come back to me on this issue," Dr Beukes said.

"I had a definite arrangement with them and had organised transport for patients. They got the message."

(343)  
sage clearly. I don't know why they didn't come back to me on this.

"They were to give me names and I was to take further action but I did not receive the names of any patients for transfer," he said.

"The whole uproar is over the medicine department."

"We've had several meetings and are trying to solve the problems."

Mr Horace van Rensburg, chief Opposition spokesman on health, has called for a new hospital in Soweto.

The need for such a hospital was raised in Parliament in April, he said.

Mr van Rensburg said he was pleased that the shortage of hospital accommodation and medical staff had been exposed by the "courageous action" of a number of doctors.



	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

## ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,0				2,26			
25-44	3,0							
45-64	17,4							
65+	73,6							
ALL	9,4							
NO.	1960							

# Plush black suburb for Diepkloof

## Staff Reporter

A SUBURB for blacks — planned as a tourist attraction — will be built early next year to house about 15 000 people at a cost of R1-million.

Diepkloof Extension — the brainchild of the Diepmeadow Council, will have about 40 different house designs. This will enable residents to have a wide choice and will be a complete contrast to the present Soweto "matchbox" type of house.

Mr J C Mahuhushi, chairman of the council, said: "The council consulted architects to survey and design Diepkloof Extension which is to be a residential area for black families.

"Sites will be allocated on merit to companies — both black and white — interested in building houses in the area."

Ultra-modern houses will be built by the council for those unable to buy homes.

"Provision will also be made for couples with no children, divorced people with children and pensioners, in the form of high-density structures," Mr Mahuhushi said.

"Everybody will be catered for in this area. That is why we also thought in terms of putting up flats for those with small families."

He said the area will be designed according to the standards of all modern suburbs with a shopping centre, supermarkets, schools, nursery schools, welfare centres and recreation centres.

"We definitely have no intentions of putting up another 'Bantu township', but a modern suburb that will be a tourist attraction," Mr Mahuhushi said.

He confirmed that plans for the intended suburb have already been presented to the council by the architects and building would start early next year.

The council intends working on the development of the Heckroodt Circle in Meadowlands where council chambers will be built.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324



	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

## ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

## XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
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"Provision will also be made for couples with no children, divorced people with children and pensioners, in the form of high-density structures," Mr Mahuhushi said.

"Everybody will be catered for in this area. That is why we also thought in terms of putting up flats for those with small families."

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The council intends working on the development of the Heckroodt Circle in Meadowlands where council chambers will be built.

343  
2003  
2003/10/27

NO. 1973 677 333 104 2175 652 1868 324



ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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Large Recipes

# 50000 'Illegals' Will Beat Wednesday deadline

By Sleg Hamie,  
Labour Reporter

About 50,000 illegally employed blacks will have legalised their employment in the East and West Rand Administration Board areas when the three-month moratorium expires on Wednesday.

The number of those who became registered under the moratorium under both boards by Friday evening was 47,814 — 37,119 on the West Rand and 10,695 on the East Rand.

If the flow of registrations remains unchanged during the last three days, about 2200 more will be

registered by the deadline on Wednesday evening.

The flow of registrations varied from one office to another, but officials reported that overall there was no mad rush and things were going much the same as last week.

The Orange-Vaal Administration Board, covering the Vaal Triangle and the Northern Free State, reported 961 registrations up to Friday.

From Thursday, people found employing unregistered blacks face stiff new penalties of up to R500 — five times the previous maximum of R100.

But a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria said there would be no mass round-up.

"We are not going to go all out to catch employers or workers who may be contravening the law — unless there are specific complaints," he said.

"Employers and their illegal workers will be dealt with in terms of the existing legislation as was the case before July 31 when the concession came into effect."

The spokesman said there would be no extension of the moratorium.

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 cups flour            | 1 small cup chopped raisins    |
| 1 t baking powder       | 1/2 grated beef suet           |
| 1 large cup brown sugar | 1/2 pt milk                    |
| 1 cup currants          | 1/2 t salt                     |
| 3 beaten eggs           | a little mixed peel finely cut |
| 1/4 t ground spice      |                                |

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---000---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- |                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| shoulder of mutton | salt  |
| dripping           | flour |

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



# No to soldier-teachers

THE ISSUES of soldier-teachers in Soweto, pending rent increases and Putco fare rises came under heavy fire at a students-residents meeting at the Meadowslands Sefikeng Hall, Soweto, yesterday.

The meeting was organised by the Soweto branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas). The Soweto Committee of Ten and Azanian People's Organisation (Azaapo) were represented.

Special tribute was paid to Mrs Mary Moodley, former banned African National Congress member buried yesterday.

Referring to the soldier-teachers for Soweto plan, speakers deplored the idea, and threatened a mass walk-out by students should it ever be implemented.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Committee of Ten, said memories of 1976 were still fresh in people's minds.

## Fares, rents are slammed also

By THAMF

MAZVAI

He said there was a shortage in white education and he wondered why such ideas were not implemented in white schools and were only thought of for black students.

"After what happened in 1976, we are suspicious and dubious," he said.

Giving his support to the students, he said changes in other countries

had come from universities and high schools and the same should be said for South Africa.

"It is your right to feel concerned about the social problems of this country," he said.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, did not have to worry about blacks wanting to kick the white man out of the country.

"We do not want to do this, but what he must know is that what is good for him and his people is also good for us."

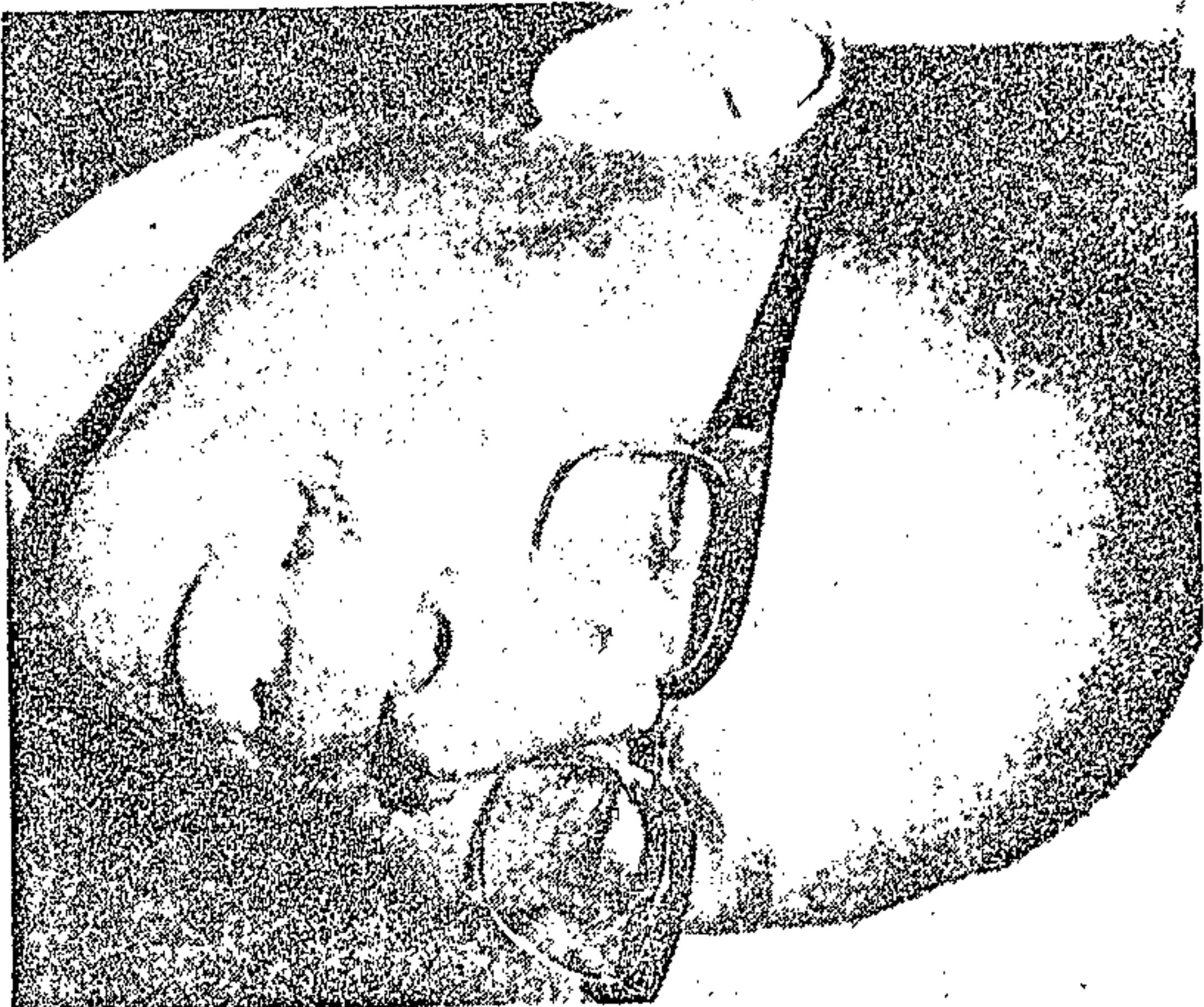
Mr Sammy Tloubatla,

General secretary of Azaapo, said the soldier-teachers plan was designed to contain explosive situations in schools and to make whites acceptable to blacks.

Mr Tloubatla continued to slam the fact of black children in white schools. He said little classes of privileged blacks were being created and they obviously aspired to be absorbed into the white community.

"We very soon will be having little whites from Lower Houghton in black skins here in Soweto.

"When blacks go to white educational institutions, it simply means they want to be absorbed into the white system and prefer being privileged blacks with white education," he said.



Mr Leonard Mosala

Mr, make and type

Mr golf ball and

on for our records

passing a new/



processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

## 2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

### 2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,<sup>11</sup> it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

## 2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following described students where no discussion Potential one to four

# Alex folk filled with sentiment

27/10/79  
Staff Reporter

ABOUT 56% of householders in Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, want to live in the township because of their "sentimental attachment" to the area.

This is the finding of a survey conducted by the University of South Africa's sociology department for the Alexandra Liaison Committee, which has been entrusted with administering the township.

The second most important reason householders gave for wanting to stay in Alexandra was that the township was "close to their work and that their family had always been there".

The survey was conducted after the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced last May that the township — with a population of 30 000 — would be redeveloped for family housing.

This was a reversal of a previous Government plan to turn Alexandra into a vast dormitory for hostel dwellers.

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	+++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



## Buti wants crime in Alex whistled away

offices and a sub-committee had been set up to help the unemployed.

A newsletter — the Alexandra News — had also been started with Mr Leepile Taunyane, a school teacher and committee member, as editor.

And black clerks at the local Wrab offices now got tea, like their white counterparts.

Buti also promised modern houses and flats soon. The first model house would be built before Christmas.

The liaison committee had designed a flag and a coat of arms for the township.

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tration Board.

"They are complicating their position in the township because they have no proof they live here. It may not be easy to legalise their stay," he warned.

"The liaison committee has established an office at the Entokozweni Centre, where it processes people wanting permits," he said. Help is given free on weekdays. So far 50 people have been assisted.

Since the liaison committee's inception last May, First Avenue had been tarred, the old brewery changed into township

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By HARRY MASHABELA

THE chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, Dominee Sam Buti, appealed to residents during a weekend public meeting to stamp out crime in the township.

He told a large crowd at Alexandra Stadium to buy whistles which they could blow for help when they saw someone being attacked. Residents must help when they hear the whistles, he said.

"We love Alexandra and want to live happily together. Our children must help by not becoming involved in crime," he said.

Mr Buti also said his liaison committee had discovered some people rented rooms from tenants living in houses belonging to the West Rand Adminis-

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Essentially, the  
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### 2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of usually be

## 2. CHOICE

So far, we have seen that the objective of the health service is to be given more to the overall of way that the problem is to relate

There are expenditure

# Hundreds rush to register illegals

Hundreds of people of all races queued outside the West Rand Administration Board office in Albert Street today in a rush to register "illegal" workers.

Tomorrow is the last day of the moratorium granted by the Government for "illegal" employees to be registered. After tomorrow's deadline raids on unregistered blacks are to resume.

People queueing up today waited for four hours on average before entering the WRAB building. People began queueing at 5.30 am.

The total registered since the reprieve has now reached more than 38 000 and it is expected that more than 2 000 people will have been registered today.

WRAB today, has every available man on duty and prepared to work into the night to cope with the rush of employers wanting to beat the deadline.

From Thursday, em-

ployers of unregistered blacks face a maximum fine of R500 (or three months' imprisonment).

For a second or subsequent conviction they face a fine of not less than R500 (or three months' imprisonment) — or both the fine and imprisonment or imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The Star's Pretoria bureau reports that the moratorium on the registration of illegal workers does not apply to Zimbabwe Rhodesians working in South Africa.

They are subject to the terms of an agreement between the governments of the two countries.

Mr James Coetzer, attaché (home affairs) at the Zimbabwe Rhodesian diplomatic mission in Pretoria, said any "illegal" Zimbabwe Rhodesian employee had to be repatriated. The employer could then requisition for him through the West Rand Administration Board.

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# SMIT PROMISES JOBS, PHONES

By CHRIS MORE

THE Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Henrie Smit, said yesterday that Soweto will have about 34 000 telephones costing more than R24-million, by the end of 1982.

The minister was speaking at a Press conference on his first visit to Soweto. He had visited the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, at the Council Chambers in Jabulani, Accompanying the minister was the Postmaster General, Mr Louis Rive.

The Department of Posts and Telecommunications has already embarked on a crash project which was described as one of the most modern in telecommunications equipment in the country. The project at present consists of five semi-electronic "CP 24" automatic exchanges installed since last year.

raged to study mathematics and science so they could qualify to train either as technicians or electricians. There is a training college being built in Mabopane East (Soshanguve) which already has about 80 students. The college cost R1.5-million and will be completed next year. It will accommodate about 300 students.

Mr Thebehali said after the meeting with the minister that they had very successful talks. Other than the installation of telephones, the im-

portant thing coming from the talks was the creation of job opportunities for the people of Soweto. "The people of Soweto must take advantage of the jobs created for them. They must undergo training and take control of this project when it is completed."

The minister's entourage included Messrs, Dannie Steyn, MP for Wom-

derboom and member of the Parliamentary Committee on Post Office affairs, Rudie Raath, Deputy Postmaster General for telecommunications. Mr Henry Bester, Posts and Telecommunications Regional Director for the Witwatersrand and Mr J A Laubscher and the PRO for the Witwatersrand Posts and Telecommunications of the department.



Mr David Thebehali welcomes the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Henrie Smit into the Soweto Council chambers. Mr S S A Sikhakhani, the Council secretary looks on.

## QUEST

All are portable and stationed at various parts of the township. By the end of 1983 there will be a total of eight electronic exchanges in the area, five of which are those already mentioned. The other three will be permanent. One in Jabulani — Kwa-Xuma and the other in Meadowlands — Iketlo. Construction of both exchanges is at an advanced level and both will be in operation next year.

The telephone service in Soweto has more than doubled since last year. There were 1700 on the waiting list in 1978 for installation and 4300 telephones were installed between 1978 and 1979. There are 12 000 applications for telephones this year. In 1980 about 16 000 telephones are expected to have been installed.

The cost of installing the exchange equipment alone, will be R14-million and R10-million will be spent on installing cables — both underground and aerial. The Iketlo exchange will carry 4000 lines while the Kwa-Xuma exchange will carry 6000 lines.

"Operation Soweto", like all crash projects of the department, will engage workers from all over the country. The department has more than 74 000 employees. About 20 000 are black.

Mr Smit said the process of installing telephones will go on "ad infinitum" because it was necessary and important. "I would like to hasten to say that the projects need proper planning because they involve millions of rand," he said.

The minister could not say how many job opportunities will be created when the entire project is completed, but said however, that it would give many Sowetans jobs. His department was training black electricians and technicians. There are at present 900 trained electricians and technicians and 577 were still being trained.

Mr Smit advised that black students be encour-

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(343) (114) 32/197

# MEETING ON SHEBEEN PROBLEMS

NG PRACTICE

MAMELODI shebeen kings and queens meet today at the Mthunzini Lounge Bar, at 10 am, reports Malose Matsemela.

The meeting is convened by Mr J B "Sparkle" Kekana and Mr Simon Mahloele. The two have appealed to all shebeen owners in the township to attend.

Mr Kekana said the meeting will discuss problems encountered by shebeen owners. A new committee will be formed.

He said it is high time that shebeen owners be represented by a single association.

This follows the arrests of more than ten shebeen owners in the township last week. They were raided by the Liquor Squad which confiscated bottles of liquor and cars.

## ARRESTED

Patrons were also arrested with fines ranging from R10 to R30 imposed.

The commanding officer at the Mamelodi police station, Captain S Soko said he would recommend that shebeens be abolished in the township.

Captain Soko said shebeens are the cause of violence in the township.

new plant for R60 000 provided at 12½% p.a. allowance is granted for 20% on the reducing 9.6 and 42% in 19.7, 000 and R50 000 financial years ended 31.12.19.6

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answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a s, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



343

# Buti tells of Alex plan



Rev Sam Buti

DESPITE the fact that the streets and yards were smelling, the people belonged to this area, the Rev Sam Buti, the Alexandra Liaison Committee chairman, said at the week-end.

Rev Buti was addressing about 2 000 residents who thronged the Alexandra Stadium.

He told the gathering Alexandra was being planned and soon the residents would own their own houses, which they hoped would please them.

He went on to say that people on the committee had not gained popularity through election in the liaison committee, but they were well-known people who occupied high positions in society.

## 2 000 told of opening homes

By MESHACK MOTLOUNG

He said one man told the Department of Co-operation and Development that the election was conducted in a "Mafia way", and that the committee selected intimidated people into choosing them.

He said the same person would be deported to the Transkei.

Rev Buti told the gathering that his committee had been responsible for the tarring of First Avenue and the erection of offices at the former beer-hall stand.

Also 50 new jobs for the unemployed were created and a paper, The

Alexandra News, founded whose editor would be Mr Leepile Taanyane, the committee's spokesman.

The paper would be the voice of Alexandra, where residents would get domestic news concerning marriages, births and deaths.

Rev Buti also announced that a model four-roomed house would be built on Thirteenth Avenue. Administrative offices would be built, too.

The Alexandra flag would be raised when the offices and the model house were opened.



By IKE MOTSAPI  
POLICE arrested and charged 16 shebeen owners and confiscated 132 dozens of beer during a major raid on Soweto shebeens at the weekend.

This was confirmed yesterday by the head of the Soweto CID, Brigadier Carel Coetzee.

Brigadier Coetzee warned that police will intensify their raids on shebeens as long as they are not legalised.

"We are just carrying out the law. There is nothing we can do," he added.

## Cops raid 16 shebeens

Brigadier Coetzee also announced that at the weekend 15 people were reported killed to the police. He said 39 robberies, eight rapes and 17 motorcar theft cases were also reported to the police. No arrests have been made yet and police are investigating.

An 18-year-old Soweto man was shot dead by police while he and others

allegedly attacked a policeman with knives. He is Daniel Rampatle (18) of 629B Zone Seven, Meadowlands.

Brigadier Coetzee said Constable S Marumo of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad was called to house number 636B Zone Seven Meadowlands where he found four men enjoying themselves at a party.

When he entered the

house, the men produced knives and attacked him. He then fired five shots with his service revolver. Rampatle was hit in the chest while the other men ran away.

Mr Siphon Mtshembu (25) of 5518B, Zone Five Diepkloof, was robbed of R49 at gunpoint at Orlando East. No shots were fired.

In another incident, Mr Petrus Sikale (39) was robbed of R600 cash and goods worth R12 while he was at his shop in Dube on Sunday night.

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



# Special phone service for Soweto is started

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Posts and Telecommunications has started a special "Operation Soweto" telephone service to meet an ever-increasing demand, said Mr Hennie Smit, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Speaking in Soweto yesterday, Mr Smit explained that his department had provided more than 4 300 telephones within the greater Soweto area since last year when the installation of automatic telephone exchanges began.

But demand was so great that the list of applicants who want telephones within the complex stood at 12 000.

Accompanied by Mr Louis Rive, the Postmaster-General, Mr Smit was visiting the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, at his office at the Jabulani Civic Centre.

With them were Mr Danie

Steyn, MP for Wonderboom and member of the Parliamentary Committee on post office affairs, Mr Rudie Raath, the deputy Postmaster-General for telecommunications, and Mr Henry Bester, the Witwatersrand Posts and Telecommunications regional director.

"The provision of telephone services within greater Soweto is an on-going process and the department is geared to attend to the ever-increasing demand," said Mr Smit.

And he stressed that within the next four to five years the department would have spent R14-million on establishing telephone exchanges alone. In addition about R4-million would be spent on the required cable network during the current and the next financial years.

Mr Smit said that his department was concentrating on training black electricians and

technicians too in order that they can serve their own people.

"Training of electricians started in 1971 and that of technicians in 1972," he said.

A college has been established at Mabopane East, near GaRankuwa, where students were being trained. Eighty students were doing the course at the moment.

"We need more matriculants with mathematics and science to take the course provided at the college," he added, "because such students were suitable."

Mr Smit also said the installation of telephone services in black areas was providing jobs for more than 20 000 blacks - Africans, coloureds and Indians - throughout the country.

So far 900 blacks had been trained throughout the country while 577 were still receiving training.

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TB	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Common cold	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Yaws	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

\* Added to test scoring method

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

## 2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

## 2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-



# Soweto's future is 'lovely' — Mulder

Mr Manie Mulder, outgoing chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, today predicted a "clear and lovely future" for Soweto because the township had successfully passed through its "childhood."

The controversial Wrab chairman defended himself against criticism that his board had moved too slowly. He said that if the community councils in his area had been granted more powers than they could handle they would have "dropped the ball."

But, he said, they had never stumbled, and never had to turn back to pick up the ball — unlike other administration board areas where the black people had "turned their backs on the authorities."

Mr Mulder said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had received his resignation yesterday in "splendid spirit." The Minister had taken Mr Mulder's personal and domestic circumstances into account.

Mr Mulder said he would still be prepared to help with unfinished projects after his retirement. One was the incomplete tennis complex project in Soweto.

Hugh Leggatt, The Star's Political Correspondent, writes that Mr Mulder resigned amid speculation that his outlook was not in keeping with latest developments.

Mr Mulder is the brother of Dr Connie Mulder, who starts a new right-wing opposition party next week.

In spite of denials by Dr Piet Koornhof, that there was anything peculiar about the resignation,

it is likely that Mr Mulder had become an anachronism to the Government's development-minded approach to Soweto's problems.

Mr Mulder has been criticised for slowing private enterprise efforts to electrify Soweto, for foot-dragging in dealing with community problems, and for his handling of the 1976 unrest.

He told Dr Koornhof in Pretoria yesterday that he wished to resign to go back to teaching "for which I have a preference." Personal and domestic considerations played a part in the decision.

Dr Koornhof emphasised last night that there was no truth in reports that Mr Mulder was being relieved of his post.

A successor would be named later.

Today, Mr Mulder said he had accepted the post of principal of the new Culembeeck Primary School in Roodepoort, not far from his home.

He told The Star he had had "six good years" with Wrab, and the community councils in his area had grown faster than anywhere else.

Mr Carel Venter, deputy chairman of Wrab, said he was "very sorry that Mr Mulder is leaving, but I accept his statements that he will be happier in education."

Mr Venter, who is due to become Johannesburg's mayor next year, would not comment on whether he thought he would be appointed to take Mr Mulder's place or how, if this happened, it would affect his position in the city council.

... 1/2 done, then ... till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

## PLUM PUDDING

2 cups flour  
1 t baking powder  
1 large cup brown sugar  
1 cup currants  
3 beaten eggs  
1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

## MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton  
dripping

salt  
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 small cup chopped raisins  
1/2 grated beef suet  
1/2 pt milk  
1/2 t salt  
a little mixed peel finely cut



Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper and season with salt and pepper.

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# Bara staff situation is being investigated

The Star 32.10.49.

343

Officials from the Department of Hospital Services are believed to have held a meeting at Baragwanath yesterday to investigate the number of doctors and the staff situation.

Dr P J Benkes, the superintendent, said the meeting was at the request of Professor Leo Schamroth of the hospital's Department of Medicine.

Professor Schamroth requested this meeting as far back as August or September this year, long before the Press began looking at the position," he said.

On Friday, Dr Benkes told The Star he had offered to transport patients to other hospitals. He had received no response from the Department of Medicine.

## BEDS FULL

"My offer to transport patients to other hospitals still stands, as long as people inform me of the names of the patients and whether they want the service," he added.

Dr Benkes admitted every bed in the hospital was full at present. Last week, The Star published photographs of patients sleeping on floors due to alleged overcrowding.

Dr Benkes said there was one doctor to five or six patients at Baragwanath.

nath. This meant that 500 doctors treated about 3 000 patients.

This estimate took in the general, maternity and St Johns sections of the hospital.

## NO COMMENT

Professor Schamroth declined to comment on yesterday's meeting, but the director of Hospital Services of the Transvaal, Dr Hennie Grové, claimed no knowledge of the meeting.

At first he insisted that The Star submit all questions in writing, but later promised to provide details of what action had been taken since 1974 to alleviate overcrowding.

Public attention was drawn to conditions at the hospital as far back as 1974 when newspapers reported on alleged overcrowding and inadequate facilities.

And since The Star published its first reports about alleged conditions at Baragwanath, there have been claims of poor conditions at other hospitals for blacks.

The Star is investigating alleged overcrowding at Coronation Hospital. Dr. Grové said he was "unaware" of this, adding that many hospitals have building programmes, and Coronation is one of them.

- 1 cup butter
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and Grand, who says we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

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## MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- salt
- dripping
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Roast contin-



# Big deductions hit teachers' pay

BETWEEN R5 and R30 was deducted from October salaries of all Soweto school principals, teachers, clerks and secretaries employed by the Department of Education.

The deductions, which sparked anger among them, were classified as the "PF Salary Deduction for Temporary Teachers". This was reflected in the pay slip of all those who got their pay on Monday.

A spokeswoman for the Meadowlands Zulu School Board said the staff there were surprised by the deductions.

She said the deductions were not explained. She immediately telephoned the general secretary of the African Teachers Association of South Africa (Atasa), Mr H S Dlamlenze, to ask about the deductions.

She was told that a

**By IKE  
MOTSAPI**

meeting of all teachers would be called.

Mr Dlamlenze confirmed this. He said the matter would be discussed and a Press statement released tomorrow.

The Deputy Regional Director for Soweto and Alexandra Schools, Mr G White, said he was not aware of such deductions.

He "presumed them to be for pension since all teachers would be employed by the Government as from January next year".

He referred POST to Pretoria.

A Mr Scholtz of the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria said the deductions were for pension fund. He said all teachers had been put on the temporary pension fund.



Mr Dlamlenze

1 years ended 31.12.19.6

ed tax account in respect  
ssuming

be disclosed in the  
ended 31 December 19.7,

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing  
timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---o0o---

OLD FAMILY OR VIN

1820 and All T

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs  
2 ozs butter  
2 ozs sifted flour

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and sugar and flour, and when well mixed a couple of minutes. Pour on to but quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with ade between them. Time, 26 minutes, at any time.

---o0o---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl  
brown bread crumbs  
herbs

Cut the fowl through the back bone, melted butter. Sprinkle with salt a chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle till 1/2 done, then cover with bread till well done. Serve with a sharp

---o0o---

PLUM PUDDING

2 cups flour  
1 t baking powder  
1 large cup brown sugar  
1 cup currants  
3 beaten eggs  
1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---o0o---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton  
dripping

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

# Start to Soweto

## power

That long-awaited project -- the electrification of Soweto -- was officially started today.

Historic documents were signed by GEC Power Distribution and representatives of the Soweto, Diepsmeadow and Dobsonville community councils.

The contracts, for 20 substations costing more than R160 000, marked the start of the Ecoplan project to provide electricity for Soweto.

Work has already begun, and the first eight substations will be ready for delivery in six weeks.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr D Thebe-hali, said: "Depending on consumption, it is estimated that residents will save an average of R18 a month by using electricity instead of fuel."

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 small cup chopped raisins  
1/2 grated beef suet  
1/2 pt milk  
1/2 t salt  
a little mixed peel finely cut



or d al- ble

ith d ill



# Property owners decide to build houses for 6 000

343  
31/10/29  
Post

**EVATON** residents have resolved that each property owner now build six houses on their properties in order to provide accommodation for 3 000 residents who have now being legalised to

live in the township.

Mr Sam Rabotapi, the chairman of the Evaton Community Council said yesterday that the decision was discussed at the meeting held at the weekend, organised by the Evaton Vigilantes Association.

Mr Rabotapi said the resolution will not apply immediately as the council will have to appoint a planner to survey the area. He said the council will consult the Urban Foundation for loans for property owners who have no funds to build.

He warned property owners not to tie themselves to the mortgage bonds which are very expensive.

He said the residents would have to pay double for land tax and rates and the property value will rise.

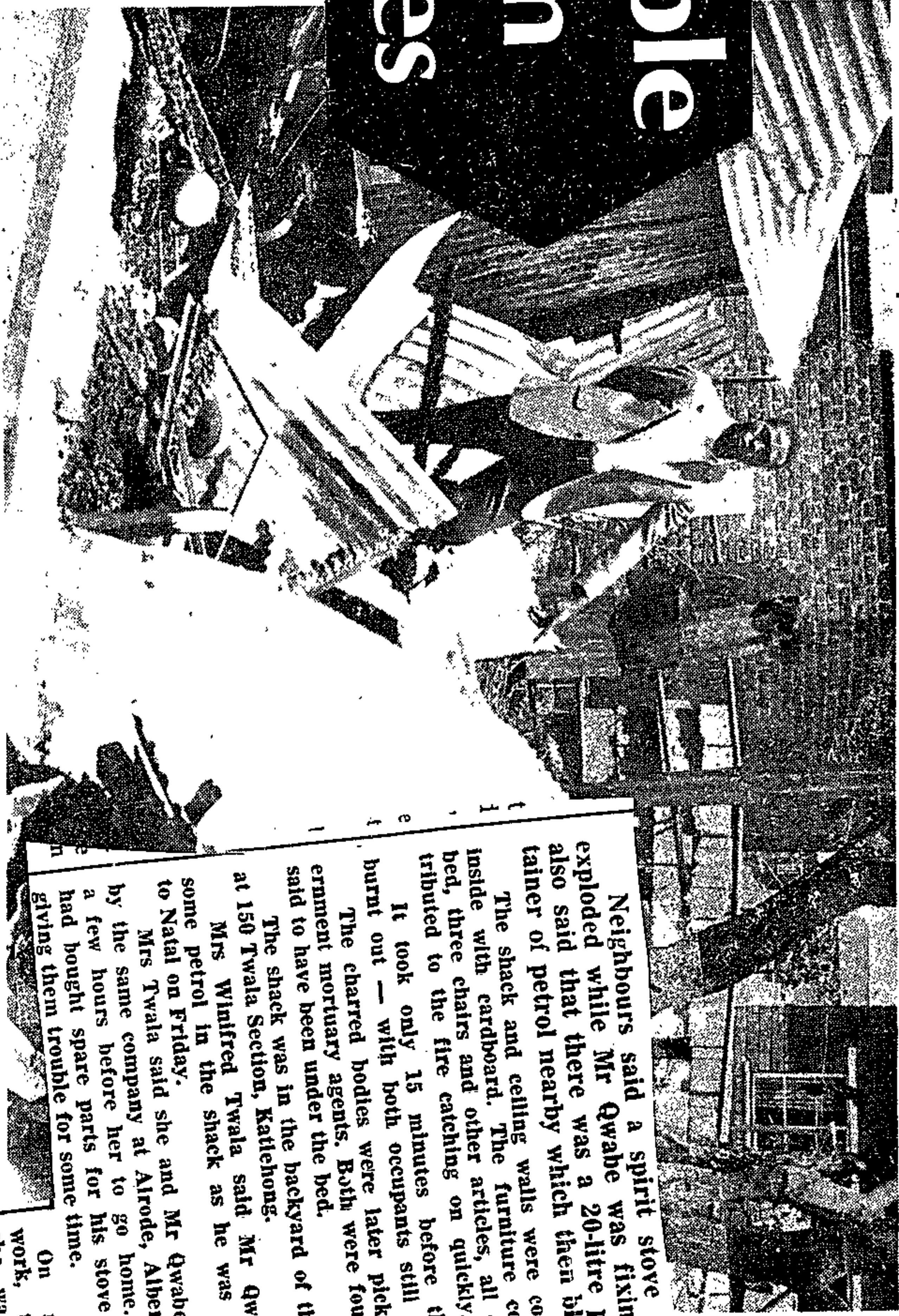


31/10/74

# Couple die in flames

The remains of the shack in which a man and wife died.

By CHRIS MORE



# Motor blast

LONG couple were killed this week when their backyard corrugated iron shack blew up in flames.

They were Mr Leonard Maphita Qwabe (67) and his wife by custom rites, Mrs Florah Qwabe, who is believed to have been in her late 50's.

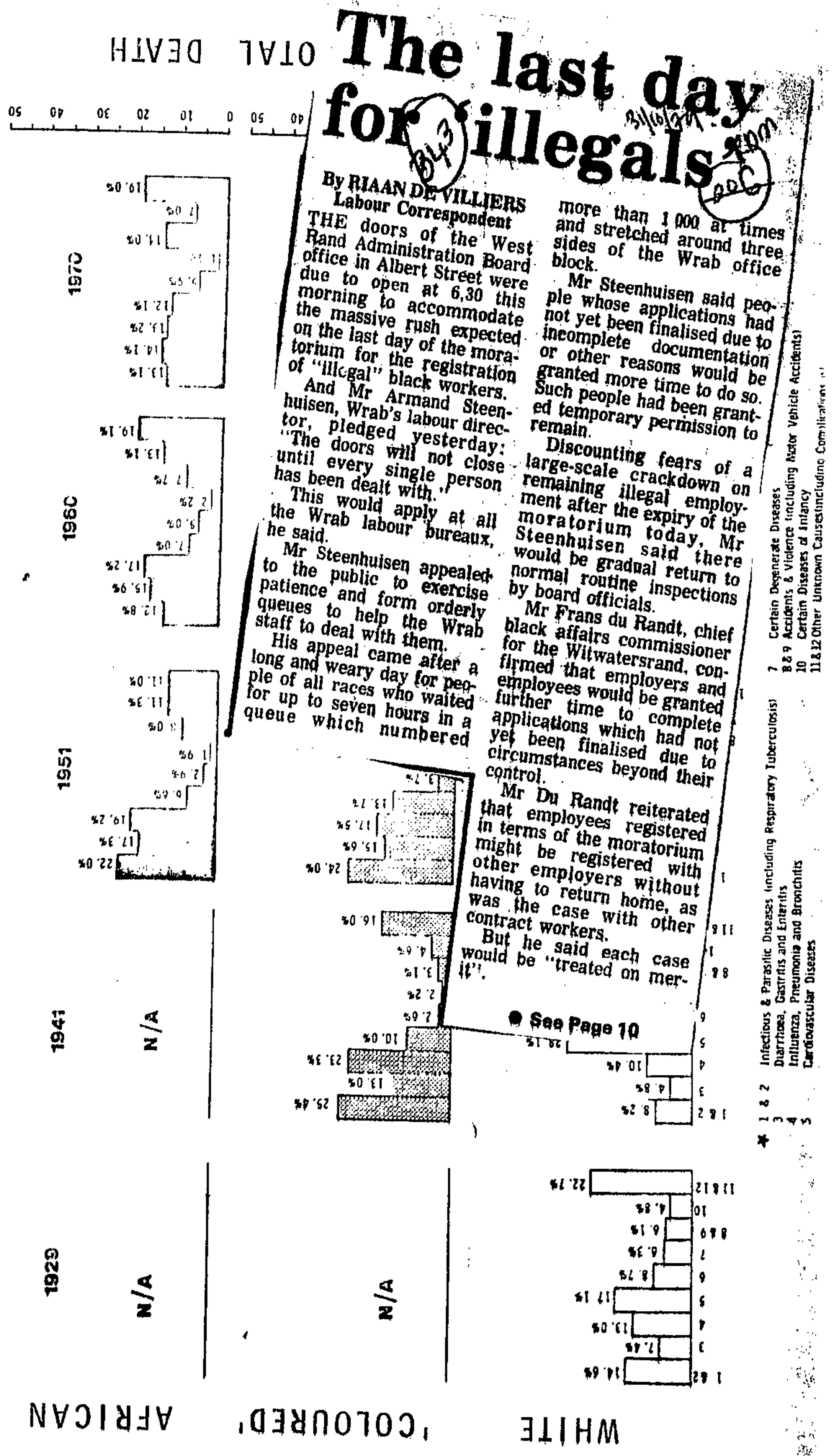
Neighbours said a spirit stove apparently exploded while Mr Qwabe was fixing it. It is also said that there was a 20-litre plastic container of petrol nearby which then blew up, too. The shack and ceiling walls were covered on the inside with cardboard. The furniture consisted of a bed, three chairs and other articles, all of which contributed to the fire catching on quickly. It took only 15 minutes before the shack was burnt out — with both occupants still inside. The charred bodies were later picked up by government mortuary agents. Both were found at positions said to have been under the bed.

The shack was in the backyard of the Twala family at 150 Twala Section, Katlehong. Mrs Winifred Twala said Mr Qwabe had stored some petrol in the shack as he was preparing to go to Natal on Friday. Mrs Twala said she and Mr Qwabe were employed by the same company at Alrode, Alberton. He had left a few hours before her to go home. On his way he had bought spare parts for his stove which had been giving them trouble for some time.

On returning from work, said Mrs Twala, she was told there was a fire at her house. She found the shack on fire. She hurried to summon help from the police who called the fire brigade. By the time the fire brigade arrived, the shack was burnt to ashes. There was no hope of rescuing



Fig.5 PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH  
 WHITES, 'COLOUREDS', AND AFRICANS 1929 - 1970





# PETITION TO HOUSE TEACHERS

By CHRIS MORE

THE shortage of housing for certain Soweto teachers has led to the formation of an organisation whose aim it is to find houses for teachers.

The organisation is the brainchild of Soweto Community Councillor Martha Taylor. It was started in August when circulars were sent to those teachers who were occupying cottages on the school premises to vacate them by the end of September. It is known as the Soweto Teachers Housing Association and has more than 195 affiliated members.

On Sunday the association held a meeting at which

it was decided to sign a petition to send to the Department of Education and Training. The purpose was to make the department aware of the number of teachers who had accommodation problems and that something had to be done to help them.

31/10/79 Mrs Taylor also announced that some teachers had not submitted their identification numbers and departmental numbers. She appeals to them to do so at their earliest convenience.

She said teachers crowded her home every morning seeking information and advice on the question of accommodation. They had expressed their support for whatever action she would take to get them houses.



# Illegals bid to beat registration deadline

Police today stood by to maintain order as thousands queued in Johannesburg to beat the deadline for the registration of illegal workers.

## Last-minute move to save hundreds from prosecution

By Yussuf Nazeer

A last-minute move is being made to save hundreds of Indian and coloured householders and their black domestic servants from prosecution when the moratorium on "illegal" residents ends today.

The Lenasia Indian management committee today appealed to the director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr M P Wilsnack, to try to get Wrab officials not to raid Indian and coloured premises looking for servants living there without permits — until they have been obtained.

A chaotic situation has developed at the Lenasia civic centre, where two Wrab officials are trying to cope with thousands of people trying to get permits to house servants.

Although the servants are registered, their employers have no permits to allow them to continue living in servants' quarters on the employers' premises.

The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) is granting permits only to householders whose home plans show that they have servants' quarters.

But hundreds of homeowners have their servants' quarters marked as "store room" on the plans. They did this because Indian and coloured householders were not allowed under the Group Areas Act to have servants' quarters.

Now that they are allowed their plans have to be amended to comply with the Urban Areas Act.

Without amended plans, householders will not be given permits by Wrab to allow their servants to occupy these quarters — which they had been doing all along without disturbance.

With the end of the moratorium today householders and their servants face prosecution if the latter are found sleeping on their employers' premises without the necessary permit.

Mr Wilsnack told The Star yesterday he had communicated to Wrab the problems facing Indian and coloured householders and their servants.

He also said he had asked officials at the Civic Centre to help expedite the acceptance of amended plans which required "storeroom" to be changed to "servants' quarters."

There were similar scenes in Pretoria.

"We shall stay open after midnight if necessary," said Mr Armand Steenhuisen, labour director of the West Rand Administration Board. The deadline for registration of "illegal" blacks expires today and will not be extended, according to the government.

But although he estimated that "a couple of thousand" people were queuing at the Albert Street office, he did not expect to have to work beyond 8 pm.

Yesterday, all of the waiting public had been attended to by 8 pm, he said.

"Every available man is on duty," Mr Steenhuisen added. "I have sent my deputy down and I am going back myself to lend a hand after making my calls."

About 20 West Rand Administration Board policemen went to Albert Street at about 6 pm to prevent queue jumping. Later at least 10 uniformed South African Police stood by while traffic inspectors directed the many motorists trying to park.

It became clear today that more than 60 000 unregistered blacks will have legalised their employment by the time the moratorium on registration expires at midnight.

This does not include an unknown number of temporary permit holders who are able to complete the registration process in coming months.

The total registered under the moratorium on the Reef is expected to exceed 50 000.

At the latest count the numbers registered else-

... ingredients together well. Use in a pudding cloth, or for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This mixture is used for Christmas dinner in 1916 to my mother and then, the same year, I cut of flour and 1 cup of stale bread crumbs into 2 cups of flour. Very successful.

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1950

shoulder of mutton dripping salt flour

Put the joint in a bright clear fire, floury well. Bake for

about 7000. — 1341. Transvaal — 1341. Drakensberg (Natal) — about 1200. Orange-Vaal — 961. Eastern Cape — 739. Southern Free State — 559, and Highveld — 163.

The West Rand Administration Board registered 1763 illegal workers yesterday — more than twice the 842 registered on Monday and almost three times the average of 596 registered daily.

This brought Wrab's total for the entire moratorium to 39 724 by last night.

● Getting a pass needs luck and stamina—Page 5.



# Getting a pass needs luck and stamina

On Tuesday morning Mr Nelson Machabe (44) set out with his employer, Mrs Dawn Rossini, for the West Rand Administration Board's registration offices in Albert Street to legalise his pass.

Late that evening they returned — tired, hot, frustrated and still not sure that his registration to work in Johannesburg would be cleared. They had spent seven hours at the offices.

This is typical of the stories coming from Albert Street.

Mr Machabe's case had been fairly straightforward, and his employer was with him.

At the headquarters of the Black Sash, the organisation which tries to facilitate the registration process for hundreds of people every week, an official, Mrs Beulah Rollnick, said:

"The process will take five hours if you start with everything in order and have a white with you. Otherwise it can take days, weeks or months."

Mrs Rossini and her gardener, Mr Machabe, reached the offices at 9 am with a completed ap-



Mrs Dawn Rossini and Mr Nelson Machabe, her employee, with some of the forms that had to be completed to register him.

plication form. After queuing for two hours they had to pay R15.60 in back registration fees.

"Nelson has been working for me illegally for a year," said Mrs Rossini. (The moratorium for employers with illegally employed blacks expires today.)

After waiting in a second queue, they were told it was the wrong one for registration. Three more queues and three different rooms later they were able to display the proof of Mr Machabe's employment since 1976.

Once these were cleared, employer and employee were able to apply for a licence to allow Mr Machabe to sleep at his employer's premises at Westcliff. But first another two forms had to be completed and approved.

A woman clerk directed the two to other offices at the corner of Anderson and Eloff streets, several blocks away.

When they arrived, they discovered that the clerk was wrong. Fortunately, Mrs Rossini knew the correct building was

further down Eloff Street Extension. The time was then 1.30 pm.

At the offices, the forms were processed and it was then back to Albert Street before they could go home.

Now they must wait at least a week before the forms come through the post and they can take the next step.

Mr Machabe will also have to go to the Lebowa homeland for two weeks so that he can reapply for another 12-month work contract with Mrs Rossini.

# Quotas block plans to create jobs for blacks

By Sieg Hannig  
Labour Reporter

Scores of blacks could find new jobs on the Reef every week if the Department of Planning did not insist on maintaining the labour quotas which prevent industries from expanding in this area.

Every week there were three to five cases of employers who wanted to take on 20 to 50 workers each, but could not do so because of the Environ-

ment Planning Act, an employers' spokesman said yesterday.

He asked for the opportunity to take on at least those who were entitled to work on the Reef, in view of the high rate of unemployment.

The employers' call came at a quarterly meeting of commissioners and labour officials of the Administration Boards under the chairmanship of Mr F du Randt, Chief

## False statements on workers alleged

Between 50 percent and 60 percent of the statements provided by employers to legalise the employment of blacks under the moratorium were false, it was claimed yesterday.

The claim came at a meeting of labour officials from various administration boards under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner, Mr F B du Randt, in Johannesburg.

It was indicated at the meeting that magistrates' courts probably would continue to accept admissions of guilt from employers of unregistered workers rather than take them to court.

Commissioner for the Witwatersrand.

Mr du Randt told the meeting that large reductions in the unemployment payments being collected from his offices indicated that unemployment had dropped.

But an East Rand spokesman said black unemployment in his area had grown worse.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that urban blacks rejected lowly paid jobs as domestic servants and even jobs with wages of R35 a week where these entailed heavy physical work.

The meeting was divided on the question whether black women should be admitted from the homelands or prevented from working on the Reef irrespective of the supposed shortage of domestic servants.

The meeting also decided to seek policy decisions from the Department of Co-operation and Development on the questions of:

● Whether workers admitted under the moratorium should be given call-in cards to retain their employment in a perspective of unemployment among urban blacks;

● How to deal with "legalised" blacks who wanted to change employers.



Johannesburg Wednesday October 31 1979

FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

12c

Woolworths

# Thousands queue to beat deadline on illegal workers



A queue of thousands stretched around the Woolworths Administrative Board's office at 80 Albion Street, in Johannesburg. This picture shows sections of the crowd as they give an impression of the rush to beat the deadline of the three-month moratorium on the registration of illegally employed blacks. The reward for the lucky employers in the long queue was a safeguard against fines of up to R500 and possible imprisonment.

Story Page 3.

## PLUM PUDDING

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 cups flour            | 1 small cup chopped raisins    |
| 1 t baking powder       | 1/2 grated beef suet           |
| 1 large cup brown sugar | 1/2 pt milk                    |
| 1 cup currants          | 1/2 t salt                     |
| 3 beaten eggs           | a little mixed seed finely cut |
| 1/4 t ground spice      |                                |

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, a test three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1914 by my mother and grandmother. We used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale bread crumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful.

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## WYTH, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- |                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| shoulder of mutton | salt  |
| dripping           | flour |

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste con-

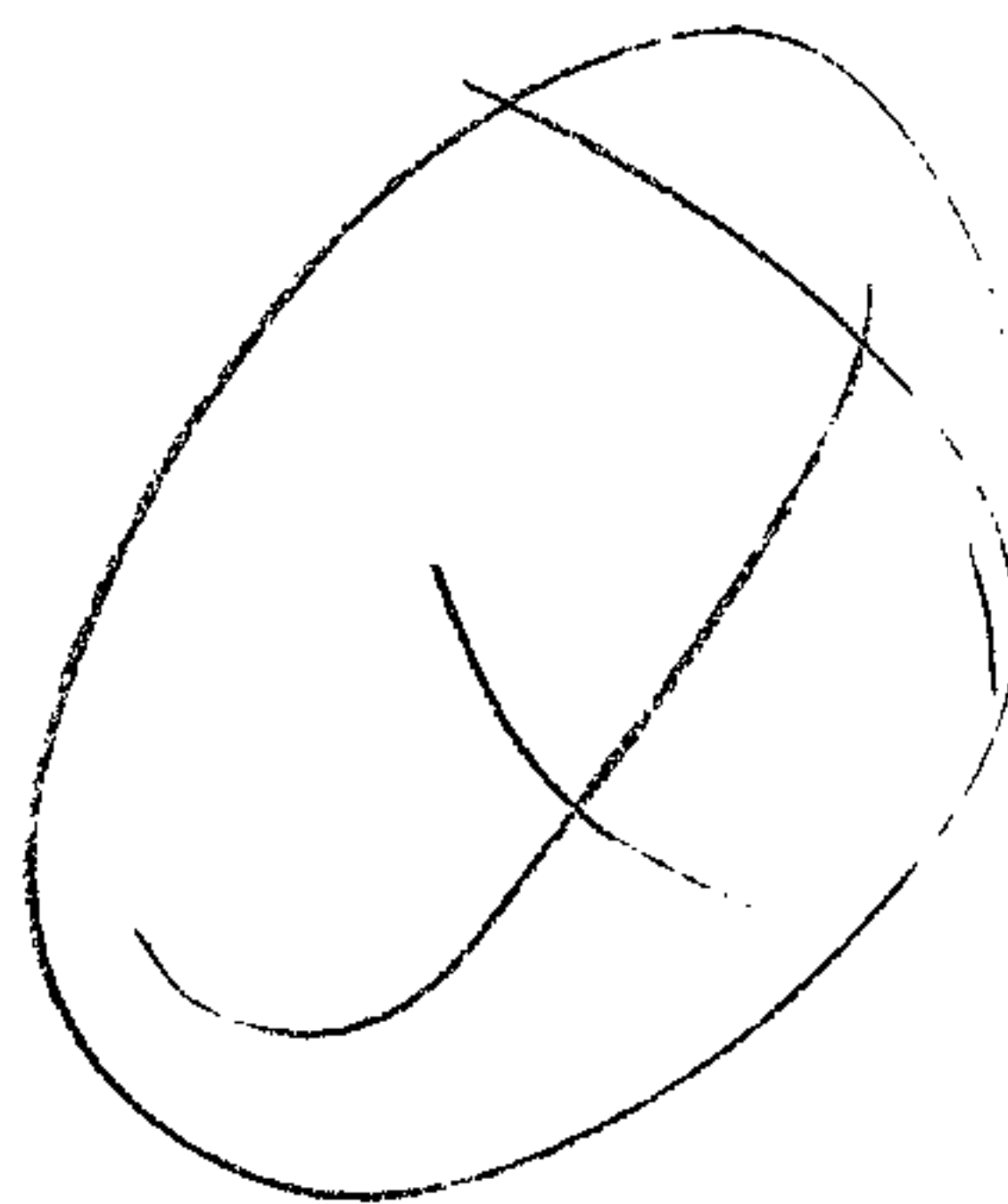


WBBM AFRICANS

TUL

(342)

1/1/79



3/12/79



	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84

# Erab <sup>Rom</sup> 'ban' on <sup>11/1/79</sup> women <sup>343</sup> helping families

By SOPHIE TEMA

TWO WHITE women who have been supplying the Springs squatter families with food, medicine and water were banned from entering the camp unless they produced permits issued by the East Rand Administration Board, they said yesterday.

Mrs Jean Henderson and Mrs Beverley Linde claimed they were warned by an East Rand Board official to stay off the camp and stop inciting the families.

Both women claimed they were witnesses to the rude attitude adopted by the official towards the families.

They complained that the official harassed the families, threatened them and called them all sorts of names.

Mrs Linde claims that earlier this week she had to intervene when the official insulted a black woman, resulting in an altercation developing between them. The woman was insulted by the official in the presence of a Dominican nun — Sister Mary Peter.

Mrs Henderson sent an urgent application to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, early last week asking him to intervene on the removal of the families to the homelands.

Yesterday most of the squatters were served with eviction orders to move from the farm before November 7.

Although the families had been granted a reprieve to remain on the farm until November 7, Mrs Sophie Mthambo, a mother of nine, was served with a notice to move on November 5 to a place called Kwaggafontein.

Mrs Henderson said the official told them to keep away from the camp because the families were happy to be moved to the homelands and had asked to be resettled there.

One woman said she had lived with her family on a farm Rietfontein but she lost her home and moved to the farm with her eldest son and his family.

She denied that she willingly agreed to be moved from the farm where she is presently staying with her children. The other families also denied they wanted to be moved to the homelands. They said they were given resettlement forms to fill in. The families claim that when they filled in the forms they were under the impression that they would be allocated houses in the townships because most of them were on the housing waiting lists, but to their dismay they were told that they would be moved to their respective homelands. Another woman, who was supposed to have been moved from the farm yesterday to the Vaal complex, has been helped temporarily by a Catholic Convent. Asked for comment yesterday, a spokesman for the East Rand Administration Board said: "I wasn't there." He did not answer when asked if he would investigate.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

NO. 19600 15374 2828 1967 16632 12847 18348 13062



by 1970, this figure had decreased to 1.77, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1911 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.23 to 7.14. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the 10-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 1 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although Cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for Cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional mortality, measured for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

## RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in their IMR, the

# Black areas to be replanned

THE BLACK townships of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi near Pretoria would remain where they were indefinitely, but would be properly replanned, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He made the announcement during discussions between himself, the Community Councils of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi, and the Central Transvaal Administration Board. The talks were also attended by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, and senior officials of the department. A joint statement by all participants was issued late yesterday.

During the discussions, the Minister announced, among other things, that in view of the high investment in the two townships it had been decided they would remain where they were for the indefinite future, that consideration had been given to making it possible for the 99-year leasehold scheme to be implemented in the two townships and that for good and orderly development the townships would be properly re-

planned.

The replanning would be done by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Central Transvaal Administration Board in the closest co-operation with the two community councils and would commence forthwith.

Certain powers in terms of the Community Councils Act of 1977 which were already being enjoyed by Atteridgeville would, from yesterday, be conferred on the Community Council of Mamelodi.

"The question regarding wives joining their husbands in the urban residential areas has also received attention and it was pointed out that the Government had accepted the principle of wives joining their husbands who qualify in terms of section 10(1) (a) and (b) of the Urban Areas Act of 1945 on recommendation of the Riekert Commission, provided approved housing is available."

Matters such as the increase in service costs and agreements between the two community councils and the Central Transvaal Administration Board would be further pursued. — Sana.

The balance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 26.03 of the mortality of 'coloured' children;



# 11/1/79 (343) Post Powers for Mamelodi

**THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last night announced the conferment of powers and duties to the Mamelodi Community Council.**

He said similar powers and duties have already been conferred on the Atteridgeville Community Council.

Dr Koornhof announced this in a statement

after a meeting with the two councils, the Central Transvaal Administration Board, his deputy, Dr G de V Morrison and senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The meeting discussed matters mainly centred around housing, the transfer of power and wives joining their husbands in the urban residential

areas.

Dr Koornhof said in the light of the high investment costs in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi, "it was decided that these two townships will remain where they are for the indefinite future."

"Consideration is given to measures to make it possible for the 99-year lease-hold scheme to be implemented."

P.T.O.

A successful essay has a definite point of view, supported by logical arguments arranged on a coherent plan. It is important to do some reading, but even more important to think about what you have read, to re-form it in your own mind, and set it down in your own way. An essay is not simply a stringing together of paraphrases of some of the things you have read. There is more than enough material for these essays in the book list already issued. For the first essay, it would also be a good idea to look at Carlo Cipolla: The Economic History of World Population - a short but stimulating book. Material for the second essay is scattered throughout the suggested readings. For the third essay, you should consider: What is capital? Why is it important to development? How did Britain obtain it?

The essay should be handed to your tutor in the week beginning July 23.

1. Will future generations see the Industrial Revolution as a turning point in human development, or as a mere temporary interruption in the long story of hard work and near-poverty which has always been the lot of most people?
2. Why do you think the first industrial revolution occurred in Britain and at the end of the 18th century?
3. Discuss the part played by capital in the British Industrial Revolution, 1760-1830.

Write an essay of about 1,500 words on one of the following topics:



# Evaton council under fire

THE Evaton Community Council and the Orange-Vaal Administration Board were attacked for making Evaton, a freehold area, into a ghetto by not developing it, in spite of the rates being paid by the residents for so long.

The accusation was made by Mr. Dumisani Qupe, the secretary of the Lomuzi Party yesterday in a statement to POST. Mr. Qupe was reacting to allegations made by Mr. Rabotapi, the chairman of the Council during a meeting held at Bonner Hall last weekend.

"Ever since the bus boycott, residents have been paying rates and land taxes, but the township is still a ghetto with no developments being made," said an angry Mr. Qupe. He said this has been deliberately done by the Council and the Administration Board so that the township should be expropriated.

He accused the Council of working hand in glove with the Administration Board. He said Mr. Rabotapi is an organ of the Administration Board and that he has to account for the monies paid by Evaton residents in form of taxes.

Mr. Qupe said that Mr. Rabotapi and his Council should be sure that not all the residents are keen to have tenants in their properties and should expect opposition for forcing the people to build six houses on their properties. He said Mr. J. C. Knoetze, the chief director for the Board knows that residents don't want the present system of the Council.

"We want a council which will protect our freehold title deeds, which has been the cry of every black man in the country for the past 300 years. We cannot afford to lose what we have in hand," he concluded.

92  
NEED CONDITIONS

NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	21,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13

NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96

## XVII

ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20



	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	<u>9,75</u>	4,44	<u>14,76</u>	<u>10,70</u>	<u>10,33</u>	<u>8,25</u>	4,61	<u>5,01</u>
65	<u>42,19</u>	<u>32,93</u>	<u>55,30</u>	<u>47,72</u>	<u>43,12</u>	<u>40,90</u>	<u>13,55</u>	<u>14,21</u>
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

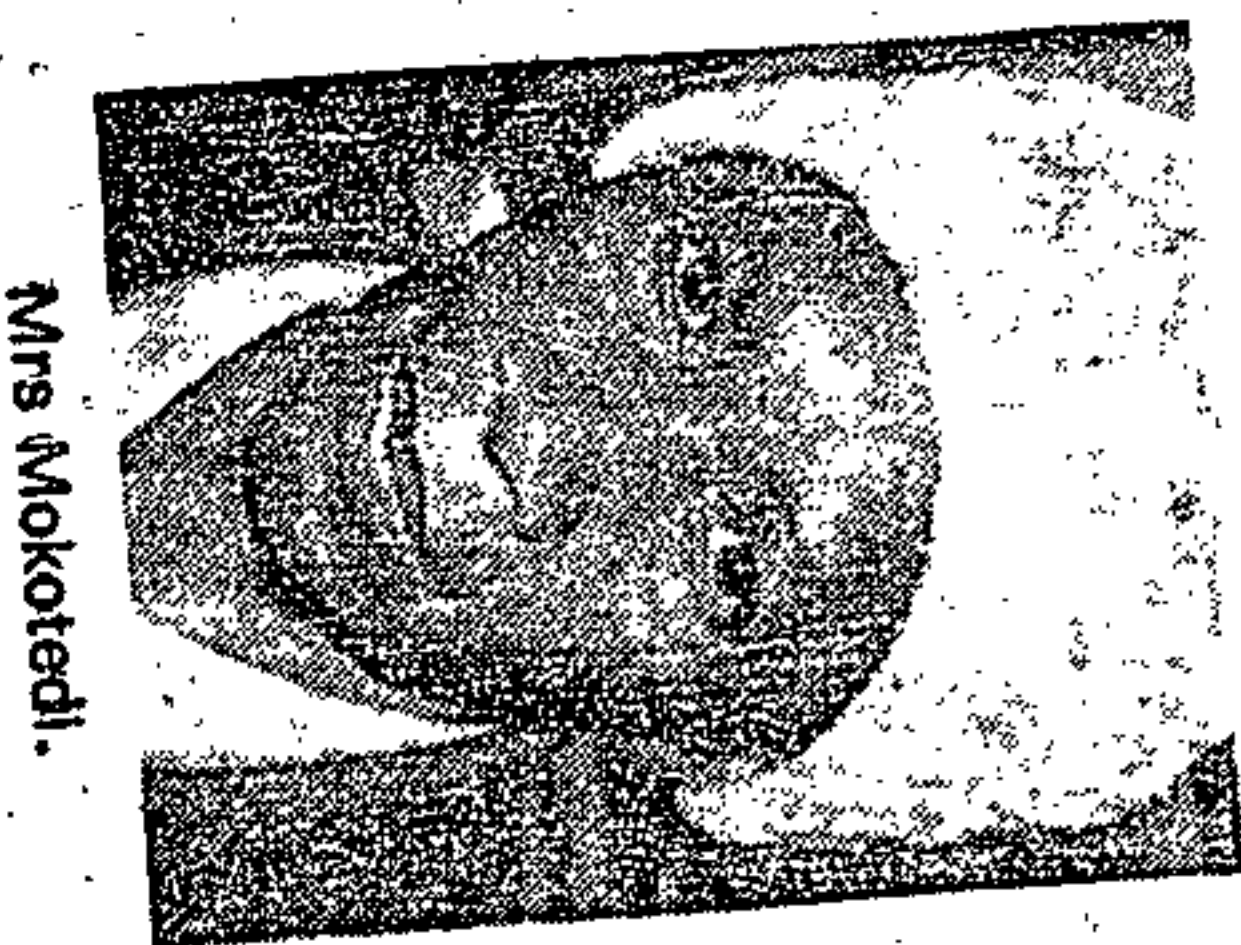
VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	<u>7,81</u>	<u>4,85</u>	<u>32,20</u>	<u>28,78</u>	<u>13,54</u>	<u>14,15</u>
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	<u>5,32</u>	<u>5,45</u>	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	<u>11,52</u>	<u>7,89</u>	<u>16,51</u>	<u>13,42</u>	<u>20,07</u>	<u>10,49</u>	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

# Pensioner is told to vacate her house

By IKE MOTSAPI

A PENSIONED Kallehong, Germiston mother of seven was yesterday ordered to leave her house and find herself other accommodation by a Kallehong superintendent.



Mrs Mokotedi.

Mrs Maria Mokotedi (64) of 529 Nhlapo Section, Kallehong, said she was called to the superintendent's office where she was told to vacate her house by yesterday. She said the order was made by a Mr Bouer.

When she asked for the reasons why she should leave her house, she said, she was told that she did not have a husband, and that her children would be allocated another house. Mokotedi further

alleged that a community councillor in her ward recommended that she be thrown out of her house. She said the recommendation was approved by the chairman of the Kallehong Community Council, Mr Mpyake Kumalo. A Mr Ferreira from the East Rand Administration Board said he knew nothing about the matter.

Mr Kumalo however, told POST that Mrs Mokotedi had been ordered out of the house because "she had lost the right to own it." He said Mrs Mokotedi had divorced her husband about 10 years ago, and was married to another man.

He said when Mrs Mokotedi's former husband died in 1975, she went back to live in her former husband's home with her children. Mr Kumalo said Mrs Mokotedi now wanted to change the house to her name.

Mr Kumalo said Mrs Mokotedi's children can remain in the house, but she has to live with them as a sub-tenant, or find other accommodation.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187



# Leader spells out Soweto's problems

Staff Reporter

THERE were more than 53 000 economically active people out of work in Soweto, the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali said on Wednesday night.

Mr Thebehali was addressing members of Peil 99, a discussion group, at a Johannesburg hotel.

Mr Thebehali said he was not in favour of the withdrawal of investment in South Africa by

overseas organisations and companies because it was the black man who was the first to suffer.

"Leading personalities like Bishop Desmond Tutu and many black organisations in the country are not in favour of foreign investment here because they are living under good conditions in their big houses.

"Such people should show an example by joining the millions of blacks who are suffering —

most of them out of a job. They are, after all, the people who are supposed to be leading the masses," Mr Thebehali said.

He said violence would not bring change and organisations that were opposed to negotiating with the Government would not achieve anything.

Mr Thebehali also said he was "vehemently opposed to the security laws" because if a man was not charged for an offence he should be released.

"Presently, Soweto needs

about R703-million and the Americans have told me that they are willing to give us this loan on condition the South African Government guarantees it.

"Should this amount be made available, there will be enough jobs, schools will be built and the township will look very attractive.

"We need about 25 000 houses in Soweto to cater for the people who have been on the waiting list for years."

Division will have to be more fine divisions can be. 10

may be valuable in themselves, although truly ensure that better decisions will be made only if there follows an assessment programme.

ample procedures for looking at costs, rely to intuition, to highly complicated clear-cut solutions. For these more judgements have to be made explicitly spectrum between these two extremes are

istencies. It was noted that a s that a rand should yield approxi- programme it is spent. If the net enditure on one programme much exceeds withdrawing funds from the second on the first. By simply looking at grammes, the amounts spent on each tions of how much 'ought' to be spent depend on what we consider the bene- me to be, a process which cost-benefit ). For example, if it can be shown e constitutes approximately 2% of all blt that the benefits from this kind he share of the budget allocated to it. es can pick out only the grossest in- all, whatever criteria of 'value' are ure on a particular objective is, judgement, highly uncertain, because of judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

## 2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	++++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



**MOROKA RESIDENTS DETERMINED TO****FIGHT CRIME!**

By CHRIS MORE

**THE RESIDENTS of Moroka Central have formed an organisation to combat crime in the area.**

The organisation was formed on October 6 at a meeting called after 13 burglaries had been committed in the area within eight weeks. The last of these had resulted in the death of one of the victims, a 78-year-old woman.

About 200 people had attended the initial meeting. A steering committee was elected to draft a memorandum to be presented to the Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier

J J Hamman. Plans were made for immediate and long term action.

On Saturday, November 3, the group, known as the Moroka Guidance Group (for crime prevention) will hold a report back meeting, following the October 6 meeting. The meeting will be held at the St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church, Moroka, at 3.00 pm.

Mr Shimane Kumalo, a social worker and Press liaison officer for the group, said the steering committee is going to present the draft memorandum to the people for approval. A decision on when the committee should present the memorandum to Brig Hamman will be taken at the meeting.



Mr Shimane Kumalo, spokesman for Moroka Guidance Group (for crime prevention).



# Switch-over delays <sup>S. Post</sup> 4/11/79 Pimville <sup>7/10</sup> <sup>65</sup> switch-on

SUNDAY POST Reporter  
THE delay in the supply  
of electricity to 46 new  
houses in Pimville's  
Zone 5 is due to the  
transfer of authority from  
the West Rand Adminis-  
tration Board to the So-  
weto Council, it has been  
claimed.

"We did not know  
where the money would  
come from," says Mr E.  
H Scholes, Johannesburg's  
Deputy City Electrical  
Engineer.

Residents have been  
waiting for up to three  
months for the switch-on.  
Mr Scholes says it could  
take another three months  
before all the houses  
have electricity.

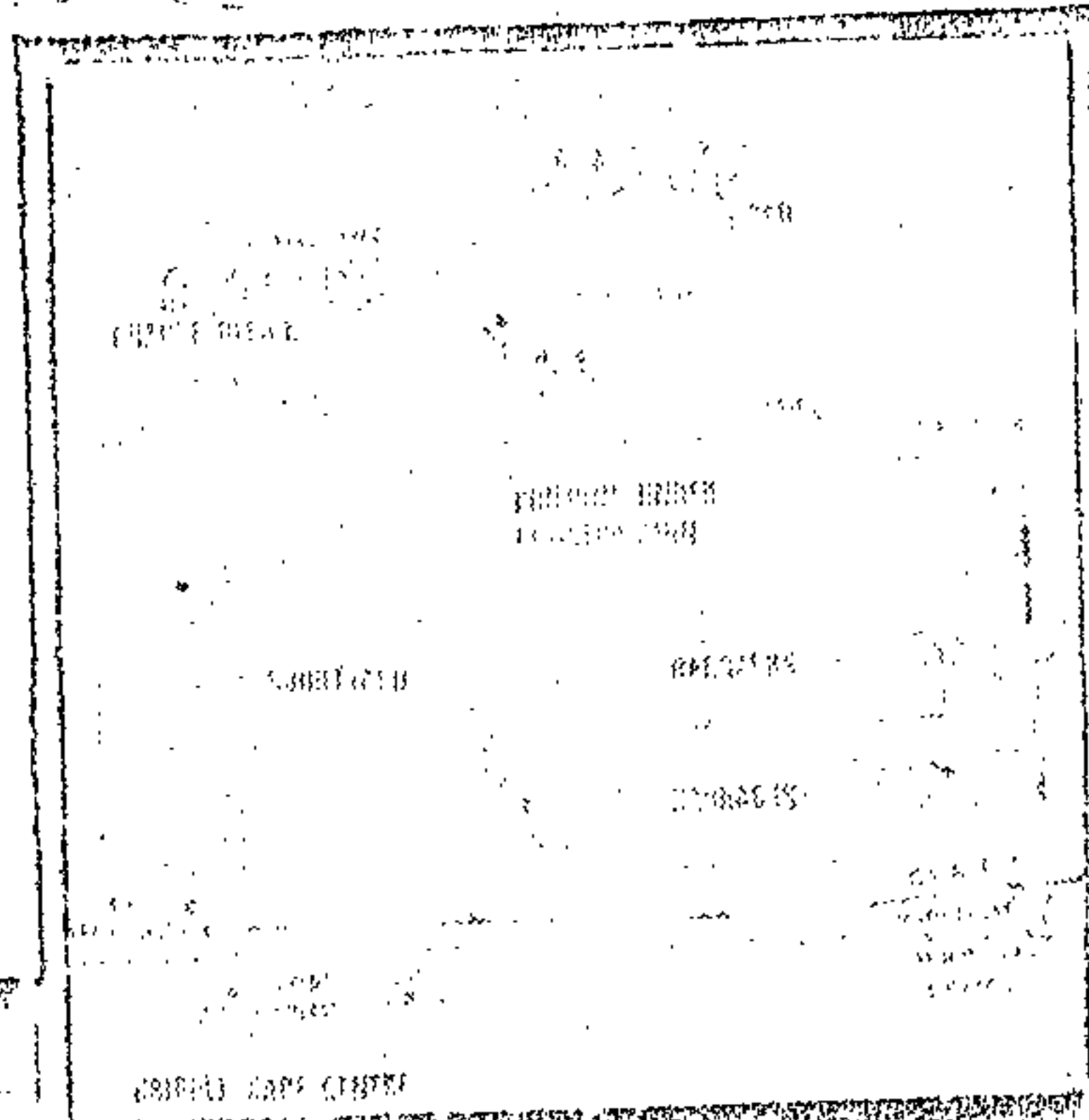
Housewives have com-  
plained that although  
there is no electricity  
they are not allowed to  
use coal stoves because  
the area is in a smoke-  
less zone.



# MANHUNT!

## Big Soweto swoop after terror attack

Police search for clues after the Orlando terror attack. The sketch shows how the terrorists attacked the police station and how they made their escape.



EVERY policeman in South Africa was on the alert this weekend as a huge manhunt for the gang of terrorists who attacked the Orlando police station in Soweto on Friday—killing two policemen—swung into operation.

Brigadier Karel Visser, Divisional CI Officer for Soweto, confirmed yesterday the manhunt involved "every member of the SAP."

He refused to give details. Police, however, are understood to have combed Soweto in a door-to-door hunt for the gang.

Men from all three branches of the police force—security, uniformed and detective—are trying to track down the killers.

Spokesmen said roadblocks had been set up on roads to neighbouring countries after an intensive house-to-house search in Soweto failed.

### Powerless

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has promised better security at police stations throughout the country following the terror attack—which saw Orlando police virtually

NO.	ALL	1978	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,25	1,91	0,56	1,02	0,53	

	C	F	N	E
7,55	6,95	19,60	19,83	
0,75	0,77	2,55	2,46	
0,66	0,63	0,11	0,23	
0,41	0,11	0,72	0,78	
1,73	1,62	2,80	3,64	
6,53	3,71	14,61	14,81	
0,63	0,61	1,61	1,66	
943	761	3705	3145	

(GENERAL CASE)

XVI



## Devastation

The Minister of Police, Mr. J. M. le Grange, has promised better security at police stations throughout the country following the terror attack — which saw Orlando police virtually powerless to fight back.

The small band of Russian-armed terrorists launched their surprise attack on the Orlando station early on Friday morning, and escaped from the scene on foot.

Two policemen were killed by AK-47 rifle bullets, and two others were wounded.

More than 60 off-duty policemen sleeping in the barracks at the station could only hide under beds and flee from the grounds — as their firearms were in the charge office.

Two of three policemen in the charge office returned the automatic rifle fire with pistols and revolvers — but senior police do not believe any of the terrorists were wounded.

Early yesterday security police were still patrolling Soweto, but much of the heat had gone out of the township search.

## Wounds

The automatic rifle and hand grenade attack on the police station resulted in a top-level meeting between the Minister of Police, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, and senior officers.

After the meeting they announced that measures to further tighten security at police stations would be implemented as soon as possible.

"We want to ensure our men are not unnecessarily exposed to this type of attack," said Mr le Grange.

The men who died in the attack were Constable L. C. Zibi, and Student Constable M. Musindana.

Constable T. Dyandje and a civilian, Mr Sipho Zungu, were admitted to hospital with bullet wounds.

Mr Zungu said from his hospital bed last night: "I did not realise what was happening."

He went to report a mugging and was sitting in the charge office when the terrorists opened fire.

He said he fled with blood spurting from wounds in his legs, and collapsed unconscious outside as policemen whipped out their pistols and revolvers to return the terrorists' fire.



# THE HUMAN TRUDE

FOR 16 weeks — give or take a day or two — officials of the black administration boards throughout South Africa have been granting "amnesties" to about 75 000 unregistered (and therefore illegal) black workers.

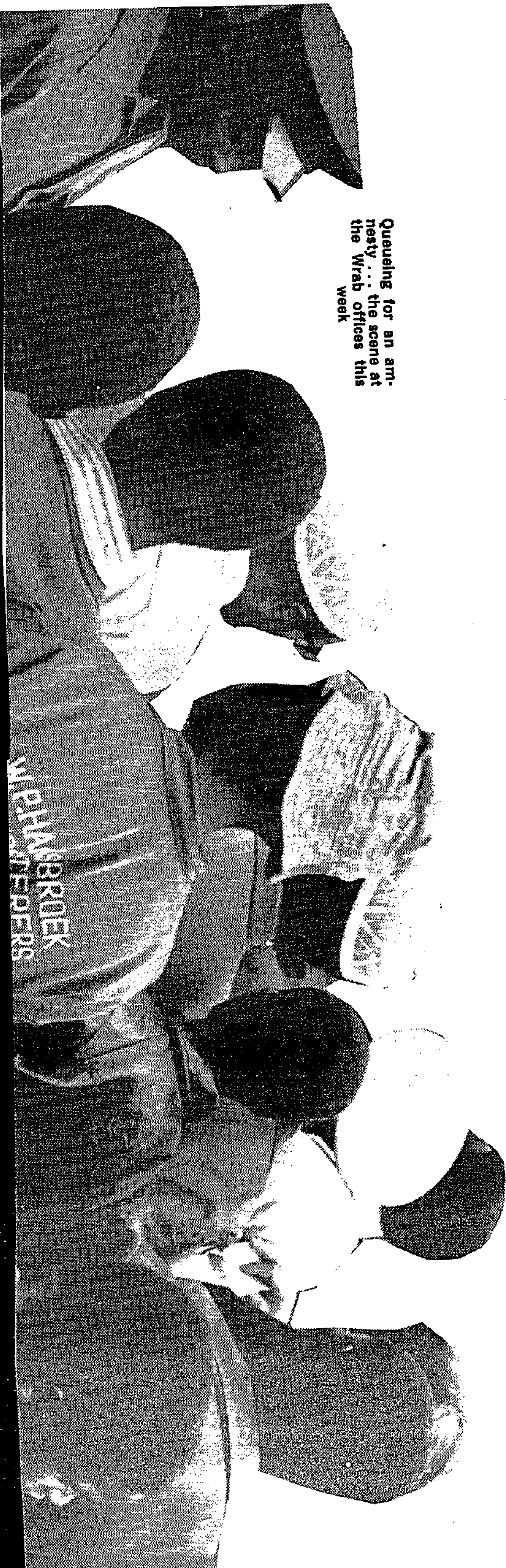
But whether it has solved anything in the longer term, or touched the roots of the problem that made Operation Amnesty necessary — that is another matter.

Operation Amnesty has been an immense undertaking, particularly for the West Rand Administration Board which registered about 60 per cent of the workers at an average rate of 500 a day — or one a minute.

On the final day the rush to beat the deadline brought 2 000 to be registered, and even after the deadline people kept turning up.

Workers and employers, from building contractors to housewives, queued for hours to obtain the precious stamp in a passbook that would, for the next 12 months, protect the worker from arrest for contravening the pass laws and the employer from prosecution for employing an unregistered worker.

Queuing for an amnesty... the scene at the Wraab offices this week



cepted on how long a person had been employed, and labour officials were soon complaining that some employers were not being honest.

The Black Sash reported that many employers had not understood the terms of the amnesty and had tried to register workers who did not qualify. Among those were workers from Rhodesia and Mozambique and workers who had started work after August 1 1978. They were "endorsed out" and ordered to return home.

The unemployed in the rural areas are supposed to apply for jobs in the urban areas at their local labour bureau. But apart from the mining industry and agriculture, few employers inform these bureaux of their labour requirements — it is easy to find workers, legal or illegal, in the urban areas and they would prefer to see the worker before taking him on.

How many housewives would take on a domestic they had not seen and about whom they knew nothing?



## Deadline

As the deadline for registering workers approached, queues started forming outside the Board offices at 05h00 and on the last two days the Wraab offices closed long after normal closing time as officials battled to process applications.

The effort proved to be highly profitable for the boards. They collected more than R1-million in arrears of the monthly "labour contribution" — the fee which each employer must pay for every registered African worker. They will collect a like amount for the current year.

Wraab, which registered more than 45 000 workers, will have taken more than R600 000 in arrears, and other smaller boards lesser amounts in proportion to the numbers of workers registered.

But possibly the main consequence has been to emphasise the enormity of the problem of the

# they can't turn back

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

unemployed — and the scale on which they have been seeking employment, legally or illegally, in urban areas.

Though 75 000 workers were registered, many others — an unknown number — did not satisfy the requirements, were refused registration and were endorsed out of "white" urban areas.

Nor does anybody know how many unregistered workers simply did not apply for registration — either because they did not know of the amnesty, or because they knew they did not meet the requirements, or because their employers refused to register

them and pay back fees.

In any event, it is clear that the flow of blacks to urban areas in search of work has increased steadily since the 1940s.

## Dream

The National Party had a dream of stemming, and then reversing the flow to the towns: 1978 was to have been the magic year in which the tide was reversed.

But despite all the measures taken over the years to discourage and penalise those who came illegally, official statistics have

continued to show a steadily increasing black urban population — if one makes allowances for the incorporation of dormitory towns like KwaMashu near Durban into the homelands.

The ineffectiveness of efforts to keep illegal entrants from coming to the towns is also illustrated by the number of persons arrested for contravening the influx control regulations.

From July 1977 to June 1978, 224 000 people were arrested for contravening the regulations — 45 per cent of the prison population at the time.

Fear of arrest, the inability to legally obtain accommodation in the townships, the overcrowded facilities — none of these de-

tered people who could not make a living in the rural areas from coming to town.

Mr Vic Leibrandt, former Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Northern Transvaal, who worked for the department for 48 years, has said: "No amount of influx control regulation has succeeded in keeping blacks from seeking and obtaining work in cities throughout the Republic."

The amnesty and the response to it have clearly borne him out. To stop this inexorable tide, a new line of attack has been introduced: if you can't stop the workers from coming to the cities, deter the employers from employ-

ing them — then maybe they will go home.

So the penalty for employing unregistered workers has increased to R500 (maximum) for a first offence. It has worked. There have been increasing reports of workers being dismissed because the fine for keeping them was so high.

## Amnesty

Some employers, who had received loyal service for years from unregistered workers, appealed to be allowed to register them. And so the amnesty was granted: between July and October 31 this year black citizens of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda who did not

work in the Western Cape could be registered if they had, by July 31 1979, worked for one person for one year or more, or had worked for more than one person for three years or more, and could prove it. Only the present employer could register these workers.

The provisions of Actis like the Environment Planning Act, which limits the ratio of black to white workers which a firm may employ, still had to be met. The employers were to pay the normal "labour contribution" fee for the full period for which the worker had been employed: R1,20 a month for live-in domestics, R2,10 for live-out domestics and R3,15 for workers in commerce and industry.

The employer's word was accepted.

So the best chance rural people have of finding work outside the mines and farms is to come to town, even if they do so illegally. From this month employers face a maximum fine of R500 (or three months) for a first offence for employing unregistered workers and a minimum of R500 for subsequent convictions.

How effective will this be? How large a fine will the courts impose in practice for a first offence? Will the deterrent last or wear off?

Will rural blacks resign themselves to eking out a living at home? Will they continue to come to town illegally and succeed in finding employment, or join the informal sector of the economy selling mealies or headwork?

Spokesmen for employer organisations say the urban economy could absorb more workers if various restrictions like the Environment Planning Act were lifted. Certain categories of work are not generally popular among urban blacks, particularly if the job entails heavy physical work.

But even if regulations succeed in stemming the flow to the urban areas, this will not solve the underlying problem: the people who have been desperately trying to register need and want to work.

There are not enough jobs to go round, and the influx control merely puts the victims out of sight, out of mind.

If all the time, money and ingenuity which is put into hiding the problem were to be invested in creating jobs and encouraging economic growth, the result would at least be less awful.

# The 'alien' workers' new fear: Is it only a year's reprieve?

FOR some workers the amnesty turned into a tragedy.

One example is Mrs Mbasana, of Transkei. She is a widow with six children, the oldest of whom is 15, the youngest three. She, her mother, stepfather, and children live on what she can earn, plus the stepfather's pension.

Mrs Mbasana came to Johannesburg to look for work which she found in September 1978. As she could not be registered, she was employed illegally. After the amnesty had been announced, her employer took her to be registered. She had worked for him 13 months, so he paid the arrear labour contribution.

Then they were told she did not qualify for registration as she had started work after 1 August 1978. So Mrs Mbasana was given 72 hours to return to Transkei.

Other employers have reported similar experiences. The lucky ones who have been registered are now classified as contract workers and

have to travel between work and home every 12 months.

If they take a "call-in card" with them after their one-year contract has expired and present this to the labour bureau in the homeland, and pay a fee, they will be permitted to return to the same employer for another year. This cannot be done by mail;

the worker must return to the homeland every year.

There is now some doubt whether they will get the necessary "call-in cards" to renew their contracts.

At the quarterly meeting of commissioners and labour officers on October 30, it was decided to ask the

Department of Co-operation and Development whether people registered in terms of the amnesty should be given call-in cards or not when their contracts expire next year.

In any event, there is always the fear among these migrant workers — particularly in times of high unem-

ployment — that permission to return to town will be refused.

The Government's present policy is that preference should be given to those whom it concedes have a "vested interest" in the urban areas. These are the people who qualify to live "permanently" in urban areas.





**"I know what's right for blacks" — Manie Mulder, retiring head of Wrab.**



# 'ONE MILLION' MANIE BOWS OUT OF WRAB

THE man who knows "what's right for blacks" bows out at the end of this month with one regret: "I would have loved to take a black choir to sing overseas."

Mr Manie Mulder (60), would have preferred the choir to be 1 000 voices strong — it would have been the best in the world.

After six years as chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB), he has now resigned and is going back to teaching in Roodepoort with that one dream unfulfilled.

In an interview this week, Dr Connie Mulder's older brother denied that he had been pressurised into resigning: "I am going because I feel the time is right for me to do so and to let another man take over," he said.

A remark he made in May 1976, that a "blow up" in Soweto would not occur has haunted his later career.

"I could not have known what was going to happen — even the security police did not know. I used to attend functions and mix with the people and there was no indication of what was to happen.

"It caught us all by surprise," he said.

He is quick to add: "One must bear in mind also that the unrest was not sparked by adminis-

tration, but by education."

That the entire WRAB network, including vehicles, was razed to the ground on June 16 was due to the "criminal element."

"It is true that the

am a keen believer in the mother tongue — Afrikaans should not have been forced on black students."

He was happy to have been in Soweto to see the implementation of the

there are still people outside the Community Councils, I don't want to mention their names, who could be an asset if they decided to stand for council elections," said Mr Mulder.

know there are some weaklings in them, like in every community, but things will improve as they get more powers," he said.

Mr Mulder denied also that his brother's attempt at forming a new political party — critical of Nationalist Party policies — contributed to his resignation.

"I cannot say I will join my brother's party because I don't know their policies yet. I am still a Nationalist supporter," he said.

Of Dr Mulder's involvement in the Information scandal, all he would say was: "I have confidence in my brother — he did not lie."

The housing shortage in Soweto could be overcome by the involvement of the private sector: "The Government must provide the money for the infrastructure and employers must help in the building of homes.

"This could be done through making loans available for their employees. The economic and sub-economic housing will of course be the responsibility of the local government," he said.

In 1973, when he took over WRAB, Mr Mulder wanted a sleek Mercedes Benz, because "I represent over a million blacks." He never got the Mercedes.

**Manie Mulder, the man who was chairman of the West Rand Administration Board when the unrest broke out in Soweto in 1976, is retiring from the board to become headmaster of a Roodepoort school. Here, in an interview with ZWELAKHE SISULU, he looks back over his career with the board. MAC MOGOROSI took the pictures.**



"It is true the unrest was started by students, but it was immediately taken over by the criminal elements."



"I am going because I feel the time is right for me to do so and to let another man take over."



"One must bear in mind that the unrest was not sparked by administration, but by education."

whole thing was started by students but it was immediately taken over by the criminal element who destroyed things at random," he said.

The protest by the students was legitimate. "I

Community Councils Act. When asked about the low polls at Community Council elections, he responded: "Well, let us say they have more support than others."

"However, I must say

The stigma of collaboration would eventually wear off the community council and it would become the vehicle of the community.

"I have complete confidence in the councils. I



**\*\* RAPPORT, 4 November 1979 — 19**

# Eben WRA-pos 'as grap' aangebied

**MNR. MANIE MULDER** se pos — die voorsitterskap van die Wes-Randse Administrasieraad, waaruit hy die week bedank het — is 'n ruk gelede aan oud-sen. Eben Cuyler aangebied.

Nee, sê dr. Piet Koorhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling. Die bewering is „absoloot onwaar”.

Volgens RAPPORT se inligting is die aanbod gedoen nog voordat mnr. Mulder vir 'n verdere termyn aangestel is.

Dr. Koorhof: Sedert hy die departement oorgeneem het, is so 'n aanbod nie gedoen nie.

Daar was 'n aanbod, maar deur wie? Mnr. Cuyler sê die week aan RAPPORT: 'n Aanbod is 'n tyd gelede „grappenderwys” aan hom gedoen. Maar hy kan nie onthou wie die aanbod gedoen het nie. Hy het hom nie juis daar-

aan gesteur nie, omdat hy dit as 'n grap beskou het.

Maar, vertel mnr. Cuyler, mnr. Mulder was nie die eerste keuse toe die eerste voorsitter van die WRA aangewys moes word nie.

Toe het die destydse Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling, mnr. M. C. Botha, vir mnr. Cuyler gevra om die eerste bekleeder van die pos te word.

„Ek kon sy aanbod nie aanvaar nie, en mnr. Mulder het voorsitter geword.”

Mnr. Cuyler meen dit het tyd geword dat deeltydse voorsitters van Administrasie-rade aangestel sal word — soos nou die geval is met

die raad van die SALUK.

'n Heeltydse voorsitter is nie meer nodig nie. Bate van die magte van die Administrasie-rade word reeds aan die gemeenskaprade gedelegeer, sê hy.

Oor die bedanking van mnr. Mulder sê mnr. Cuyler dit het vir hom begin lyk of mnr. Mulder hom met dr. Connie begin vereenselwig.

„Ek het besef dat so iets in 'n netelige situasie vir dr. Koorhof kon ontwikkel. Mnr. Mulder het selfs 'n vergadering van sy broer in Pretoria bygewoon.” sê mnr. Cuyler.

Mnr. Mulder was gister nie vir kommentaar beskikbaar nie.

ALL	0,05	0,08	0,43	0,63	0,316	0,307	0,455	0,530
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

**TABLE I**

**MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)**

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593



the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices usually be presented in the simplified way required by this

## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain an objective. But what tools are available to aid the choices themselves? Can anything be said on the question of what to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essential problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to

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Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, is a presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped under geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

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- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups, cannot be made.

# Police station is terrorists' prime target

By PATRICK LAURENCE

POLICE stations appear to be emerging as a prime target for terror attacks by insurgents, with the ratio of attacks working out at more than one a year since October 1976.

The attack on the Orlando police station in the early hours of yesterday morning was the third attack on a Soweto police station since October 1976 and the sixth in South Africa since that date.

In a recent speech Brigadier Johan Coetzee, Chief of the Security Police, told the National Convention of Security Societies that five police stations had come under attack since October 1, 1976.

Including the attack on the Orlando police station, attacks on five police stations have been publicised since the unrest of 1976. They include:

- A petrol bomb attack on Jabulani police station in October of 1976.
- A bomb explosion next to the Germiston police station and close to the quarters of married policemen working at the station in December 1977.
- A bomb explosion at the Daveyton police station, near Benoni, which blasted a hole in the wall, in February 1978.
- The grenade and AK-47 rifle attack on the Moroka police

station in May 1979, which resulted in the death of a black police constable and which reportedly destroyed police records stored there.

• Yesterday's early morning grenade and AK-47 attack on the Orlando police station, in which two black policemen were killed.

Mr Michael Morris, executive officer of the Cape Town-based Terrorism Research Centre, who is doing post-graduate research into urban terrorism, saw these attacks as part of a new emerging insurgent strategy.

Mr Morris, a former security policeman, said: "The terrorists are trying to show to all that they can take the lion on in his own den and through that gain respect."

Attacks on police stations had two clear advantages for insurgents: they do not alienate public opinion in the same way as assaults on unarmed civilians and draw maximum publicity from the media.

These attacks should be seen in the context of attacks on black policemen, since collectively they seemed to signal a bid to break the morale of the black policeman and thereby discourage blacks from serving in the police force, Mr Morris said.

The latest annual report of the Commissioner of Police gives the strength of the SAP as 25 065. Of these 19 341 are white and the rest black, coloured and Indian.

The report hints at difficulties in recruiting blacks in white-designated areas following the transfer of black policemen to the homelands.

It describes its recruitment campaign of whites as generally successful and says "no significant problems" were experienced in recruiting suitable coloured and Indian applicants.

Of blacks, it says: "Everything possible has been done to fill the vacancies which resulted from the transfer of police stations and staff to non-independent and independent (homelands)."

In a recent article, Mr Credo Mutwa, the Soweto writer whose house was set alight during the unrest, warned of developments in Soweto which "no thinking person should overlook".

These included "outrages committed by terrorists... calculated to impress black Soweto youth and to fill each elderly heart in Soweto with a nameless fear" which plays havoc with the mind and emboldens "lunatic-fringe radicals".

the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



# Blacks wary of sharing

Pretoria Bureau

BLACK-white business partnerships in black areas are impractical and would lead to businesses being controlled by whites, said Mr John Tau, a Mamelodi businessman and secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, yesterday.

Mr Tau was commenting on the announcement last week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the Government had given the green light for black and white business partnerships to be formed in black areas.

Mr Tau said the average black trader lacked financial and business know-how and would be swallowed up by his more experienced white partner.

"It is going to do away with black initiative since small bu-

sinesses will be wiped out."

Mr Tau said black traders would welcome white business know-how, but blacks were not yet ready to enter into partnerships with whites because funds were limited.

Mr A Kekana, a businessman and former Mamelodi mayor, said such partnerships would be acceptable only if the blacks were allowed to trade in white areas as well.

"We should also be given the legal implications of this kind of partnership which would have to be explained to black businessmen beforehand," Mr Kekana said.

The chairman of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council, Mr Z Z Mashao, said black-white partnerships were a good thing "as long as blacks won't be subservient to their white partners."

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given object-

ives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

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Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

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Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



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The grouping of expenditure into

# Investment: homelands or Soweto?

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SOWETO is far more attractive as an investment area than the "homelands" and is likely to attract capital rapidly under the new dispensation opening it to white entrepreneurs, a professor of economics at the University of Natal said yesterday. Professor Jill Nattrass was commenting on the announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of the Government's approval of the principle of opening Soweto and its sister townships to white entrepreneurs.

She saw important differences between Dr Koornhof's announcement and the 1969 decision to open the "black homelands" to white capital after nearly 15 years of excluding white business from them.

The 1969 decision allowed white businessmen to invest in the homelands as temporary development agents to accelerate economic growth. But economic growth in the homelands since then has not kept pace with the increase in the black population and unemployment has continued to escalate.

But Prof Nattrass said Soweto was likely to attract white commercial capital quite rapidly, because it is well situated on the Reef and has a good labour supply.

"There is no reason why it should not take off. An improvement in the commercial services in Soweto will help improve the quality of life. More competition will help bring prices down."

She had the same view of the decision to initiate industrial development in Soweto via an offer from Dr Anton Rupert to bring his Small Business Corporation into action there.

In his address to the Afrikaans Sakekamer, Dr Koornhof made it clear that a major motivation for the pending move was to draw blacks into the capitalist system and thus secure it against the threat of revolution.

He said: "The level of affluence developed for blacks through their participation in the free economic system should be that advantageous that chaos and revolution hold sufficiently large a risk (to be)

resisted at all costs by the blacks themselves."

Prof Nattrass was asked to what extent the move might have been prompted by a desire by white businessmen (whom the Government is wooing) to increase their share of the rapidly growing black market.

She said she believed the move was prompted by two considerations: the desire of capitalists for profit, and the broader State perspective of the need to protect the capitalist system itself.

According to Professor P Nel, of the University South Africa, the black share of personal income in South Africa is rising rapidly and is likely to exceed that of whites by the turn of the century. In 1975 the black share was 25.4% and next year it will reach an anticipated 28.9%.

There are about 1 500 small traders in Soweto. Their position will be protected - or is meant to be protected - by a formula which will restrict the white share of any company operating in Soweto to 49%.

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## POST HOUSING



Mr David Thebehali and Mr C M Coulters-Trotter of GEC signed an electrification ceremony last week. Looking on is the Diep-Meadow community councillor, Mr J C Mahuhushi.

## Soweto's two stage electrification

IT'S all very confusing, say some of our readers! They are referring to the electrification programme in Soweto. So many people were surprised by Press reports last week announcing the signing of contracts for Soweto's electrification.

pliance at a time without tripping off.

### IMPROVE

The upgrading scheme will improve this system — enabling residents to use several appliances in the home without problems.

The second stage, for which contracts were awarded to GEC last week, involves the construction of miniature substations to provide electricity supply to those parts of the township that do not have electricity.

### PROGRESS

Maybe now that these have been signed there will be faster progress on this scheme. Residents have been waiting too long for these formalities to be completed. There is an urgent and desperate need for electricity in the township. One has only to live in a black township one week to realise just how costly (yet inadequate) coal, paraffin, gas and other fuels are in the twentieth century home.

It is interesting to note also that Mr Thebehali's new estimate of the cost of electricity supply to each home has dropped in the last three months. His last estimates raised some eyebrows from people who felt that the new rates suggested by the Council were much higher than average rates paid in Soweto at the moment.

Wasn't this done about three months ago? Didn't we hear trenches were being dug to mark the start of the programme? Weren't new rates announced? Lots of questions in people's minds! What in fact is happening or still being planned?

Those in the know explain that Soweto's electrification is being done in two stages. The first is the upgrading, or improvement, of the existing electrification system. As township residents will know, the existing supply to homes is not strong enough to handle lights and domestic appliances at the same time. In most cases the system can



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# Soweto level of subsistence rises slowly

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE household subsistence level (HSL) for blacks in Soweto rose more slowly in the past year than for blacks in most urban areas, according to findings released by the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research.

But despite that, the HSL for blacks in the Johannesburg area is still one of the highest, being surpassed only by Cape Town, Brakpan and East London.

Calculated for a family of six, the HSL for blacks in the Johannesburg-Soweto complex in October this year was R172,56, an increase of R26,49 or of 9.3% since October last year.

In Cape Town it stood at R181,83, in Brakpan at R176,23 and in East London at R172,72. The lowest was in Pretoria, where it stood at R164,04.

One of the main reasons for the relatively low percentage increase in Johannesburg over the past year was the decision to defer proposed rent increases in Greater Soweto after resistance from residents.

Rent increases of more than R1 a month became effective in the past six months in nine of the 20 areas surveyed, with rent increases in the East Rand figuring prominently. Germiston was hardest hit, where the increase was R6,50 a month.

Calculations were also made to reflect increases over the past six months, during which the increase in Johannesburg

was 8% or equal to the average increase for the surveyed areas. Had the deferred rent increases come in effect Johannesburg's increase would have exceeded the average.

The institute's calculations reveal an apparent anomaly. In three towns, King William's Town, Uitenhage and Queens-town, the black HSL is higher than that of coloureds. Generally coloureds earn more than blacks. The HSL for coloureds, however, is worked out for a family of five rather than six.

For both the past year and the past six months the average increase in the HSL for blacks was higher than that for coloureds, being 13.1% against 10.3% and 8% against 5.3% for the respective periods.

The institute draws attention to the faster rate of increase in the consumer price index (CPI) than the HSL. During comparable periods of a year the CPI rose by 14.3% against the average HSL increases of 13.1% for blacks and 10.3% for coloureds.

The CPI embraced a wide range of items, whereas the HSL covered a "restricted number of basic items."

● The latest minimum living level for a Soweto family of five, calculated by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce was for May. It was put at R178,62. The next calculation will be made at the end of the month, when it is likely to rise by about 6% to bring it to nearly R190, Mrs Christiane Duval, the chamber's labour advisor, said yesterday.

that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

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# Panic in Kwa Thema after water cuts

By JOHAN BUYS

SEVERAL suburbs in Kwa Thema township, Springs, ran dry and hundreds of families faced a water crisis as panic grabbed the township after a radio newscast that supplies would be cut until Friday.

Kwa Thema residents heard a newscast that water would be cut from 1 a.m. on Tuesday until Friday and started hoarding water in everything possible. The newscast, in fact, referred to Welkom in the Free State.

It came at a critical time because the water supply to Kwa Thema had been cut at the weekend while Rand Water Board engineers were repairing a leak in the main pipe line. The main reservoir at Springs has a storage capacity

of 60 hours and the one in Kwa Thema four hours. When the supply to the reservoir was cut on Thursday and Friday, the inhabitants did not notice it.

But on Saturday — the traditional washing day — the reservoir ran dry before the Rand Water Board could fill it up. There was not enough pressure to the high-lying areas while the low-lying areas had sufficient supplies.

Families in the high-lying areas, shouldered huge cans and borrowed water from their neighbours in the low-lying areas.

Then came the critical newscast and panic turned to chaos as every one started hoarding water while the battle was on to get enough pressure in the

reservoir for the high-lying areas.

Parents used the little water they had in cycles — first children were bathed in it, then clothes were washed in it and finally the water was used to flush toilets.

When the situation returned to normal yesterday there were many sore shoulders from carrying heavy water cans.

The high-lying areas affected by the temporary "drought" were Masinini, Vergenec, Overline and White City.

Yesterday afternoon the Springs Town Council met with officials from the East Rand Administration and Rand Water Boards to discuss ways of preventing this type of crisis in future.

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# Councillors get more pay

Salaries, the salary of the chairman was reduced by R2.

In September last year, the council members asked for an increase in salaries. This was approved this month. The adjustments are backdated to last year September.

The new salary scales are: chairman — from R200 to R188. Vice chairman — from R100 to R150. Executive members — from R75 to R117.50. Ordinary members — from R50 to R112.

According to an Orange Vaal Administration Board spokesman, though the chairman's salary has been decreased he will receive an additional allowance

which will be agreed on after a month when it has been established how much his average travelling expenses amount to.

had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1941 to 1970, the white mortality 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 12,8%. The age specific death rates are similar because the denominator for whites is because the denominator for 'coloureds' is the same whilst for the latter it is the same.

Proportional contribution of selected experience of the white, 'coloured'

By GEORGE  
MAYEKISO

**AN ADJUSTMENT** in the Vaal Triangle Community Council monthly salaries has been approved and came into effect from the beginning of this month.

When applying for the increases, community council members said they travelled a lot when doing community work.

Residents were, however, holding a different view to the increases. A Bophelong man said the increases are not justified because the community council did nothing for the community.

Another said that instead of asking for increases, they should have asked for money for the improvement of the townships.

Though all members received increases in their

though cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

## RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;



the cost of raising the necessary funds. The funds themselves are already justified by native methods of provision, but there are raising them: interest on loans, or adm of raising taxation. These are normally project, but may affect the overall amount budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same sources in different proportions, the decision-making can be by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices usually be presented in the simplified way required by this

## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain an objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of means themselves? Can anything be said on the question of what to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in a way that they can guide these detailed questions. The essential problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require expenditure to be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

### 2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

# 'Orlando suspect' still jittery

By DOC BIKITSHA

MDUDUZI Allison Nkomo, the 23-year old Durban actor who was mistakenly pulled in for questioning by John Vorster Square police in connection with the Orlando police station attack last week, went on stage for the gala opening of "Ifindo" at the Brooke Theatre last night a worried man.

"What if the police don't get the man who resembles me? Will I be picked up again for further questioning?" he asked before the play.

On Tuesday afternoon during a rehearsal break, two white policemen confronted him outside the theatre and demanded his reference book — which he did not have on him. Then they took him in for questioning.

They had noticed his resemblance to a photograph of a man they were seeking in connection with the Orlando attack.

But when they realised it was a case of mistaken identity, he was released.

The young actor, who sports a Rastafarian hairstyle, cannot speak much Afrikaans. He said he was perturbed when the police took him from office to office for questioning. "They spoke mainly in Afrikaans and I did not follow what was happening."

When the police asked him if he belonged to a reggae band because of his "dreadlocks", he told them he was a traditional artist. "They did not treat me badly at John Vorster Square. They kept on referring to the picture of this man who looked like me," he said.



Mduzuzi Nkomo, the Durban actor who was questioned and released by the police.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

"In practice, the distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".<sup>9</sup>

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



TABLE II

	WHITE		A
	Male	Female	
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%



Mrs Allina Molele

# Family locked out for owing 5c rent

By IKE MOTSAPI

A SOWETO family of eight were this week locked out of their house for allegedly owing five cents from this month's rent.

The family is that of Mrs Allina Molele (60), a pensioner of 1539A White City Jabavu. The family was evicted on Wednesday morning.

Mrs Molele, who had paid her full November rent, yesterday showed POST the receipt she received after paying R17,05 on Monday.

She said the problem

started on Wednesday at about 10,15 am when two policemen, one in uniform, arrived at her house. The policemen told her that she owed five cents from this month's rent payment.

When she tried to explain that she had paid on Monday, and that the receipts were with her daughter, the police demanded her house keys and "ordered us to get outside".

She added that the police told her that they were carrying out instructions and that they

did not want to listen to anything she tried to explain.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali was yesterday reported to have gone overseas. His secretary referred POST to the Chief Township Manager for Soweto, Mr Brophy.

Mr Brophy said he was shocked at the news. He said he would order the township manager of White City Jabavu to unlock the house and allow the family inside.

Meanwhile, he promised to investigate.

\* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.



the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of linear programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

### 2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

# Soweto agency 'hit by passport hassles'

By DIAGO SEGOLA

SOWETO's first travel agency, which opened in September, was receiving a good response from Soweto people wanting to travel locally and abroad, but its efforts were being hampered by red tape and delays in the issue of passports by the authorities, a spokesman for the agency said yesterday.

The managing director of Soweto National Travel, Mr Lizwe Maluleka, said his agency had been forced to cancel a package tour to Mauritius scheduled for December because some Soweto residents had not received passports.

He said his agency offered the same facilities as white-run travel agencies in Johannesburg, but added that his agency experienced more problems than those in the city when making travel arrangements for their clients.

Most of his agency's problems, he said, stemmed from

regulations governing the issue of passports to blacks.

Blacks applying for passports are required, among other things, to:

- Deposit R200, if travelling to Europe, or R400 if going to America, the Far East and Australasia with the Department of Co-operation and Development.

• Furnish a statement from the township superintendent about arrangements made for the maintenance of dependents whilst abroad.

• Furnish an 'authentic' letter or document setting out arrangements made for his maintenance and accommodation abroad and indicating also who will defray the costs of such accommodation and travelling expenses.

Mr Maluleka said he would welcome any measures that would make it easier for a black agency arranging package tours, for example the ability to apply en bloc for the

relevant documents.

"Like most other agencies we offer facilities enabling our clients to fly now and pay later. We also arrange for their maintenance while abroad and are willing to guarantee that they are adequately provided for while on tour.

"I wish the authorities could make it easier for us to take care of all the arrangements and send all the necessary documents. This will save our clients' time," said Mr Maluleka. He said when arranging for a tour much of his time was spent in going from office to office checking whether applications would be processed in time for the tour.

"There are many delays which I think are unnecessary. Some of the work can be handled almost immediately," he said.

He said more blacks were now travelling and the Government should make it easier for them to obtain passports.

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".<sup>9</sup>

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



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In her argument, Miss Dison read a regulation of Section 65 of the Housing Act which states that a tenant failed to pay rent, the local authority may evict him or her after giving seven days' notice. She submitted that the eviction of Mrs Mngadi should be regarded by the court as a nullity because it was procedurally effected wrongly. The hearing was postponed for the court to hear evidence from a Wrab representative.

In August Mrs Zwane paid Wrab R25 towards arrears.

Towards the end of August, Mr and Mrs Zwane returned home to find their belongings in the yard, and the house locked.

Mr and Mrs Zwane claimed they had not received any notice from Wrab ordering them to leave.

They moved back but were arrested the next morning and had to pay an admission of guilt fine.

After their release they received a loan from the Dean of Johannesburg, the Rev Simeon Nkoane.

Mrs Zwane paid Wrab R56 35c on September 7, as the balance of the rent arrears until the end of September.

Later Mrs Mngadi and Mrs Zwane were told by Wrab they were told they were no longer entitled to a house.

In an affidavit before court Wrab alleged two notices were pinned on the front door of Mrs Mngadi's house.

It claimed the notices gave the tenant seven days to pay up.

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She submitted that the eviction of Mrs Mngadi should be regarded by the court as a nullity because it was procedurally effected wrongly.

The hearing was postponed for the court to hear evidence from a Wrab representative.

# Evicted widow: Wrab to testify

## Staff Reporter

A SOWETO widow, Mrs Elsie Velaphi Mngadi, evicted from her White City Jabavu home for alleged non-payment of rent, yesterday applied in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for West Rand Administration Board to show cause why she should not be restored possession of the house.

Miss Debbie Dison, who appeared for Mrs Mngadi, told the court Mrs Mngadi was born in Sophiatown in 1937 and had Section 10 (1) A rights.

In 1973, after her husband's death, she moved to house 677c in White City Jabavu with her son and a nephew, Mr Alfred Zwane, a lawful lodger.

Until April this year the rent was paid on time. After April Mr Zwane, employed for only two days a week, managed to collect R16 25 for May's rent, still owing the balance for June and July.

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Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy to



## DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

## METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated in groups for the seventeen major divisions of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last year for which data were available.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.<sup>8</sup> This is the mortality population under the hypothetical conditions which

were used:

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Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated in groups for the seventeen major divisions of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Proportions of Causes of Death.

Infant Mortality Rates.

Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last year for which data were available.

Competing Mortality Risks.<sup>8</sup> This is the mortality population under the hypothetical conditions which

# Shack dweller gets a temporary home

Staff Reporter

A MAN who was ordered by the Department of Community Development to demolish his Soweto shack has been found

temporary accommodation in Klipriviersoog.

Mr Isaac Peterson, 35, a hospital porter, set up a shack in the back yard of his brother-in-law's house in Nancefield, Soweto, a month ago. Inspectors from the department last week declared the shack a health hazard, and ordered Mr Peterson to demolish it or they would charge his brother-in-law with harbouring a squatter.

"They offered him no alternative accommodation at the time of the demolition, where did they expect him to go?" Mr Danny Dangor, the Coloured Management Committee representative for Eldorado Park, said yesterday.

Yesterday, Mr Peterson picked up the pieces of his demolished home and rebuilt it across the street.

Mr Jannie Peens, the estate officer for the Department of Coloured and Asian Affairs said a flat had been found yesterday morning in Klipriviersoog.

"There are 30 emergency units there. The person occupying the flat at the moment will be transferred to Eldorado Park."

The spec. inte. has 1970 group

For 1. The different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.<sup>11</sup>



# Soweto 'town clerk' moves in soon

S. Post 343  
2/11/74

By JOHN KANE-BERMAN  
SOWETO'S first "chief executive officer" — to all intents and purposes its first town clerk — is to move into the township within the next week.

The person is Mr Nico Malan, who is giving up his job as housing director at the West Rand Administration Board in order to devote himself fully to the service of the Soweto Council.

He will move from the Wrab offices as soon as one of the rooms at the council's Jabulani chambers has been converted into an office for him — probably sometime next week.

Mr Malan will be the top "civil service" official serving the Soweto Council — the first appointment of its kind in South Africa.

His secondment to the post of chief executive officer was due to have been approved formally by the council on October 30, but the meeting did not have a quorum, so approval is now awaiting the next meeting, due to be held on November 29.

In an exclusive interview this week, Mr Malan told me that when he had been requested to serve the council as its chief executive officer, he faced a very difficult decision. "I felt that if I was to be 100 per cent loyal to the council, I should cut my ties with the West Rand Board."

While in the case of other community councils, such as those of Dobsonville and Diepmeadow, the local administration board acts as their agents

in carrying out their functions, this will not be the case with the Soweto Council.

Certain powers have been conferred on the Soweto Council to the exclusion of the WRAB, and Mr Malan confirmed that the WRAB would have no say over these areas, but that the council would fall directly under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Malan added that the Soweto Council's staff establishment was still under consideration, but that "at least 1 600" people would be needed to "get the ball rolling."

Like him, they would be appointees of the council, and would also eventually operate from offices in Soweto — in a new building next to the Jabulani chambers.

Mr Malan added that five department heads for the council would be needed: housing, community development, administration, treasury, and technical.

These officials would be responsible to him, and he in turn to the council. The WRAB's labour function, he pointed out, had not been trans-

ferred to the Soweto Council. The WRAB will thus continue to run Johannesburg's labour bureaux.

Mr Malan told me he looked upon his job as a "tremendous challenge. I'm looking forward to it. It's going to be a very difficult task, but I'm confident we should overcome all the difficulties. I am confident I can play a small part in serving the council and the community they serve."

Councillor T J Ramathibela said: "My wish is that the council should finally approve the appointment of Mr Malan as Soweto's chief executive officer, and make him the first town clerk."

"We have worked in close harmony with this man. He is experienced and has had a lot of dealings with us as a council, and therefore see no other suitable man for this position," said Mr Ramathibela.

He said he knew of other names of men — white and not black — who have been suggested for this position.

The names were disclosed in a council meeting, he said.



SUNDAY  
**POST  
SCRIPT**

11/11/81 343

According to Manie Mulder, the people of Soweto are happy with their lot. Happy with what, asks Sam Mabe. Happy to be teargassed, jailed, shot at? Happy to live in a society where violence is the only outlet for frustration?



PEOPLE who talk of a step in the right direction at a drop of an apartheid sign could best apply that phrase to the news of Mr Manie Mulder's resignation from the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

With his exit from our lives, it would appear as though the Almighty is responding favourably to our prayers.

But who would leave a post with a status only a gunshot away from that of a cabinet minister, and presumably with a healthy four-figure salary, to become a primary school principal unless something had gone wrong.

Well, Mr Mulder has done it. But we are entitled to our suspicions — which tell us a different story — that he could have been fired.

I would not like to perform a post-mortem examination of the six years he spent on our backs because they were too tragic. But I cannot reconcile his claim that Soweto people are happy with what I as a Sowetan know my fellow Sowetans to be.

What Mr Mulder does not know is that blacks have a natural ability to show a happy face even when they want to cry. The fear of the white man has been so instilled in us that even when he kicks us in the back we say: "Dankie baas."

A dog will wag its tail when it is happy and will snarl or bark when it is angered.

We have been wagging our tails in rain and sunshine for over 300 years, long before Manie Mulder and Wrab were born.

And for heavens' sakes, we are unhappy, fuming with anger, frustrated and miserable.

Since we do not have freedom of expression, we have found outlets for discharging our anger and frustrations on those who are nearest to us and who are physically weaker than we are.

We rob them of their money, stab them with knives, rape and gun them down not because we have criminal tendencies or natural inclinations to violence, but we do it in a desperate bid to draw attention to our plight that we are unhappy.

And our unhappiness is with Wrab and the political system of this country. As Mr Mulder should know better than anybody else, we have expressed our anger and unhappiness in many ways during the past three years.

I still wonder if Mr Mulder can stand up and tell the world that we are so happy that at times it becomes necessary for some people to fumigate us with teargas and to open fire on our jolly children.

Is it to cool us down perhaps?

And that members of certain branches have the indecency to pounce on a happy community at ungodly hours of the night to drag them to Modder Bee.

Perhaps to share their joy with them behind bars hey?

And also that the Thenjiwe Mtintsoes, the Duma Ndlovus and the multitude of our children, skipped this country because they were too overcome with joy of living in Soweto under the saddle of Wrab?



## FOCUS ON THE POLITICS OF SOWETO'S FUTURE

**SOWETO's first chief executive officer — its first "town clerk" — moves into his post in the township this week.**

Mr Nico Malan has given up his job as housing director at the West Rand Administration Board to devote himself to the service of the Soweto Community Council.

He will move from the Wrab office in Albert Street to Soweto as soon as a room is converted into an office at the community council's Jabulani chambers.

Soweto Community Council chairman, David Thebehali, could not be contacted for comment on Mr Malan's appointment, as he is overseas. Other sources said, however, that Mr Malan had been selected by the council because of his special rapport with people at all levels.

Mr Malan was highly regarded, they said.

Mr Malan will be the top civil service official serving the council — the first such appointment in South Africa. His secondment as chief



# Soweto's first 'town clerk' starts this week

**By JOHN KANE-BERMAN**

executive officer was to awaiting the next meeting have been approved formally on November 29.

Mr Malan said the decision to move had been very difficult.

"I felt that if I was to be as their agent in carrying 100% loyal to the council, I should cut my ties with the West Rand board."

Other community councils, such as Dobsonville and Diepsloot, have the local administration board

Certain powers have been conferred on it, to the exclusion of Wrab, with the council falling directly under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Malan said one of his duties would be the implementation of the council's staff structure and the coordination of its various departments. Liaison with local authorities and departments of the central Government, and negotiations for the future transfer to the council of functions still carried out by Wrab.

An immediate job would be to find staff suited to the council — not an easy task because local authorities were experiencing skilled manpower shortages.

The staff establishment is

still under consideration, but Mr Malan said at least 1 600 people would be needed to get the ball rolling.

Like himself, they would be appointees of the council and would also eventually operate from a new building situated next to the Jabulani chambers.

Mr Malan said five department heads would be needed: housing, community development, administration, treasury, and technical. These officials would be responsible to him, and he in turn to the council. Wrab's labour function, he pointed out, had not been transferred to the Soweto council.

Mr Malan added that some staff might come from Wrab, where there were people with a wealth of experience in local administration, some of whom had come from the Johannesburg City Council, which ran Soweto until Wrab took over in 1973.

Mr Malan, who will have a Black deputy, said the staff would be subject to the Soweto council, which could fire them.

"They can fire me too," he added with a smile.

Questioned about the council's sources of income, Mr Malan said rents already accrued to it, while it also received grants from Wrab out of liquor sales and labour levies paid by employees. He said he knew nothing of subsidies from Pretoria at this stage.

Mr Malan looks on his job as a tremendous challenge.

"It's going to be a very difficult task, but I'm confident we will overcome any difficulties."

"And I'm confident I can play a part in serving the council and the community it serves," he said.



# HOSTEL MEN ON RAMPAGE

By MANDELA NDLEZI

A WOMAN was killed, several people were injured, five vehicles burnt out and 40 others damaged when a hostel mob rioted in Thokoza township, Germiston, this week, police confirmed.

An ambulance and a fire-engine retreated when the 100-strong mob hurled stones and held up traffic in Khumalo Street outside M'shayazafe and Khuthuza single men's hostels.

East Rand Administration Board police in a van were also forced to retreat, but when police from nearby Katlehong raced to the scene, the mob dispersed and vanished into the hostel.

The dead person was Mrs Norah Magagula. She was attacked when she fled from a car which was later set alight. Her body was found the next day in the yard of a house nearby.

Among the injured was Mrs Christina Legeri (38), a mother of four from Katlehong. She was rushed to Natsalspruit Hospital. Other injured people could not be traced.

Mr G M Smith, deputy chief inspector of ERAB police, said trouble began last Saturday night when a drunk hostel inmate stumbled into the path of a vehicle which knocked him down near the hostel in Khumalo Street. This resulted in fellow hostel dwellers rioting.

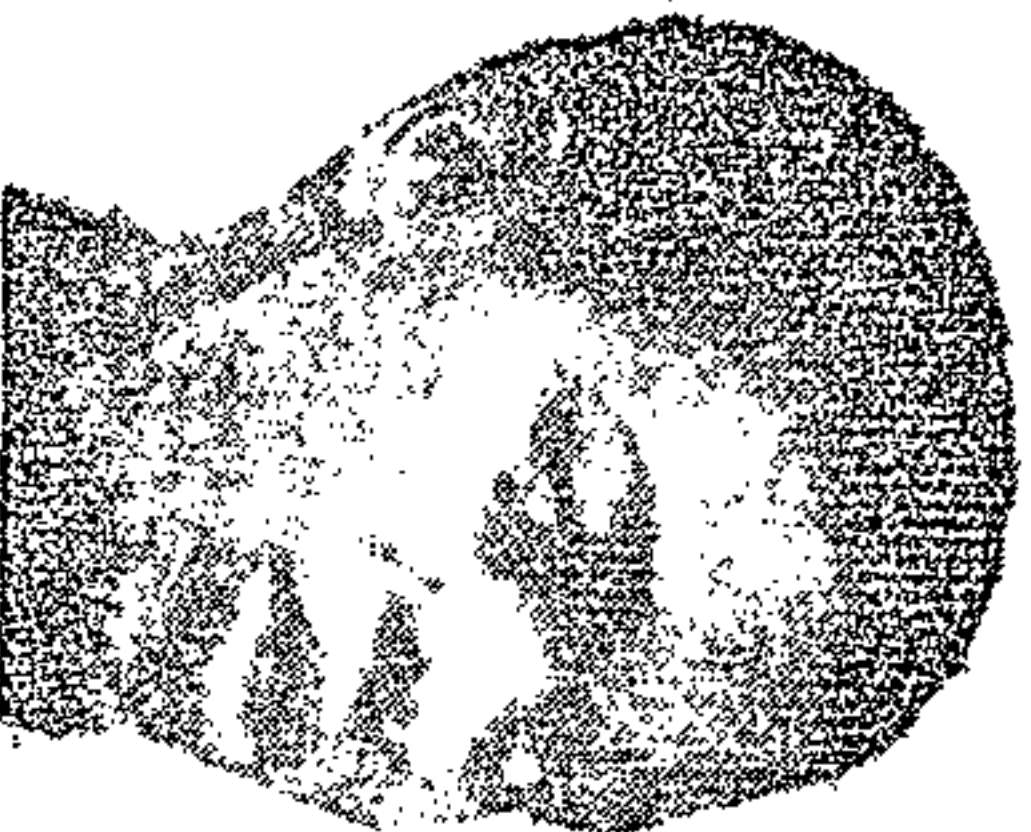
He said the man was not badly injured. A blood test showed he had been drunk when he stepped into the street.

Mr Smith said a small contingent of his men was forced to retreat when they were stoned, but he



The scene of horror . . . the part of Khumalo Street where the mob ran riotous.

## They watched the horror in this street . . .



Miss Khosi Mbatha . . . she saw the cars in flames.



Mr Alfred Mhlanga . . . saw the mob and burning cars.

could not estimate how big the mob was. He said an ambulance that was on its way to pick up a sick resident turned back when it was stoned.

Order was restored, he said, when the SAP from Katlehong arrived.

Thokoza. In Khumalo Street, near M'shayazafe Hostel, they were stopped by a mob armed with sticks and stones. She was the last to flee from the car when the mob began smashing it, she said.

Her husband and friends fled in different directions, but the attackers beat her up and dragged her to a yard where she was again assaulted and left for dead.

### SET ALIGHT

Later, her husband found her and rushed her to hospital. She said she later learnt that the car in which they had been travelling had been set alight and Mrs Magagula killed.

Mrs Dinah Mabaso said her husband found a dead woman in the yard of their house on Sunday morning. She was later

identified as Mrs Norah Magagula.

Mrs Mabaso said, "I've never seen such horror in my life. The mob rioted until about midnight. We could hear shouts and women screaming."

Miss Khosi Mbatha (29), who lives near the hostel, said she and her brother-in-law, Mr Alfred Mhlanga, counted four cars in flames and saw the kriele-wielding and stone-throwing mob attack people and passing motorists.

## VICTIM'S

## FRIEND

## DIED

## UNDER

## THIS

## TREE



Mrs Christina Legeri in Natsalspruit Hospital . . . "I'm lucky to be alive."



Where a victim's body was found.



# We will take over next year — we must be heard: Inkatha

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's 300 000-strong Inkatha movement is planning to capture control of Soweto.

"Contingency planning" has been under way since March, and the movement's West Rand region, which includes its 24 branches in greater Soweto, is expected to decide in the next few weeks to contest the next community council election in the township.

If successful, the takeover will give Chief Buthelezi an institutional power base in the country's biggest Black urban township and among the largest single segment of its workforce.

Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha strategy and publicity chairman, told me: "All we are waiting for is the decision of the local branches that Inkatha must take over. If we go in, we are going to capture power in Soweto."

"We can't lose."

He said the next election was due next year.

Referring to Government plans to increase the power of the Soweto Council and give it city council status, Mr Thula said it would be dangerous for Inkatha not to have control when the council had these powers.

Mr Peter Davidson, Inkatha publicist said: "While the struggle goes on, we cannot ignore the daily needs of the people. So



○ Gatsha Buthelezi  
... Soweto control

**Sunday Express  
Reporter**

we must get in there and make our voice heard. We can't take the view that we will not do anything until the Government dismantles apartheid."

Although the preponderance of Zulus in Soweto gives Inkatha a ready-made power base, Mr Davidson said the movement was not confined to Zulus. The Naledi branch in Soweto, for example, was predominantly Sotho-speaking.

Mr Davidson said taking over the Soweto council would "give us invaluable experience in running a municipality".

"An Inkatha-controlled council," he added, "would definitely want a subsidy from Pretoria aimed at ulti-

mately giving Soweto the wherewithal to balance its budget and finance expenditure from its own revenues."

Close links would be forged with the Johannesburg municipality with a view to creating a greater Johannesburg council.

"Soweto is too closely related with Johannesburg to stand on its own."

Inkatha's plans to capture Soweto have been given added impetus by indications that city Africans might somehow be included in Prime Minister Botha's proposed "constellation of states".

If that were to happen, observers point out, an Inkatha-dominated Soweto would give the movement a powerful voice on behalf of urban as well as "homeland" Africans.

It is clear Inkatha sees the takeover of Soweto as part of a much wider power strategy.

Chief Buthelezi said at the Jabulani rally last month that he would have no hesitation in recommending to the central committee that Inkatha should occupy positions in community councils "if being there means we can block Pretoria's divide-and-rule strategies" of creating a privileged middle-class to "buy off Black anger" and separating urban from rural Blacks.

Apart from Soweto, townships in the East Rand, Pretoria, and Cape Town have been mentioned in Inkatha circulars as places where the movement could attempt to capture more community councils.

"The name of the game is power," one Inkatha insider told me.

© See Pages 22, 23

## Wry smile for Buthelezi

LONDON. — Mention Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to any official of the African National Congress and the immediate response is a wry smile.

ANC sources say his meeting with congress president Oliver Tambo in London last week is not regarded as significant.

Chief Buthelezi had obviously come to London to ask Mr Tambo, a long time acquaintance, if the ANC would get the Black consciousness movement off his back. But, I am told, he was unable to secure a promise of any intervention in what the ANC regards as a divisive side scrap.

The ANC scoffs at Chief Buthelezi's talk of the ANC and himself "recognising each other's roles".

**Sunday Express  
Correspondent**

It would be dangerous for the ANC to denounce the chief even though their politics are about as closely related as those of Japan and Lesotho. Chief Buthelezi has done the one thing Black consciousness leaders never did — actually demonstrate that he has a constituency.

The ANC was obviously horrified at the implications of last week's Press reports on the meeting. Mr Tambo personally denied any secret meetings, although it is now clear he did meet the chief at least socially, and was very quick to insist that the ANC had not changed its attitude on fundamen-

tals.

"Fundamentals" can be taken to read economic isolation and armed struggle against South Africa.

There are no easy choices for the ANC. To disown the chief, despite his open links with apartheid, could cost them five million Zulus.

Last week's meeting involved long and detailed discussions over two-and-a-half days under chairmanship of Bishop Zulu. If the ANC wanted to deny the meeting was properly constituted, they did so far their own reasons.

© Mr O D Dhlomo, Secretary General of Inkata, told the Sunday Express yesterday that Chief Buthelezi has been in contact with the exiled ANC leadership for years.



11, 1979

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By MANDLA NDLAZI

THE transfer of authority from the West Rand Administration Board to the Soweto Council caused the three-month delay in the supply of electricity to 46 new "middle-class" houses in Pimville's Zone 5, **SUNDAY POST** has been told.

It might be another three months before the affected families can switch on, according to officials.

All the affected families are equipped with a variety of electrical appliances that have to be kept on ice until switch-on day.

Families have now gone to the expense of using gas or pressure stoves and candles for heating, cooking and lighting. They may not use coal stoves because the area is in a smokeless zone.

Mrs Vernon Zulu, one of the affected residents, angrily told **SUNDAY POST** her family had been assured before moving into the house in September that it was ready for accommodation.

"We'd been given the assurance that we'd switch on the moment we moved into the house, but now we feel we have been cheated," she said.

A mother of six, Mrs Zulu said: "This has terribly inconvenienced us."

What made her "mad", she said, was that when she made inquiries she had been tossed from one

## Pimville wives angry over power delay



Mrs Vernon Zulu with one of her six children standing at the gate of her house... waiting for the day to switch on.

official to the other in the offices of the West Rand Administration Board and the Johannesburg City Council Electricity Department without any "valid" answer.

"How well can I cook for a family of six children and a husband and give them warm water for washing and tea in the morning before he goes to work and the kids to school?" asked Mrs Zulu.

Mrs Maria Phiri, a mother of four, also expressed anger over the delay. She said: "We'd been told we'd get into the warmth of electricity in a house that was ready for accommodation. That was in September."

Mr Leon van Schaik, the Urban Foundation's Project Controller, said the matter was out of the hands of the Foundation. He blamed some officials for the delay.

Mr E H Scholes, Johannesburg's Deputy City Electrical Engineer, said the delay was caused by the transfer of authority from the West Rand Administration Board to the Soweto Council.

"We didn't know where the money would come from," said Mr Scholes. This had since been cleared, he said, and the affected families would be able to switch on "within three months".



Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates are of interest. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of tuberculosis, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rate. A decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis may be due to a decreasing incidence of this disease but also to a decreasing primary, secondary and tertiary levels of infection. A decrease in the fatality rate and, therefore,

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although important for comparative purposes since they underlie population, for the providers of health care are also of importance. This is particularly so since they contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population. For example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The files of the two communities for 1951 are presented and provide an indication of the age distribution of the population. The changes in this distribution which occurred for the purposes of the present study, of relationship between the two communities, are also indicated.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are 65.5 and 70.5 respectively. Although data has been published for Africans<sup>5</sup>, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1)  $e_0$  - the expectation of life at birth, and (2)  $e_{45}$  - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at  $e_{45}$  'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1.0 years in 1941 at  $e_0$  has become 6.9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3.7 years in 1929 has increased to 7.0 years in 1970.

By ALINAH DUBE  
THE DIRECTOR of Hospital Services in the Transvaal, Dr A H Grove, introduced an all-black hospital board for the Natalspruit hospital, near Germiston at the weekend.

Dr Grove said the board would act as the observers for the superintendent.

"The board must always investigate the complaints of the community," he added. "They must be our guide and advisers so that we build the image of the hospital".

**The newly-elected chairman of the**

board is Dr J A M L Moshesh.

Dr Grove said the hospital was officially opened in 1965 to serve people in the East Rand. At the moment there were 1 538 people working in the hospital of which only 158 were whites.

With only 10 percent of the staff white, it was advisable that the hospital have an all-black hospital board.

Some members of the board, he said, were chosen by the provincial administration board according to their former achievements.

According to the superintendent of the hospital, Dr A F Chemaly, 103 meetings had been held since 1962.

The Director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal, Dr A H Grove, meets with members of the Katlehong Hospital Board. From left is Rev S Nkosi, Mr M B Maja, Dr J M Moshesh, Mr Motloun, Mrs T G Phaleng, Dr Grove and Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo.

Printed 7/20

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The new Natalspruit Hospital Board sits with Dr Grove in the chair to inaugurate the new regime.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are p--

Although data has been published for Africans,<sup>5</sup> this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two

different expectations of life have been included: (1)  $e_0$  - the expectation of life at birth, and (2)  $e_{45}$  - the expectation of life at 45 years of age.

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Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact,

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a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.



General Populations, Seminar Press, New York

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is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance.

Contribute a 'coloured' files of the vides an indi The changes j for the purp The expectat Although dat

not considered to be of sufficient reliability to different expectations of life have been included: (1)  $e_0$  - the expectation of life at birth, and (2)  $e_{45}$  - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and in fact, the doorway of Sharpeville - the black businessmen will be ruined if the complex is allowed in the area. "We are totally opposed to the establishment of the hypermarket. We shall fight it to the bitter end. It will ruin us," he stressed. Mr Knox, Matjila, the chairman of the council said personally he is opposed to the idea of the hypermarket although it would have created some jobs for blacks. But the businessmen in Sharpeville will suffer a great deal. Secondly the shopping centre will be a danger to the residents as they will have to cross the highway to and fro. He said his council is attending to the matter and will issue a statement when the time is opportune.

Bedworth Park is a white suburb of Vereeniging.

They claim that the owners of the hypermarket had intended to build the complex in their area but have now made a turn-about and taken the offer from Vereeniging.

#### CENTRE

They feel that the shopping centre will ruin the business in the civic centre.

Mr Bill Monamodi, the chairman of the Orange-Vaal Chamber of Commerce said that his Board has lodged a strong protest against the shopping centre at

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either  $e_0$  or  $e_{45}$ , have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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## Vaal councils in row over shopping complex

THE proposed hypermarket which is to be built near Sharpeville will meet a strong opposition from Vaal Community Council and the Orange-Vaal Chamber of Commerce, it was announced recently. 34

The hypermarket is to be built at Bedworth Park, which is about 2km from Sharpeville and divided by a Vereeniging - Vanderbijlpark road, a busy highway road with heavy traffic.

The shopping complex led to a row between Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging town councils, who are locked in a battle over the hypermarket. Both want it to be built in their respective areas. This has caused the township Board to hold an inquiry into the matter after Vanderbijlpark have lodged a protest that they want the shopping centre to be built in their area. They claimed that they offered the owners of the shop a site when they were approached earlier.



# Kroonstad cattle owners to fight council ruling

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12/11/79  
Post

By Bularo Dipfoto

KROONSTAD cattle owners are up in arms against the ruling of the local community council that they should do away with their cattle by the end of this month, their spokesman told POST.

Two Orange Vaal Administration Board police were this week sent to the kraals to inform the cattle owners.

The spokesman disclosed that they intend to send a delegation to put their grievances to the council.

He said they are planning to join the local branch of the Chamber of Commerce which has promised to help acquire land for grazing of their animals.

He said they would challenge the ruling of the council which was made in their absence.

The spokesman further claimed that they were stopped by the council from grazing their cattle in a fenced land along Boitumelo Hospital a few years ago. The board claimed at that time that it was an unhealthy practice but the same land had since been offered to a white farmer.

"The board introduced harsh legislation to force us to seek alternative settlement at the so-called homeland. But we cannot take things lying down. We will not allow our spirit to fight for our recognition to dampen," he added.

Earlier the council claimed that the owners neglected more than 300 cattle because there were neither pastures nor veterinarians. The council further claimed that the cows roamed about at night and caused a lot of damage to other residents' properties.

ther claimed that the cows roamed about at night and caused a lot of damage to other residents' properties.

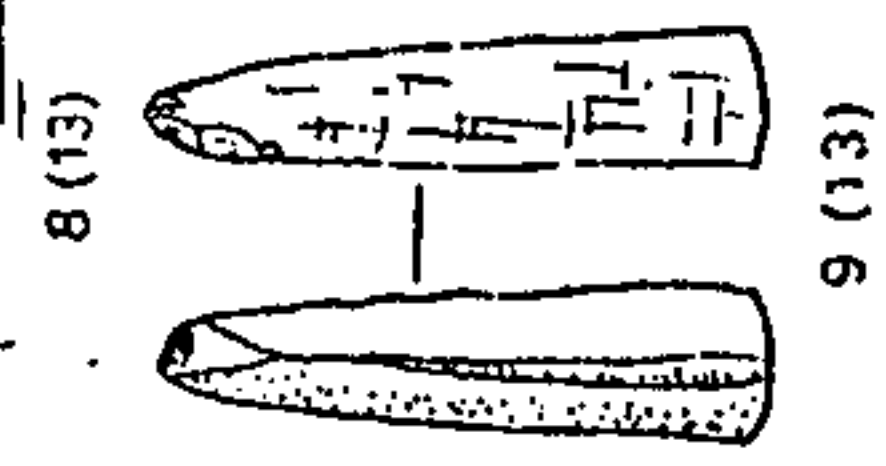
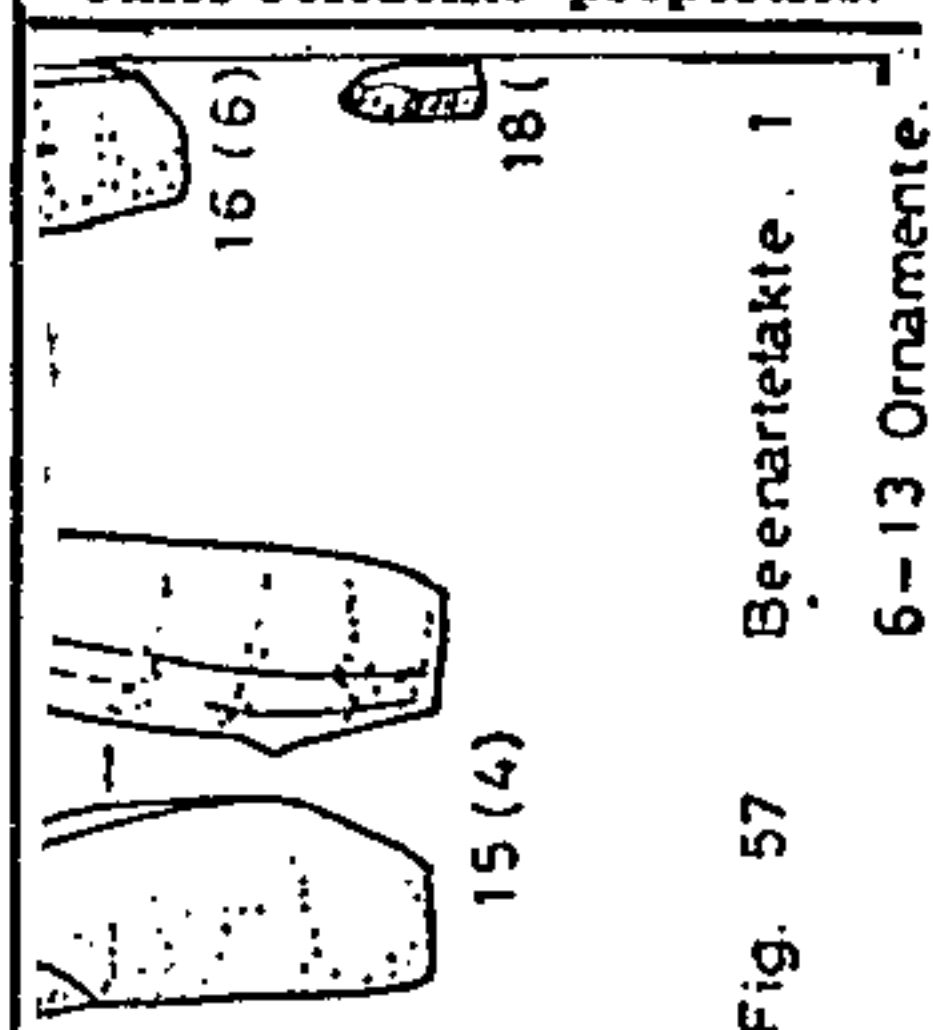
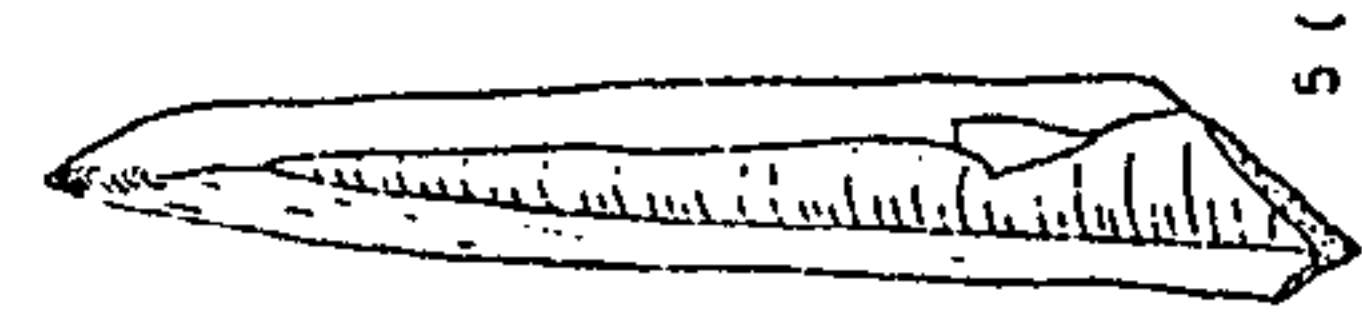
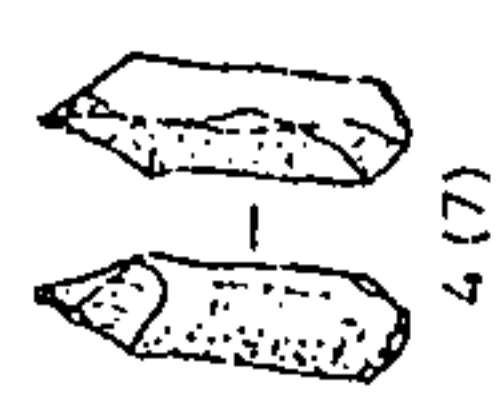
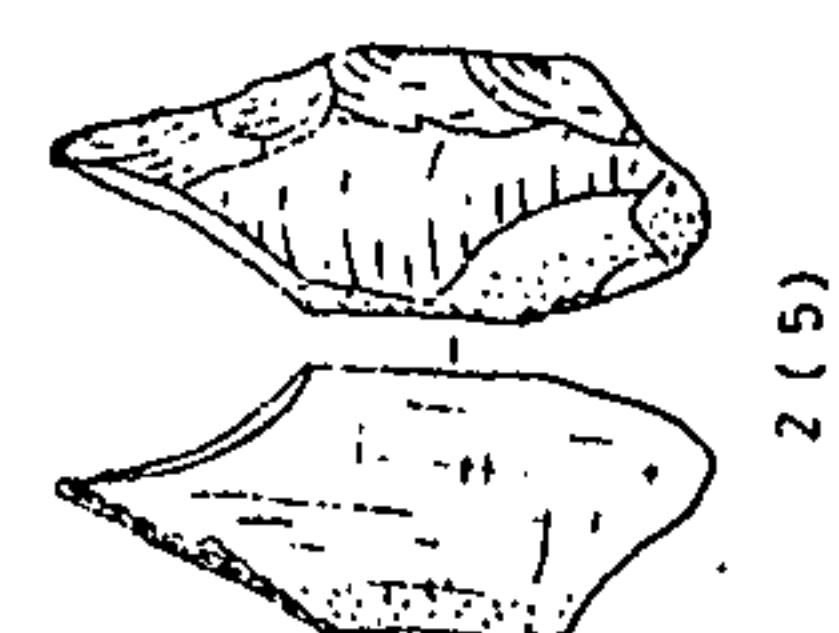
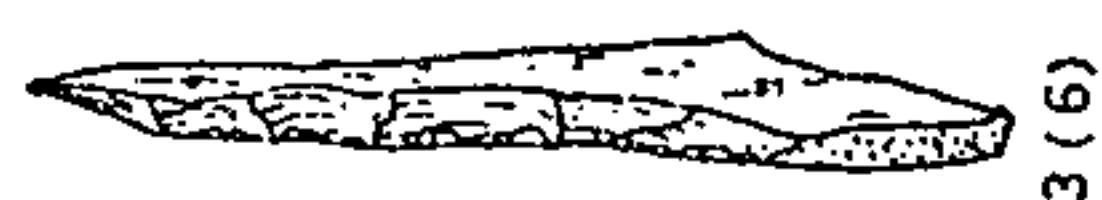
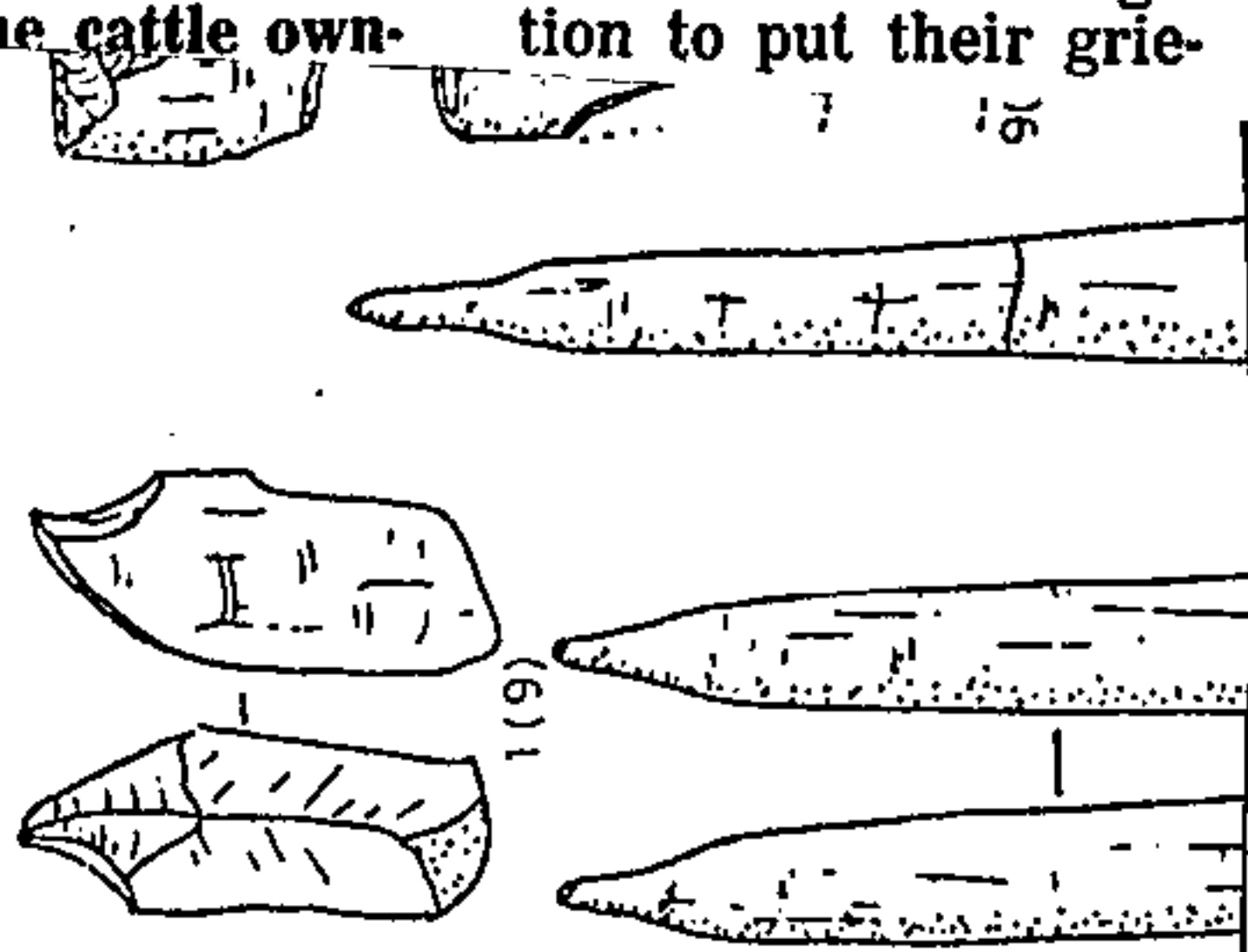


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The crude death rates and the standardised mortality Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Table 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the underlying structure of the population. The population of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons is a migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the experience of a population which can only be fully expressed as a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by taking all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population and corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding them together and dividing the total standard population by this figure is independent of the age structure of the population. The choice of the standard population will affect the choice of the standard population will affect the choice of the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of the standard population as a standard will give great weight to the weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed country will reverse the position. The choice of standard population ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are no facts and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. On is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth Africans are not published by the central government. cal officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mo their urban areas. These show considerable variations

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

# Labour stand wins Motana's support

**BI AMEEN AKHILNAYAK**  
Political Reporter

THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, has endorsed the Labour Party's refusal to give evidence before the Schabas Commission inquiring into a new constitution for South Africa.

Dr Motlana gave his backing for their stand — which was a major point of conflict at their meeting last week with the Prime Minister. Mr P W Botha — after informal talks with Labour leaders this week.

Dr. Mottiana said yesterday the confrontation had shown up the futility of operating from Government-created institutions and had vindicated his decision not to participate in the regional committee created by the Government to advise it on matters affecting blacks outside the homelands.

..This type of consultation is

See also ref. 107.

at implementation level and not at decision-making level. In other words, the Government makes a decision and it is prepared to consult blacks only on its implementation," he said.

Irakatha officials, however, have accused Dr Mollana of starting the feud with their leader Chief Garsha Buthelezi, following the talks between Dr Mollana, Chet Buthelezi and

During the talks with Dr Motilala, the Labour leaders — the Rev Alan Hendrickse, Mr Norman Middleton and Mr David Curry — brought up the

controversial question of black  
leaders feuding in public.

Dr Molana said he made it clear that while he agreed the public fighting "would bring comfort to our enemies," groups with different ideologies, principles and programmes would continue to disagree.

"If one group makes a statement on a particular issue, obviously another will state its own opinions or criticize the other. But I will not indulge in personal attacks or character assassination."

Meanwhile, Mr. Hendrickse said from Cape Town that there talks with Dr. Moflana were part of the party's policy of consultation, because the country's future could only be decided through consultation among all its people.

age  
he

"Since our meeting with the Prime Minister, we have talked to Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Chief Buthelezi, Dr Mollana and Mr Percy Qoboza

"It is a question of informing the African leadership where we stand, what we stand for and also to gauge the amount of 'understanding' in terms of what we are doing as well as what they are doing," he said.

the Coloured Representative Council, the Labour Party would draw even more support, since many coloured people had refused to join it because of its CRC participation.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.<sup>11</sup>

80  
rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau



# It's true!

14/1/79  
POST

(343) (322)

**FAMILIES** of the convicted Soweto Students' Representative Council **WERE** asked if they were prepared to go to the homelands or stay in Soweto when their children were released.

This confirmation was yesterday received after denials on Monday and yesterday by West Rand Administration Board and Department of Co-operation and Development officials.

According to officials the families were asked to choose between leaving for the homelands of staying in Soweto when their children are released.

**POST** first reported the visits — which raised fears that the students would be banished to homelands on their release — on Monday.

The same day, Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer of the West Rand Board, said the Board was not involved and the mat-



The day the four were sent to jail. Friends and relatives gather outside court.

ter was the responsibility of the Soweto Community Council.

Chief township manager for Soweto, Mr N Brophy, who is employed by Wrab but is seconded to the Soweto Council, declined to comment and referred **POST** to Wrab.

An officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development promised an investigation into the matter.

But yesterday Mr Brophy admitted that families of the four students had been approached and asked whether they wanted to stay at homelands.

And the Department of Co-operation and Development said that the department had in the past "assisted prisoners who are

released to re-establish themselves".

The students involved are Daniel Sechaba Montsi-tsi, Murphison Morobe, Susan Sibongile Mthembu and Seth Sandile Mazibuko. They were convicted by a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge.

Mr Brophy said not only families of convicted students were approached and asked to settle at the homelands on the release of their children, but that the matter involved families of "any serious offender."

He said if they refuse, they would not be forced.

In a statement to **POST**, the liaison officer from the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr A J van

Schalkwyk, said his department had in the past assisted prisoners who are released to re-establish themselves.

He said his department's assistance involved finding a place for the prisoner where he can legally reside and find suitable employment.

He said: "Families of the prisoners are first approached and asked whether they want to settle in the homelands on the release of their family members.

"If they refuse, they are not forced to agree to the proposal. I also think that when the families of the four students were approached, they misunderstood what was told to them", said Mr van Schalkwyk.

0,02	0,07	0,45
0,05	0,04	0,09
0,04	0,05	0,23
0,21	0,11	0,36
0,00	0,15	0,47
0,07	0,06	0,25
26	23	289



- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

# Nine-year wait for housing in townships

Staff Reporters

The lack of housing in black townships throughout the Reef has reached "frightening" proportions and families are waiting for up to nine years for a home to rent.

The 99-year leasehold scheme offers no relief to the problem because of the prohibitive cost of available houses. The minimum deposit for an ordinary township house is R1 600 on the East Rand.

To date throughout the country only about 30 homes have been sold under the 99-year leasehold scheme which has been in operation for a year.

Today the Black Sash issued an "urgent report" from its Johannesburg office warning that the anger of blacks who seek advice on problems of housing and influx control requirements "has reached the highest level since the office opened 16 years ago."

And Mr Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of the East Rand Administration Board described the waiting list on the East Rand as "frightening."

The shortage of accommodation has particularly aggravated the problems of thousands of blacks who applied to be registered under the recent moratorium on "illegal" workers.

Without adequate accommodation a worker could not be registered and remains barred from working in an urban area.

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said they had no houses for sale at the moment because of the housing shortage.

## Rage

The new maximum R500

between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Dis-  
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alics in  
f the 'coloureds'

## Top-level

Mr Frans du Randt, Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, agreed that the lack of approved accommodation had been a major stumbling block during the moratorium.

The mammoth R20 000-million housing programme to build over 4-million new homes for black families is likely to emerge as a key issue at the top-level conference the Prime Minister will hold with business leaders in Johannesburg next week, writes Michael Chester.

Business delegates are planning to press Mr P W Botha for a firm Government commitment to launch the scheme in 1980.

Also to be pressed is a strict 20-year programme that will ensure that the huge black housing shortage is wiped out by the year 2000.

mortality which is characteristically associated with developing c  
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playing "illegal" black workers might prove to be the "final straw which precipitated disaster," according to the emergency report released by Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg Advice Office.

In the past the total inefficiency of the system had been the only saving factor for people controlled by the pass laws, Mrs Duncan said.

But the new R500 fine meant there would be no more illegal work available.

"Now, for the first time in all our experience, we have no hope and no comfort to offer to the unregistered and the endorsed out... all hope has now been removed and when you take hope away all that is left is rage and anger."

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by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.



(343) 15/11/72

## Wrab house prices known soon

Residents of Mohlakeng township, near Randfontein, will know within a month whether they can afford to buy houses in the recently completed West Rand Administration Board housing scheme.

The board's finance

department is now calculating the total cost of the scheme, from which the price of individual houses will be determined.

Some residents have paid deposits on the houses and now pay rent. The deposit was decided arbitrarily by

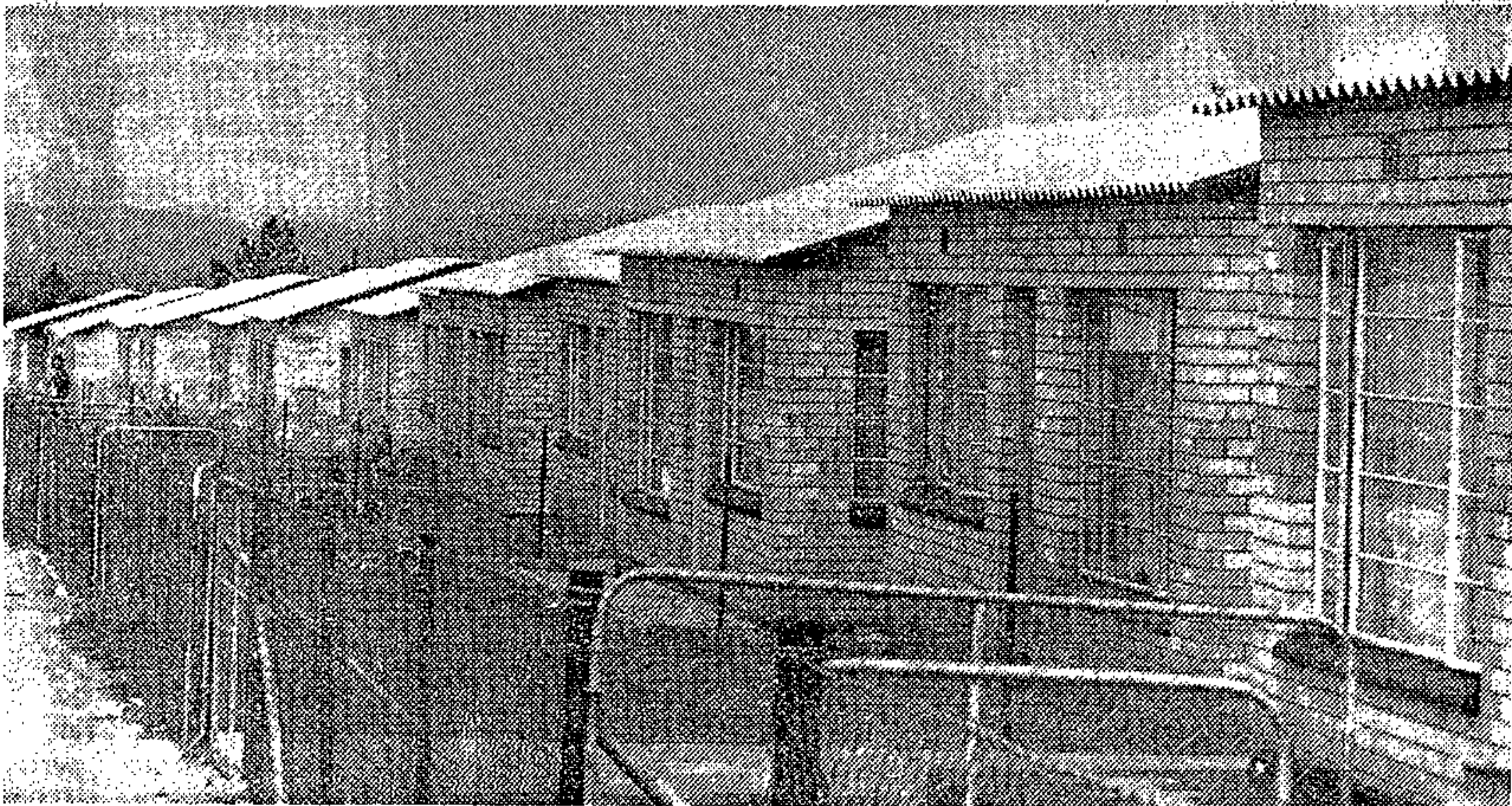
the board.

If a resident decides to buy, the deposit and rent will be regarded as down payment on the house. If he decides against buying, the deposit will be refunded, according to a spokesman for the Boards.

The houses are all

built to the same specification, which includes electrical piping although there are no immediate plans to install electricity in the area.

To keep down the cost of the houses, ceilings and floors were not included.



These are some of the homes in Mohlakeng, Randfontein, that residents will be able to buy from the West Rand Administration Board.



# Anger over tint to go

15/11/79 Post

343

POST Reporters

**PEOPLE** yesterday reacted with shock and dismay at reports that families of people jailed under the country's security laws were being asked if they wanted to trek to the homelands.

This reaction follows reports

that parents of the Soweto Students' Representative Council four — Sechaba Montsisi, Sibongile Mthembu, Sandile Mazibuko and Murphison Morobe — had been asked if they wanted to go to the homelands with their children on their release.

This reaction was highlighted by reports yesterday afternoon that a Middelburg woman, Mrs Elsie Motsweni, had now lost her house while her husband was on Robben Island as "she did not qualify to own their home."

Her husband, Mr Isaac Motsweni, is serving five years after being found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

The Housing and Labour Director of the Highveld Administration Board, Mr N S Kotze, yesterday made it quite clear that Mrs Motsweni would only be allowed in Middelburg as a lodger and nothing else.

His statement follows one earlier by the Department of Co-operation and Development that it was investigating her case and those of people who would lose their homes. Mr Kotze made it quite clear that the Highveld Administration Board had now decided and there was no hope for Mrs Motsweni.

Mrs Motsweni, who is a mother of two children, has no place to go.

Mrs Sally Motlana of the SA Council of Churches, said: "It is disgraceful for the authorities to tear the black family without even thinking about it. It is really bad for another man to tell you to go to the homelands because your child is in jail."

"Unbelievable", said Mr Shimane Kumalo. "It is unbelievable that such an authoritative body could even contemplate such a move. This suggests that the next of kin of these students are criminals."

Miss Marcia Tlhogane

On a wider scale the detailed information can be compared for several sites in an attempt to identify broader patterns. It is suggested, for instance, that it will be possible to determine whether the apparent lack of connection between the appearance of a culture/industry and environmental change may be

between areas and their possible effect on the rate as well as the direction of cultural development or the... asked: "Does the West... R and... Board (Wrab) have more... Judiciary powers than a... court of law and justice?" "The Wrab is trying to say these students have criminal records and are therefore undesirable in its territory. The Wrab is in effect deporting the families of the students concerned." "This is a serious violation of the rights and freedom of these families." that differences do exist and past. It is not, however, net variation in the extent and relatively small area as th indicated by the micromamm gross climatic differences these differences over a period of the

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some useful information, so

interpretation could be taken as a datum. At some point it should perhaps



# 'Build more schools and less bars'

By ERNEST NKABINDE

THERE ARE more bottle stores and beerhalls than there are schools in the black townships, a member of the Vaal Community Council said this week.

Mr Jacob Dlamini, who is also a vice-chairman of the South Sotho School Board in Sharpeville said that at this time of the year parents are faced with accommodation problems for their children for the next year school term. He said Malakabeng scholars are very fortunate because the Vaal Community Council was going to add four classrooms to it.

Mr Dlamini was addressing a Parent's Day function at Malakabeng Combined School in Sasolburg.

"Let us build more schools and not bottle stores. According to a survey conducted we found that there are more bottle stores and beerhalls in the Vaal Triangle than there are schools. We must also decrease the number of visits to bottle stores and shebeens. These establishments must be built far away from the schools," stressed Mr Dlamini.

He said it was the parents responsibility to see to it that children are educated. "They must get the education which will make them good citizens of their fatherland so they can take an active role in the building of the economy of the country.

## NEVER ACCEPTED

Mr Dlamini told parents that "tribal education has never been accepted by blacks, but it was pushed down our throats. Such education makes our children fourth class citizens because it works within the framework of apartheid.

"We as parents must also guide our children to take commercial and technical courses because we need black engineers, black technicians and black artisans to help improve the productivity of the country," he said.

Mr Dlamini said that in order to encourage the children to go to school the community should start its own bursary fund and call it the Sasolburg Bursary Fund and to which every family must contribute. He said the company he was working for has taken a positive step and established a registered adult education centre within its premises for the development of blacks because education has no age, and knows no colour.

The company is sponsoring six post matric students at a cost of R1500 each. He said the Community Council has established a bursary committee of which he is a member which helps the children financially up to university level.



# BLACK SASH REPORT BLACK SASH REPORT BLACK

## 'Families are waiting for up to nine years to rent a house'

THE lack of housing in black townships throughout the Reef has reached "staggering" proportions and families are waiting for up to nine years for a home to rent.

The 99-year leasehold scheme offers no relief to the problem because of the prohibitive cost of available houses—the minimum deposit for an

ordinary township house is R1 600 on the East Rand.

Mr Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of the East Rand Administration Board said yesterday

that the waiting list for homes in East Rand townships was "frightening".

In Soweto and other West Rand townships there is a wait of up to nine years for rented

houses.

To date only about 30 homes have been sold under the 99-year leasehold scheme which has been in operation for a year.

Yesterday the Black Sash issued an "urgent report" from its Johannesburg office warning that the anger of blacks who seek advice on problems of housing and in-

flux control requirement "has reached the highest level since the office opened 16 years ago".

The shortage of accommodation has particularly aggravated the problem of many blacks who applied to be registered under the recent moratorium on "illegal" workers. Without adequate accommodation a worker could not be registered and remains barred from working in an urban area.

Yesterday a spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said they had no houses for sale at the moment because of the housing shortage.

The new maximum R500 fines risked by people employing "illegal" black workers might prove to be the "final straw which precipitated disaster" according to an emergency report released by Mrs Shennah Duncan, director of the Johannesburg Advice Office.

In the past the total inefficiency of the system had been the only saving factor for people controlled by the pass laws Mr Duncan said.

But the new R500 fine meant there would be no more illegal work available.

Total

Circulatory Diseases (390-458)

Motoc

Suic

Homi

Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)

\* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref: 13.

9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	239
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10
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100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15
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"Now, for the first time in all our experience, we have no hope and no comfort to offer to the unregistered and the endorsed out. All hope has now been removed and when you take hope away all that is left is rags and anger.

### REASONS

Mr Frans du Randt, Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, agreed that the lack of approved accommodation had been a major stumbling block during the moratorium.

"This was one of the main reasons why people were not registered in the first place," he said.

Mr du Randt said his "feedback" was that some of those registered under the moratorium had since left their employers, but he did not know what had happened to them.

Mr Schalk van der Merwe said that the R1 600 deposit for a house includes the cost of the lights, water and sewerage installations.

He said it might vary from house to house but is around five percent of the value of the building. "I do not have figures with me but deposits are R1 600, R2 000 or R2 400 on the 99-year leasehold system.

"We wanted to avoid discrimination as much as possible and my Board decided for this reason that the blacks should be liable for the same costs as the whites."

Commenting on the fact that the Black Sash puts the housing waiting list at nine years in Soweto, he said: "Our waiting list is rather frightening, but we are trying to alleviate the situation.



# Wrab made black home plight worse

Slur 12/1/74 343

By Rob Meintjes

The housing backlog in Soweto has worsened since the West Rand Administration Board took over in 1973, according to a spokesman for the Urban Foundation.

Mr Jan Bosman of Wrab admitted that the board had made no impact on the housing backlog.

He also said Wrab's recent policy could provide

no immediate relief for overcrowded Soweto, with its average occupancy of roughly 10 people to a house.

Miss Sharon Manfred of the Urban Foundation said yesterday the population growth in Soweto had far outstripped Wrab's building rate. The board had built 2 734 houses up to the end of last year.

● Soweto short of 32 000 houses — Page 17



By RIAN DE VILLIERS  
Labour Correspondent

A WOMAN who has worked illegally in Johannesburg for 16 years was recently endorsed out when she applied for registration under the Government's moratorium.

In terms of the order, she had to leave Johannesburg and return to her "place of origin" near Potgietersrus within 72 hours. Registration was refused as she had returned home for a few months last year.

Her husband has been in his present job for 16 years — but has not yet obtained permanent residence rights because his employers did not register him until 1971.

He must stay in the job until 1981 or lose all hope of qualifying. The couple have two children.

The woman, identified only as Mrs C M, is one of many case studies of "suffering, hopeless and very angry" people cited in the emergency

# Chronicle of black despair

report released by the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash this week, on the effect of the new R5m fines for illegal employment of blacks.

The report added that Mrs C M's husband was "furiously angry" when told that the law did not permit his wife to live with him.

"He gathered up his seemingly meaningless marriage certificate and other documents and marched his wife out of the office."

Referring to a recent statement by the Prime Minister that a reckless or careless Government could turn South Africa into a "powder-keg" within a matter of days, the report warned: "In the advice office we are now watching the fuse to that powder-keg burn shorter by the day."

Pointing out that the new fine would effectively end illegal work on which thousands

of people depended, it added: "Now, for the first time in our experience, we have no hope and no comfort to offer to the unregistered and the endorsed out."

Since then, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has urged South Africans to take heed of the Sash warning.

Other cases in the report include:

• Mrs S, a widow, came to Johannesburg from Groblersdal in 1965 and was registered in a job up to March last year. She then worked illegally, but in October started working for a new employer who tried to register her.

On November 6, she was endorsed out. She did not qualify for registration in terms of the moratorium because she had been registered during the previous three years. She has one child, a blind

father and two blind children to support.

• Mr M was endorsed out on November 2. He belongs "nowhere at all", having been born on a farm at Heilbron, working in Vereeniging from 1940 to 1963 and in Johannesburg since then, sometimes registered and sometimes not.

His wife is a Johannesburg person who has been living in emergency family accommodation provided after the Klip-town floods in 1977.

They have four minor children and also support two other minors.

The registration moratorium could not help Mr M because he had been legally employed for the past three years.

• Mrs H was endorsed out on November 6. She had been in her job for 15 months but her employer didn't bother to try to register her until it was too late, in spite of appeals by her

husband, who is qualified to live in Johannesburg. The couple have two small children.

• Mr M was also ordered to leave on November 6. His last contract expired in December 1976, but he remained illegally with the same employer until last September.

He found a new job and went to register on October 31 — the last day of the moratorium — when he was given a temporary permit until January and told to report back with proof of accommodation.

When he did, he was endorsed out — "presumably because six months of the previous three years' employment had been legal".

• Another "Mr M" has a job and accommodation in Johannesburg but has been refused registration and told to go back to Tsolo in the Transkei. His wife is a legal resident of Johannes-

burg, where their two young children were born.

His chances of recruitment from Tsolo are remote, the report says. His choice is to go, and accept total separation from his family, or remain "illegal" and unemployed in Johannesburg.

• Three women who were registered as domestic servants in terms of the moratorium came to complain that as soon as they were registered, their employers reduced their wages and also began deducting arrears registration fees charged by the West Rand Administration Board.

One found a new job and applied to work out the period of her contract with her new employer. She was endorsed out.

• Mr N has been working legally in Johannesburg since 1963. His last contract ended on June 20. He found a new job and has lawful accommodation in a hostel. He was endorsed out on September 26.

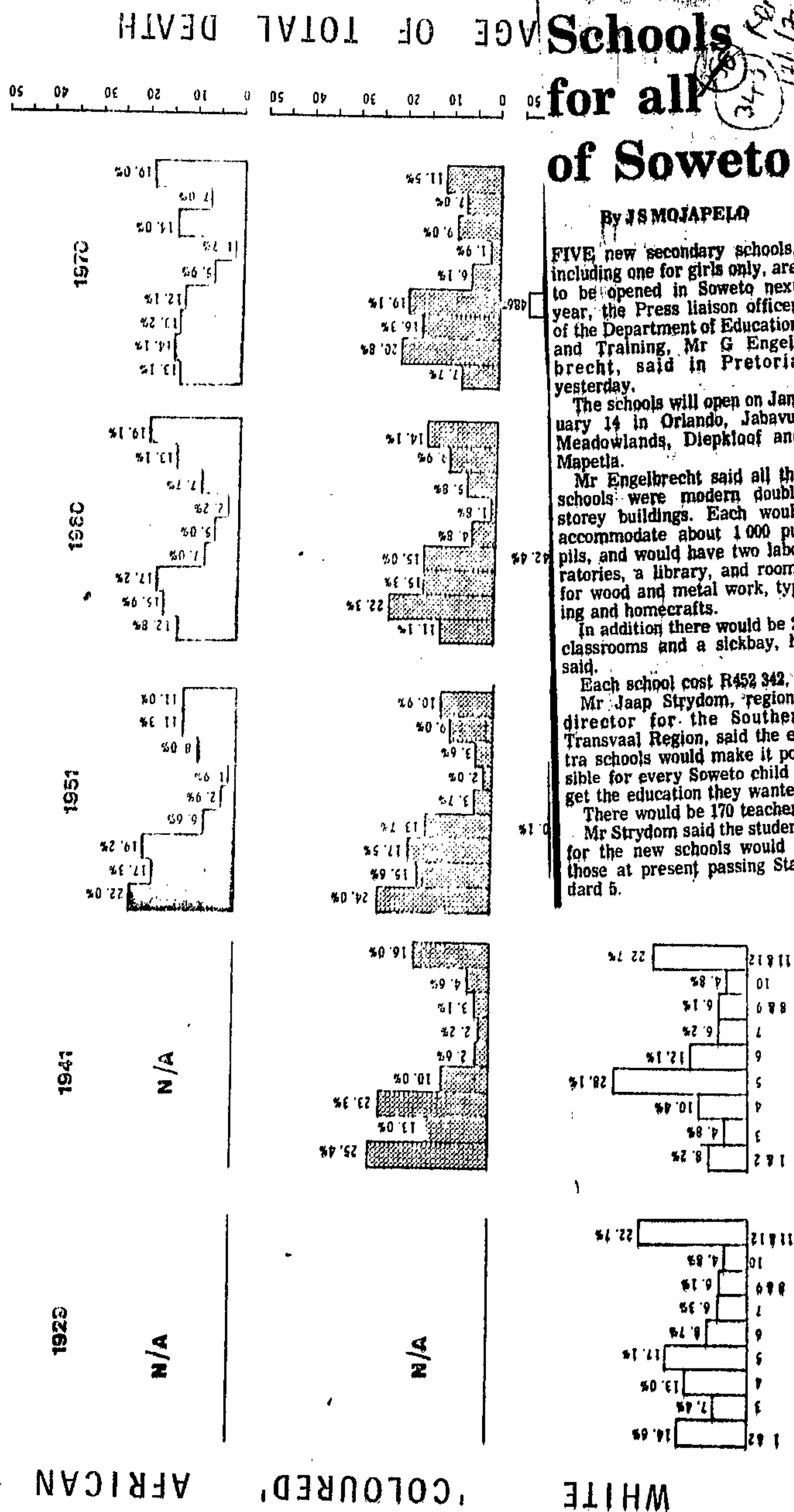
The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the relative effort of that cause on the particular cause of death were eliminated population under the hypothetical conditions. This is the 7. Comparison of rates. Calculated for 1976. 6. Infant Mortality Rates. 5. Proportions of causes of death. 4. International classification of diseases groups for the seven major diseases. 3. Age and cause specific rates. Calculated for a developed and underdeveloped country. Two standardised rates were calculated. The following indices were calculated:

## METHODS

Africans. about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts. These occur mainly in the rural areas of cause of deaths according to (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas of cause of deaths according to



Fig.5 PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH  
 WHITES, 'COLOUREDS', AND AFRICANS 1929 - 1970





**Institution  
for youth  
planned  
for Soweto**

18/11/79 S. Post  
343  
215

A DUAL institution to cater for children in need of care and those of delinquent behaviour may soon be built in Soweto, near Baragwanath Hospital.

The Public Service Commission — a branch of the Department of Co-operation and Development — is negotiating with the Johannesburg City Council over the allocation of land for the new institution.

Mr A. J. van Schalkwyk, liaison officer for the department, said a meeting was held in Pretoria at which the future of Van Rhyn Deep, a place of safety near Benoni, was discussed in depth.



18/11/79

# Warning on 'illegals'

SUNDAY POST

Reporter

SOCIAL workers and churchmen this week issued a grim warning to the Government — another June 1976 is on its way.

An estimated 45 000 men and women in the Johannesburg area alone are still "illegal", and frustration at their forced unemployment could turn to massive violence at a moment's notice, they

say. And there are likely to be thousands more throughout the rest of the country, despite the Government moratorium which ended at the beginning of this month.

Ms Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash's Johannesburg advice office, said the Government's crackdown on "illegal" blacks in urban areas had left thousands of people totally without the means of survival.

Faced with no lawful choice but to leave for the "homelands" where starvation was already widespread, these people were nursing an anger that could be uncontrollable.

"It only needs a small incident — a soccer riot, a factory strike or even a motor accident — to spark off a total explosion of violence."

"Never in the 16 years since this advice office was opened have we felt such a sense of impending catastrophe," said Ms Duncan.

Her words were echoed by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said such an uprising would be worse than June 1976.

"The anger now is even deeper," he told SUNDAY POST. "Children are

starving. Is it any wonder that their parents are desperate?"

And this week several top academics also predicted massive starvation and unemployment in the homelands if the Riekert Commission's recommendations — of which the crackdown on illegals is one — are carried out.

According to the West Rand Administration Board, about 45 000 "illegal" workers were registered for year-long contracts on the Reef during the recent moratorium. But Ms Duncan esti-

● To Page 3

## Warning on violence

343 200  
S. Post

From Page 1

mates that at least the same number of "illegals" could still be unregistered.

Two of the conditions of registration during the moratorium were that people had to have been working illegally for three years, and had to have legal accommodation.

Ms Duncan said she knew of a case where a man who had worked illegally for two-and-a-half years and legally for six months was refused registration.

Some people who had registered in the moratorium had already lost their jobs and been endorsed out.

And those backyard shack dwellers who sought legal accommodation had to take their places on a waiting list described this week by an administration board official as "frightening".

The new R500 fines for employers meant that there would now be no more work for illegals, said Ms Duncan.

"They won't go back to the homelands to watch their children starve," she said. "They will remain in the towns and as

they are hounded from their places of illegal accommodation, their rage will grow and grow."

Dr Frances Wilson, a labour expert at the University of Cape Town, told SUNDAY POST that the imposition of the R500 fine was in effect making it a crime to employ people at a time when massive unemployment was one of South Africa's major problems.

One of the spectres facing South Africa in the next decade was massive rural poverty, unemployment and increasing starvation, he said.

The crackdown on "illegals" would contribute to this as fewer people would be able to send money home.

Poverty in the homelands was being made worse by the Government's policy of forced resettlement, and the Riekert recommendations would aggravate this by making it more difficult for migrant workers to move to the towns.

"If the Riekert recommendations are carried out in full, they will create a privileged urban core of whites and blacks — those blacks with Section Ten rights — at the expense of the rural areas," said Dr Wilson.



# SHOWDOWN LOOMS IN HOUSE ROW

By SAM MABE

THE controversy surrounding a Dobsonville house where two families were arrested and charged with illegal occupancy this week is likely to explode this weekend when Mr Don Mmesì arrives from America.

The house was allocated to a representative of the Botswana government by Mr Mmesì while he was chairman of the Dobsonville Community Council. Before the family occupied the house, Mr Steve Kgame deposed Mr Mmesì in an unchallenged coup d'état and allocated the same house to the two families.

Mr Kgame, who contends that housing preference should be given to Dobsonville people yesterday vowed the Botswana family would never occupy the house — "except over my dead body."

He said it would be unfair for outsiders to be given houses on arrival when there were people who had been on the housing waiting list since the 60s.

"In all fairness, the Botswana Government should be given sites on which to build houses for their employees," Mr Kgame said.

He told SUNDAY POST yesterday that he released

the families of Mr Johannes Ndou and Mr Strike Mothuloe after their arrest on Friday and put them back into the house since they had paid rent for November.

Mr Kgame said a Mrs Sellinah Wepeng (43) had a house in Dobsonville which she left to her married son after she was widowed two years ago. She moved to house number 2202 (the controversial house) when she got married to its owner who was a widower.

Mrs Wepeng's second husband died and she remained alone in house number 2202. More than a month ago, her son also died together with his wife.

This left Mrs Wepeng with two houses to her name and she decided to quit house number 2202 to occupy the house that had previously been occupied by the son.

"This is how I came to give this house to the two families whose history of being homeless is well-known to me. They happen to be part of a number of other families in the housing list and I find it irresponsible of Mr Mmesì to have turned a blind eye to our suffering people here," said Mr Kgame.



the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation of disease groups or age groups

# Koornhof on new Soweto powers

THE next step in the development of the community council system was to bring the Council of Soweto into line with a municipality as soon as possible, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Johannesburg last night.

Speaking at the Sunday Times "Business Times" banquet for the top 100 South African companies, Dr Koornhof said this council would not only be responsible for decision-taking, but also for the implementation of those decisions.

"This announcement comes after close consultation between officials of my department, the Soweto Council and the West Rand Administration Board."

After several months of investigation an organisation and staff structure for the Soweto Council had been finalised, except for some matters of detail and

formalities including ratification or amendment by the Soweto Council.

This organisation comprised typical municipal components such as housing, community activities, welfare and library services, parks and cleansing, engineering services, administration, financial matters and a community guard.

It consisted of more than 2 000 posts under the direction of a chief executive officer, who was akin to a town clerk and would be paid on the same scale as a top municipal official.

Provision had also been made for various professional posts which would be filled by staff performing the functions of city engineer, city treasurer and the whole gamut of professional, technical and administrative posts required to keep a large city functioning properly.

"These posts are destined for black people and training programmes for councillors and staff are already under way," Dr Koornhof said.

This entailed in-service, informal and formal training. A huge challenge also lay ahead in education, especially to produce academically qualified black people to serve in this "dynamic development of local government for the black people, by the black people."

"I am glad to announce that the staff association of

the West Rand Administration Board has indicated that its members will serve in this new organisation, under the directions of the Soweto Council. A top official of that board has been requested by the council to act as chief executive officer. This a very encouraging development as the expertise of these officials is vital to the successful functioning of the council.

"This whole organisation has been designed to enable a black person to rise to the very top, and in fact the majority of posts are to be filled by blacks immediately," Dr Koornhof said.

This development was to be followed up by legislation as soon as possible to replace the Community Councils Act with a legal framework more peculiar to that regulating municipalities and local authorities.

"Soweto and the chairman of its council are already recognised by me and my department as being de facto a city, and a mayor, respectively. De jure recognition is on the way.

"These developments, together with the new approach to allowing non-black expertise and capital to partake in commercial enterprises in the black cities and towns, give further impetus to the Government's avowed aim of allowing the free enterprise system maximum scope in this country," Dr Koornhof said. - Sapa.

James is an art. Pole, an economist writes:

few, be mainly determined which one wishes it to contain where decisions are primarily of determining basic activities to be compared to mentally handicapped against more technical question of achievement - drug therapy would want the activities to be programme. This distinction of slightly older vintage -iveness; and through that welfare economics, which attempts to place of the composition of the set of resources from The former is, in a broad or utilities; the latter is

to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil the society's requirements for the treatment of this thing in itself. But community care originally became fashionable as a medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the economists' concern is to keep them separate".<sup>9</sup>

budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on

criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

(a) to know the cost of pursuing various objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;



# Soweto will be government 'for blacks by blacks'

Star  
20/11/79  
(343)

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

Full municipal status for Soweto, with blacks making and executing their own decisions, was announced by the Government last night.

## Wrab man is new 'town clerk' of Soweto

Mr Nico Malan, former chief housing director of the West Rand Administration Board, is the new chief executive officer for Soweto.

The position will be akin to that of a town clerk, according to the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali.

Confirming the appointment, Mr Thebehali, said today that Mr Malan would take up his position as soon as possible.

He will be stationed in Jabulani, Soweto. Mr Malan was Wrab's housing director for the past three years.

In his new post he will help the Soweto Council non-black expertise and capital to partake in commercial enterprises in the black cities and towns, give further impetus to the Government's avowed aim of allowing the free enterprise system maximum scope in this country," Dr Koornhof said.

The Minister emphasised that the Government had a responsibility to create a climate of political stability.

### SECOND

"All aspects and circumstances which carry the seed of political instability have to be timeously identified and eliminated," he said.

The business sector had the same responsibility. It could help by:

- Creating job opportunities;



MR MALAN

get its administration running "as smoothly as possible," Mr Thebehali said.

Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, told a gathering in Johannesburg yesterday that Soweto would be made a municipality "in the truest sense of the word" as soon as possible.

He said there would be more than 2000 posts in the Soweto Council administration.

- Establishing acceptable standards of living by allowing blacks to fully share in the economic wealth of South Africa;

- Promoting good human relations.

Dr Koornhof said it was essential for all population groups in Southern Africa to work together in friendship towards a future in which no one people ruled another but became partners in a broad framework of co-operation.

Although the Government was committed to removing measures that might disrupt human relations, the positive promoting of human relations could not be enforced by legislation.

It was an action, a way of life, which the business community could help promote.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, chose the glittering Business Times Top 100 Companies banquet in Johannesburg to announce grass roots autonomy for Soweto's millions.

Soweto Community Council will become boss over more than 2000 former West Rand Administration Board officials, many of them white. As many top posts as possible are destined for blacks.

The functions of the council will cover the whole gamut of local authority responsibilities: housing, welfare, cleansing, parks, engineering services, libraries, finance, administration and a Community Guard.

A top official of Wrab has been asked by the council to act as Chief Executive or Town Clerk.

The Minister said this development would be followed up by legislation as soon as possible to replace the Community Councils Act with a legal framework more peculiar to regulating municipalities.

### FIRST

The development involved a change in approach by the Government. Control from the top would be replaced by a grass roots approach that allowed full municipal authority without the sovereignty of the State being affected.

The watchword would be local government for the black people by the black people.

"The above developments, together with the new approach of allowing



# Mmesesi cool on 'coup'

Post 22/11/79

M<sup>R</sup> DON MMESI, the Dobsonville Council chairman, said yesterday that he was not contesting the chairmanship with the ousted former chairman, Mr Steve Kgame. He is not worried about Mr Kgame's "irresponsible behaviour", writes CHRIS MORE.

Mr Mmesesi's statement follows the reported "bloodless coup" by Mr Kgame to depose the chairman. The "coup" has thus far been ineffective and therefore unsuccessful.

The controversial incident took place while Mr Mmesesi was overseas on business and a leadership mission under the United States South Africa Leadership Exchange Programme (USSALEP).

Mr Kgame, in defence of his action, said the meeting in which Mr Mmesesi was elected to succeed him was unconstitutional. He later declared the election null and void and went ahead to take the

chairman's seat at a council meeting recently. On his return from America on Sunday, Mr Mmesesi reacted calmly to reports that he had been ousted by Mr Kgame as chairman of the council. He told POST he was not worried about "the irresponsible behaviour of Mr Kgame."

"Mr Kgame called the meeting on October 4 and stated in the agenda that the chairman, vice-chairman and chairman of the management committee would be elected. He personally invited officials of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) and the Press to the meeting," he said. "If the meeting was unconstitutional, why did he

call it at all. He could also have said so before the proceedings at the meeting.

"The funny thing, also, is that he actually congratulated me and pledged his loyalty to serving the people of Dobsonville under my leadership", said Mr Mmesesi.

The chairman of the management committee, Mr O C Radebe, said that as far as he was concerned, the meeting was constitutional and the elections legitimate. "I studied the rules and am convinced we acted accordingly. I regard Mr Mmesesi as chairman of the council and nobody else. If Mr Kgame is dissatisfied he can go to court," he said.

Coloureds is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation

of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at  $e_{45}$  as compared to  $e_0$  for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at  $e_0$  and males at  $e_{45}$ . The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.



Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

"I've spent almost all my working life working for Crown Mines. I broke my service only when I went to see my family and would return to resume work. I have now found a job in Langlaagte with this construction company and am

Mineworkers and other contract workers did not qualify under the moratorium, but Mr Mgunze said yesterday he felt he deserved to be allowed to register to work in Johannesburg on the strength of his long service with one employer.

He married his wife in Johannesburg in 1959. His last job was for a security firm, which he quit a few months before the moratorium for "illegal" workers was announced.

He came to the Transvaal in 1953 and started minework. In 1954 he worked for Daggafontein Mine, near Springs, and worked for Crown Mines from 1955 to 1977 as a security officer.

Mr Mgunze, who was born in Queenstown and has a wife and eight children there, claimed yesterday that he and other workers had been told by officials of the mine that if they worked for 10 years they would get urban rights and be able to work anywhere in Johannesburg.

The order, stamped in his reference book, said: "Ordered to leave the prescribed area of Johannesburg within 72 hours." Mr Mgunze went to the Wrab offices to register after finding a new job with a construction company.

Mr Richard Mgunze, 54, who has worked for one employer — Crown Mines — on and off for 20 years, was endorsed out of Johannesburg on Monday when he went to register as a work-seeker.

A MAN who was this week told by a labour officer of the West Rand Administration Board to leave Johannesburg within 72 hours is to appeal to the Chief Commissioner of Johannesburg to be allowed to stay.

By DIAGO SEGOLA

# Told to leave Jo'burg after 20 years

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the

latory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristic of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent from the ratios of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,83 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e<sub>45</sub> as compared to e<sub>0</sub> for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e<sub>0</sub> and males at e<sub>45</sub>. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

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# Council and Board agree on functions

A MEMORANDUM of agreement on the practical implementation of powers and functions of the Atteridgeville Community Council, will be forwarded to the Minister of Co-operation and Development some time next month.

The memorandum was approved by both the council and the Administration Board this week.

According to the chairman of the council, Mr Z Z Mashao, a memorandum by the board last year was rejected by the council because it made the council appear in an advisory capacity when it was in fact the controlling body in the township.

The granting of powers to the council by Dr Koornhof in September this year was welcomed.

Conditions were that the council and the board agree on how administrative effect should be given to the implementation of powers and functions.

The council and the board will have to sign the memorandum before it is sent to Dr Koornhof. The memorandum was drafted by a legal adviser appointed by the Council.

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This area on the coast in the wide angle between the river mouth, lagoon and sea, must have been for some ecological reason a preferred living place in Early Stone Age times, in order to be so extensively inhabited. The Acheulian sites indicate that they were not only factory but also living sites.

At G21, C a fragment of a limb-bone was associated in calcrete with the Acheulian artefacts.

places, by Wilton and Strandloper people, in the form of kitchen-midden places. For example, near the waterhole of Grillental, south of Lüderitz (1 km east of the waterhole) and 3,2 km south of the Grillental - Elizabeth Bay road, a kitchenmidden with pottery is situated.

The same applies to the rocky plain where kitchenmidden places are found, for example, at Buntfeldschuh at a waterplace or at the Chameis waterplace. Rudner and Gratton-Bellew reported these and others in 1964.

A number of later Middle Stone Age places too are found in the plain and here it is interesting to note that all of them are located near ancient pans which are now dried up. Sites of this type are discovered in the Kaukausb pan near Grillental, at the side of the old Grillental pan, at the northern border of the Elizabeth Bay pan, and at the border of a pan south of Rogenfels. These pan sites, too, seem to belong to a more or less particular Middle Stone Age period and it would be interesting to study the material in detail. The artefacts are mainly made on white quartz and consist of blades and flakes and points and small discoidal and irregular cores. It seems that they are living sites and not factories. The interesting ecological inference from these sites is that at a particular time in the latest Pleistocene there must have occurred a more humid phase which must have led to the pans being filled with water.

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have a new look at its grievance procedure and beef up its lines of communication with members. The union will attempt to organise those Ford workers who are not union members and "we will have to have a strong shop floor structure," says Sauls. Fred Ferreira welcomes this development: "We have got to find more effective lines of communication."

The Ford dispute has also highlighted important developments on the white labour scene. White workers are obviously jittery about the future in the wake of the Wiehahn report. As black factory floor militancy grows, white reaction to this will certainly also grow. It is also significant that many of the demands made by Yster-en-Staal members have nothing to do with race relations. For example, white workers wanted company assistance in purchasing overalls.

All this seems to indicate that, as the legal protection white workers have en-

joyed over the years begins to disappear, they will make new demands on their unions. The white union movement has not been called upon to push its members' cause on the factory floor in recent years — legislation has done it for them. Those days may be on the way out. Says Yster-en-Staal's Henry Ferreira: "Before Wiehahn there tended to be a lack of interest in the union on the part of white workers. Now they are more interested and more are joining up."

White workers are worried about their job security, he says, and are now turning to their unions. This is forcing the unions to become more vigorous in pushing their members' claims than before.

So employers will inevitably be faced with a white union movement waking up after years of slumber. This will make it extremely difficult for employers to meet black demands without encountering white resistance. And, change or no change,

white workers still have the political cards stacked in their favour. It is significant that Yster-en-Staal threatened at one stage to take its grievances at Ford to the Industrial Court and some employers are likely to be wary of offending white workers if they have the threat of a court appearance hanging over their heads.

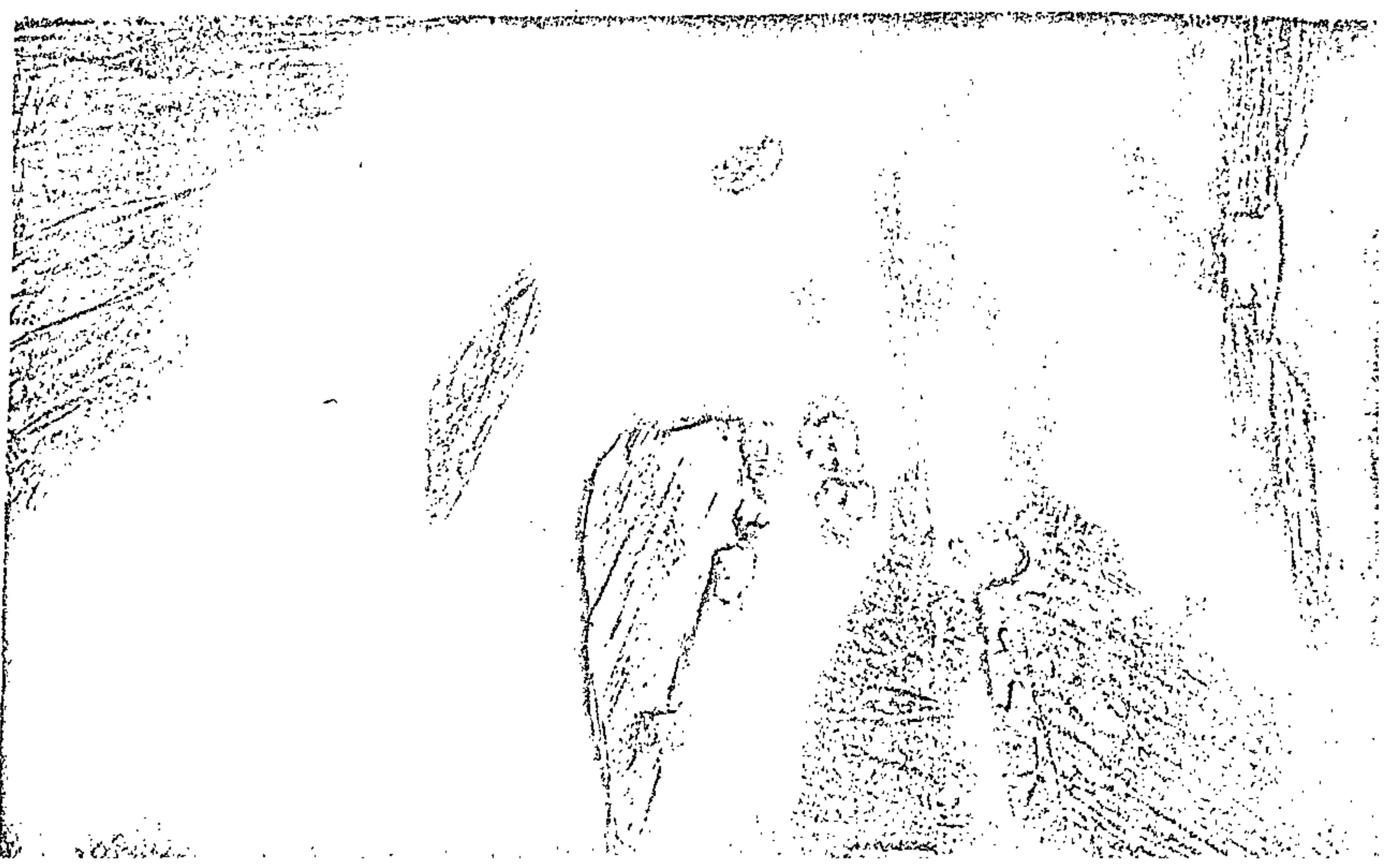
Indeed, it is perhaps significant that Yster-en-Staal's Ferreira pronounces himself reasonably satisfied with the resolution of his members' grievances. And Ford did, after all, take a hard line on the transfer of the allegedly errant foreman partly because it feared a white backlash. White worker demands will probably always be easier to meet than black demands and many a manager may favour whites.

Time will tell how employers walk these tightropes. But they would do well to study the Ford experience carefully and learn from its lessons.

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## LABOUR UNREST

# A Ford in your future?

"There's a Ford In Your Future," runs the old slogan. As labour unrest boiled over again in the Eastern Cape, many an employer might be pondering its ironic truth.

As the *FM* went to press, workers at Ford's Cortina plant had walked out for the fourth time in a fortnight or so — despite a management warning that anyone who walked out or refused to work "reasonable overtime" would be regarded as having resigned. Ford has closed the plant until Monday — for a "cooling off period," says industrial relations manager Fred Ferreira. He says he expects no problems in re-employing most of the workers.

At nearby General Tire, an estimated 1 200 workers had been out since Monday. Membership of the (African) United Auto Workers had risen from 50% of the workforce to 80% in the week since the dispute at General Tire began. Rumours that other employers could be hit by strikes were rife, but most sources believe the unrest will not "spread wildly."

But, whatever the outcome of the last fortnight's unrest, it may well have marked a turning point in SA labour relations — just as the Durban strikes did in 1973. The most important trends in SA's labour — and, perhaps, political scene — have come together in one factory, and then spread to another. Ford's present could well be other employers' future.

Most whites don't regard the Eastern Cape as the centre of SA. But it has always been a focal point of black politics and the importance of the issues raised by the events which began at Ford about a fortnight ago overshadow the supposed obscurity of their setting.

The increasing politicisation of African workers; management's need to negotiate with strong, democratic trade unions as a bulwark against conflict; the growing fears of white workers and the pressure on their unions as a result; and the clash between white fears and black aspirations are all at issue. So are the demands this places on multinationals in particular and SA employers in general. These have al-

ways been issues. But they will increase in importance in the 1980s.

To be sure, the General Tire dispute has many of the hallmarks of past disputes. The recognition of the United Auto Workers has increasingly become an issue there — although the dispute was sparked off by the dismissal of two workers and followed a week long canteen boycott by African workers. According to UAW's George Manase, personnel officers have indirectly urged workers not to join the union and this week management rejected a worker demand that union officials be involved in negotiations (although the *FM* understands that a union-management meeting was due as it went to press).

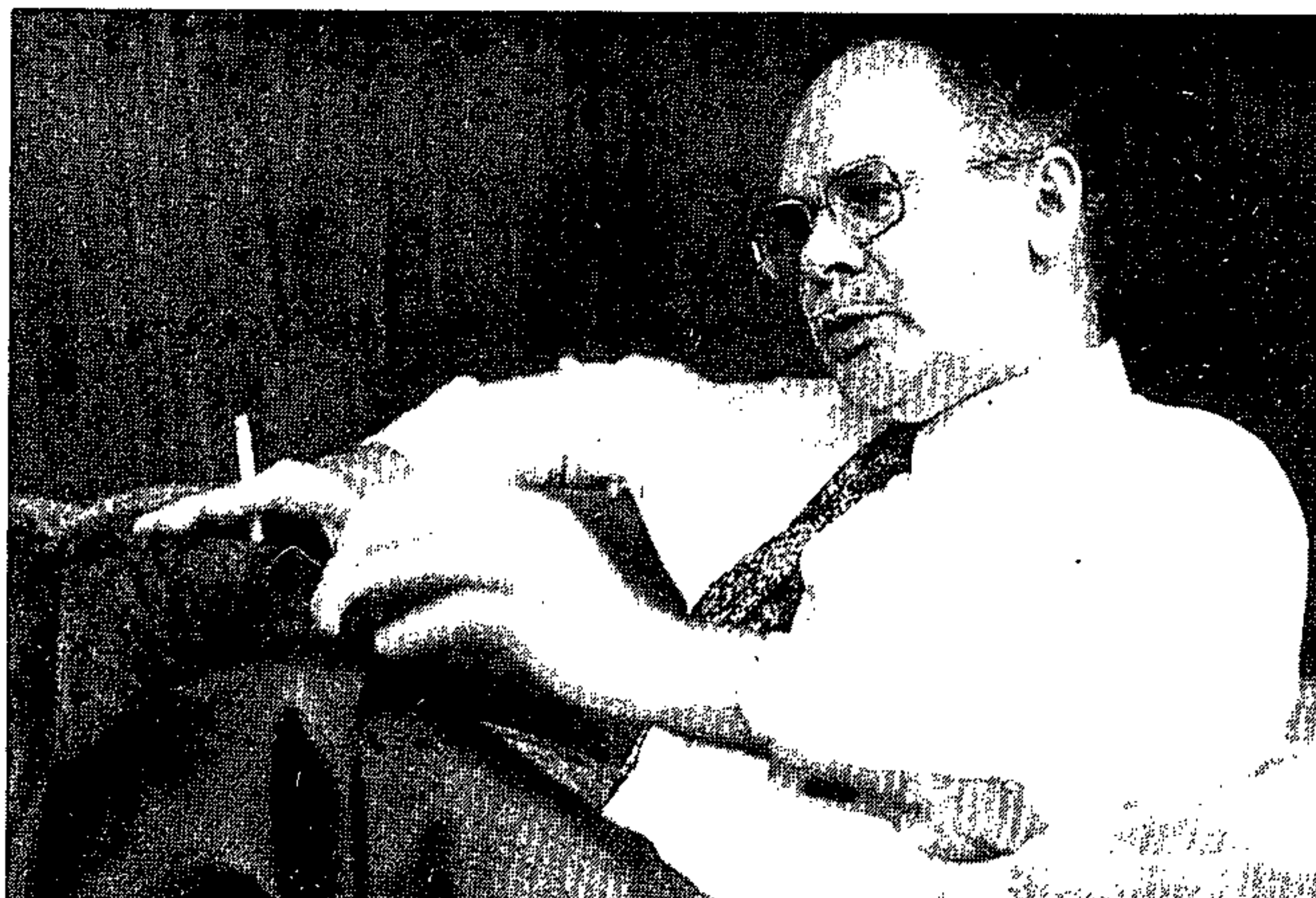
General Tire MD Nic Nicholson claims he doesn't know what the worker demands are (they had been read to him, but he didn't remember them) and says he is not prepared to reinstate the two workers because "I don't want to lose authority in the plant."

Workers insist that they are not involved in a sympathy strike with Ford

workers. But some sources point out that the grievances there are virtually identical to those at Ford. This obviously fuels talk of "agitators" — that hoary claim whenever unrest occurs. But, as unionist Fred Sauls argues, even if there were agitators "they wouldn't succeed unless there were real grievances."

It is the Ford dispute, however, which is so different from the well-worn story of workers who feel management is not prepared to tolerate worker representation in the plant. Indeed, Ford has recognised the UAW for some time. The dispute began over the alleged victimisation of Thozamile Botha, who happens also to be the leader of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco). This organisation is the PE equivalent of Nthatho Motlana's Soweto Civic Association and has at least informal links with Azapo, the black consciousness organisation formed recently.

African workers in the area are becoming increasingly politicised and Pebco enjoys wide support among them — many Ford workers have been manning the



Ford's Ferreira . . . time for cooling off in a tricky situation



production line with Pebco insignia openly slung round their necks and the insignia were in evidence outside Gentire as well. Pebco regularly draws crowds in excess of 10 000 to its meetings — more than its Soweto counterpart.

Whatever the truth behind Botha's resignation from Ford, workers say they saw it as an attack on a community leader who is also a staunch critic of apartheid. (Management has stressed it was not interested in Botha's political affiliations and made no attempt to victimise him for them.) The workers downed tools, and tensions were then increased by the entry into the fray of white workers who are members of the SA Yster-en-Staal Unie, a power in the Confederation of Labour.

lash."

It was this issue which sparked off Wednesday's events, although, as inevitably happens in an emotion-charged situation, other demands have come to the fore. African workers have complained they are not paid equally for equal work, they want an African foreman who was retrenched to be reinstated and they have problems with Ford's medical aid scheme.

Ford consistently attempted to deal with the situation by channelling these demands through the union. Fred Ferreira says he hoped to defuse the situation by bringing the demands to the negotiating table through the grievance procedure negotiated with the union. That failed, but Ford is obviously hoping that the "cooling

say. Under normal conditions the union is all right but it is not forceful enough in putting demands to management."

The union is dealing with a workforce which is becoming more militant — some years ago a remark like the one the white foreman is supposed to have made would probably have passed without more than a raised eyebrow — and some workers have lost patience with the very unions some managements seek to exclude.

Ferreira remarks that Ford is facing a political problem and there is truth in this. Says Brian Matthews, director of the Midland Chamber of Industries: "Black workers' political frustrations will be vented on the factory floor until their political aspirations are satisfied." This is inevitable, he says, and employers will just have to deal with the problem.

Certainly the days when racial remarks on the factory floor passed unnoticed are disappearing rapidly. And it is inevitable that people who are denied political expression will seek to make their point at the workplace.

It's a problem that won't be solved by strong-arm tactics and Matthews rejects suggestions that Ford have capitulated to worker demands: "You've got to realise we are going through a new phase and it's important to keep calm. Management is pretty good around here and they realise that."

But there's another problem at Ford. Attempts by employers to elbow out "militant" unions and replace them with tame ones are growing. Ford's experience shows the folly of this approach. If workers do not believe that trade unions are solving their problems at work, they will turn to more militant alternatives. Ford's Ferreira obviously believes — from experience — that the only alternative to unrest is a strong union in his plant. Employers who are favouring some of the more milk and water variety of parallel union might ask whether such a union would provide the slightest insurance against unrest.

The chances of UAW getting back to a working relationship with Ford are good. Sauls points out that a group like Botha's cannot represent workers at the workplace. Botha himself says he doesn't want to be the leader of Ford workers because "I am not the compromising type." Botha's is a political organisation which is ill-suited to the task of negotiating with management — after all, it was not intended to play a trade union role and there's a difference between some community problems and their labour equivalents — and, significantly, many workers tell the FM that they believe the union's role lies in the factory, Pebco's outside it.

Employers should ask themselves whether a union regarded by its workers as little more than an arm of management could enjoy the same support in an emotion-charged situation. It is significant that Sauls is now saying that UAW must



**Ford workers . . . leaving the factory now but, hopefully, they'll be back next week**

In a backlash obviously sparked off by the strike over Botha, white workers also threatened to strike. They presented a list of grievances, many complaining that the company was more interested in meeting black aspirations than white ones. A foreman (and Yster-en-Staal member) allegedly complained that the company's integrated canteen facilities were dirty because Africans were "abusing them."

Yster-en-Staal assistant general secretary Henry Ferreira denies the man said it, but the allegation was enough to spark off the tinderbox. African workers demanded an apology from Yster-en-Staal and asked management to transfer the foreman. Yster-en-Staal, says Henry Ferreira, won't do that and Ford refused to transfer the man. Says Fred Ferreira: "The company can't be dictated to in its appointment of supervisors. Anyway, to transfer him could mean a white back-

off period" will enable it to happen."

Ironically, while many managements are reluctant to deal with a union like UAW (it is affiliated to Fosatu and regarded as too radical by many employers), Ford's Ferreira would like nothing better than to return to a situation in which worker demands are channeled through UAW. "It's a serious situation when the recognised spokesmen become impotent." And he insists "a wildcat strike doesn't detract from the union's role."

Indeed, the issue at Ford is that the union is under pressure from the left. Men like Botha obviously find it too moderate for their liking and Sauls concedes: "Some workers believe we are a puppet organisation controlled by management and government." For his part, Botha says the union is "trying to solve the problem but management has the final



## Motlana and Inkatha

This week Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof gave a clear indication that Soweto would soon be granted full municipal status. This comes against a background of continued sparring between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and Committee of Ten leader

829

Dr Nthato Motlana over next year's Soweto community council elections.

Motlana has been reported by Sapa as claiming that Inkatha's intention to stand is tantamount to linking the township with homeland politics. Inkatha's West Rand region (which embraces Soweto) has challenged Motlana. The movement says that when the then rector of the Rand Afrikaans University (and now Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia) Gerrit Viljoen met black leaders — including Inkatha men and Motlana — Motlana set two goals for Soweto. These were: complete autonomy for the township, and freehold property rights for residents.

The statement claims that Motlana — by opting for an autonomous Soweto — wants "an urban homeland." It adds that Inkatha, for its part, wants municipal status for Soweto with a view to eventually establishing a greater Johannesburg council.

Peter Davidson, Inkatha's press and communications liaison officer for the West Rand, explains: "Even though Soweto will be granted municipal powers, we still have to meet other councils on the question of labour supply, transport and many matters that affect people in greater Johannesburg."

Then there is Davidson's claim that, during a monthly Black Sash consultation and discussion on strategy, Motlana told him that the Soweto Civic Association (an offshoot of the Committee of Ten) might support individual candidates in next year's elections. "He was implying that the SCA would stand in the elections. Otherwise, what was he talking about?" asks Davidson.

Motlana would not be drawn on the matter: "I'm tired of reacting to such statements. I have work to do."

Motlana has certainly been busy. In Port Elizabeth last week, he met Thozamile Botha, leader of the PE Black Civic Organisation. Talks were held on the possible establishment of a national umbrella body for anti-community council civic associations. Botha is emerging as perhaps the most powerful and charismatic black consciousness leader since Steve Biko. Any support Motlana can gain from such a source will be of enormous value in his battle with Inkatha.



Committee's Motlana . . . clash with Inkatha ahead



## DEPARTMENT OF MINES

No. 2588

23 November 1979

### RESERVATION OF LAND FOR PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP

The State President has, in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), reserved for purposes of a township a portion of proclaimed land, approximately 245,8896 hectares in extent, situate on the farm Leeuwpoot 113 IR, District of Boksburg, Mining District of Johannesburg, Province of the Transvaal, registered in the name of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd. and as shown on a sketch plan, copies of which have been filed in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, under RMT R57/78.

19/5/1/812

## DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE

No. 2588

23 November 1979

### UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N DORP

Die Staatspresident het 'n stuk geproklameerde grond, ongeveer 245,8896 hektaar groot, geleë op die plaas Leeuwpoot 113 IR, distrik Boksburg, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd. en soos getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT R57/78 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n dorp uitgehou.

19/5/1/812



Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females.

The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at  $e_{45}$  as compared to  $e_0$  for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at birth.

communities, which at age 45 was 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at  $e_{45}$  as compared to  $e_0$  for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at birth.

Until Soweto and other black townships were made financially viable, being given municipal status would be "pretty meaningless". "That is because we have a never-ending battle to provide the necessary services and housing in such areas," she said.

Revenue for Soweto could come from a central business district, rates and a "healthy subsidy" from the Government. Mrs Suzman was also happy that curfews had been abolished. She described the imposition of a curfew as a medieval practice which should have been scrapped long ago.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases, the actual rates for

## Suzman welcomes plan for Soweto

Political Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman has welcomed the Government announcement that the Council of Soweto would be brought into line with a municipality as soon as possible.

Mrs Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, said yesterday that she looked forward to the municipality idea — announced this week by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development — being translated into practice through legislation at the next parliamentary session.

"I sincerely hope consideration is being given to having new elections in Soweto so that the council will be truly representative, unlike the existing one for which there was such a low turnout at the polls the last time," she said in a statement.

Mrs Suzman hoped those who were really representative of the feelings of the people of Soweto would contest new elections. She believed the council should be given control of matters of "immediate interest" to residents, including influx control, as long as it continued to exist.

Until Soweto and other black townships were made financially viable, being given municipal status would be "pretty meaningless". "That is because we have a never-ending battle to provide the necessary services and housing in such areas," she said.

Revenue for Soweto could come from a central business district, rates and a "healthy subsidy" from the Government. Mrs Suzman was also happy that curfews had been abolished. She described the imposition of a curfew as a medieval practice which should have been scrapped long ago.

pym 23/4/79

(34)

Fig at



# 15 000 Soweto families need homes

By HARRY MASHABELA

GREATER Soweto faces an acute housing shortage with the present official waiting list standing at more than 15 000 families.

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said the list stood at between 15 000 and 16 000. He said the board had built 3 287 houses within the area since 1973.

Asked what building projects were now under way, the spokesman said the provision of houses was no longer the responsibility of the board but that of community councils.

The Transvaal region of the Urban Foundation, an organisation deeply involved in urban black housing, has said 32 000 houses would have to be erected immediately if authorities hoped to eliminate overcrowding in the townships.

It stressed that natural growth in the black community had overtaken provision of housing, resulting in overcrowding and insecurity.

In a study undertaken last year, the foundation points out that the private and public sector should be allowed to contribute towards housing in the black community.

"The vast majority of white housing is financed by the private sector whereas the public sector finances black housing," says the foundation in its study.

"Despite this, the Department of Community Development expenditure on white housing between 1972 and 1976 was R26,2-million and expenditure on black housing was R5-million.

"Of the projected expenditure of R1 637-million between 1976 and 1981, 28% is for white housing and 17% for black housing."

The foundation says the housing shortage exists in all major urban black areas. This is evidenced by long waiting lists, overcrowding and the emergence of uncontrolled housing development.

It suggests, among other necessary to engender an individual's dependence and responsibility towards his home:

ALL CAUSES

W

A

C

B

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84

XVI

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	M		F		M		F		M		F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19				
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20				
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12				
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26				
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31				
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53				
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20				
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324				



# R20 000 instalment for Urban Foundation

Staff Reporter

THE Urban Foundation yesterday received the first R20 000 instalment of a R100 000 donation from Mr Eric Samson on behalf of Macsteel (Pty) Ltd.

The donation, the biggest yet from a private company, will

be made over a five-year period.

The money has been earmarked for a block of flats in Kathelong, from where the company draws the bulk of its employees.

In his presentation speech

Mr Samson congratulated the Urban Foundation on its work.

"I feel that businessmen should take advantage of the extended hand of the Government via the Department of Community Development in conjunction with the Urban Foundation to contribute to and

co-operate for a better quality of life for the less privileged. It will ensure stability in our urban areas as well as a contented work force.

"I trust private enterprise will follow suit," Mr Samson said.

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10	0,10
02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04	0,04
09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13	0,13
31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78	0,78
76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01	5,01
30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21	14,21
22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20	1,20
135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921	1921

ES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

IV

DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS



# Inkatha to contest Soweto Council

By JOHN KANE-BERMAN

**CHIEF** Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is planning to capture control of Soweto.

"Contingency planning" has been underway since March and the movement's West Rand region, which includes its 24 branches in greater Soweto, is expected to take a decision in the next few weeks to contest the next community council election in the township.

If successful, the takeover bid will give Chief Buthelezi an institutional power-base in the country's biggest black urban township and among the largest single segment of its workforce.

Chief Buthelezi said at the Jabulani rally last month that he would have "no hesitation" in recommending to the central committee that Inkatha should occupy positions in community councils "if being there means we can block Pretoria's divide-and-rule strategies" of creating a privileged middle-class to "buy off black anger" and separating urban from rural blacks.

Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha strategy and publicity chairman, told me: "All we are waiting for is the decision of the local branches that Inkatha must take over. If we go in, we are going to capture power in Soweto. We can't lose."

At the same time, Mr Thula added, "it is Inkatha's job constantly to remind the people that bits and pieces of power handed over are not the real thing."

"A strategy to confuse the real issues at stake, and get everything into a mess," said Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten



**Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi.**

in reaction to Inkatha plans to contest the Soweto Council elections, writes Mandla Ndlazi.

Dr Motlana said the stand of his committee (and therefore the Soweto Civic Associations) is well-known, "but it will bear repetition that we have said we will not take part in any election of the community councils".

He said his committee's aim was to create "a real local authority answerable to the people."

Soweto councillor Mr T J Ramathibela reacted differently. He believed there would be "nothing wrong" with Inkatha contesting the elections. "After all my chairman Mr David Thebehali and the deputy Mr Tolika Makhaya are full members of Inkatha," he said.

**SUNDAY POST** could not reach the other councillors at their homes.

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## RESIDENTIAL SITES IN SHORT SUPPLY

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THERE are no residential sites available in Soweto — and people wishing to obtain sites will have to wait until new areas are developed.

Mr. David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council said this was as a result of the rush since the 99-year leasehold home ownership scheme was launched.

Mr Thebehali said there would be no sites available until next year when

areas like Pimville's Zone 7, Protea and Diepkloof Extension were developed.

The Urban Foundation's projects controller, Mr Leon van Schaik, said the Foundation had been allocated 348 sites by Wrab in Pimville's Zone 5. Houses had already been erected on most of the sites and by April next year there will be houses on all the remaining sites.



## Project head

THE Government has appointed the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, as Project Leader for Special Development Projects in Soweto and other black townships on the Witwatersrand for next year.



THE 2 000-odd families who have been living in "temporary" accommodation at Mzimhlophe hostel since 1977 are expected to join in a massive protest this week against the "squalid and sickening" living conditions there.

A delegation of three women from Mzimhlophe told SUNDAY POST that, in an effort to "shock and disgrace" the officials concerned, families will be urged to leave the hostel and squat on open ground in the area.

The women — Mrs Emily Mphaki, Mrs Johanna Magagula and Mrs Betty Brown — accused officials of passing the buck at a time when the Mzimhlophe families were in dire need of better accommodation. The families were moved to the hostel as a "temporary" measure shortly after their Kliptown shacks were flooded by heavy rains in 1977.

The three women said the families were promised they would be kept in the hostel for a short spell while proper accommodation was being arranged for them.

"Instead it looks as if we have been dumped and forgotten," said the women.

They said that when the Mzimhlophe families approached the West Rand Administration Board, they were advised to contact the Soweto Council.

When the three women approached the Soweto Council this week, they were told this was a matter for the Diep-Meadow Council.

The women said they immediately went to see Mr J C Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diep-Meadow Council, but were given a "hostile reception" and told that this was

# WE

● FIRST Wrab tells us to go to the Soweto Council

# HAVE HAD

# ENOUGH!

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By MANDLA NDLAZI

a matter for the Soweto Council.

"Enough is enough," the angry women told SUNDAY POST after this meeting.

"Since the officials are passing the buck, we will go into action in a way that will shake them."

They said they would call a meeting tomorrow night of all the Mzimhlophe families and suggest to them that they all agree to move out of the hostel and squat on any sizeable piece of ground in Soweto until the authorities gave them better accommodation.

Mr S Skhakhane, secretary of the Soweto Council confirmed that the delegation approached the Council this week.

He said that on the advice of Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Council, he referred them to Mr J C Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diep-Meadow Council.

Mr Skhakhane said: "We felt this was a matter for the Diep-Meadow Council; that's why we referred the delegation to Mr Mahuhushi." He said

he nevertheless went to the hostel to check on the conditions.

Mr Skhakhane said he was stunned by what he saw.

He said the conditions were "no good for human habitation." He said they were a "health hazard, and this warrants immediate attention."

● THEN the Soweto Council tells us to go to the Diep Meadow Council

● AND THEY tell us to go back to the Soweto Council



Mrs Emily Mphaki (left), Mrs Betty Brown (centre) and Mrs Johanna Magagula . . . Mzimhlophe hostel dwellers who have had enough.

Mr Mahuhushi confirmed that the three-woman delegation approached him this week. But, unaware that they wished to discuss the hostel conditions with him, he had

quickly referred them to Councillor James Magagula, whose constituency includes the hostel, he said.

Mr Mahuhushi said he was aware of the conditions at the hostel. He said his council had made plans to erect houses that would be suitable for families and also to improve old buildings for the families.

This, he said, would be done some time next year. ● SUNDAY POST investigated the conditions at the hostel in February this year.

At that stage the West Rand Administration Board said 1 189 families lived there.

The board said this included about 1 004 men, 1 120 women and 3 500 children.

One of the disgusted residents, Mrs Queen Tsolo, said her husband paid R22,80 rent for the family to "live like pigs" at the hostel.

Another resident, Mrs Betty Nxumalo, said: "Looks like we'll be here until doomsday." Mrs Julia Mavimbela, an executive member of the Women For Peace organisation, was at the hostel when SUNDAY POST conducted the check. She said: "Probably only a miracle could take those people out of such a place."



# 600 to move out for whites

MORE than 600 Munsieville families will have to move to Kagiso township in Krugersdorp, while Kagiso has a waiting list of 400.

By LEN KALANE

This bustling township will have to make way for a planned housing project to start in three years. Munsieville is one of the oldest black townships with a history dating from the 1920s.

Wrab said there were 6 351 individuals in Munsieville. Dividing the number by an average of a family of 10, there are about 600 families in Munsieville.

The Krugersdorp Town Council has clinched a deal with the West Rand Board to have the township removed to make way for the white housing

scheme. The council said the portion of land occupied by Munsieville, a stone's throw from the Krugersdorp main business complex, is ideal for white settlement.

Mr J P Bosman, Wrab PRO said Munsieville residents will be resettled at the nearby Kagiso township. They will have to apply for houses in Kagiso.

Mr Bosman said Wrab was appealing to residents to fill application forms at the local township manager's office in Munsieville. He said this

would enable them to know how many houses will be built when families are resettled in Kagiso.

The Munsieville housing list will be added to the Kagiso waiting list. The Kagiso housing backlog stands at about 400 at present.

"Munsieville residents will have to go to Kagiso and we do not know how many families are involved at present. The list will help us to assess and know how many houses to build in Kagiso when the township finally moves. We appeal to residents to start applying now," Mr Bosman said.



# No clarity over new high rents

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THE West Rand Board cannot say whether high rents paid in newly-built houses in townships on the West Rand will be lowered or not, according to Mr J P Bosman, the Public Relations Officer.

There have been complaints from residents in Kagiso and Mohlakeng townships over the R53 rent they pay a month for the new four-roomed houses built by Wrab.

Residents say the rent is too high for the quality of these houses.

Earlier this year, POST contacted Wrab over the complaints. A spokesman

then said the R53 rentals in these houses were temporary and that Wrab would re-adjust them as soon as building had been completed in the area.

The spokesman said they had to assess the total costs of the building project before they could charge fixed rents.

That announcement

raised anxiety among residents who hoped rents might be lowered as soon as building was completed.

Mr Bosman said this week their Department of Finance was almost through calculating the final costs of these houses. Interim rents in these areas might be adjusted any day from now.



# DISCUSSION

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The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of series of age all the age corresponding deaths so obtained this figure is the choice of the deaths in population as weight to death will reverse the ranking of the answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

## Register illegal blacks — plea

By Sleg Hannig  
Labour Reporter

An urgent appeal to employers to bring forward any black who may still be illegally employed was made today by Mr F B du Randt, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand.

"Employers must not hesitate to take officials into their confidence," Mr du Randt said.

"Each case will be considered on merit and including even personal bonds existing between employer and employee.

"People who come forward in this way will not be prosecuted unless other criminal features such as fraud become apparent."

More than 60 000 unregistered workers on the Reef have had their employment legalised as a result of the three-month moratorium and since its expiry on October 31.

Spokesmen for the East and West Rand Administration Boards say they are making no concerted efforts to prosecute illegal employers.

They say they have resumed normal inspections, mainly inspections arising from specific complaints.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

## METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used:

and Mexico 1960

only in five year age with revision of the census year. experience of a would exist if a as an indication of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.<sup>11</sup>



POST, Tuesday, November 27, 1979

# Army Teacher

## GETS IT

Post Army Teacher was named a national spokesman as he led a group of teachers fighting against objections to the curriculum in the classroom.

At the time, the teacher was in the middle of a fight with the school board over the curriculum. He was the only teacher in the district who had not been named a national spokesman.

When the teacher was named a national spokesman, he was the only teacher in the district who had not been named a national spokesman.

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# Dobsonville council confrontation looms

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A DIRECT confrontation is looming between Mr Steve Kgame and Mr Don Mmesi, who both regard themselves as chairman of the Dobsonville Community Council.

Mr Kgame, who staged a bloodless coup and took over the chairmanship of the council from an absent Mr Mmesi, insists that he is still the chairman and is going to chair tomorrow's meeting.

A meeting to settle the dispute took place yesterday at the offices of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab). But according to Mr Kgame, Mr Mmesi failed to turn up. The only people who were at the meeting were Mr Kgame, Mr Steve Nkato, a councillor and Mr A H Stander, the Housing Director of Wrab.

Mr Kgame said the lawyers of Wrab had to give a legal interpretation to resolve the muddle. He said the issue was still

debatable even after the lawyers had given their interpretation. "If we cannot settle this matter amicably we will have to go to court," he warned.

Mr Kgame accused Mr Mmesi of having tried to sabotage yesterday's meeting when he instructed the secretary of the council not to issue notices of the meeting. "This was an informal meeting, not a council meeting," he said.

"I did not even receive a notice of this meeting. Had I not seen it in the Press I would not have known about it. I telephoned Mr Stander to confirm the meeting,"

said a fuming Mr Kgame.

Mr Kgame lost the chairmanship of the council early last month dur-

ing the elections. But he then staged a bloodless coup when Mr Mmesi was out of the country.

As he took over the chairmanship, Mr Kgame dressed in the mayoral gown, said the elections had been unconstitutional.



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## No more Sowetos pledges Minister

Pretoria Bureau

"There will never be another Soweto in South Africa" — a township in which the construction of housing was not accompanied by the provision of community facilities — said Mr Marais Steyn yesterday.

Mr Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, was speaking at the opening of the R2,5-million coloured and Indian resorts at Roodeplaat Dam, 30 km north-east of Pretoria.

Nowadays, in any urban development, facilities such as schools, community halls, parks and sports fields were erected at the same time as housing. This had not been the case in Soweto, "where housing was an urgent priority," and it would never happen again.

He said it had been established that for his health and well-being man needed to re-establish contact with nature, and the need for recreation in natural surroundings was growing faster than the population growth.

### THRILLED

In South Africa 86,6 percent of the whites, 86,7 percent of the Asians, 74,1 percent of the coloureds and 33,1 percent of the blacks were urbanised.

Members of the two advisory committees established to liaise with the Transvaal Provincial Administration were thrilled.

"You cannot know what it meant to us that not only were you doing things for us, but you were listening to us and taking our advice," said Mr Jack Rabie, a member of the Coloured Representative Council.

Fig. 6.  
actively

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.



## DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. All the age specific mortality rate corresponding numbers in the standard figure is independent of the choice of the standard population; the deaths in the various age group population as a standard will give weight to deaths among the elderly, will reverse the position. The ranking of the mortality between the answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

## Wrab will still use servicemen

The West Rand Administration Board will continue to use national servicemen in the townships, a Board spokesman said today.

"These men are available to the Board free of charge to help with community services," Mr Jan Bosman told The Star.

Mr. Frik Visagie, a national serviceman, was recently appointed to assist in the Umoja Art Centre in Mofolo Park, Soweto, said Mr. Bosman.

He is a fully qualified art teacher and is an assistant to a Board employee, Mr. Cyril Khumalo, he said.

The controversy has arisen because of reaction in some quarters against accepting qualified national servicemen as teachers in black schools.

However Wrab has pointed out that Umoja Art Centre is a community project under the auspices of the Board.

of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

lated mainly in five year age the eighth revision of the (D). the last census year. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.<sup>11</sup>

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

## METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960



Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain

despite the fact that the system are comparable in broad category the mortality Table II provides the diseases for the whites Ischaemic Heart Disease Asian communities, Cerebral Diseases in the

Similarly, if the Accident in greater detail, mortality in whites, 'coloured' the white community is side. For Africans, the

The expectation for life

'coloureds' is summarised

an expectation of life for

large measure of migration

of life for women in communities.

However, what is life for the three communities

ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for

of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,76

The 'coloureds' are less

males and females, a different

infant mortality rate in

Asian females have the worst

communities, which is in

at 0 and males at 0,45.

women have the highest mortality

digestive, genito-urinary

contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical

# More homeland threats go on

**MORE families of jailed Soweto students have been advised to move to homelands when their children complete jail terms under terrorism charges.**

And the family of Mrs Elizabeth Gumede (57), of Dlamini, said they were threatened with an eviction because the mother has been sent to jail. Mrs Gumede was this year sentenced to five years imprisonment under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The elder daughter, Busisiwe, said her brother, Emmanuel, was called by the local township manager. He was asked where their father was (Mr Gumede is ill in Rhodesia, POST was told). They were then told to move out of the house since the "head" was in jail.

Later Busisiwe went with her brother to the superintendent. They took the reference book and other documents to prove that the brother was married and stayed with Mrs Gumede's other children. They were told to go home and that the matter would be looked into later.

The families of Soweto students threatened with eviction are those of Henry Afrika, Sphiwe Ngwenya, Cansi Lisa, Naledi Tsiki, Jerome Vusi Kodisang and Mike Khala. The students have been sent to jail on various charges under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Afrika and Ngwenya serve four years after being found guilty of possessing banned literature.

The Afrika family said they were called to the Orlando West Wreath office in August last year and advised to move to the homelands when their son is released. The mother, Mrs Maria Afrika, said she was told this would be simple since the government would provide accommodation in any homeland they wished to go to.

"I told him it was not the wish of

By LEN KALANE

my family to go to the homelands. He wrote all this down in a book and told me to go back home. Ever since, nothing has happened," Mrs Afrika said.

The pattern used on the Afrika family was similar to that on the Ngwenya family when Mrs Alphonsia Ngwenya was also called to the Orlando West office. Answering to a question, she told the superintendent that her homeland was in Natal but she had no relatives there.

"I told him we don't want to go to the homelands," she said, "and he was entering it into a book."

Mrs Ngwenya said she was twice called to the office, once in May and then in June last year. She said during her second visit the township manager told her that the case would be looked into.

Canti Lisa was last year sentenced to five years and his sister, Kosi, said the father was called to the Orlando West office. He was asked if the son will be welcomed after his release. The father said yes. Kosi said her father refused when told about the homelands. This happened early this year.

The Tsiki family was also called to the Orlando West office. An aunt, Josephine, said Naledi was serving 14 years and the father, Mr Moria Tsiki, was asked if he wanted to stay with his son when released. He said "yes" and Mr Tsiki was promised he would be contacted later.

Two other families, asked to take their children to the homelands when released, are the Kodisang in Dube and the Khala in Dlamini. The two families said they refused and were told they would be contacted later.

In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.



# Rive has high aims for Soweto

THE Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, has a motto: "People of Soweto for Soweto, Soweto for its people".

Mr Rive, the Post Office chief, has in addition to his position, been appointed "super manager" of Soweto. He started on his additional job from Monday.

Then how do you see your new job and regard the appointment?

"With misgivings, uncertainty, faith and enthusiasm."

Mr Rive said his main task in Soweto will be to improve the quality of life in the townships. He is not sure

By Len Kalane

how he will fulfil his aim but will have to be clarified by knowledgeable people in the community.

"Let us not raise expectations at the moment. We should work more and talk less," he said in an interview.

He said he will use this as an opportunity to transform Soweto by motivating and instilling the enthusiasm of the people. In this area he has to gain the confidence and the understanding of key people in the area.

His approach will be centred around consultation, dialogue and discussions.

Priorities listed in his task are housing, education facilities, recreation, and the economic infrastructure that can make Soweto self-sufficient. But Mr Rive would not commit himself at this stage.

"If I can get to motivate the people of Soweto, to be part and parcel of the operation, we will achieve something and form a proud community. If money is spent in Soweto, Soweto should benefit from it. In other words, it is people of Soweto for Soweto and Soweto for its people," he said.

Mr Rive said he did not know a lot about Soweto. He still has to research on it. He had misgivings on his appointment but had to accept it after Government persuasion.

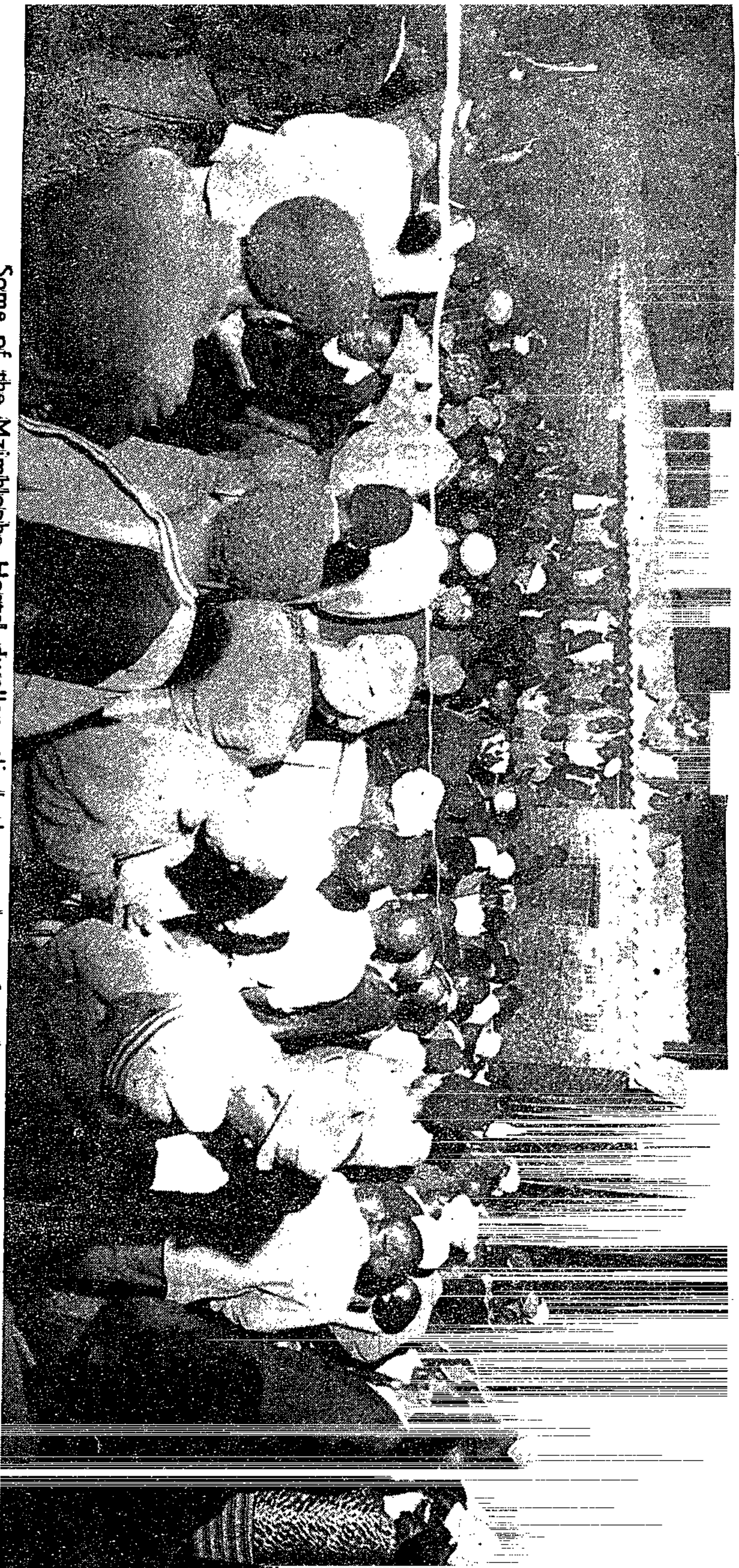
He will concentrate on Soweto for "there is not much work left for me in the Post Office." He will most of the time be in Johannesburg "to be nearer to Soweto".

Mr Rive said he will have to be in Soweto almost every day, if necessary, visit houses. Today he will be at the Council meeting in the Jabulani Chambers.



Mr Louis Rive . . . appointed Soweto super manager.





Some of the Mzimhlophe Hostel dwellers climbed onto the roof at the open air meeting.

Pics: Bongani Mnguni

# Mzimhlophe meeting give authorities an ultimatum

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By ALINAH DUBE

**THE Mzimhlophe families this week called on the Government to either give them houses in Soweto or they would start a squatter camp.**

The residents said they were tired of waiting for houses that they were promised three years ago. That, they said was the reason for calling the meeting.

The agreement reached was that if houses were not provided in Soweto by January 1980, residents would start a squatter camp.

Concerning high rents the residents said they would not mind paying the sum of R22,80 if they had houses. "What we should do is sac-

rifice our lives for our own good.

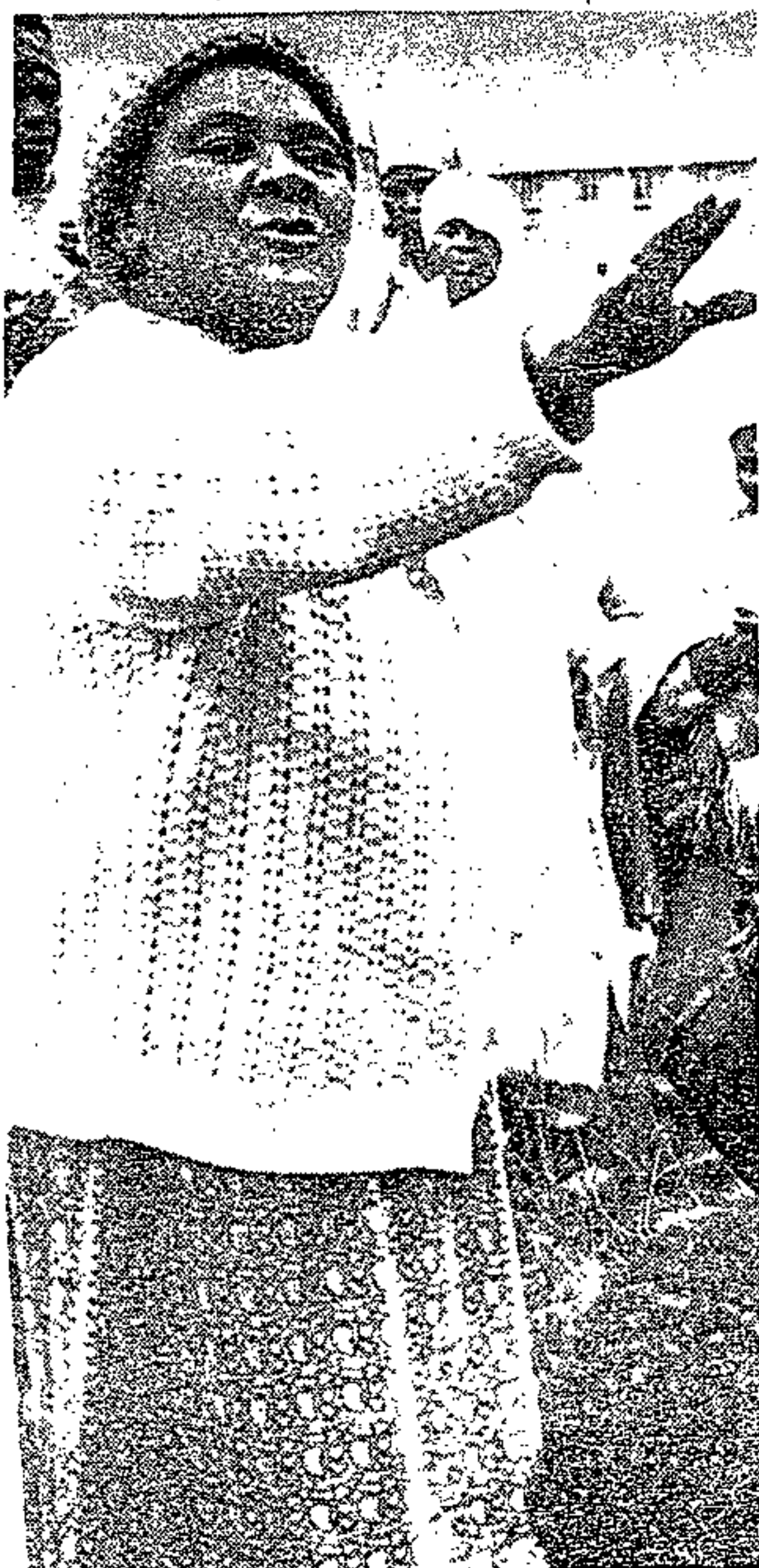
"If the Government does not do anything for us we should leave this area and start a new life somewhere," said one of the speakers.

Speaker after speaker explained how they were congested with the people suffering from infectious diseases, one of which is tuberculosis (TB).

Mrs Mary Bopape who said that some of her family members were suffering from TB, appealed to the authorities to come to the hostel and see for themselves the conditions under which they are living.

"We cannot fight some of these infectious diseases as the place is unhygienic," she said.

All the residents said they were sick and tired of the life at the Mzimhlophe hostel.



Mrs Betty Brown addressed the meeting.



Part of the crowd at the Mzimhlophe Hostel meeting



By Mzikayise Edom

**TWO** rivals, Steve Kgame and Don Mmesi, yesterday chaired a dramatic meeting of the Dobsonville Community Council.

First Mr Kgame adjourned the meeting and walked out followed by one councillor, Mr Freddie Mohajane.

Then Mr Mmesi walked in — dressed in his gown — and went ahead with the meeting.

Mr Kgame opened the meeting with a prayer. He later announced that there will be no meeting until further notification.

Mr Kgame then closed the meeting with a prayer.

Mr Mmesi came in to start the monthly meeting. At this stage, Mr Kgame, followed by Mr Mohajane left the chambers.

Only three councillors were present at yesterday's meeting.

#### QUORUM

It was the chairman Mr Mmesi, his deputy Mr I B Mashao and councillor Alex Jaca. Councillor Steve Nkatlo sent an apology that he would not be present.

Before the start of the meeting, Mr Mmesi announced that the meeting would go on as there was a quorum.

Mr Mmesi said the proceedings of the meeting were binding. He said the council will not be controlled by immature deeds.

The council yesterday resolved that Mr Kgame pay rent to the council for the Boiketlo Cinema starting on the day he was given the cinema.

# Dobsonville meeting a rival drama



Mr Steve Kgame . . . who has deposed Mr Mmesi.

July 20 with immediate effect.

It was also resolved that house number 2202 be given to the Botswana Government and the people living in house number 2213, which was previously occupied by the Botswana Government, be left as they are.

In a statement, Mr Kgame said according to Proclamation No R 2151 of October 1977, Chapter 6, Regulation 68, he will hold office until October 1980.

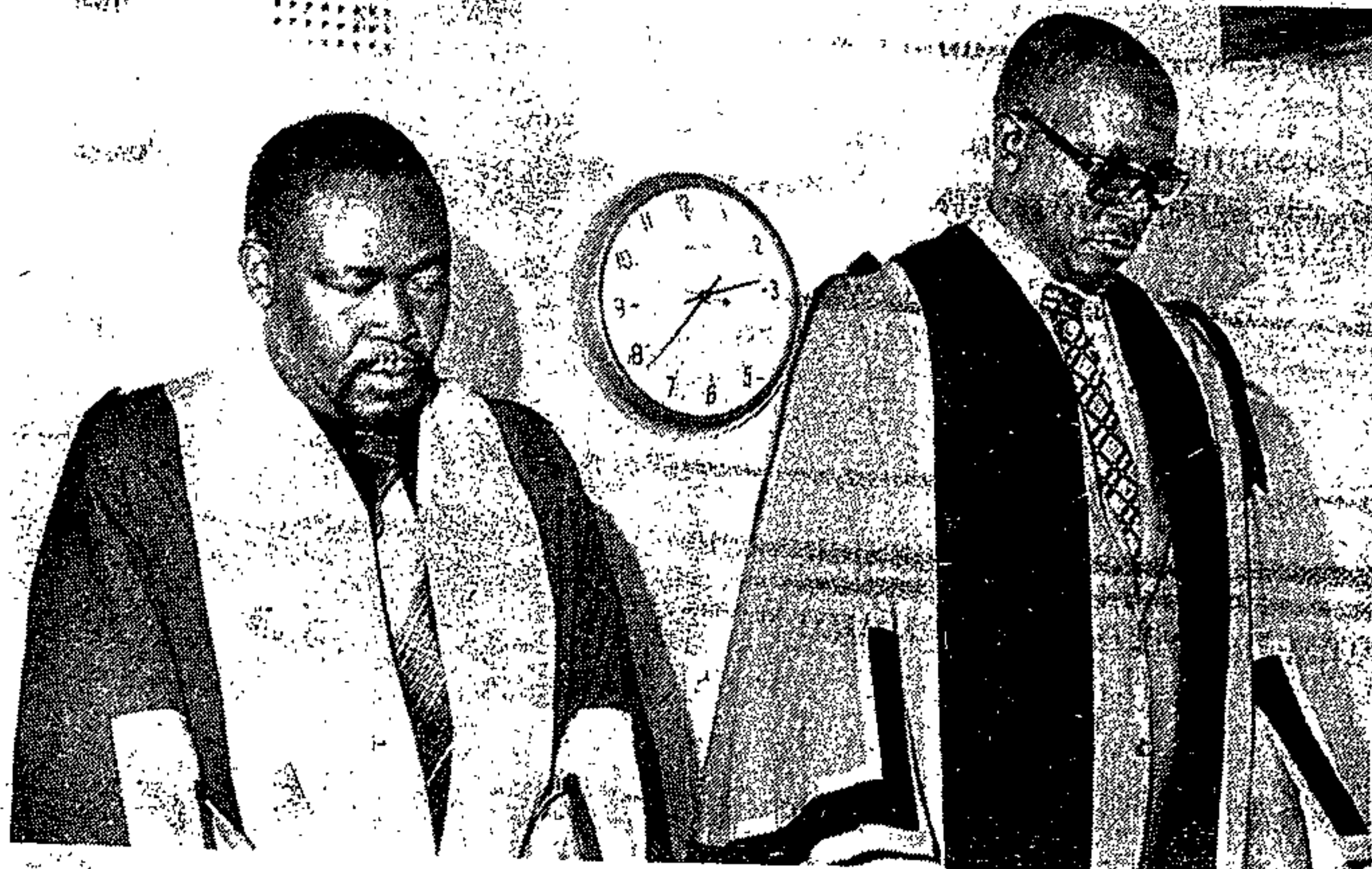
The statement further said in view of the fact that the Management Com-

mittee did not draw the agenda for yesterday's meeting, the meeting was therefore adjourned until further notice.

He said it was his desire to have the fullest co-operation of the members of the council in dealing and handling the affairs of the council.

He said any decision to go ahead with yesterday's meeting will be viewed seriously and any decision or decisions taken will not be accepted as decisions made by the council.

According to Mr Mmesi the next meeting of the council is in January.



Mmesi (right) and Mr I B Mashao at the council meeting.



# Kicked out after 34 years

By DIAGO SEGOLA

A MAN who has lived and worked in Johannesburg for 34 years and worked continuously in the same job for 29 years has been endorsed out and told to leave Johannesburg within 72 hours.

Mr James Khanyile, 59, who arrived in Johannesburg from Nkandla, Natal, in 1941, was endorsed out by a labour officer of the West Rand Administration Board on Monday, when he went to register as a work-seeker.

Yesterday he was preparing an appeal against the order to be lodged with the Chief Commissioner for Johannesburg.

He told the Rand Daily Mail he started work at Stewarts

and Lloyds in Johannesburg in 1941 and left the firm in 1975.

The only time he interrupted his service was in 1946, when he went to Natal to get married, he said. His wife and children are still in Natal.

According to an endorsement in his reference book Mr Khanyile qualified to be in Johannesburg under Section 10 (1)(b) — which relates to people who have been with one employer continuously for 10 years or have lived in one area continuously for 15 years.

A spokesman for Stewarts and Lloyds confirmed yesterday that, according to the records, Mr Khanyile had worked continuously for the

company from May 1946 to October 1975.

Mr Khanyile said his right leg was fractured in a motor accident in October 1974 and he was in hospital for a year.

When he left hospital he went back to Stewarts and Lloyds and was told that he was being discharged, he said.

"I was still not well and went back to Nkandla and was a patient at the hospital there. They operated on me again at Nkandla Hospital and I was discharged last September 5."

"I came back to Johannesburg and went to Albert Street to try to register as a work-seeker. I was endorsed out and given 72 hours to be out of Johannesburg," he said.

type lists, and far more rigorous attention to provenience (Inskip 1961). variant, stage, period, and literature. The framework recommended that the three which would eliminate 1967; Clark et al 1966). for Rhodesia (Cooke, Sampson 1972), these ad, several active researchers insist recommendations use as "informal" Thus it has come about to describe available the discovery that repeatedly yield radiocarbon age. If, as Beaumont et al later than 70,000 B.P. Middle and Later Stone Ages primary attempts to push SA do not look promising gap do not fit the original ted by excavations at with (Singer and Ymer in and Border Cave (Beaumont 1975). Other fragments slots — now appear to use include parts of

Wonderwerk, Rose Cottage, and several other miscellaneous assemblages including the long-ignored "coarse Stillbay" reported from between the Second Intermediate and LSA in the pioneer excavations at Peer's Cave (Keith 1931). Although a few categories have been tentatively isolated, such as the Robberg Industry (Jacobs 1977), an increasing number of assemblages remain vaguely labelled (eg. "Early LSA") and floating uncertainly within the gross subdivisions of the Middle and Later Stone Ages.

To avoid the ambiguities inherent in even these large categories, an increasing number of authors have recently turned to terms such as Holocene and Upper Pleistocene to define broad units. Thus a third system is being introduced into the literature. The time-axis of the framework is clearly in the throes of its fourth major crisis.

## Development of the space-axis

It is hardly surprising that the space-axis of the framework has undergone similar episodes of strain during the course of its development, but the causes were not always the same as those outlined above. W.D. Goch (1881) was the first to recognize the need for subdivisions in South Africa, although the classifiers of his times in Europe appear to have avoided this approach. By subdividing his field observations into five geographical regions, Goch anticipated that we should not expect the Stone Age continuum to advance in an orderly progression of contemporary phases throughout the subcontinent. However, the later accumulation of field results showed that his regional/landscape slots did not covary with "cultural-areas" represented by mapped distributions of similar-looking stone artifacts. Although Goodwin (1946) was attracted to regional subdivision, he seems to have realized this and the units known as Cultures and/or Industries became the common approach to both spatial and chronological subdivision of the three Stone Age blocks.

Inevitably, new Cultures tended to spring up wherever a pioneer archaeologist happened to be located — either because of his place of employment or because of his personal field interests. The first ones to appear in the literature tended to cluster around Cape Town, Grahamstown, the Kalkfontein dam on the Riet River, the diamond-diggings on the Vaal, and so on. By the time of the 1929 meetings of the British Association, vast uncharted regions still existed between these oases of research.



## GENERAL NEWS

# Mother needs permit for her babe-in-arms

By ARNOLD GEYER

FOUR-month-old Kalina Mazibuko is still being breast-fed — yet it is a crime for her to live with her mother in an urban area without permission from the Government.

This week Mrs Gail Schneider, of Mandra Flats, Windsor Park, was served with notice of R60 in fines for allowing her domestic to keep her baby on the premises.

The domestic, Mrs Liesbet Mazibuko, said yesterday: "An inspector came into the flat and asked me whether I stayed on the premises and then demanded to see my room.

"He saw my baby, Kalina, and asked me for the baby's permit. I said I didn't know that I had to have such a thing to be with my own child.

"He left something for Mrs Schneider. This was a fine of R20. The next day he came again and said: 'So, the baby is still here. Where's your permit?'

"I showed my pass and said that Mrs Schneider had registered me. He told me we both had to leave and left another card. This was a fine of R40.

"The next day he came again and left some more papers. This was for Mrs Schneider. If she said she was guilty she could pay R60."

"Mrs Mazibuko, who supports her two other daughters as well as her mother on R70 a month, said she felt very 'sad and angry'.

"I can't live and I can't work without my baby. My other baby of 18 months is already living far away in the Free State."

She said she wanted to work in Johannesburg because there was no work for her in Harris-mith where her children and mother are living on a farm. Without her children, however, it was unbearable.

"But now I am leaving and taking Kalina with me. I've had enough and I am very scared of the inspectors and the police who come in here. At night I can't sleep because I am so afraid," Mrs Mazibuko said.

Mrs Schneider, a pharmacy assistant, described the incident as "disgusting and infuriating". She refused to pay on principle and had decided to fight the case in court.

"As a woman I am horrified. This is a baby, not a dog or a cat. I had Mrs Mazibuko registered and her reference book was in order. I also asked for permission from the flatowner for her to live on the premises. She is the only worker being accommodated at the moment," she said.

The West Rand Administration Board was asked to explain.

The public relations officer, Mr Jan Bosman, said:

● All children of domestic workers, regardless of age, had to have a permit allowing them to stay on the premises with their mothers.

● All children wanting to visit their parents during the school holidays or over Christmas had to obtain special permits to do so.

● Only one registered domestic worker per private home could "sleep in" without a permit.

● Friends and relatives were not allowed to be with domestic

workers outside curfew hours without permission from their employers.

● No-one was allowed to stay overnight with domestic servants during curfew hours — between 10pm and 8am.

Referring to Mrs Mazibuko and her baby, Mr Bosman said: "Ignorance of the law is no excuse." Mrs Schneider had failed to obtain the required documents.

The Black Sash yesterday strongly condemned the Government's policy of "destroying black family life" and described restrictions on domestic workers and their children as "cruel in the extreme".

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said it was ironic there should be a clampdown on the freedom of domestic workers and their children in the International Year of the Child.

"It is apparently not bad enough that black families aren't allowed to live together as family units and that the children are denied the right to grow up in the care of their own family.

"They are also denied the comfort and happiness of spending the festive period with their families," she said.

"School holidays are approaching and it will be Christmas soon. We hope that employers will do everything in their power to ensure that employees enjoy the very minimum pleasure of having their children with them."

Mrs Harris added that in any civilised society this would be a right so ingrained that it would not even require mentioning.

forced into the upper parts of the space-time box by ignoring several of the original definitions. As more examples of such forcing occurred, so the original definitions of the slots were loosened and expanded to contain an ever-increasing variety of artifacts. Survival of the revised framework was soon threatened again because the boundaries between the large, block-shaped subdivisions had become too blurred. Also, quantitative analysis was beginning to permeate archaeological procedures (Mason 1957) and the urgent need arose for numerically undistorted samples, complete artifact

Wonderwerk, Rose Cottage, and several other miscellaneous assemblages including the long-ignored "coarse Stillbay" reported from between the Second Intermediate and LSA in the pioneer excavations at Peer's Cave (Keith 1931). Although a few categories have been tentatively isolated, such as the Robberg Industry (Deacon 1977), an increasing number of assemblages remain vaguely labelled (eg. "Early LSA") and floating uncertainly within the gross subdivisions of the Middle and Later Stone Ages. To avoid the ambiguities inherent in even these large categories, turned to terms such as units. Thus a third system — axis of the framework is outlined above. W.D. Goch subdivisions in South Africa, appear to have avoided this in five geographical expect the Stone Age continuum of field results showed that "cultural-areas" represented artifacts. Although Goodwin seems to have realized industries became the common division of the three ring up wherever a pioneer because of his place of erests. The first ones to nd Cape Town, Grahamstown, and diggings on the Vaal, the British Association, case cases of research.



# More than R1 000-m needed to end black housing backlog, says Knoetze

A daunting task awaits Mr J C Knoetze, newly-appointed chairman of the West Rand Administration Board. To prove that the successful black housing programme of a closely knit team in the Vaal Triangle can be repeated in Soweto, ROB MEINTJES reports.

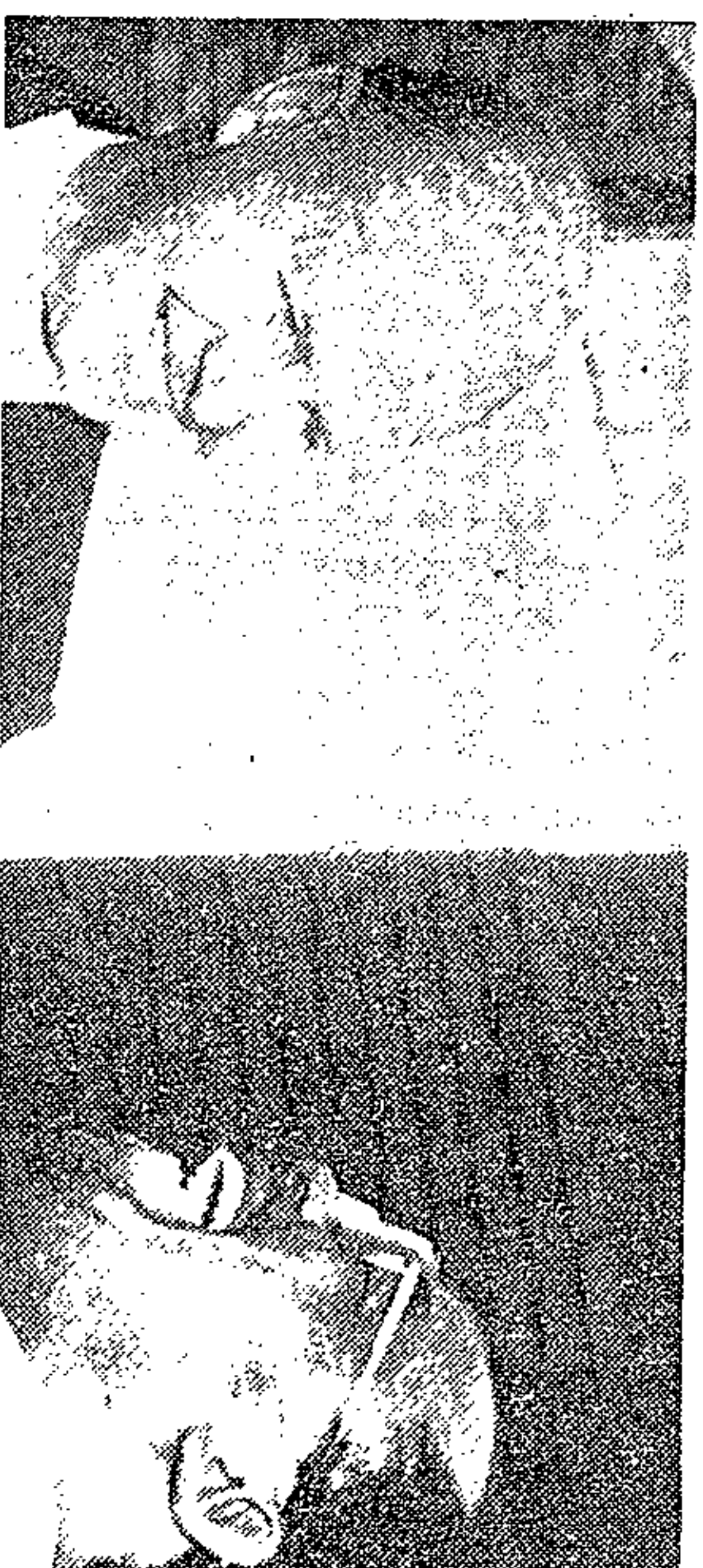
All the ingredients for solving the black housing crisis are present in the South African economy, according to Mr J C Knoetze.

More than R1 000-million was needed to remove the housing backlog outside the homelands, he said recently. But the obstacle was not insurmountable, he told a building society symposium — before news of his appointment as chairman of Wrab.

Mr Knoetze said this had been proved in the Vaal Triangle, where he has been chief director of the local administration board since the early 1970s and before that manager of the Non-European Affairs Department at Vanderbijlpark.

And now he faces the unenviable task of proving that the Vaal Triangle formula can work in seething Soweto — where about 15 000 families are on the official waiting list for houses, and where the Urban Foundation has estimated that 30 000 dwelling units are needed immediately to eliminate overcrowding.

Success in building about 17 000 houses and about 20 000 hostel beds in the Vaal Triangle since 1972 (as against about 3 000 houses and 4 000 hostel beds built by Wrab in roughly the same period) is largely attributable to involvement of



Mr John Knoetze, new chairman of Wrab, shares a joke with Mr David Thebehali at the Soweto Council yesterday.

## Wrab's chief optimistic

the private sector in the area.

More than R30-million has been loaned or guaranteed to the Vaal Triangle by the private sector to build 1 000 better class houses and more than 11 000 hostel beds on an economic basis.

Behind the successful housing programme in Vaal Triangle townships, however, lies one essential

fact which is absent in Soweto. The black people of the Vaal Triangle are paying for their housing — willingly.

They are now reaping the benefits of their willingness to contribute to their own housing by paying economic rentals.

In Soweto and other West Rand townships rents are subsidised, and until recently Wrab was

struggling under a R11-million deficit, R9-million of which was for Soweto.

But attempts by Wrab and the community councils of greater Soweto to increase rents to an economic level earlier this year unleashed a storm of protest and warnings from community leaders of possible violence. The proposed rent

increases were shelved, and the relief needed to prevent a breakdown in essential services had to come from the Prime Minister. Mr P W Botha, who announced that Soweto's R9-million debt would be written off.

In the Vaal Triangle, however, rents have been increased gradually over the years — on one occasion despite reservations

about possible consequences from sources outside the townships — because the black people approved of the increases. The Vaal Triangle succeeded thanks to another essential ingredient of the Sebokeng formula — communication.

The Vaal Triangle community councils held public meetings, attended by board officials, to brief residents on the critical shortage of housing finance. The people expressed themselves in favour of increased rentals because of the benefits that would follow.

The Vaal Triangle is not Soweto though. An observer with wide experience of Soweto affairs pointed out that Sowetans were more urbanised, sophisticated and suspicious than the people of the Vaal Triangle. The residents of Soweto included businessmen, decision makers and academics.

Although the black city was not representative of the rest of South Africa, the observer said, the future of South Africa would be decided in Soweto.



TABLE II

# We'll plan the Soweto the people want—Rive

## Pretoria Bureau

The positive attitude of the people of Soweto, their scorn for handouts and their strong desire to create a proud and self-sufficient community, were the greatest hope for the future of the sprawling city south-west of Johannesburg., Mr Louis Rive said today.

Mr Rive, who has made the post office the show-piece of efficient State departments in his nine years as Postmaster General has been appointed by the Government to co-ordinate and oversee the development of Soweto.

Yesterday he met the Soweto Community Council and said he was gratified to discover the extent to which it welcomed Government concern for the future of the township and the extent to which it wished to contribute to development.

## STRATEGY

"My entire strategy will be based on that phenomenon," Mr Rive said today in Pretoria.

He said he wanted to identify the Soweto that its people would like to have at the turn of the century and then plans to achieve that objective.

"We must do today what you will need tomorrow, and plan today what the next generation will need," he said.

He expected to have completed talks with various authorities by Christmas, he would devote a good deal of the holiday period to digesting reports and hoped to have a clearer picture of what was needed to be done early in the new year.

the Sowetans themselves "we must not build expectations beyond the point of reality," that there would be no overnight wonders and that it would take hard work, sacrifice and time.

He said it would be unwise to foist on the people of Soweto that which outsiders believed to be good for them. It would be crucial that the people of Soweto determine their own priorities.

"If we cannot reach agreement in our meetings, I will opt for what the Sowetians themselves want," Mr Rive said.

It was important that Soweto should be economically viable and that the pace of development should be compatible with the community's financial capacity.

"We might be inundated with offers of financial support, but the crux of the matter is that we should only spend what we can afford because the money must be redeemed and interest must be paid. This will call for discipline," Mr Rive said.

"We must decide what must be done and then do it. So far there has been too much talking and too little action."

The relative needs for homes, hospitals, schools, technical colleges and recreational facilities must be identified. The situation would be viewed in its entirety, and a balanced plan produced to meet those needs.

A blueprint for the development of Soweto would be decided jointly by the Soweto Community Council, the West Rand Administration Board and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750	287	122	28	572	161	282	59
	38.0%	42.4%	36.6%	26.9%	26.3%	24.7%	15.1%	18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485	104	42	13	84	18	76	11
	24.6%	15.4%	12.6%	12.5%	3.9%	2.8%	4.1%	3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59	41	41	2	680	167	806	89
	3.0%	6.1%	12.3%	1.9%	31.3%	25.6%	43.1%	27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision).

See Ref. 13.

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# Vaal townships now permanent

SHARPEVILLE and Boipatong townships will no longer be moved to Sebokeng as it was earlier envisaged — they are now permanent where they are, said Mr Knox Matjila, the chairman of the Vaal Community Council.

The announcement on the decision was made by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development this week when he had talks with members of the Community Council.

The council had made a resolution to ask the Government about the future of Sharpeville, Boipatong and Bophelong which were expected to be moved to Sebokeng in future.

At the moment only Bophelong's future is still uncertain. The Minister said there was a problem with the township.

"Sharpeville and Boipatong people should now be happy as the townships will now have 99-year leasehold schemes to prove that they are no longer moving to Sebokeng," said Mr Matjila.

## IMPROVE

He said the residents can now buy houses for themselves and improve them. People who have not completed their houses could now do so as the township is permanent.

"It's a great relief for the residents of both townships who were kept in suspense for the past 25 years," said Mr Matjila.

Mr Matjila said he wished to congratulate Dr Koornhof for his speedy reply on the matter and he hoped that the system of the council will be a success under him. He revealed that his council had asked for subsidy of electricity, water and other tariff costs. He said the Minister had promised that he would look into the matter before he could give his reply to the request.

Dr Koornhof had attended a cocktail party organised by the Orange-Vaal Administration Board at Sebokeng Theatre.



Mr Knox Matjila

## Zimbabwean gets writers' award

LONDON — Young Zimbabwe Rhodesian Dam...

**Our New Stove Cooks  
Beautifully!** Ellerines made it easy  
to afford our new  
stove.



# Why Dr K's municipality status for Soweto is not the answer

THE RECENT announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that Soweto will be granted municipality status has failed to bridge the gap between Dr Nthato Motlana's Committee of Ten and the Soweto Community Council.

Seen in its totality the statement is supposed to compromise the Committee of Ten who also want municipality status for Soweto. But Dr Motlana has outlined the differences between their approach and that of Dr Koornhof.

Dr Motlana said the kind of municipality status Dr Koornhof wants to give the Soweto Community Council does not address itself to the basic problem. He said the basic problem was that of finances. This is where the two approaches differ.

He said they had opted for an autonomous municipality so that they would be able to manage Soweto. This would entail the raising of funds by them. He said their opting for an autonomous council was in line with the tenets of black consciousness that blacks should run their own affairs.

"The problem of Soweto is not that of changing labels from Urban Bantu Council to Soweto Council and lastly a municipality. Soweto has no accessories which other municipalities have. It does not have an industry, business



Dr Piet Koornhof's announcement that Soweto would soon be granted municipal status has led to the question being asked, what direction now Dr Nthato Motlana? PHIL MTIMKULU spoke to Dr Motlana this week and in this article shows how a municipality Dr Koornhof style differs from the one envisaged by Dr Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

district, reliable property from where money can be raised," Dr Motlana said.

He said without funds a municipality cannot be effective. He said this announcement by Dr Koornhof will thus not make a difference to their approach. He however said if there were problems about the inclusion of autonomy in their blueprint they were always amenable to change if a better system can be arranged.

Dr Motlana also defended the Committee

of Ten which has been accused in the past of trying to improve the living conditions of only the Soweto people and of delaying the revolution. He said people must aspire to better things in life. "I reject the equation of socialism with hovelism. Even if the living standards of blacks is improved there are laws which will remind them that they are oppressed.

On the likely participation of Inkatha in the Soweto Community Council elections, Dr Motlana said they were not competing with anybody and it was not their concern what other people are doing. He said his organisation was organising the people to fight for their political rights.

The role a civic association has to play in the liberation struggle as against a political organisation was also fully outlined by Dr Nthato Motlana.

Dr Motlana said during the days of the ANC — "I am not trying to knock the ANC" — they used to go to Bloemfontein each year to "raise Cain" and pass resolutions. But he said the people at the bottom did not understand the concepts.

"But if you talk to a municipal labourer about his work situation, transport to work and housing problem he will understand you perfectly when you tell him that they are caused by the Nationalist policy of separate development," he said.



# 72 hours to leave after 34 years

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE WEST Rand Administration Board is looking into the case of Mr James Khanyile, 59, who was told this week to leave Johannesburg within 72 hours.

Mr Khanyile had been in Johannesburg for 34 years and had worked continuously for one employer for 29 years.

Yesterday the Rand Daily Mail supplied Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer of Wrab, with Mr Khanyile's identity number at his request. He said he would "look into the matter".

Mr Khanyile, who came to Johannesburg from Nkandla, Natal, in 1941, was endorsed out of Johannesburg by a Wrab labour officer on Monday when he went there to register as a work-seeker.

He told the "Mail" that he had worked for the same employer — Stewarts and Lloyds — in Johannesburg since he came from Natal in 1941 and

that he had been discharged after an accident.

A spokesman for Stewarts and Lloyds confirmed this week that Mr Khanyile had worked continuously for the company from May 1946 to October 1975 — a period of 29 years.

The group managing director of Stewarts and Lloyds, Mr P H Levick, said yesterday that Mr Khanyile was injured in a motor accident in 1974 outside of working hours.

"He was kept on our payroll for a full year and in October 1975, not having heard from him, we assumed he was no longer returning to work.

"Consequently, he was paid out his pension in a lump sum of nearly R600, plus pro rata leave pay due and severance pay," he said.

Mr Khanyile did not keep in touch with the company after he was discharged from hospital and the company had not heard from him since October 1974, Mr Levick said.

VI

IV

0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	NO.
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VI

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,15	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,55	1,23
1-4	0,65	0,35	0,02	0,07	3,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,13	0,01	0,05	0,04	1,59	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,22	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,11	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,13	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,13	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	95	26	23	289	164	366	197

## DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

VII

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,03	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65+	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,80	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	1,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII

## DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,80	2,22	7,81	4,85	12,29	22,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,22	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,28	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951



from all causes of death. The proportional categories of the International ; overall mortality of the The whites show a typical Infectious and Parasitic Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases or importance. For urban itic Diseases make an import- ,5% and 23,5% respectively), certain causes of perinatal the category of Infectious nd tuberculosis are the most ds' experience an interesting d' mortality with a high ases in the young and circu- of interest is the relatively itions, particularly in the me indication of the pro- o Africans in the urban areas. rtality intermediate between s' and Africans, on the other.

fic mortality data as propor- : of information. Table I data in the form of cause cups by sex, in the white, Asian

ed with the proportional mortal- ories (Fig. 5), it will be portional contribution made by unity, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

## GENERAL NEWS

# Soweto will get personal Rive stamp

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

RAISING the quality of life of blacks on the Rand is the major target of the man who has been chosen by the Government to solve the problems of Soweto. The Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive.

He will continue as Postmaster-General, but will make time for Project Soweto by delegating tasks in non-critical areas to his deputies.

This week he had discussions with black leaders, the new chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Kooze, and with the chairman of the Community Council, Mr Thebehali, and the full council.

"I am trying to measure the dimensions of the task. It is impossible to plan and co-ordinate all the elements which will be involved in uplifting Soweto until the objectives are clearly defined," Mr Rive said.

"The last thing we must do is to foist our own ideas on to the community. They must tell us what their needs are, what their priorities are and from

there we will move ahead in a co-ordinated effort to meet them.

"We must instil into them a sense of pride and of self-sufficiency; a sense of purpose. If we can do this, much of the 'sweat and tears can be eliminated."

The community must have more than a say. Its views should be decisive in many important areas. Whatever action was taken Sowetans must be integrated as deeply as possible into the effort.

"I could not do this job alone. I must have 'Sowetoism' behind me. I must have their support and enthusiasm in achieving the targets we still have to set," Mr Rive said.

His guiding principle, he emphasised, would be: "By Sowetans for Sowetans."

The first major task was to determine priorities. At his meeting with the Soweto Council earlier this week he asked them to outline their most pressing needs.

The provision of adequate housing and the growing need for another hospital to supplement the facilities at Baragwanath "which is bursting at

the seams" were the two main priorities.

It is not only Soweto which falls within his mandate, but all black townships on the Rand. However, Mr Rive feels his main efforts must be for the betterment of Soweto at first.

He believes Soweto "is in much the same state relatively speaking as the Post Office was 10 years ago when I took over as Postmaster-General."

And although Mr Rive declined to comment, his dynamic approach and his ability to motivate staff pulled the Post Office out of a rut. He brought its problems into the open, frankly admitted shortcomings in the provision of services and set about eliminating them.

He got his staff so wound up and motivated that they agreed to work 5% longer hours without overtime pay — and they are still doing this.

I asked him what his Soweto title was.

"I don't care what they call me. A rose by any other name

"I see my task primarily as a co-ordinator with an overall aim of improving the quality of life for the hundreds of thousands of blacks in Soweto."

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The 'coloureds'  
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infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that  
Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three  
communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females  
at e<sub>0</sub> and males at e<sub>45</sub>. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian  
women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory,  
digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may  
contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated



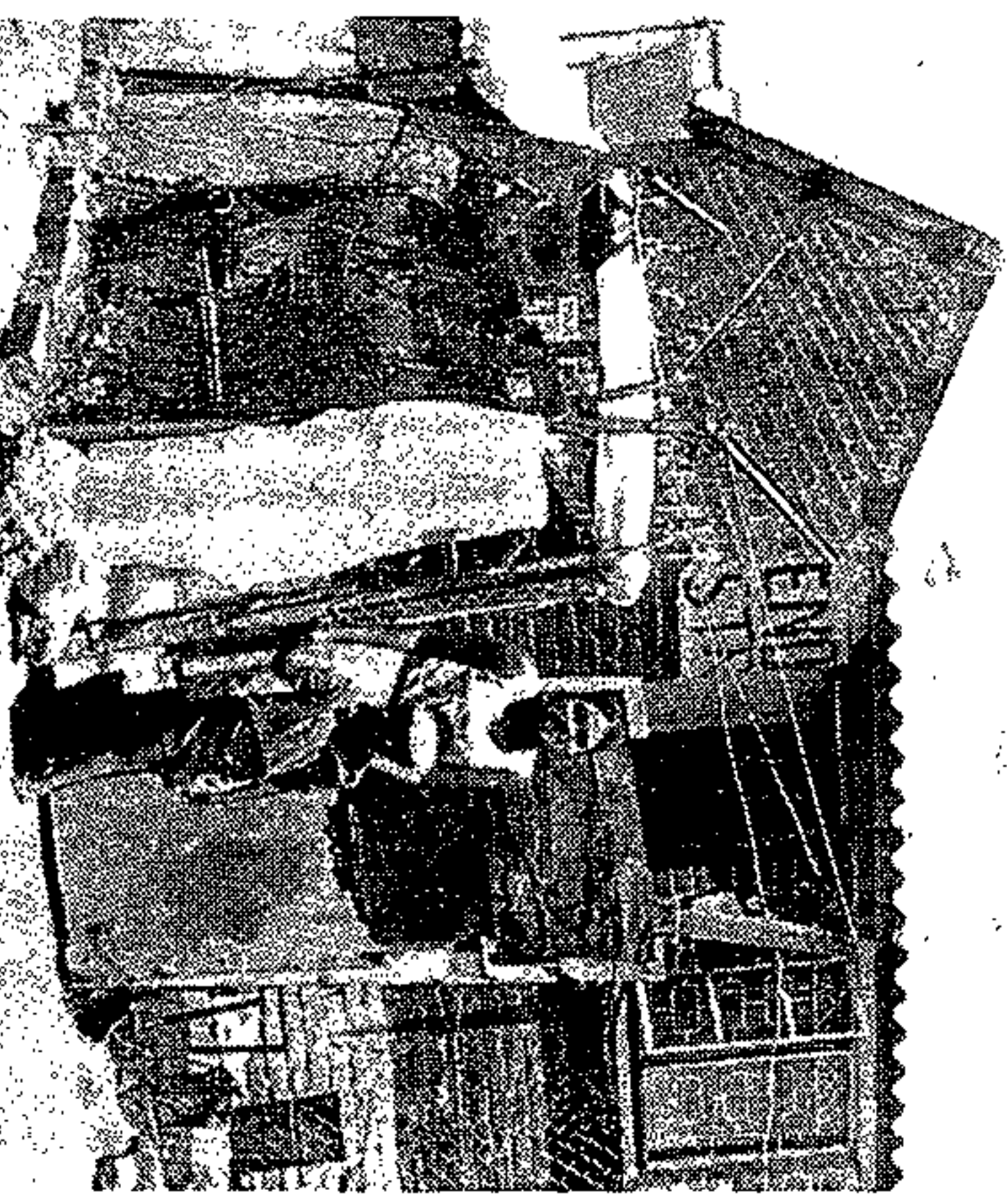
# We will squat in Soweto, hostel families threaten

Post 2/12/78

3/12/78

SUNDAY POST Reporter

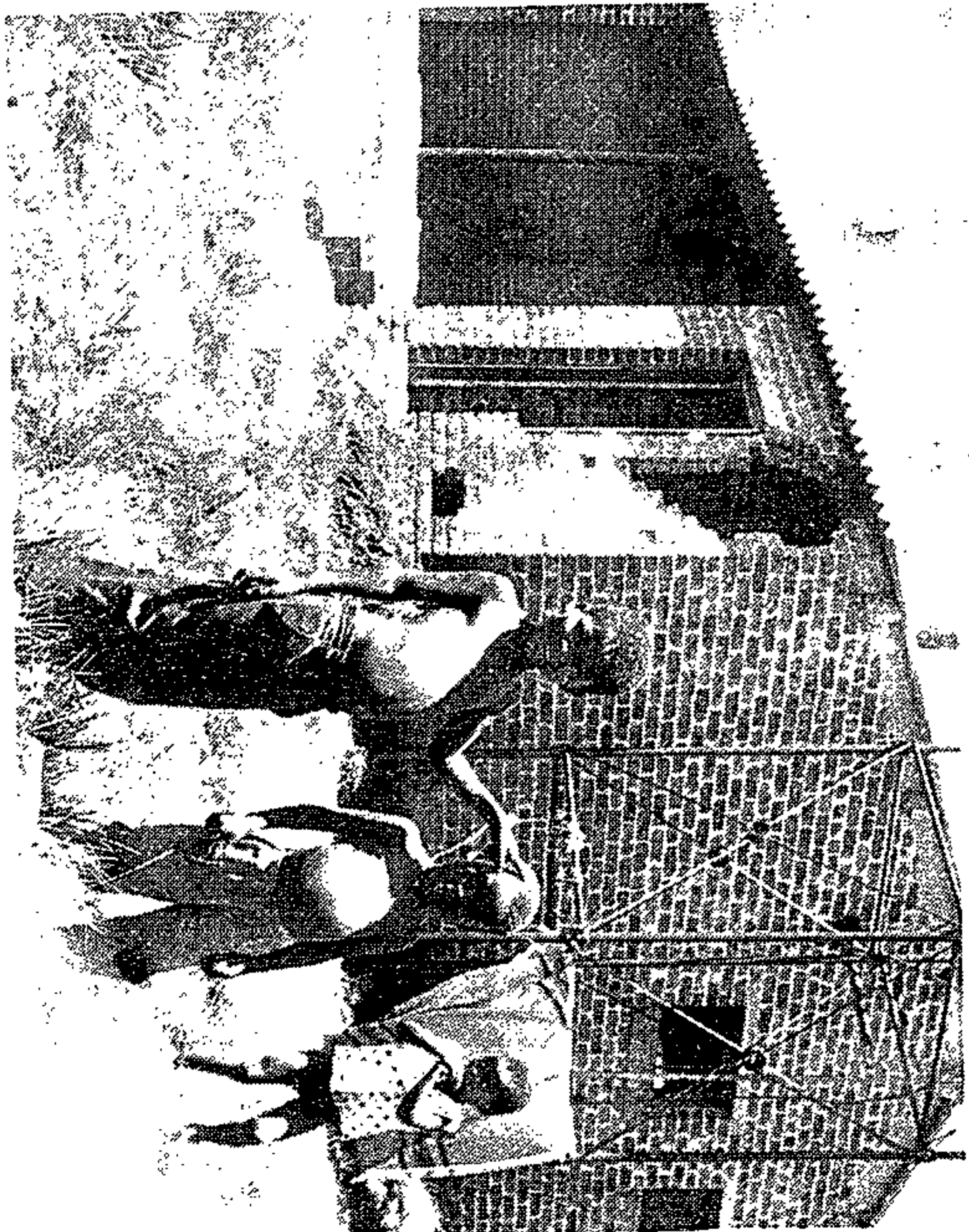
AT A SERIES of meetings this week, the 2 000-odd Mzimhlophe hostel families who have said "enough is enough", reaffirmed that they would squat anywhere in Soweto.



This "house" is at the corner of End Street in Mzimhlophe hostel.

Mrs Betty Brown, a member of the three-woman deputation representing the families in negotiations with officials said the first meeting was held on Monday night. The families, she said, "unanimously" agreed to move out of the "squalor and sickening conditions" at the hostel.

Mrs Brown said meetings were also held on Friday afternoon and yesterday. There were no officials at these meetings and the families reaffirmed they



The building used as a creche for the Mzimhlophe hostel toddlers.

would move out of the hostel, she said.

Mrs Brown said another meeting was scheduled for this morning. Mr J C Mahubushi, chairman of the Diep Meadow Council, was expected to address the families.

The families were moved to the hostel shortly after their Klip-town shacks were flooded by heavy rains in 1977. The families were

told they would be at the hostel "temporarily", while better accommodation was being sought for them.

After the West Rand Administration Board had washed its hands of the matter, a deputation comprising Mrs Brown, Mrs Emily Mphaki and Mrs Johanna Magagula was formed to start negotiations with the officials concerned.

The Soweto Council told the deputation that it was a matter for the Diep Meadow Council. The council, however, gave "unsatisfactory" answers.

The deputation went back to the hostel and suggested some type of action that would "shock and disgrace" the officials concerned into realising the severity of their plight.



# Soweto gets police PRO

SUNDAY POST Reporter

A FORMER instructor at the police training college in Pretoria, Lieutenant N L Hartwell, has been appointed as the first public relations officer for the Soweto police.

The new office was established early this year with the appointment of former Soweto police chief, Brigadier Jan Visser, as its director. He is stationed in Pretoria.

So far, all 19 police divisions in South Africa have their own public relations officers responsible to Brigadier Visser.

A second-year B Juris Unisa student, Lieutenant Hartwell has been in the police force for 10 years.



Lientenant N L Hartwell

six of which he spent at the Police College as instructor in statute law and criminal procedure.

Before attending a public relations course earlier this year, he was a

branch commander of the uniformed enquiries office in Meadowlands, Soweto.

Lieutenant Hartwell said though his function would be mainly to give assistance to the Press on matters concerning the police, his duties would also entail dealing with members of the public at cultural, academic and social levels.

"My door will be open to anyone who wants to know anything about our work as members of the police force. I want all residents of Soweto not to be hesitant about coming to this office at any time. It is my duty to have them here and to help them," he said.



# Determined to make the best of life

127  
343  
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2/12/74

THE determination of the Mzimhlophe families' stand against the unbearable conditions in which they are forced to live is embodied in the face of this youngster from the hostel.

The 1 500 families in the hostel were moved there in 1977 after their Kliptown shacks were flooded. Now, plagued by overcrowding, they say they will stage a massive protest early next year unless their grievances are attended to.

Despite their difficulties, the hostel families have tried to live as decent a life as possible — and the Mzimhlophe creche, started by Mrs Betty Brown, who lives at the hostel, is a big part of this effort.

The little girl in the photograph is one of 78 youngsters at the creche. Their parents pay R3,20 a month.

Pic by Mac Mogorosi.



# I'll talk to anyone, says new Wrab head

By ZWELAKHE  
SISULU

THE newly-appointed chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr G J Knoetze, this week said he was ready to work with black leaders who are not on the community councils.

The 63-year-old former chairman of the Oranje-Vaal Board succeeds Mr Manie Mulder as chief of Wrab.

Mr Knoetze joins two other white administrators to be appointed to posts in Soweto, Mr Nico Malan, who recently became the "town clerk" and Mr Louis Rive, Postmaster-General and now also manager of the township.

"I know Dr Motlana and I have had brief discussions with him, and I also know Mr Gibson Thula," Mr Knoetze said in explaining that he would seek to work with other black leaders who may not be on the community councils.

He listed his priorities as:

- An evolutionary transition of the community councils towards independent and economically viable authorities.



Former Wrab chairman Manie Mulder . . . his successor has a "new line".

- Improving the housing situation by seeking the support of employers, financial resources from the private sector and the Government.

- Effective communication with the people with the emphasis on the training of black people

Regarding housing, he said: "There are tremendous financial resources available and with professional advice in consultation with the people, because we have to be sure that people can afford the schemes we work out, we should be able

to do something about housing".

Asked how he thought he could handle a situation similar to June 1976, he responded: "I am going to ensure, as much as is humanly possible, that such a situation does not arise."

"We must look at the causes and eliminate them and the people of goodwill must act and work together," he said.

"I am committed to the upliftment of the quality of life in all areas under the Board's jurisdiction and I am looking forward to working with Mr Rive who has a tremendous track record," Mr Knoetze added.

Although he was not ready to make policy statements, he believed in the Prime Minister's policies "as interpreted by Dr Koornhof," he said.

A former Vanderbijlpark Non-European Affairs manager, he was also a private secretary in the Department of Native Affairs.

"I want to help the people of Soweto to advance through an evolutionary line to an independent municipality," he concluded.

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# The Star

Monday December 3 1979

## Hopeful scenario for some urban blacks

**T**WO recent appointments are pointers to the Government's desire for fast, positive action aimed at improving the quality of life in Soweto. Mr John Knoetze, the new Wrab chairman, and Postmaster-General Mr Louis Rive as projects director, are energetic administrators with splendid records in people relationships. Mr Knoetze took the first opportunity to assure the Soweto Council at its monthly meeting that he wanted to see the township develop fast on the road to independence. Mr Rive defined his task as helping Mr Knoetze to help the people of Soweto (and other townships) to help themselves.

Elaborating on the theme in an interview with our Pretoria Bureau, Mr Rive later said that his approach would be to identify the Soweto that its people would like to have at the turn of the century and then lay plans to achieve that objective. For the first time, Sowetans have been offered development of their own choosing. If what the urban blacks wanted conflicted with the advice of outsiders, the township view would prevail, said Mr Rive. The declared aims of Mr

Knoetze and Mr Rive must be good news to Sowetans. They have been warned that they cannot expect "overnight wonders" and that producing the kind of Soweto they want will take "hard work, sacrifice and time," but they can now see where they are going. It will be a novel experience for them and they may be tempted to try running before they can walk; certainly they will make some mistakes because experience has to be earned the hard way.

While the focus has been on Soweto, Dr Piet Koornhof has lifted the threat of removal which has been hanging over the people of Sharpeville and Boipatong for 20 years. Residents in the two townships can now look forward to 99-year leasehold rights, home improvements and township developments.

Private enterprise last week pledged R300-million to reduce the housing backlog and the Building Industries Federation indicated that it wanted to go ahead with plans immediately.

All in all, it is a hopeful scenario—as long as the momentum is maintained.

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222. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles or in any resolution of a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the discretion of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions or instructions of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate unless—

- (a) the particular allotment or issue has prior to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting; or



by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in *italics* in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the pro

## RESULTS

The infant mortality for whites and 'coloureds' the whites have experienced since 1929, the 'coloureds' static IMR since 1950

From 1941 to 1970, the an improvement of 57.6% decreased from 164.8/1000 This is of particular IMR, the more easily seen in SMRs between 1941 and 'coloureds' respectively

The age specific mortality is inevitable, it is to experience of younger age in mortality amongst el that for both whites and the age of 65 years have the mortality rates have in the 25-44 and 45-64

The imbalance between the 'coloureds' has improved of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

I WRITE in support of the appeal by Dr Selma Browde to the City Council to take up the issue of housing for black people in Soweto. We entirely agree with her that, although housing may not fall within the legal ambit of the Council, nevertheless what happens in Soweto is of intimate concern to all the citizens of Johannesburg.

We know from our Advice Office how urgent is the situation in Soweto. Queues of people gather on the pavement from 6 am, desperate for advice and help in trying to establish their "right" to live, to work, to keep their families together, to find accommodation. In many instances the permit to work is dependent upon the availability of accommodation, of which there is a chronic and ever escalating shortage.

The City Council has no right to pass the buck simply because housing has been taken out of its hands. There is nothing to prevent it from discussing the issue and making strong representations to the responsible Government departments, for if the situation is permitted to deteriorate at its present rate, the consequences will be dire, not only for the people of Soweto but for those of Johannesburg and the whole country.

It is up to the Johannesburg City Council to accept its share of the responsibility and to follow up and recommend whatever constructive suggestions may be made to alleviate the housing crisis. **JOYCE HARRIS, National President, The Black Sash, Johannesburg.**

# The responsibility for black housing



MacLeod

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30/11/79 Post

# Rand Stadium boycott

POST Reporters

YESTERDAY'S call by POST editor Mr Percy Qoboza for a total and permanent boycott of the Rand Stadium received massive support from black and white community leaders and sportsmen.

The Johannesburg

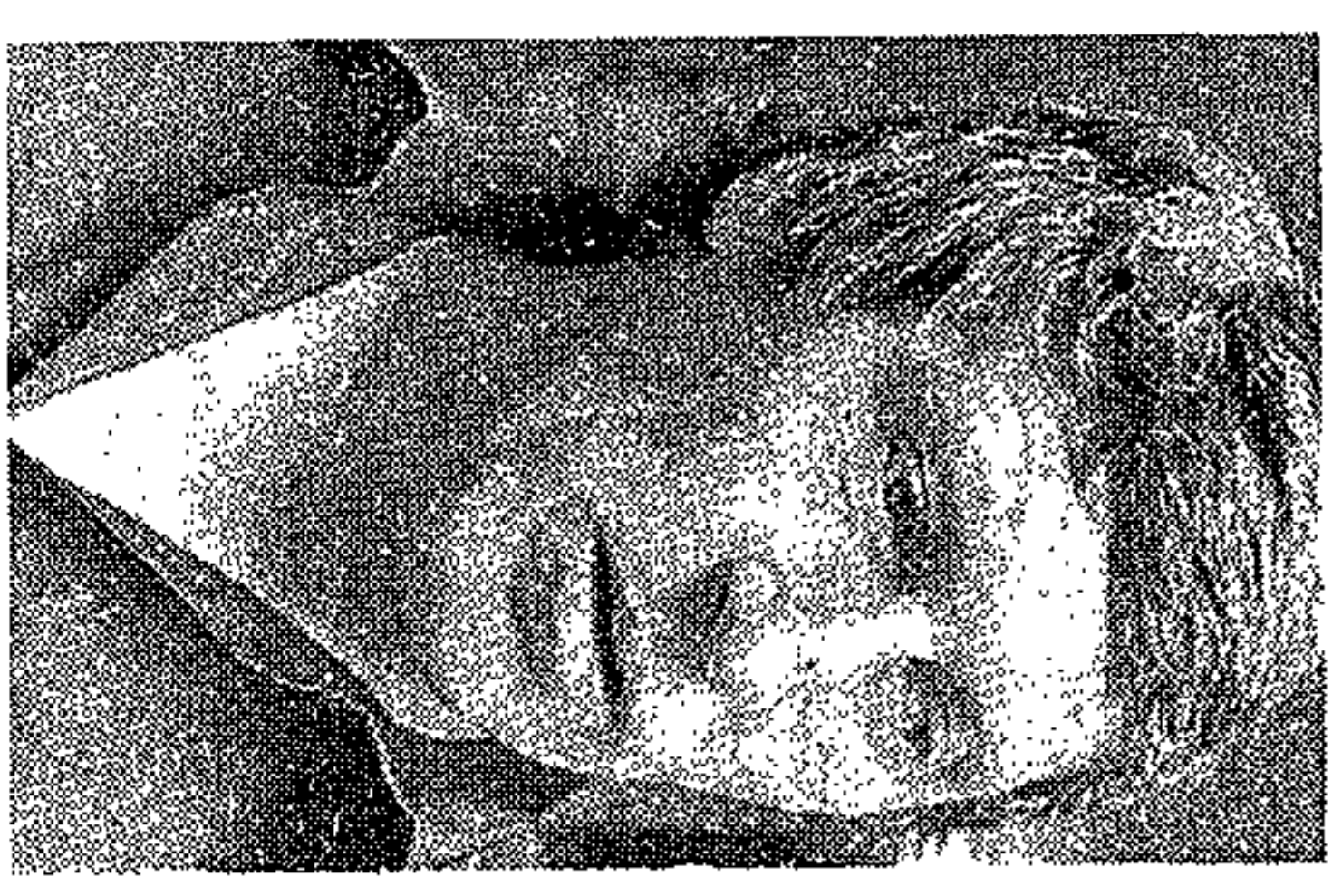
## Call

only one family that was against blacks after dark. One woman, who said she was Mrs du Toit, said

by difficulties which were created in connection with the use of the Rand Stadium.

## Leaders support the move

people after 4 pm. That is racialism at its worst. We are only good to be their servants and not to share



Wits boss Lewis



POST editor Qoboza



City Council... week refused that the replay of the Mainstay Cup be played at the Rand Stadium in the late afternoon as usual but stipulated that it be played at noon.

Reasons for the stipulation was if the game is played in late afternoon then traffic around the area would be brought to a standstill by the thousands of soccer fans who would throng the stadium.

Most people interviewed have rejected this explanation and claim the City Council was trying to enforce a sort of curfew so that the area would be white after dusk.

In addition to this POST conducted a house survey in the area around the stadium and found

around the stadium were scared were all nonsense. "We have never been threatened or assaulted, and our neighbours have never complained," she said.

Their house faces one of the gates.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches said the City Council had behaved irresponsibly. He said people should not have patronised the stadium.

"If people do not go to the Rand Stadium, the City Council will not get money and they will think better," he said.

## Puzzling

Bishop Tutu said a better stadium should be built in a better place as the Rand Stadium was surrounded by residential areas.

Bishop Manas Buthelet said: "It is puzzling if such a healthy development as a non-racial match between Kaizer Chiefs and Highlands Park should be frustrated

any piece-meal solution of apartheid does not work. If the Rand Stadium is not open to all races, then it is better that matches should be played on other play grounds," he said.

Kaizer Metung, Chiefs' director, said: "Under no circumstances will my team play there anymore. We have been insulted by the council authorities for too long and now it is enough."

## Dignity Watch

"It is time for Sanfa and Football Council to approach the Government for better facilities. Traffic congestion cannot be accepted as a reason for their refusal. It is racism that has made them force the game to be played at noon."

"It was rumoured that residents around the stadium do not want black

the same... Brian Goldricks, Pirates' coach: "The Council's attitude is antiquated. I think this is the problem of living in a capitalist society. Sports officials should come together and build one giant stadium and forget about the capitalistic owned Rand Stadium. It is a pity it cannot be put on a truck and driven away from that place."

## Impossible

Joe Maart, Black Aces' director: "The Council is becoming impossible. Where in the world was a Cup final played at noon. They should look for better excuses than traffic congestion. I think the stadium should be boycotted until the council gives us a guarantee that we can use the stadium anytime we feel like."

Mr J S M Kunalo, lecturer in African lan-

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## From Page 1

guages at Wits University, said the National Professional League should have a strong say in the running of the Rand Stadium as it controls football.

"If some whites have the right to stop games from being played, why is the Rand Stadium still used for soccer?" he asked.

The Rev Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches, said: "I long said people should boycott this multi-racial football. I still repeat, the people should boycott multi-racial football and not only the Rand Stadium."

Rex Evans: "I am upset about the City Council's attitude. They are completely out of order. I can rest assured everybody in the country that if the Quaggas were to play All Blacks in a rugby game on a Wednesday afternoon, the game will go on as scheduled. To give traffic congestion as an excuse, the Council authorities are very short sighted.



NPSL chief Sekhabi

Eddie Lewis, Wits University: "Let us forget about the Rand Stadium and club together to

build our own super stadium. The traffic excuse holds no water. In my opinion, they are keeping black spectators out of the white area which is diabolic.

Mr Abdul Bhamjee said: "I called for the Rand Stadium boycott six months ago when the City Council refused the BP Top Challenge final between Orlando Pirates and Moroka Swallows limited to be played there, and I still.

"It is racialism at its highest. The council has insulted the entire black community by saying blacks are not wanted in a white area in the evening. Blacks are only good to work for them and not enjoy the same privileges and facilities.

"We should not be told who and when to play there. It should be used by any sports organisation at anytime they feel like. It is time for our administrators to build their own stadium and turn the Rand Stadium into a white elephant."

Mr Tom Boya, chairman of the interim committee handling the affairs of the Benoni Train crash, said people should boycott the Rand Stadium. He said there was no reason why people were still going to the Rand Stadium to watch matches there.

Dr M E Botwana, Benoni United's director: "It is time that the City Council stopped treating us like schoolboys. Time has come for us to stand up and be counted. My team will never play at that stadium as long as the council has this racial attitude.

"There is nothing like traffic congestion in the afternoon. The Council is keeping blacks away from a white area and this is racialism at its worst."

George Thabe said: "This has to come to an end because each time we have to put up with something new regarding the



Dr Manas Buthelezi

use of the Rand Stadium. As soccer administrators we must know where we stand as far as the venue goes.

"Whatever decision the meeting comes to will stand in the good of all. We have to come to terms with the council or otherwise there is no use of playing there at all."

However, Thabe added that there is a possibility they will hold a meeting with the council to clarify matters. This, he said, would be followed up by another with the Government for confirmation on whatever arrangements might crop up.

Asked whether they would boycott any remaining games at the venue, Thabe said that they would see the season through. The close of the season would allow them to finally decide on whether to boycott the stadium or not.

NPSL chairman, Gilbert Sekhabi, could not be reached for comment by late yesterday.

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# Stadium boycott call

From Page 1

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. The Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. The Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

and two easels I found these prints. Beautifully framed, of paintings by the famous artist Bruegel and the French painter Goussin. Several easels display original work by famous Soviet artists.

Many Subcons are as exclusive as the country clubs of Illinois, controlling them in

At 3 PM - we went to home.

earlier? — You find yourself discussing South African show-biz with a woman you had met when he was a student for the second time, 20 years ago.

[illegible]

A "second" set of drawings of the "beast" was made and fed its throat into my hands and within minutes I'm being rushed off to spend "night" in the African house is a "country" joyous occasion — the unveiling of a tombstone.

It is 6.30 am and already the streets of Toronto are alive with people going to the corner shop for their milk and newspapers. Others are waiting to use bus or the train. They will spend

the Sunday morning edition of the paper reporting in detail the homecoming, or in other such newspapers on the Rice - if in regions or hospitals.

Thomasgo mother, Maryanne, of Somers, McArthur died about a year ago. She was 80 months old. She had a great sickness and one night her 15-  
 thought parents heard her  
 whisper for the last time.

consequently, they share they would honour their mother in death as they had loved her in life.

That Sunday, in the rain stage to 800 people watched the unloading of thousands of cans—some while most of the others were still asleep.

Mr. Sammy Moynihan was  
owner of the Obakeg Inn.  
His popularity was reflected by  
the numbers of people who  
turned up at his daughter's gra-  
veside.

Back at their home in Sammie's specially built garage designed to hold three cars, we sat down to a meal that included a variety of cooked vegetables, meat and chicken.

The queue for seats at the  
-the cinema stretched out into the  
-the middle of the main  
-the street.

Mr and Mrs Voltaire re-  
sided in the bakery and  
bought, exchanging straight  
for their goods.

Top them the unveiling of the tombstone was the of the happy events of their lives. They had done their duty by the child they loved. Each weekend in future they would tend that tombstone and the area around it.



...and when a short, middle-aged black guy with a fat stomach pulled a knife on them and demanded they accompany him.

Our lady in red had escaped the villain's clutches. Her friend had not been as fortunate. The man had disappeared into the doorway with her, the point of his knife holding that vulnerable region between her shoulder blades.

"In which direction did they go?"

"Along there," the rolling black guy, indicating a winding road that led to a distant hill. He was looking apologetically at the woman and the man.

"Not in," he orders the no-nonsense businessman.

He then gives a wholly benevolent expression as a slight tear about to crash to his death in his eye for a scene that brought back a movie.

The door across a garden fence is open, the dog is barking and running all the way. The children are like lutes now, their hands raised in feeling up the windscreen and we're in a breakfast.

"Over there."

The lady in red points to the spot. She knows where the man is. She knows where the man is. She knows where the man is. She knows where the man is.

...and the man in the middle of the road.

...he's got a knife.

We pull up beside them. The man stuffs his knife inside his jacket.

"Help me," the young woman

...tired organization was, you are told, born of necessity as a result of the shebeen war being waged by the police.

Chairman Lucky Michaels, the dynamic owner of the Pelican Club in Nairobi, is highly amused at a comment recently by an anti-beer organization that 75% of Shebeens are against the existence of shebeens.

He says: "Perhaps that organization, which claims to care a damn survey, would care to explain how 75% shebeen owners still manage to make a living here."

It is my experience that particularly on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings it is difficult to find parking in the neighbourhood of a shebeen. On previous visits to Nairobi I have been in shebeens which have been packed at lunchtime on a weekday.

On last week-end we did a tour of some of the more notable ones.

The shebeen is the Nairobi's "local" like pubs in white society, many of them tend to cater for a certain class of clientele.

You would not, for instance, find a garbage collector drinking in a shebeen. The customers are mainly businessmen, plus some of the local rank.

There are shebeens catering chiefly for young men and women, places in which modern jazz or disco music numbers your sons like at home with your teenage son or daughter's discs. In these places you sit at tables on dining-room chairs.

In the one I visited I met,

If he is known to be a Nairobi resident, the regulars lapse into a form of conversation the stranger could never hope to understand.

In the shebeens one is touched by sentiments expressed by some blacks of how grateful they are that you, a white man, have taken the trouble to come to Nairobi to relax in a friendly manner with them. This is particularly interesting when you consider that the townships are politically rather tense at this time.

"What's going to happen?" you are asked time and again. And you are told the blacks are not anti-white but anti Government.

"Where are all these changes we have been promised?" they ask. "Our lives are no different today than five years ago." They tell you, referring to Foreign Minister P.K. Betan's first reference to moving away from discrimination. While separate development remains, you are told, racial discrimination must continue to exist and the blacks will become increasingly resentful.

One has to take their viewpoint seriously because you know you are talking to blacks with responsible jobs and not the radical youngsters of student status, though they, too, you realize, have to be listened to and their opinions carefully considered.

When it gets to 3am you begin to realize that the people with you are getting something from the conversation — that they are hungry for contact with whites at a social level.

You move on to yet another



By KINGDOM  
LOLWANE

COLOURED families who preferred remaining in Alexandra Township to trekking to Klipspruit West near Soweto are free to do so.

This announcement was made by the Reverend Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, during a residents' meeting attended by more than 350 people at Kings Cinema, Alexandra, yesterday.

It comes a day after the trek of three coloured families from the township follow-

# Coloureds not forced to leave Alex — Buti

ing the Government's resettlement scheme.

Rev Buti, also leader of the Save Alexandra Committee — which successfully negotiated a reprieve for Alexandra — said the Minister of Community Development and Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, had stated that coloureds who wished to remain in Alexandra were free to do so and that those who preferred trekking may do so as well.

"We have full rights to live here," he said, "and Alexandra will remain an acid test to the Government."

Present at the meeting were leaders of the Labour Party in the Coloured Representative Council (CRC).

Also announced at the meeting was the drop of Putco fares with effect from December 1 and the new Alexandra Development Foundation — a

self-help project established to assist in the betterment of the township.

Meanwhile three coloured families moved out of Alexandra Township yesterday to Klipspruit West near Eldorado Park.

The families are part of the 3 900-strong coloured population in Alexandra who were ordered out of the township under the Government's resettlement scheme. More are expected to move out this week.

3.12.79



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# Soweto shacks a 'health hazard' say inspectors

4/12/79  
343

By HARRY MASHABELA

BACKYARD shacks built by families in Orlando East, Soweto, to alleviate overcrowding in their homes are being condemned by health inspectors as health hazards.

At least 10 families have already been given notice to demolish shacks in their backyards within a month, or face prosecution, according to the local councillor Mr Jeremiah Mogamisi.

Mr Mogamisi told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday he believed it was unfair to ask families to break down the structures in their backyards when no adequate accommodation was available.

"I think overcrowding is itself a health hazard. To condemn these structures and ask families to break them down before suitable accommodation has been provided will not solve anything," he said.

The Medical Officer of Health was not available for comment. A spokesman said the medical officer was away, and he was the only person to comment.

Mr Mogamisi said many families in Orlando East have had to put up structures in backyards in a bid to fight congestion in the home. But he knew of only 10 families who had been issued with notices asking them to demolish their shacks.

Some of the notices were issued during November. So far the 10 families have not responded to the notices.

"These are large families. What will they do if they demolish the structures they've established in their backyards? I believe overcrowding is just as much a health hazard as these backyard shacks. What we need is adequate housing," Mr Mogamisi said.

The Soweto Council was told by Mr Mogamisi at its monthly meeting last Thursday about the plight of the 10 families. He asked the council to help.

The council, he said, decided to ask the health authorities not to prosecute the 10 families at this stage. "We will discuss the matter in January," Mr Mogamisi said.



# Homes for thirty Diepkloof families

THE chairman of the Diep-meadow Community Council, Mr J C Mahuhushi, will present 30 Diepkloof families with keys to their new homes at a special ceremony in Zone Three, Diepkloof today.

The houses, which range in price from R6 000 to about R10 000, were built by Impact homes for the employees of Nedbank, Legal and General and other firms. More are to follow in Pimville and Moroka.

A spokesman for Impact, which has already completed about 200 houses in Mabopane near Pretoria and many others in various homelands, said the houses were comparable to those of many whites and ranged from a two-bedroom dwelling with lounge, lobby, kitchen, bathroom and toilet to a deluxe three-bedroom house which included a lounge, separate dining room, kitchen, bathroom, separate toilet and garage — all under a pitched, tiled roof.

The houses were constructed of bricks, plastered

inside and out, had ceilings, were wired for electricity and were fitted with complete bathroom and kitchen units.

"For black housing to be a success, blacks must be involved in the thinking process that goes into the building of a house from the beginning to the end," the spokesman said.

## LOAN FINANCE

"We adopt with each individual the policy of discussing his family and financial situation and needs to enable us to determine his house requirements at the price he can afford. We also give him the opportunity of developing his house and of introducing a variety of shapes, colour and innovations of his choice."

The loan finance with which to build the house was available through the African Bank of South Africa and the only additional cost the owner had to pay was for the plot and the water-sewage connection fee. — Sapa.



Mr J C Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diep-meadow Community Council.

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# Shock!

**BLACKS** on the East Rand and other areas which get their electricity direct from Escom instead of through city councils have to pay more because they use less.

An investigation by POST has revealed that:

● The load factor of electricity (the amount used) decides how much residents have to pay per unit.

● For a very high load factor the price per unit will be low.

● For a very low factor, the price per unit will be high.

This means that if a black township has a load factor of 49 percent, which means mainly domestic, residents will pay more per unit than if the consumer had a load factor of 100 percent (which means that there would be large factories working 24 hours a day at a constant demand).

Meaning that a city with many industries will have a higher load factor, and therefore a lower cost per unit than a purely domestic township.

The investigations fol-

low complaints from people on the East Rand that residents paid more for their electricity than those of, say, Germiston.

The electricity services of the black townships were taken over by the East Rand Administration Board, and because this supply that the board requires is only for black townships with no industries and a low load factor, the price unit increased.

In Katlehong, for example, a resident using 1634 units of electricity will pay about R43,68 while a consumer in Germiston, using the same number of units, will pay about R31,62.

While residents in Katlehong pay R0,030 per

unit (three cents) for the first 30 units, and R0,015 for the remainder, plus a surcharge of 75 percent, residents in Germiston pay R0,01923 per unit (just over one cent per unit).

Johannesburg's rates are R0,0233 for the first 35 units and R0,0184 for the remaining units (about two cents for the first 35 and about one cent for the remaining units).

## Cheaper

Soweto residents, on the other hand, paid R0,005 for all units (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cent), and residents in Meadowlands, Dobsonville and Diepkloof pay R0,050 for the first 20 units (about five cents) and R0,015 for the second 20 units (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

Electricity in Johannesburg's black township is still supplied by the Johannesburg City Council and therefore cheaper.

Residents complained that the Government appointed the administration boards, and unless the supply of electricity is restored to the city councils of the various townships, the Government should subsidise the difference in electricity tariffs.



ss. 369-370

STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
*Companies Act*

369. Determination of person to be appointed in voluntary winding-up of a company, the Master shall, subject to the provisions of section 370, appoint the person or persons nominated in section 350 as liquidator or liquidators.

(2) (a) In the case of a creditors' meeting of a company, the Master shall, subject to the provisions of section 370, appoint the person or persons nominated by any meeting of creditors as liquidator or liquidators of the company if they have been nominated by the said meetings.

(b) If the said meetings have not been subject to the provisions of section 370, the Master shall, subject to the provisions of section 370, appoint the person or persons so nominated, as he thinks fit, as liquidator or liquidators of the company concerned.

## Residents to meet

THE Meadowlands Civic Association will hold a meeting today and on Saturday at 6.30 pm and 2 pm respectively.

Today's meeting will be at the Anglican Church in Zone 7 and Saturday's at the Swiss Mission in Zone 5.

Issues to be discussed include victims of the Kiptown floods living at the Mzimhlophe Men's Hostel and bus fares.

ss. 369-370

a members' meeting of section 364 on referred

winding-up by the Master shall appoint the person or persons nominated in section 364 as liquidator or liquidators of the company

shall, subject to the provisions of section 370, appoint the person or persons so nominated, as he thinks fit, as liquidator or liquidators of the company concerned.

370. Master may decline to appoint nominated person as liquidator.—(1) If a person who has been nominated as liquidator by meetings of creditors and members or contributories of a company was not properly nominated or is disqualified from being nominated or appointed as liquidator under section 372 or 373 or has failed to give within a period of seven days as from the date upon which he was notified that the Master had accepted his nomination or within such further period as the Master may allow, the security mentioned in section 375 (1) or, if in the opinion of the Master the person nominated as liquidator should not be appointed as liquidator of the company concerned, the Master shall give notice in writing to the person so nominated that he declines to accept his nomination or to appoint him as liquidator and shall in that notice state his reason for declining to accept his nomination or to appoint him: Provided that if the Master declines to accept the nomination for appointment as liquidator because he is of the opinion that the person nominated should not be appointed as liquidator, it shall be sufficient if the Master states, in that notice, as such reason, that he is of the opinion that the person nominated should not be appointed as liquidator of the company concerned.

(2) (a) When the Master has so declined to accept the nomination of any person or to appoint him as liquidator or the Minister has under section 371 (3) set aside the appointment of a liquidator, the Master shall convene meetings of creditors and members or contributories of the company concerned for the purpose of nominating another person for appointment as liquidator in the place of the person whose nomination as liquidator the Master has declined to accept or whom the Master has declined to appoint or whose appointment has been so set aside.

(b) In the notice convening the said meetings the Master shall state that he has declined to accept the nomination for appointment as liquidator of the person previously nominated or to appoint the person so nominated and the reasons therefor, subject to the proviso to subsection (1), or that the appointment of the person previously appointed as liquidator has been set aside by the Minister, as the case may be, and that the meetings are convened for the purpose of nominating another person for appointment as liquidator.

(c) The Master shall post a copy of such notice to every creditor whose claim against the company was previously proved and admitted.

(d) The meetings referred to in paragraph (a) shall be deemed to be continuations of the first meetings of creditors, members or contributories or of the meetings referred to in sections 350 and 364.

(3) If the Master again declines for any reason mentioned in subsection (1) to accept the nomination for appointment as liquidator by the meetings mentioned in subsection (2), or to appoint a person so nominated, he shall—



UNSUBS  
GRANTED

second

court

order

# Evicted man wins home

By IKE NOTSAPI

A SOVETO business-  
man whose belong-  
ings were dumped  
on a pavement by  
West Rand Board of  
officials when evicted  
was yesterday grant-  
ed a court order al-  
lowing him back in-  
to his house by a  
Rand Supreme Court  
judge.

Mr Justice C S  
Margo granted an  
application by Mr  
Samson Mphanga of  
Orlando West that  
the court should re-  
strain Wrab from  
evicting him from his  
house.

Mr Justice Margo rul-  
ed that Mr Mphanga re-

turn to his house 7029  
in Orlando West and  
that his belongings and  
furniture which were  
removed from his home  
on November 22, be  
returned to the house.

The judge further  
ordered Wrab to pay  
the costs.

In an affidavit, Mr  
Mphanga said he had  
lived in house number  
7029 Orlando West  
with his family since  
1976. On July 30 1979,  
his wife divorced him.

The assets in the es-  
tate of the family were  
contributed by him and  
that he had the right  
to occupy the house.

He further said af-  
ter the divorce, his  
wife's attorney sum-  
moned him and ap-  
pointed a receiver il-

liquidator for the distri-  
bution of the assets.

His attorney entered  
a plea against the sum-  
mon and made an ap-  
pearance against the  
action.

In the meantime, he  
said on November 22,  
black Wrab officials ar-  
rived at his house in  
the morning and ord-  
ered him to go to Wrab  
offices where he waited  
until 8 am.

## Divorce

Later, a Mr Baden-  
horst and his assistant, a  
Mr Kruger, told him he  
was going to be evicted  
because his wife had won  
a divorce against him  
and family assets.

"I complained vehe-  
mently, but to no avail.  
I told Mr Badenhorst

that there was an action  
pending and I showed  
him a letter from my  
attorney. Mr Badenhorst  
showed no interest.

"I told him that I had  
paid rent in advance un-  
til December this year.  
When I went home later  
that day, I found my  
wife with Mr Kruger.  
They asked me to sign  
a list of all assets, but  
I refused.

"Mr Kruger ordered  
his staff to move all my  
furniture and assets in-  
cluding my most person-  
al belongings onto the  
pavement," Mr Mphanga  
said.

This is the second  
court order allowing Mr  
Mphanga back into his  
house. The first was  
when he was evicted.

Mphanga... to be allowed back.





# Faction fight: 3 dead

By IKE MOTSAPI

THREE inmates at Dube Hostel, Soweto, were shot and killed during an outbreak of faction fighting this week. A fourth inmate is fighting for his life at Baragwanath Hospital.

This was said yesterday by the Deputy Divisional CID Head for Soweto, Col Steve Lerm.

## KILLED

He said those killed during the fight which started on Sunday were: Pong Ngubane of Room 214b, Bekithemba Dlomo (46) of Room 109a and the third is not yet identified.

Mr Temede Sikati of Room 179a is in a serious condition after he was shot in the head, left arm and left leg by five unknown men at his room on Monday morning.

## 29 DEAD

Meanwhile, five more people were reported killed in Soweto yesterday according to Col Lerm. The murders include the killing of the three men.

This brings to 29 the number of people killed in Soweto at the weekend. Police reported 24 murders at the weekend.

Col. Lerm also said that five rapes and 24 robberies were reported to the police. Two people have been arrested.

166. No allotment or company shall allot any share to any person who has accepted any offer to purchase or offer has been made accompanied by a prospectus as at the time of his application aware of its contents.

(2) Any director or company, any director or officer contravenes or permits the

167. Voidable allotment made by a company to an applicant, in contravention of the provisions of subsection (1), shall be voidable after the date of allotment or acceptance, and not later.

(b) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply to any allotment made by a company to a person who is a company, every director of the company concerned and the company or the applicant may have

(2) (a) When an allotment is made by a company to a person who is a company, every director of the company concerned and the company or the applicant may have

(b) No proceedings shall be instituted after the expiration of two years

168. Minimum interval between the issue of a prospectus and the issue of a prospectus, until the prospectus is first issued or such later

[Para. 168]

(b) The beginning of the period referred to as "the time of

(2) For the purposes of this section, the prospectus is first issued as a newspaper advertisement before the third day after the day on which it is

[Sub-section 168]

(3) The validity of the provision of the prospectus, the company concerned, the offeror, and, if the offeror knowingly is a party to the contravention, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) An application for shares of a company which is made in pursuance of a prospectus shall not be revocable before the expiration of the third day after the time of the opening of the subscription lists or offer or the giving before the expiration of the said third day, of a public notice under section 160 having the effect of excluding or limiting the liability under that section of the person giving such notice.

[Sub-s. (4) substituted by s. 12 (c) of Act No. 64 of 1977.]

(5) In reckoning any number of days for the purposes of this section, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays shall not be taken into account.

ched to prospectus.—(1) No person shall make an offer to the public unless the subscription list or offer has been attached to or accompanied by a prospectus, and it is shown that the applicant, or (or if the offeror is a company) contravenes or permits the

or (or if the offeror is a company) contravenes or permits the

contravened.—(1) (a) An allotment of an offer made by an offeror under section 165 or 166 shall be voidable after the date of allotment or

withstanding that the company

red void under subsection (1), or the offeror, and if the offeror is liable to compensate the offeror or costs which such company

ges or costs shall be commenced after the date of allotment or acceptance.

ncc.—(1) (a) No allotment of shares of a company shall be made in pursuance of an application made in pursuance of a prospectus that on which the prospectus is issued in the prospectus.

[No. 64 of 1977.]

aid later time is in this Chapter in lists or offer".

nce therein to the day on which the prospectus is first issued as a newspaper advertisement in any other manner, as a reference to the day on which it is

[No. 64 of 1977.]

all not be affected by any contravention of any such contravention, or any officer of the company and the offeror and every officer thereof who



Post 5/12/71

# Minister in talks over higher rents

(343)

THE Katlehong Residents Committee (KRC) will meet the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison next Thursday in Pretoria following a petition on increased rents which they had sent to Pretoria in September.

Mr Jacob Khoali the secretary of KRC said originally they had wanted to have a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, but they were told that their rent issue fell under the jurisdiction of his deputy.

The talks between Dr Morrison and the KRC will however not be confined to the rent increases. According to Mr Khoali they will also speak about the scheme

By Phil Mtimkulu

proposed by the KRC to reduce unemployment and develop Katlehong.

Mr Khoali said the scheme they are proposing has the backing of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) but has finally to get the support of the Katlehong Community Council.

In their proposed scheme the KRC suggest that a contract should be drawn up between the Government and the Katlehong Council whereby the Government will provide basic tools, equip-

ment and finances.

The KRC suggests that tenders should be for various projects and the unemployed will provide labour through the Erab. Labour will be divided into teams according to skill which will be supervised by the tenders' experts. The Government should also pay an agreed wage rate plus certain fundamental foods such as lunch.

The work which will be done will be to bring the township to an acceptable standard in cleanliness.



# Elections for Tlokoza Council's Tswana ward

**ELECTIONS for the vacant Tswana Ward seat in the Tlokoza Council will be held on Saturday, December 8.**

The Tlokoza Council is ethnically divided as opposed to geographical wards in other councils.

The seat in the Tswana ward turned vacant when Mr A Mogoerane resigned last month.

There are two candidates for the seat, Mr Joe K Seboko (50) and Mr Aaron Dikobe.

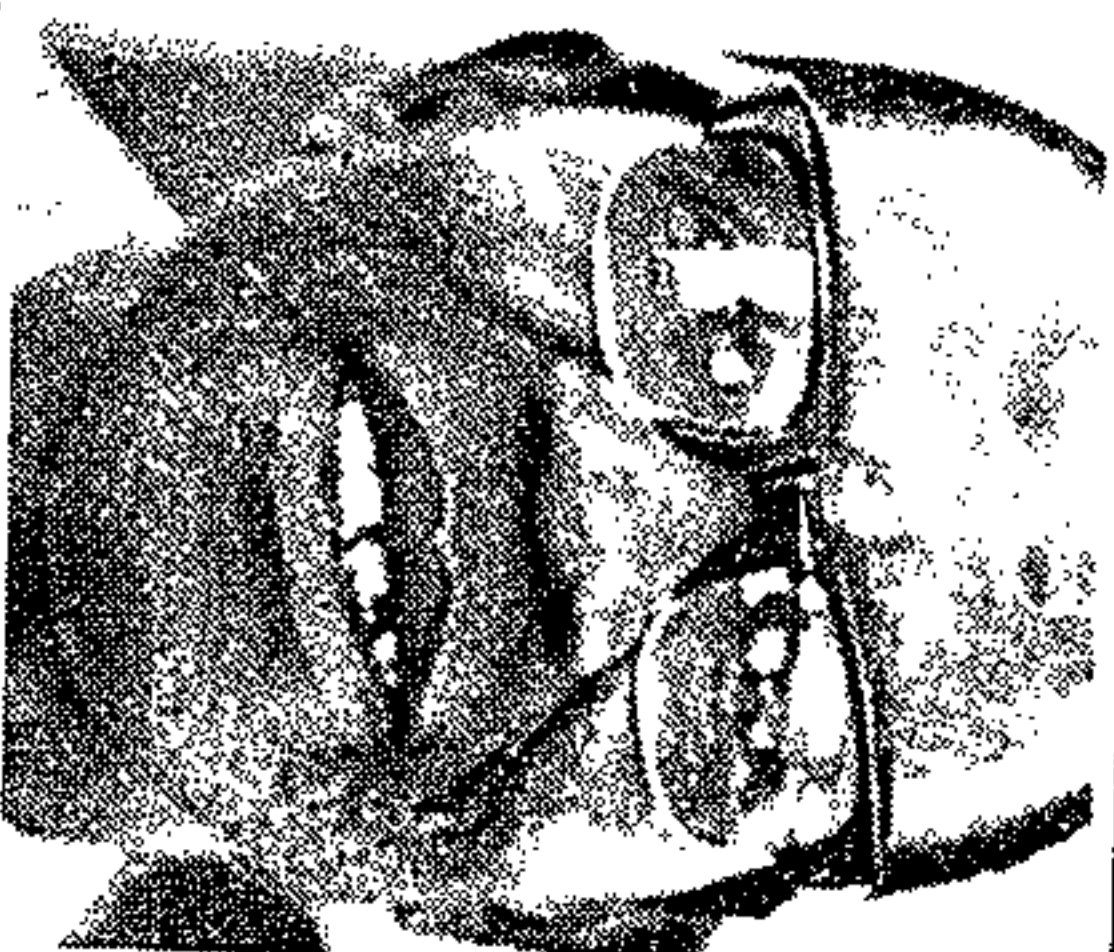
The polling station is the Tlokoza Administration Office.

Mr John Letele and three East Rand Administration Board officials will be electoral officers. The polling booths open at 9.00 am.

Voters will be provided with free transport to the polling station.

One of the two candidates, Mr Joe Seboko, a father of five, said he was optimistic the vote would go his way.

"Should I win this election, I will help my people with the problems they face every day with public transport and passbooks. I will also make sure that people get proper housing and recreational facilities for our children. I will surely use what powers the council has effectively for the benefit of my people," Mr Seboko said.



Mr Joe Seboko — candidate.

on of the bulb, is used crushed  
hot bulb, to give the salad a  
and sauces and with seafood. Mixed  
Mixed spice, which is a mixture of  
scuits, etc. Allspice is so named  
Mixed spice. It is used ground in  
for boiling in brwns, tongue, salt

of "Savoury Mashed", or a bunch of



**GARLIC.** A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

**ALLSPICE.** Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

**PEPPERCORNS.** Used in pickles, and for boiling in brauns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

**BOUQUET GARNI.** This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used before serving.

---o0o---

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wine bottles in a cool, dark place.

# POST, Thursday, December 6, 1979 Page 19

## Shebeens in unity move

By Len Kalane

**THE shebeen battle has now spread to other townships.**

The Soweto Taverns Association, under Mr Lucky Michaels, said it has joined forces with shebeens in the Vaal Complex and Pretoria townships to fight for a common goal — legal status.

Mr Michaels told POST yesterday that they were now inviting townships on the West and East Rand to join in and form a National Taverns Association representing shebeens in the townships.

Mr Michaels said the idea was to get shebeens united on the Reef, Vaal and Pretoria. He said their struggle for recognition was still on.

Shebeens in all townships will have associations of their own. The chairman of each association will serve in the national shebeens association to represent his area.

Mr Michaels said they were arranging a date to meet "superior" authorities in Pretoria on continued shebeen raids in Soweto by the police. In Soweto alone, 21 shebeen owners were arrested and 3 618 litres of beer confiscated during raids at the weekend.

"We want to cry out in one strong voice to the authorities against police raids. We are still fighting for normalisation, recognition and legal status," Mr Michaels said.

He said a meeting which will elect executive members of the national association will be held at the Pelican Night Club, Soweto, next week.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.









A long wait for jobs — to some this has turned into a "resting" place.

# Oh, for a job to see to my kids

**Christmas has  
no joy for  
thousands of  
unemployed**

By ALINAH DUBE

**JOBLESS** for two years and the festive season is here.

The festive season holds no joy for thousands of families whose breadwinners are victims of the monster — joblessness.

One job-seeker in Johannesburg, Mr John Siko (53), this week explained how terrible it was to participate in the morning race to get a job for two years to no avail.

When POST interviewed him at the Labour Bureau in Albert Street, Mr Siko said coming to the pass office was a daily

Post 71121/34 (24/3)



ending September 30.



These men are in desperate need for work.

routine to all the job-seekers.

'It is two years that I have been looking for work. Each time there is an employer to offer a job, the officials call to tell us.

Asked if there was anybody to help him, Mr Siko said: 'No one at all. I am the breadwinner and also responsible for the rent of my house in Zola North.'

To Mr Siko Christmas means nothing but the most miserable time he ever had in a lifetime.

Another hungry job-seeker, Mr Amos Manana said unemployment was to be held responsible for crime. 'Where are people expected to get food if we are not provided with jobs.

'Our children are starving and we've got to see to it that they are fed and clothed,' he said.

The Press liaison officer for the West Rand Administration Board, Mr J Bosman, yesterday said a monthly average of 24 115 men and 28 995 women were listed as unemployed in Johannesburg. These figures are for the month of...



with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to

# 'Idle' cripple gets a brief exemption

Staff Reporter

A CRIPPLED Soweto man who spent 16 days in custody at Modder Bee Prison after he was arrested for being an "idle person" and not lawfully employed was yesterday granted an exemption from prosecution for not registering as a worker or work-seeker.

The exemption, until February, was granted by the West Rand Administration Board after Mr A C Wilken, the presiding officer in the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court, recommended strongly that interim protection should be offered to Mr Gustav Khumalo until his case came up again on February 28.

Mr Khumalo, 24, of Zondi Township, appeared before Mr Wilken yesterday in the commissioner's court at an inquiry under Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, which relates to "idle persons" — blacks who are not employed for a period of 122 days "although capable of being employed."

Recommending that Mr Khumalo be given a temporary exemption, Mr Wilken said: "I would suggest that somehow they (the Wrab) should overcome this problem. I would also like to see this expedited. "As it stands this man is open to arrest at any time."

At the start of the inquiry Mr Wilken had recommended that the case against Mr Khumalo be withdrawn.

This was opposed "vehemently" by Mr Ramarumo Monama, who appeared for Mr Khumalo, who said he had good reasons for wanting the case to proceed.

These were:

- He wanted to show that Mr Khumalo, who had undergone medical treatment for a long period, was unable to do any but the simplest of jobs and because of this he might receive financial assistance from the State;

- That if no court ruling was made that Mr Khumalo was incapable of working there was no guarantee he would not be arrested again for being an "idle person."

Mr Monama told the court that Mr Khumalo was injured in a motor accident in 1970 and was in hospital for two years.

He suffered serious injury and was crippled in one leg. He had made several attempts to find jobs but could not be employed because of his condition.

Mr Khumalo was arrested by an inspector of the West Rand Administration Board on November 20. He appeared in court the next day and was remanded in custody to yesterday.

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\* \* \* \* \*



RD 7112171  
Ban call 1343  
for white  
traders 230  
in Soweto

Staff Reporter

THE FIGHT against the establishment of white-owned supermarkets in greater Soweto will continue on Sunday when the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) holds its second meeting in a fortnight at the YWCA Centre in Dube Village.

At its first meeting, held last month, the SCCI decided to petition the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on the Government's decision to allow white partnership with blacks in black areas on a 49%-51% basis.

Sunday's meeting starts at 9.30am. Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the SCCI, appealed to traders to attend.

"We have to be united in our opposition if we are to get anywhere," he said.

The Southern Transvaal region of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) is also to report on its attitude on the issue at Sunday's meeting.

Nafcoc, headed by Mr Sam Motsuenyane, has for some time fought against the idea of introducing white supermarkets in urban black areas.

The fear among black traders, who do not have the capital to compete with whites, is that they will be ruined or used as "fronts" if whites are allowed into the townships.



# R53 rent issue being discussed

THE issue of the R53 rent paid in townships in the West Rand is now open to talks between community leaders in the area and the West Rand Board.

Residents in Kagiso and Mohlakeng townships in the West Rand have been complaining over high rents they pay for new houses built by Wrab in the area.

A Wrab spokesman told POST yesterday: "The rent issue in these areas is a subject of negotiations and there has been no final decision on the report of the director of finance."

The spokesman said the director of finance will negotiate with the Kagiso Community Council over the issue early next year. A meeting is set for January 9, 1980.

But the spokesman said he could not give details on Mohlakeng township in Randfontein.

The rent subject has been a "burning issue" between residents in these townships and Wrab since new houses were built in the area a year ago. Residents pay rent of R53 for four-roomed houses.

Residents said they were dissatisfied with the high rent and that the quality of the houses was not worth the amount they are paying, compared to houses built in Soweto. Rent in Soweto is said to be in the region of R37 for almost the same houses as on the West Rand.

Answering a question a

Wrab spokesman said rent charged for new houses on the West Rand was "interim". Officials have to calculate the total costs of building before fixed rent can be charged.

The spokesman this week said total calculations have been completed on houses in this area. He said the director of finance has not made a decision whether rents be lowered or not but will have to consult with community leaders in the affected areas.



white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the inward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is noteworthy to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the white males were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a lower age than has occurred in the white community.

JOHN KNOETZE

F.M. 7/12/79

(27)

(343)

## A workable solution

John Knoetze, former chief director of the Orange-Vaal Administration Board, has just taken over from Manie Mulder as chairman of the giant West Rand Administration Board. The former secretary to the then-Minister of Native Affairs, Major Piet van der Byl, with more than 30 years in the civil service, talks to the FM about wide-ranging subjects which will affect the million-plus residents of Soweto.

**FM:** You are on record as saying that provision of housing and essential services will be your priorities. How do you propose to go about this when Soweto already has an alarming housing shortage?

**Knoetze:** I accept that Soweto has an alarming housing shortage. But it is not the only black area with this problem. If we harness the resources of the government funds, private institutions and employers who are prepared to invest in housing and we co-ordinate this with the willingness and ability of blacks to contribute to their housing, then I feel we have a workable solution.

Now that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof,

has hinted that Soweto will be granted municipal powers, how do you see yourself fitting into this set-up?

I should do everything possible in consultation with the Soweto council, my board, and government to help local authorities to become economically viable. That is the intention of the government. I see tremendous opportunities here.

As Wrab chairman, will you be prepared to meet, say, people like Nthatho Motlana's Committee of Ten, who have made it clear that they are not keen on serving on community councils and government-created institutions?

I shall be eager to take the hand of friendship of anybody who is willing to make a positive contribution. I have met Motlana and have respect for him. Do you see community councils — perhaps leading up to municipal powers for blacks — as the recipe for better race relations, especially in black urban areas?

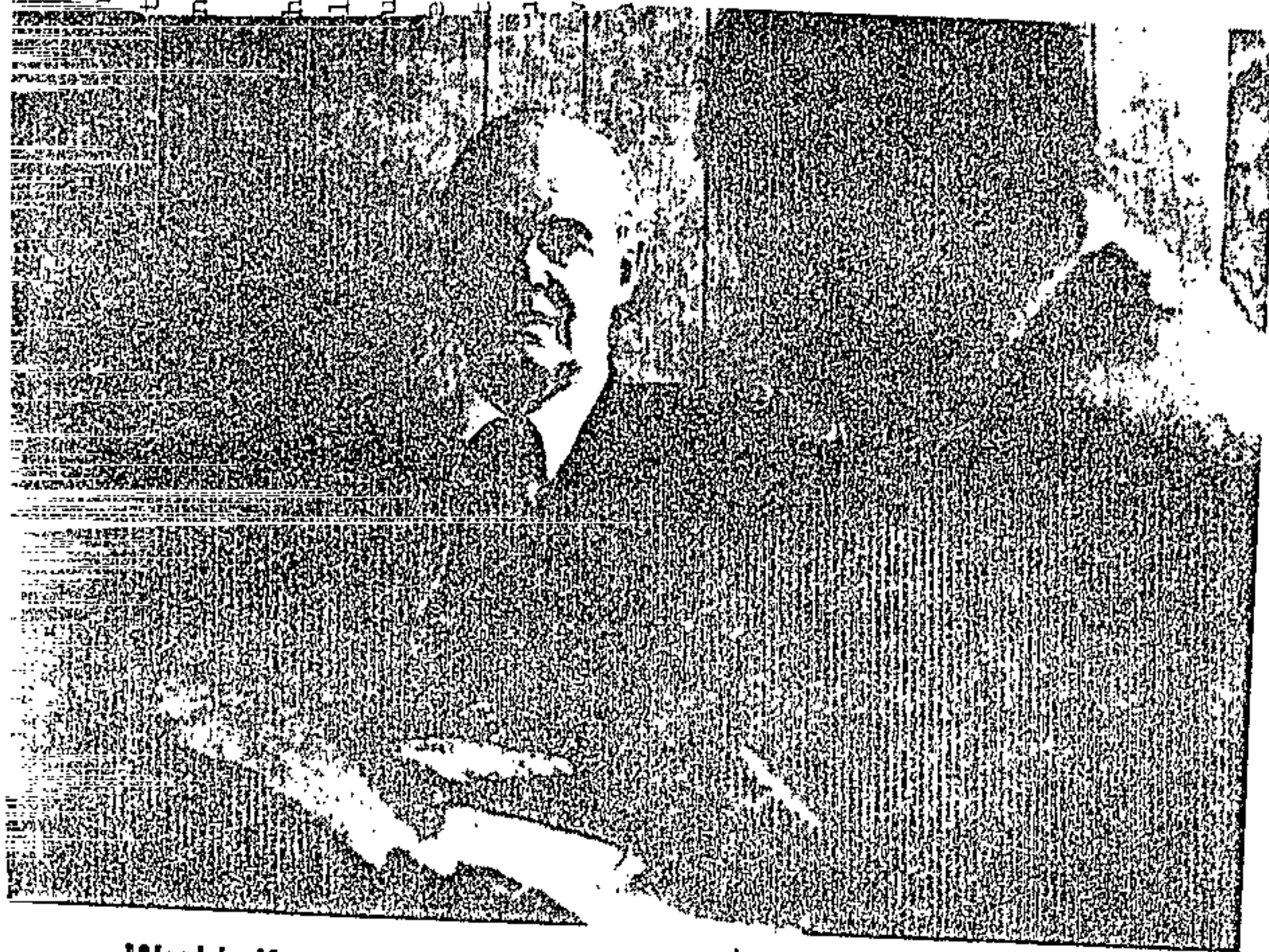
I think that it is essential that the country's black urban areas should be assisted to develop. Sources of income must be found. We proved in the Vaal triangle that this is possible.

How do you see commerce and industry helping in the improvement of the quality of life for urban blacks?

I would like to see blacks earn wages and salaries which can enable them to pay economic rents. At the moment, ways and means must be found. The responsibility of housing must be that of the wage earner, his employer and the financial institutions.

Would you say that Soweto, which has been described as a ticking time-bomb, is going to be the greatest challenge of your career?

I am deeply aware of the challenge that all black areas present. I am not afraid. If the goodwill of the people, their leaders, the private sector and the resources of the government are harnessed, solutions for Soweto will be found. To achieve this, effective communications are essential. For me, that means sitting down with the people concerned — thinking together and planning. It will always be my endeavour to ensure that blacks are treated with the respect, dignity and courtesy they deserve.



Wrab's Knoetze . . . willing to sit down with the people

is consistently worse than that of mortality rates for all the major diseases and neoplastic diseases in women in this group, years of age during 1960 and 1970 been chosen is entirely arbitrary if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific rates are noteworthy. Firstly, whilst being affected by these rates are also influenced by a decrease in the mortality rate by a decreasing incidence of this primary, secondary and tertiary lymphoma, the fatality rate and

Secondly, it should be appreciated that the important for comparative purpose underlying population, for the present are also of importance. This is because a comparatively large example 'coloured' children 0-4 files of the two communities for provides an indication of the age distribution. The changes in this distribution for the purposes of the present

The expectations of life for 'coloured' Although data has been published not considered to be of sufficient different expectations of life at birth, and (2) e45 - Characteristically women have a Fig. 6 indicates that this is so marked is this difference the expectation of life than white that the gap between the expectations. This trend is apparent in ties, although it is particularly deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has

increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

in Community Medicine, Volume 2. Ibid.



## Afro cultural function

A NEWLY formed cultural club, the Ikageng Reading Club, will hold an Afro Cultural ceremony tomorrow night.

The organiser of the club, Mr Crosby Molefe (32) said the club intended promoting cultural awareness among the young. They encourage the youth to write poetry and short stories. They also teach the various African traditional dances.

Tomorrow night's affair is to bring these budding writers and dancers to the attention of the community.

The ceremony will be held at the Lutheran Church in Pimville at 6 p.m.



# MMESI IS CHAIRMAN SAYS GOVT OFFICIAL



Mr Don Mmesi . . . "Kgame must stop bluffing himself and the public."



Mr Steve Kgame . . . "I'm not bluffing anybody."

By MANDLA  
NDLAZI

**MR DON MMESI** says he is chairman of the Dobsonville Community Council. Mr Steve Kgame disagrees. "I am chairman," he says.

Now a high-ranking official of the Department of Co-operation and Development has shed light on the month-long dispute.

Mr D Rautenbach, the Roodepoort Co-operation Affairs Commissioner, has told **SUNDAY POST** that Mr Mmesi is the chairman.

Mr Rautenbach said he had presided as chairman in the October elections, and the outcome was that Mr Mmesi was "unanimously" elected the new chairman.

Mr J J Jenker. PRO

of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said his department "is aware of the situation and is assisting in collaboration with the relevant parties to sort the matter out."

The dispute continued this week when Mr Kgame distributed letters shortly before the council's monthly meeting.

The letters said: "In view of the fact that the Management Committee did not draw up the agenda for today's general meeting of the council, the meeting is therefore adjourned until further notice."

"Any unilateral decision to go ahead with today's meeting will be viewed seriously and any decision of decisions taken will not be accepted as decisions made by the council."

After the letters had been distributed Mr Kgame

walked into the council chamber.

He gave a short prayer, announced the meeting would be adjourned, gave another short prayer and left the chamber.

Mr Mmesi, who had been waiting in another office, then moved into the chamber.

Mr Mmesi conducted the meeting. Among the decisions taken was one that if Mr Kgame did not pay the rent arrears of the local cinema allocated to him, he would be ejected.

Mr Mmesi later told **SUNDAY POST**: "Mr Kgame must stop bluffing himself and the public that he is chairman. He must stop interfering with the smooth running of the administration of the community's affairs."

Hitting back, Mr Kgame said Mr Mmesi had conducted an illegal meeting. "In terms of the law I am chairman of the council and I deceive nobody."



Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate dietary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Savage describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas.



## This pic landed SUNDAY POST in serious trouble

By SAM MABE

A SUNDAY POST news team was attacked in Soweto this week while investigating claims concerning an evangelist and faith healer, Brother Evang George McGregor.

During the attack photographer McDonald Mogorosi was injured above the left eye after being hit with a sharp instrument by one of the members of Brother McGregor's band, One Way Band.

McDonald later laid a charge at the Jabulani Police Station.

The incident took place in Zola where McDonald photographed a poster outside the tent in which Brother McGregor holds his services.

Brother McGregor now touring Soweto, is asking people for "an offering" of R25 in return for a blessing and an American dollar.

The dollar, according to Brother McGregor, is a lucky charm which may earn the offerer R25 000 in cash or "something big" to the value of R25 000.

This is what emerged during SUNDAY POST's two-week investigation into the travelling evangelist's healing methods in Soweto, where he holds church services and cinema shows in a big tent. He moves from one township to another at weekly and fortnightly intervals.

Brother McGregor, who is reputed to have powers to "open the eyes of the blind, ears of the deaf and mouths of the dumb", claims to have powers to help people who suffer in obtaining houses and employment.

Attracting huge crowds of between 600 and 1 000 people every evening with his fiery preaching as well as the gospel singing by a group of four young white men, Brother McGregor solicits anything from 50 cents to R25 from his congregation.

There are also small



SUNDAY POST photographer Mogorosi.

dockets called prayer cards which are sold for R2 each.

Brother McGregor had stressed the necessity of people being generous in their offerings to God so that He could in turn fulfil their needs by giving them whatever they wanted and helping them with their sickness and sufferings.

He had asked those who were sick and in need to write three requests to God on a piece of paper and to put it in an envelope together with R25 so he could bless them and give them an American dollar.

The dollar, he stated, was to be kept by the recipient as a lucky charm.

On Friday he blessed those who delivered the envelopes but no dollars were given that evening. According to a man who tipped off SUNDAY POST about the evangelist's healing methods, dollars are given only to those who gave offerings of R25.

After blessing the group with envelopes,

Brother McGregor called for other people who could not afford R25 to bring R5 and R2. After these, he called on those with R1 and 50 cents.

Brother McGregor said even those who made offerings of R1 could have their offerings earn them R100.

I also paid R1 for the blessing but at this stage Brother McGregor was merely touching us on the foreheads. He prayed only for those who brought envelopes.

Later Mogorosi was taken to task for "taking pictures of the tent". When he denied he had done so, he was asked if he was taking the pictures for the Press.

His assailant demanded Mogorosi's camera and when he refused, the man tried to take a flashgun from the floor of the Press car. However, I got hold of his hand and kick the flashgun back.

The car then pulled off as a group of whites were coming out of the tent. They threw stones at the car which was moving at high speed.

But not of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.



Post 12/12/73 (343)

# Women protest

## Over houses

By LEWIS EDDIE

ABOUT 100 women carrying placards yesterday protested at the Devonian Community Council meeting, holding against the change of hours in the area.

The women, most of them wearing purple uniforms, first stood outside the council's chambers with placards that read "We want better and 'better' of Devonian unite for better housing."

They then entered the chamber, and the council, Mr. G.D. Nel, began adjourning the meeting.

After a few minutes, later, he asked the women to stop the protest during the meeting. The women refused to do so, and the meeting was postponed until after a meeting of the council of the Devonian Community Council on Monday.

At the end of the meeting, the chairman, Mr. Nel, turned down a request by Mr. Simba that he address the protesters on the housing changes in the township.

A debate on the proposed rent increase - due to January 1 next year - was postponed until after a meeting of the council of the Devonian Community Council on Monday.

1-4	0,05
5-24	0,01
25-44	0,01
45-64	0,01
65+	0,11
ALL	0,01
NO.	12

Period-dwelling women demonstrated outside the Devonian Community Council chambers.

	W		M	
	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	
NO.	2336	2019	430	

VIII DISEASES OF

5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921



കുമാരൻ

It was in February 1977 when they were saved by the West Rand Board from the summer floods. They were living in shacks in Kiptown when the

floods threatened to sweep them away.

They were grateful to the Board but today they say that the shacks they once lived in were much better than the "hell" they have lived in for the nearly three years since the flood.

[illegible]

From outside, the Mzimhlophe hostel looks like any other township hostel. The children playing games outside, washing hanging on the

Understanding the plight of the hostel families is not possible unless you walk

robes, two beds, with  
stacks and stacks of  
belongings on top of  
them, a stove, and a  
little table on which  
Mrs. Fahl was eat-  
ing. There was no  
place to walk.  
"Against the white  
walls, I found the air is

sinful," she said. By two-roomed char's in Kelltown was not comfortable but at least it had privacy. I never had to uncover in front of my children. I never had to wash in front of

Thous wyrtmageddunst wynt  
dressed in furred of fure  
chillduden, wæstun and  
sleep and of ceorls and  
sewe good in the  
saune we can. She is  
Miss Emily. I think she is  
one of the thorousands  
with a live thus wæstun.

prevention to my getting worse  
the same as the other.

...into the private sector as pumping stations and warehousing, into business schemes that have

prove the lives of  
only a selected few,

thousands of people have to live with their four-roomed houses or with no



CHILDREN'S

# Selection

Park

mess in front of the children, wash and sleep and cook and serve food in the same room. She is a just fairly plain, she is one of the thousands who live thus every day.

evening at the school at the end of the day, and the children seem to be feeling worse at the other.

While the private sector is purging, more and more people are being put into housing schemes that have

proved the lives of only a selected few, thousands of people have to live with their four-roomed houses or with no houses at all.

The 2,000 families who live at the Mainthorpe hostel are not waiting for better houses, what they are waiting for is a home. For they have never known a home, never experienced comfort or privacy. They were

the shacks they once lived in were much better than the "hell" they have lived in for the nearly three years since the flood.

From outside, the Mainthorpe hostel looks like any other township hostel. The children playing games outside, washing hanging on the lines and vegetable gardens indicate that there is family life.

Understanding the plight of the hostel families is not possible unless you walk into one of the houses.

The first place we walked into was that of Mrs Emily Phil. There was not enough room for all of us to enter. Robert Magwa, the photographer, had to stand outside until I had finished.

The rest of the "hostels" was filled by two walls.

robes, two beds, with stacks and stacks of belongings on top of them, a stove, and a little table on which Mrs Phil was sewing. There was no place to walk.

"What the white man is doing to us is sinful," she said. "My two-roomed shack in Elliptown was not comfortable but at least it had privacy. I never had to undress in front of my children. I never had to wash in front of them, in the same place where I cooked and served my food. I had a bedroom where I could do what is private privacy."

Mrs Phil (50) lives with her husband and nine



The class routine...



# Phiri

**COLUMBIAN**

Children. Her eldest son has a wife and a child. There are 13 of them in the house.

There is a curtain that she draws during the night. It divides her bed from her sons. Mrs Phiri shares the one side of the room with her husband and the rest the children, while her son sleeps in the other half of the room with his wife and child.

"My son and his wife are still young, they need the privacy more than my husband and I do."

Some families, who can afford it rent eight beds. They pay up to R50. Families who are really struggling rent only four or two beds.

Mrs Phiri can afford only two beds.

After a series of meetings held by the Mzimhlophe residents, authorities have promised to give them houses by January next year.

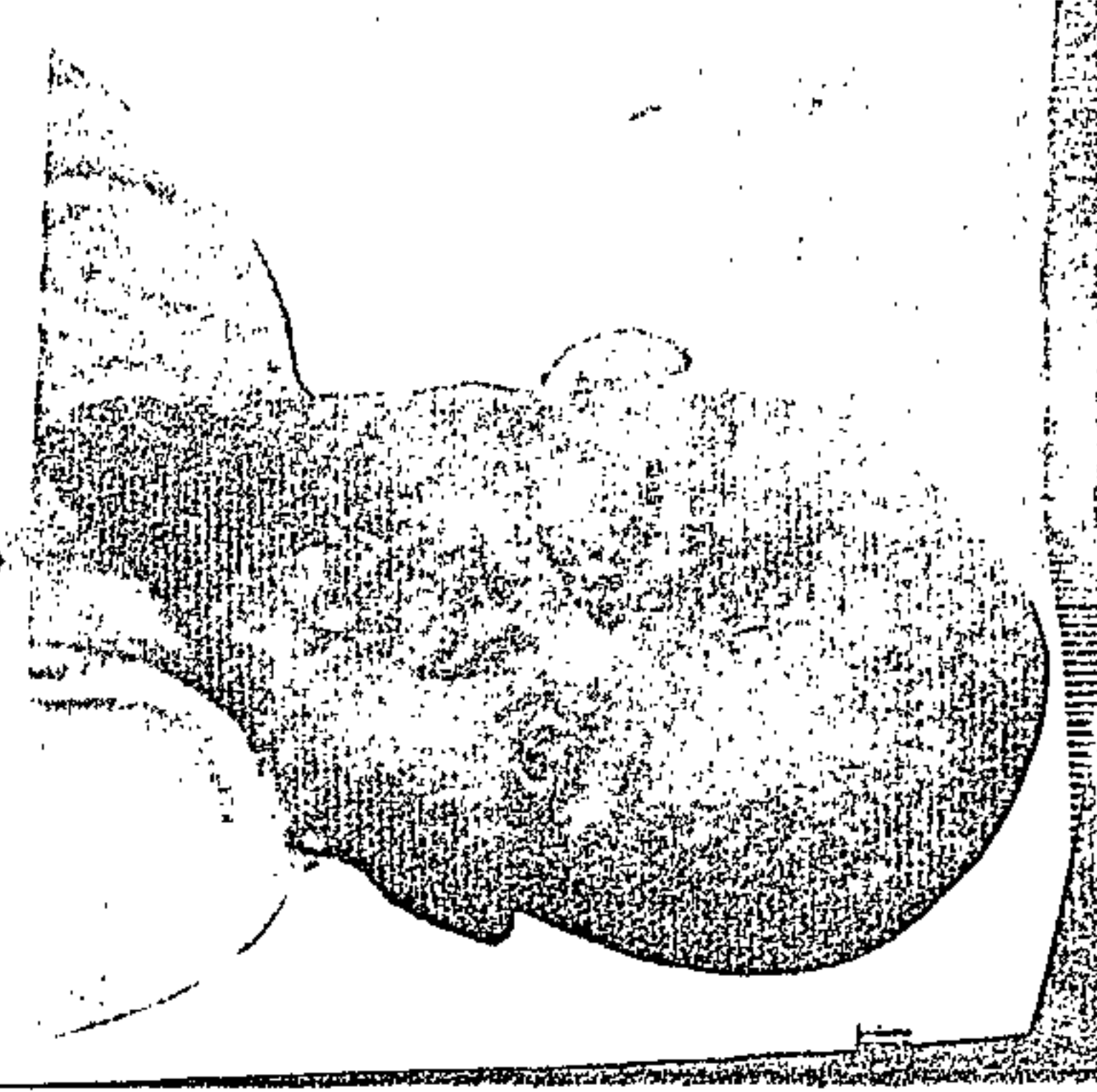
"I will only believe when I actually move into the house," Mrs Phiri said.

"Promises have been made since 1977."

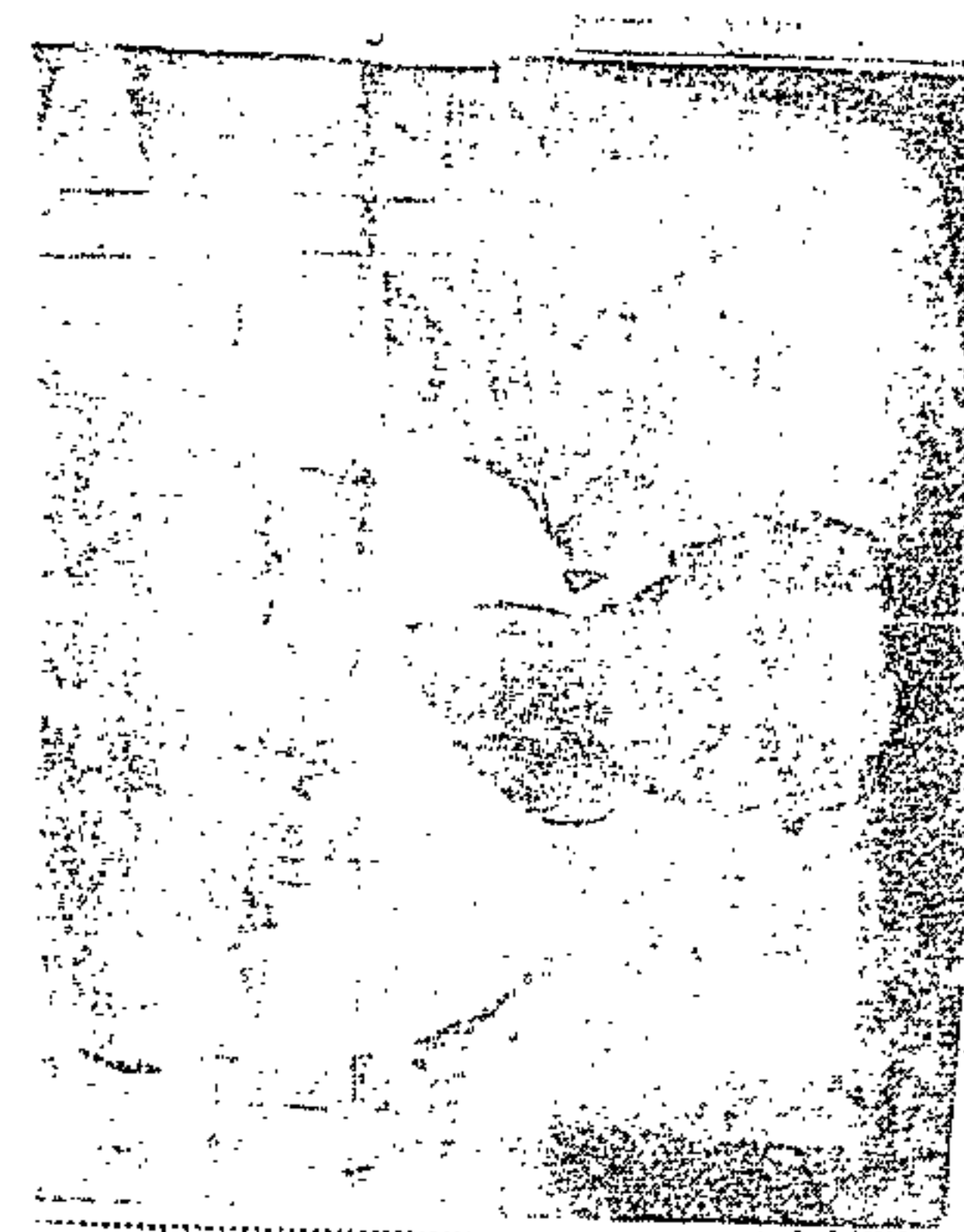
in vital areas: le to a large part ownships; health ie mentally ill, h the black populat. eated by the struc acilities and servi ff, and Savage sho qually qualified c lly qualified nurs

Kirsch on the tra ocation of resourc and points out tha not merely the med eve that one can c the behaviour of t ors is a mirror of es the need for de spects of aparthe

This child is less than three years old. That means she was born in the slum and knows no other home.



FROM A ROOM  
PHIRI  
SHE SAYS  
SHE HAS  
A SON  
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# TWO CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS MEET TODAY

SUNDAY POST

Reporter

TWO civic association meetings will be held today, one in Diepkloof and the other in Meadowlands.

The meeting called by the Diepkloof Civic Association (DCA) for last week did not take place because of confusion over the venue.

The meeting will now be held today at 2 pm at the St James Anglican Church, Diepkloof Zone 3. The Rev Buti Thlagale will deliver a paper at the meeting on black unity.

A spokesman for the DCA this week said his

organisation would be meeting with priests in the area where the issue of venues would be resolved.

The proposed rent and bus fare hikes will be discussed at the meeting. Also discussed will be progress made by the bus disaster relief fund.

The Meadowlands meeting will be held at Sefikeng at 2 pm. The rent increase proposal will be discussed.

The increase in rents in the township was proposed by the Community Councils of Soweto, Dobsonville, and Diep-Meadow earlier this year, but its implementation was stalled following objections from residents.



# SCA speaker hits at Urban Foundation

**By PHIL MTIMKULU**  
**A MEADOWLANDS** resident who criticised the Urban Foundation at a meeting of the local branch of the Soweto Civic Association was given a thunderous applause which continued long after he had resumed his seat.

The condemnation of the Urban Foundation by Mr Justice Motosagae, a respected furniture sales supervisor received the unanimous support of the old people who had attended the meeting yesterday at the Seifeng Hall.

The attack drew a smile from the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nhato Motlana who was clearly taken aback.

Mr Motosagae raised the emotions of the people when he spoke of the chronic housing shortage. His speech was interrupted by the handclapping audience. And all the people nodded approval when he said it was unfair to expect people who are struggling to pay the ordinary rent to buy houses through the Urban Foundation.

Mr Motosagae said the Urban Foundation was creating a black middle-class among the people. He said the people who stay in bigger and better houses will naturally think they are better than other black people who could not afford to buy big houses.

Another issue discussed at the meeting was the suspended bus increases. Miss Kathleen Mulligan, who had taken PUTCO and the Transportation Board to court to have the fares reduced, was commended by the house.

Councillors came in for a severe attack from the people who said they last saw them on election day while nothing concrete available to justify their election.

Dr Motlana explained the reason behind the formation of a civic association. He said previously there were political organisations like ANC, PAC and BPC but there had never been a civic association to fight for the day-to-day needs of the people.

He said the Committee of Ten refused to participate in the Community Council election for three reasons:

- 1. The absence of freehold land tenure.
- 2. Independent municipality, and
- 3. Government must give a grant to improve the townships.

He said Dr Koorhof was playing with labels when he said another speaker said it was strange that PUTCO wanted to raise the bus fares while they have not improved the amenities. He complained of dirty and irregular buses and the absence of shelters from the bus stops.

A woman in the audience said the Urban Foundation was only concentrating on people who constitute a fraction of those without houses. She said the people without houses are on the low-income bracket.

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# Putco under fire

DIEPKLOOF residents

transaction yesterday resolved  
pure economy to oppose any fare  
pressure. increase by Putco.

The resolution was taken  
at a meeting held at St  
James Anglican Church,  
Zone Three.

The residents said Putco  
wanted to profit all the  
time. They pointed out  
that the Commuters'  
Watchdog "will fight  
any fare increase." They  
expressed disgust at the  
way they were being  
treated by Putco.

2.3.4 Balance sheet

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The residents said they  
were going to write to  
Putco that they would  
like to see shelters at  
all the bus stops.

"We want our bus stops  
to be as posh as those  
of whites. We want So-  
weto to be beautiful like  
any white suburb."

They said that they were  
aware that Putco had  
already applied to in-  
crease fares. They re-  
solved that should Put-  
co's application be suc-  
cessful before they went  
to court, then they  
would pay the old  
fares.

ure the tax benefit,  
clouded by accounting

the principle object-  
ies are consistently  
the application of  
itory valuation,  
ces, tends to become  
tates the current

working capital

whereas in real terms

there is actually a strengthening of the working  
capital position.

## Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year  
and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the  
FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory)  
is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of  
R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.



# Housing shortage - what is really being done?

10/12/59  
343

SIR — I see there is a lot of excitement in some circles about the 99-year leasehold, about home-ownership, etc.

I also see that very fancy houses are going up all over Soweto. To all intents and purposes something is being done about the shortage of houses in black areas. But is it?

What is happening is hardly a dent on the waiting list for houses, hardly anything to give a glimmer of hope to the newly-married.

There is the man who cannot raise the deposit for a house, the man who cannot pay all the fees required before acquiring the leasehold. What is being done for such people?

How many houses to be rented have been built by the West Rand Board since it took over from the Johannesburg Municipality?

And, please, nobody

should tell me that blacks can now afford their own housing because their wages are getting better and better.

Wages might have gone up by such-and-such a percentage since last year, but I tell you, we buy less and less goods with the more money we are supposed to earn.

JOHANNES SEFIKA.  
P O KwaXuma.



# Tswana schools bid farewell to their board

By PETER SETUKE

VARIOUS Tswana medium schools combined to bid farewell to the Meadowlands Batswana School Board at W K Maponyane Higher Primary School, Meadowlands.

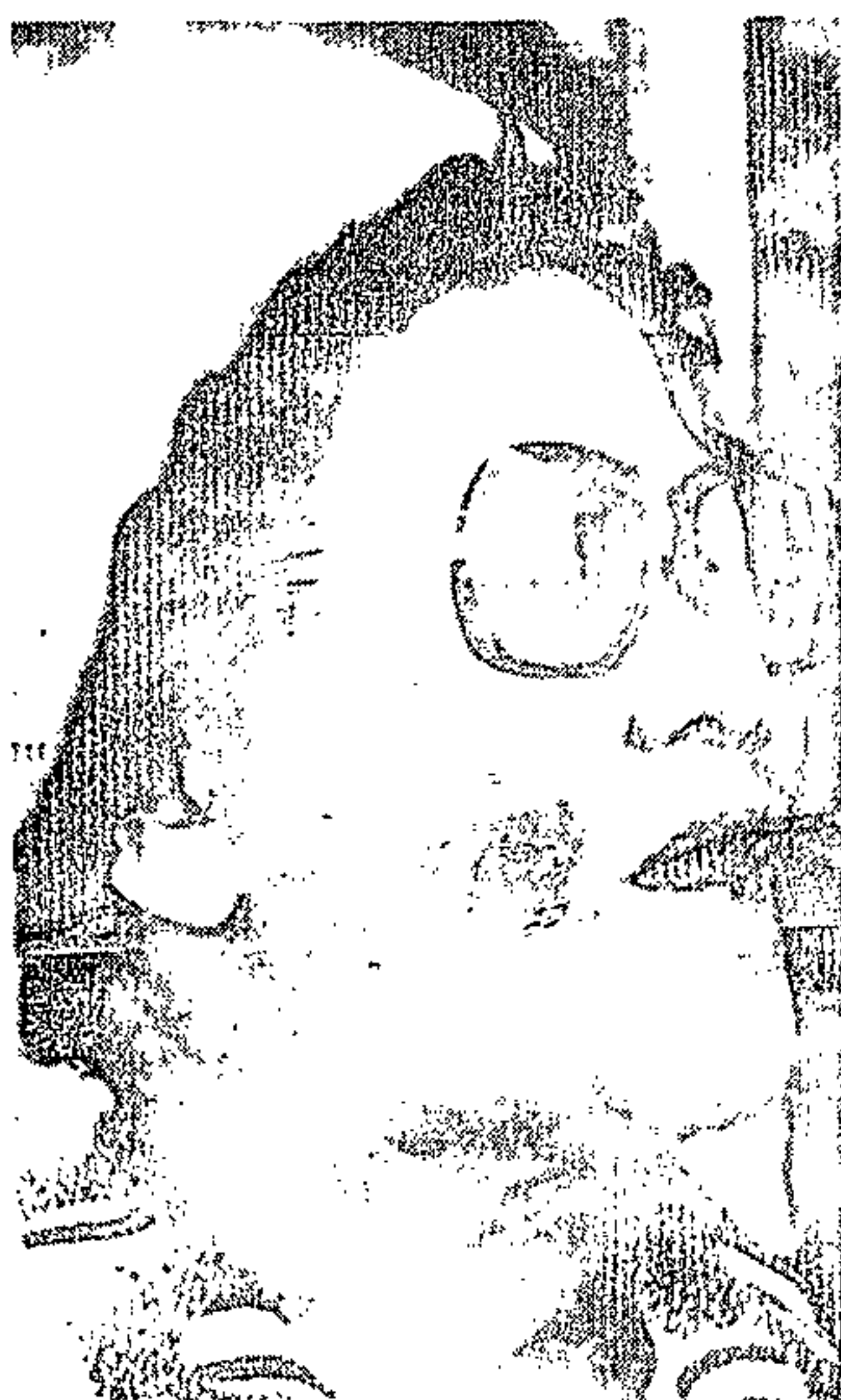
Attending the farewell function were pupils, teachers, parents, members of the school board and the circuit inspector of schools for Johannesburg, Mr S K Matseke.

In his farewell address, Mr S K Matseke said: "I wish to draw your attention to our African tradition of displaying the horns of an ox on our door to show our dear memories of a dedicated beast of burden which has brought us where we are today.

"I also wish to remind you of our custom of displaying on our gate a wagon-wheel which has carried us this far. The same shall apply with these ladies and gentlemen who carried our schools on their backs since 1955. Please treasure them in your dear minds", said Mr Matseke.

Mr Matseke added: "But those who think that 'the cat is away' are in for a high jump as the school boards are not dead in a sense but only by statute law. This is a decentralisation of the boards into committees under State control, and the acquisition of promotions to teachers and pupils is going to be stricter on merit than before".

Mr Don Manaka, chairman of the Meadowlands Batswana School Board addressed the house: "I urge teachers



Mrs Eulaliah O S D Mooki, principals' representative: "We regret the departure of schoolboards..."



Mr S K Matseke, school inspector: "We shall hold schoolboards in loving memory..."

to prepare our children for the coming challenge of being suitably qualified with relevant knowledge for all important fields of modern technology and engineering".

Mr Manaka added, "Divorce our children from the system of education which is designed to make them BA's and matriculants only, keeping them out of the versatile avenues of skilled artisans, electricians, welders, engineers, finance and management accountants.

"In my capacity as a Public Relations Officer, I am proud to announce that international companies like my own — British Petroleum (BP) Southern Africa — together with organisations such as the Urban Foundation and the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC) are acutely aware of the need for skilled blacks, and are therefore bringing about such change in order to create positions for suitably qualified blacks", said Mr Manaka.

He concluded, "We need this type of education as the white population is too small to provide sufficient technology for an ever-expanding economy, which is why blacks are given crash courses to combat this acute shortage. I hope that in five years' time our black population will have a better comprehension as far as education and training is concerned".

The last speaker was the principals' representative, Mrs Eulaliah O S D Mooki, who said, "I wish to extend our regrets for the departure of school boards as their time came to an end while they were impregnated with splendid ideas for the advancement of our children's education.

"I am only proud that they leave us with pride and dignity as their services to us have been unequalled with honesty beyond reproach. We shall treasure them in our memories."



# Priest slams homelands' 'surrender'

By DIAGO SEGOLA

HOMELANDS which had opted for "tribal" independence had done so as an act of self-surrender and had succumbed to the divisive policy of the Nationalist Government, a meeting in Soweto was told yesterday.

"Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda have given up the long walk to the top of the mountain. Furthermore, they defend their tribal pursuit by saying there is no alternative, that fragmentation of land on ethnic lines remains the only solution to the problem of political domination and racial discrimination," said Father Buti Tlhagale, of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group.

He was speaking in Diepkloof on "Black Unity" at a meeting called by the Diepkloof Civic Association.

It was the people who had opted for independence who were driving the "wedge of division" among blacks, he said.

"What is most repulsive is that these promoters of tribal pursuits — in defence of their ethnic interests — have now resorted to launching an attack on black solidarity because it threatens their provincial outlook and dissipation of their energy on village affairs."

Another threat to black unity stemmed from "sheer white avariciousness which derives from the implacable lust of the capitalist system."

Mr Godfrey Matsepe, of Diepkloof Civic Association, said that while Putco had applied to have its fares raised early next year, it was the people who were keeping the corporation running while it did nothing to improve the comfort of commuters.

Mr I Mogase, also of the DCA, said if Putco raised its fares nobody in Diepkloof would pay.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said there was no reason why Putco should have a monopoly in running the bus service in black townships.

"There has been lot of talk about a free enterprise system. How free is it when there are these monopolies. This monopoly should end and blacks should be able to buy buses and run them in their areas," he said.



RDM 10/12/79 0343  
230

# We are neglected, say Soweto traders

By DIAGO SEGOLA

SOWETO traders said yesterday that they were neglected by the Soweto Council and resolved to send a delegation to deliver to the council a petition detailing their grievances.

At a meeting of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry they spoke strongly against white businesses moving into Soweto and decided to examine the feasibility of forming an umbrella company which would handle all businesses in the townships.

They decided to compile a register of all the companies in Soweto. These companies would be invited to the chamber's meeting at the end of the month.

Speaking on the Soweto Council, the chairman of the chamber, Mr Vela Kraai, said: "We

are going to call upon the council to recognise us as the established body for traders in Soweto. We feel we are neglected by them. Whenever there is anything that has to do with business, we are never consulted."

He said several sites for supermarkets were granted to whites without the sites being advertised and the Soweto chamber being informed.

"This shows there is apartheid in the whole business. Whites are interviewed at some corner and we are completely left out.

They criticised the recent formation of a company — Soweto Bakery Pty — which has the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, as one of the directors. Two of the company's other directors are white.



# Call for black trade power



Mr Veli Kraai . . . calls for companies.

THE most effective way for Soweto traders to counter competition from white business concerns in the area was by establishing black companies, a Soweto Chamber of Industries meeting was told yesterday.

Plans to unite Soweto traders were yesterday outlined when businessmen discussed the threat imposed by the colossal business complexes allegedly to be erected in the area by white-run chainstores.

The Government and the Greater Soweto Community Council came under severe criticism as the traders claimed their efforts to establish themselves and build the area for themselves were deliberately being foiled by these authorities.

The Soweto Council was criticised for making plans for economic development of the area without consultation with the traders.

It was also slammed for denying black traders access to the chambers for consultation while white businessmen made frequent visits to the chambers and were always listened to by the council.

The traders unanimously agreed that their chance to equal and outdo white businessmen in Soweto was to establish companies.

The chairman of the Soweto Traders Association (STA), Mr. Veli Kraai, was mandated to make a list of all existing companies in the area and present this at the association's next meeting.

This was the first step in the right direction of building Soweto into an effective black business area.

The companies established would:

① Contribute to the growth of Soweto.

By CHRIS MORE

② Create job opportunities for Sowetonians.

③ Assist in creating a favourable image of the STA to the consumer.

④ Best serve the interest of the shareholders.

One of the first projects the traders wish to embark upon is launching a cash-and-carry complex.

This would be done to cater for the needs of the consumer.

One trader said: "The reason why we lose most of our customers today is because we do not have places where they can buy commodities at low prices. This should come to boost our image with the consumer."

A delegation from the association is to approach the Soweto Council to negotiate for the recognition of the association. It will consist of the chairman, Mr Kraai and two other members.

The association had last month written to the council, but had as yet not received a reply. The delegation will do a follow-up on the issue.

Traders were also urged to support the African Bank. Mr Kraai said people invested in banks in the city, but when they needed loans, they went to the African Bank.



## Back to old fares

TODAY YOUR Putco bus ticket is back to what it was during October.

Putco bus fares went up by 25 percent towards the end of October. But last month after a successful court application, Putco was ordered to reduce the fares and yesterday was given as the deadline.

The application was brought by Miss Kathleen Muligan who lives at Mid-Ennerdale.

The Rand Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Melamet ruled that the decision of the Transportation Board on September 25 in respect of 1975 buses operated by Putco be declared null and void.

Putco have, however, intimated that they will apply again for a fare increase.





Mrs Sally Motlana ... Housewives league.

# Xmas party for old folks

363  
POST  
7/12/77

THE PRESIDENT of the Black Housewives League, Mrs Sally Motlana, in collaboration with her league members, is to give a mammoth Christmas party tomorrow for our elderly mothers in sections of Soweto.

The party, which gets under way at 2 p.m., is to be held at the Methodist Youth Centre in Central Western Jabavu.

The aged from various institutions like the two transit camps in Naledi and old women from a host of women's clubs involved in handicraft will be guests in a "do" that is to be sponsored wholly by the Premier Milling Company.

Among the dignitaries expected is Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev T Masombuka, British Consul John Taylor and his American counterpart Mack Johnson, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Gavin Bavin and Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of Premier Milling.

## CHEERS

Besides a variety of activities designed to bring cheers to the lonely people in our community, thereby sharing the Christmas spirit with them, they will be entertained to a marathon lunch.

Their reflexes will also be put to test with exciting quiz programmes based mainly on biblical questions and they have the opportunity of winning some exciting prizes for themselves.

What is more, quiz competition or no quiz competition, all of them will receive a special Christmas hamper.

Mr L M Mathabathe will be the master of ceremonies while Mr Percy

goboza, editor of POST will deliver the main address for the afternoon.

It's a party that will mean so much to the often forgotten people, one which Mrs Motlana hopes will inspire other people more privileged to share the real Christmas message with their less privileged fellowmen.



# Family 'no' to eviction

A DIEPKLOOF family given until yesterday to vacate their house has refused to leave.

2.3.4

Mr Wilson Mkhambudi of 1608 Zone I Diepkloof was served with a notice to vacate his house last month. He was not home when the notice was served as he is believed sick in Louis Trichardt. His wife, Tryphine, told POST they were surprised when they received the notice.

The notice signed by the township manager reads: "You are hereby notified that it is my intention to cancel your residential permit within 30 days from the date of issue, (9/11/79) and that

you are estranged from your wife and you no longer occupy the house 1608 Diepkloof together with your dependants.

"This further serves to advise that your residential permit will be cancelled on 10 December, 1979, whereupon you must vacate dwelling number 1608 Diepkloof, by giving quite and undisturbed possession to the township manager, failing which legal steps will be taken against you".

Mr J C Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diepmeadow Council said the council's policy was that no-one should be evicted even if they owed rent.

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The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

## Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.



# Bara board to be inducted

Post 11/12/71 343

THE chairman of the Soweto and the Diepmeadow Community Councils, as well as a claimant to the chairmanship of the Dobsonville Community Council, will be among the 10 people inducted as the Baragwanath Hospital Board this evening.

2.3.4

The new board replaces an all-white one.

The superintendent of the hospital, Dr P Beukes, yesterday told POST that the board is appointed by the province's department of hospital services after various bodies have made nominations.

The board is an advisory body to the superintendent and the director of hospital services on

matters such as planning, etc.

To be inducted this evening at a ceremony at the hospital are: Mr T N Botile, Mr M A Dlamini, Mr S Maphike, Dr W M Matsie, the Rev N Khumalo, the Rev E M Matabogo, Mr David Thebehali, Mr J C Mahuhushi, Mr Steve Kgame and Mr A Buthelezi.

Mr Thebehali is chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr Mahuhushi of the Diepmeadow Council, and Mr Kgame claims he is still chairman of the Dobsonville Council in spite of the recent election of Mr Don Mmesi to the chairmanship.

The induction will be at the hospital at 6 pm and at 7.30 the board will be introduced to senior staff at the hospital.

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Mr Shadrack Sinaba...  
brain behind an old-age  
home.

# East Rand to get an old-age home

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

AN old-age home is to be built in Daveyton, Benoni.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Shadrack Sinaba, who is behind the project.

Mr Sinaba is also the leader of the Daveyton "Phumlamqashi" squatters and a member of the Daveyton Community Council.

He said funds to build the home would come from the Government and the community.

He also disclosed that the council had promised a site for the home.

So far he had collected 25 names of old people as residents.

"We need about 100 names before we can start building. I am appealing to all old people to come forward to register. They can do so by going to any councillor in Daveyton and Wattville," Mr Sinaba said. They could also register with the social workers at the Lionel Kent Centre during the day.

Mr Sinaba said the home would cater for Daveyton and Wattville old people.



# UF not responsible for houses to rent

IT IS not the responsibility of the Urban Foundation to provide rented accommodation for the thousands of people without houses.

This is the common view of Dr Nthato Motlana, the chairman of the Committee of Ten and Mr Pat Dempster, managing director of the Transvaal region of the Urban Foundation. They said this in response to an attack launched on the Foundation last Sunday by a Meadowlands resident at a branch meeting of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA).

With thousands of people on the waiting list and with the concerned Government department only talking about the housing shortage, many people looked upon the Urban Foundation and the private sector at large to provide accommodation for

By PHIL MTIMKULU

them. But seemingly only few people have been able to get assistance.

The main gripe of the people as deduced from what Mr Justice Motsoagae said at the meeting is that houseless people on the low income bracket will never be able to get an assistance. Mr Motsoagae said if the people found it difficult to pay the ordinary rent how were they expected to repay a loan worth thousands.

Dr Motlana said he did not want to be seen as defending the Urban Foundation. But he said the Urban Foundation cannot help all the people while the Government whose responsibility it is to provide housing is wasting money on the homelands. He said it was the State's responsibility to provide low cost housing for the people.

Mr Dempster outlined their field of operation to POST. He said they were engaged in an experimental scheme using new methods and ideas to make the private sector contribute to the housing

scheme. So far the Foundation was involved in a home improvement scheme, low cost housing scheme and a scheme where people can use their own money to build the kind of house they wanted.



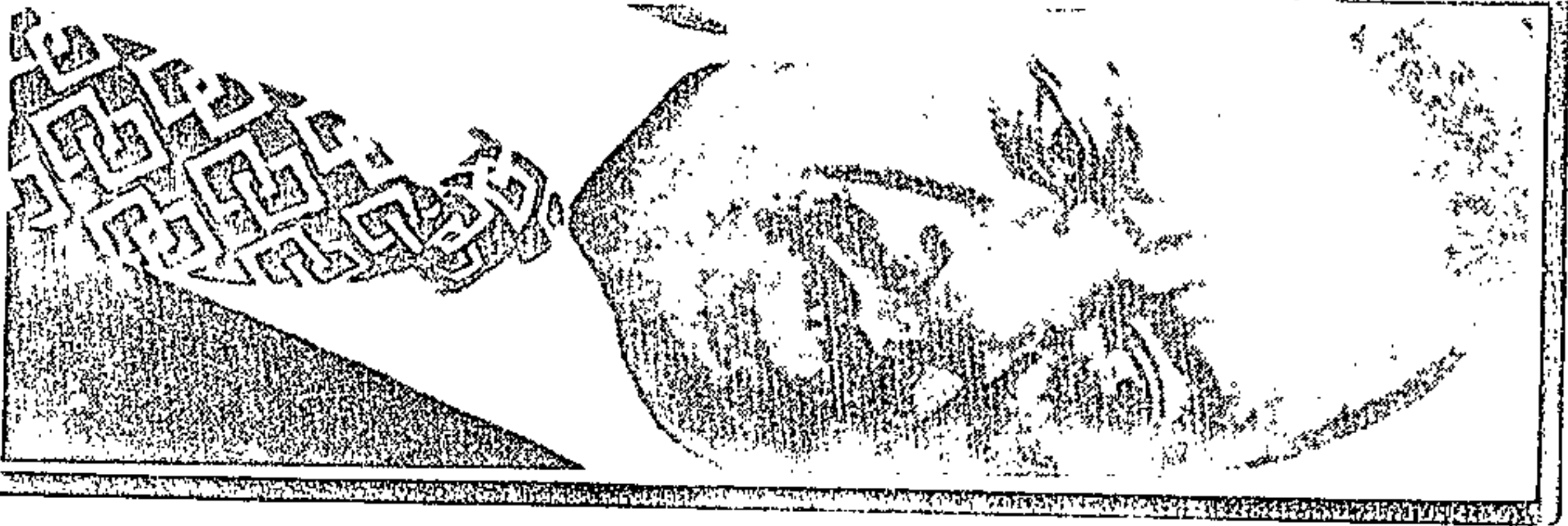
Dr Nthato Motlana . . .  
"State must provide housing."

Mr Dempster said the Urban Foundation did not pretend that they will be able to house everybody. He said rented accommodation needed large capital amounts and they had limited funds.

Meanwhile Putco has also responded to criticism levelled at it at the Diepkloof Civic Association (DCA) meeting in Diepkloof on Sunday. One speaker said the bus company should provide shelters for commuters. Ms J Gussenhoven, public relations officer for Putco, yesterday said the erection of shelters was the responsibility of local authorities, not Putco's.



Chief Lucas Mangope



# Fate of Winterveldt plot owners in the balance

## POST REPORTERS

THE fate of the Winterveldt plot owners north of Pretoria will be decided at a meeting which will be addressed by President Lucas Mangope of Botswana tomorrow.

be held at the local communal hall tomorrow.

But a number of the Winterveldt plot owners have asked their attorneys to write a letter to the magistrate asking him to postpone the meeting, because the majority of the landowners did not receive the circular and were therefore not aware of the meeting.

In the letter to the magistrate the attorneys say the President wants to confer with both the landowners and the members of the "Winterveldt Community Authority."

"Although the members of the Winterveldt Community Authority were elected by the landowners

to represent them, it will not be within their mandate to represent the landowners and to negotiate with the Government about such an important matter as the future of Winterveldt, without them receiving such a mandate from the landowners at a general meeting of landowners.

"In this particular instance such a meeting was not held and the members of the Winterveldt Community Authority therefore have no such mandate," the letter said.

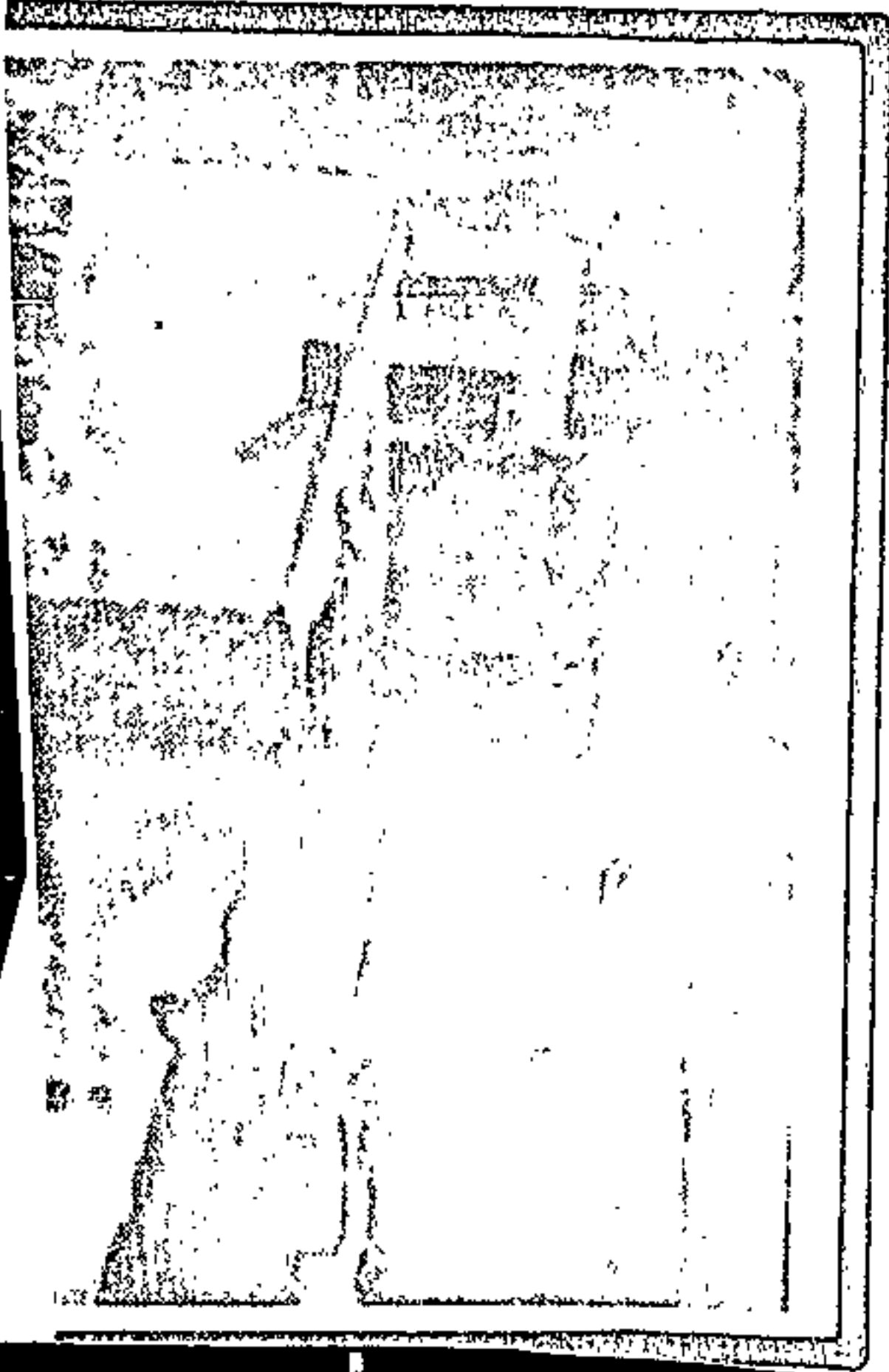
The letter further says that because the Winterveldt Community Authority have no mandate to confer with the President about the future of Winterveldt the intended

meeting will have no binding effect on the landowners.

The attorneys pointed out to the magistrate that the few landowners who received the circular received it on or about December 5. There was not sufficient time left to arrange a meeting where the majority of the land-

owners would be represented.

"In the light of the above the President is respectfully requested to reconsider his intended visit, especially in view of the importance of the objects of such a meeting," the letter concluded.





## Shebeen owners are held

TWENTY-THREE shebeen owners were arrested and charged by the Liquor Squad in Soweto at the weekend.

In the swoop, police confiscated 360 litres of beer. Last week a total of 3 618 litres were confiscated and 21 shebeen owners were charged.

In another move at the weekend, police arrested a black man for bringing liquor into a prescribed area without permission. They confiscated 585 litres of beer and a vehicle. The man was charged and will appear in court soon, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, Soweto police spokesman said.

Brigadier Coetzee said also that the Vehicle Squad had recovered 30 stolen vehicles at the weekend. Four men have been arrested in different cases, he said.

1981 1981



# Community council election challenged

RDM 11/12/79  
Staff Reporter

FIVE Katlehong residents who lost the community council elections last May have applied to the Rand Supreme Court to have results in the wards they contested declared null and void.

The hearing, set down for December 4, was postponed to Friday to allow the respondents to file replying affidavits.

The applicants are: the Rev S A Nkosi, chairman of the Katlehong National Residents' Committee, Mr Jacob Khoali, Mr Job Masilo, Mr Julius Ramathlare and Mrs Dorah Mphane.

They stood for election as members of the committee, but lost the election. They are now challenging the election of Mr Mpiyake Kumalo (ward 4), chairman of the Katlehong

Community Council, Mr John Motloung (ward 11), Mr Malakia Mogorosi (ward 3), Mr Ephraim Dikole (ward 13) and Mr B B Maja (ward 10).

The applicants want the court to set aside the election results in the five wards or alternatively to be considered winners if the five respondents fail to defend the action.

However, the respondents' lawyer, Mr W V Ngxekisa, said yesterday that the five men have indicated they will defend the action.



12/12/79  
1005  
(342)  
(X)

# Board men pledge own cast



Mr S A Modise.

By ALINAH DUBE

THE members of the newly-inducted Tembisa Hospital Board this week pledged to donate their allowances in aid of the hospital.

The new chairman, Mr S A Modise, said the hospital would not progress if there was lack of support from the community.

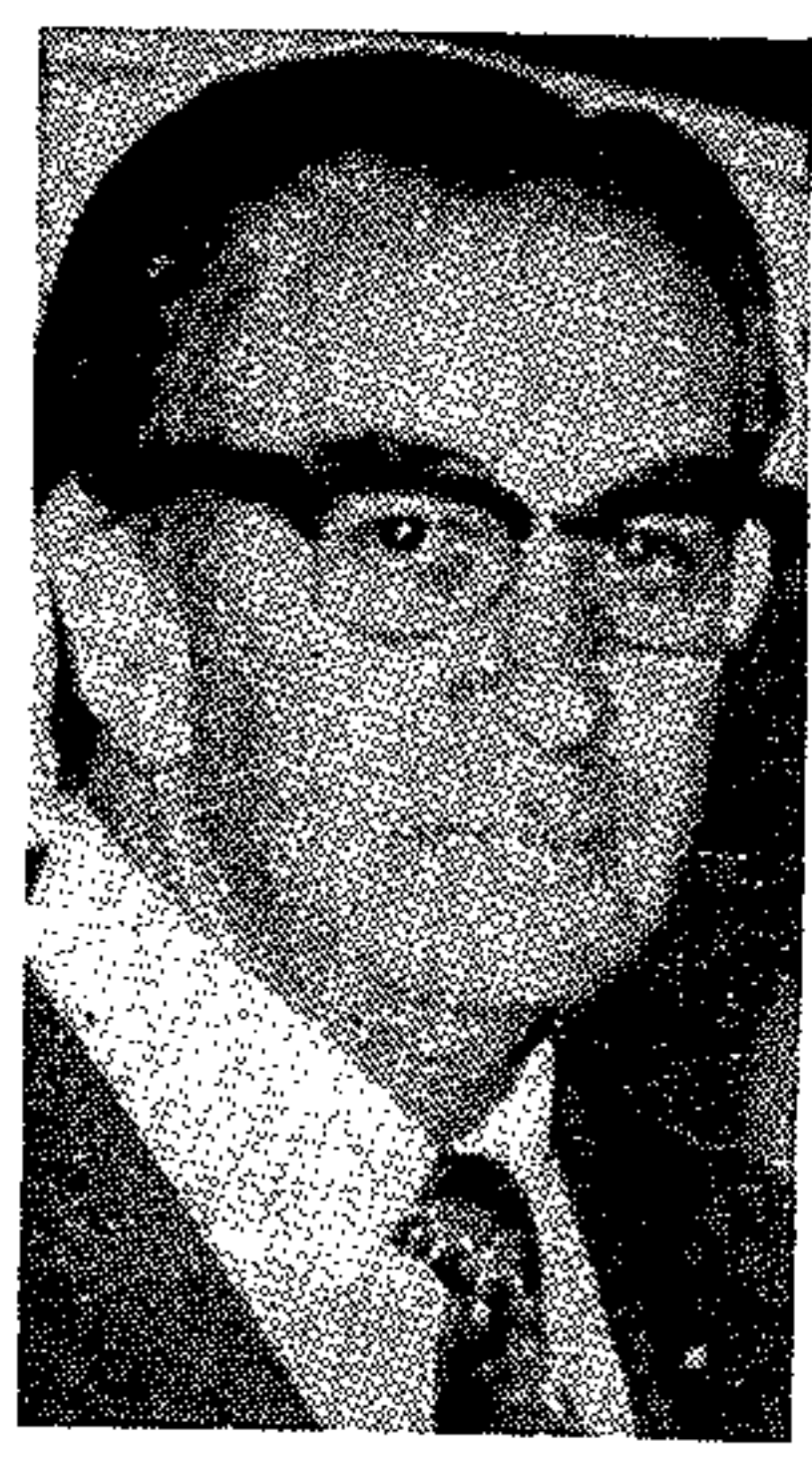


# Bara board

THE director of hospital services in the Transvaal, Dr H Grove, congratulates Dr W M Matsie after he had been chosen chairman of the Baragwanath Hospital Board at a ceremony last night.

Between them is the new secretary of the first all-black board for the hospital, Mr N Mokoena. The nine-man board is to advise the superintendent and the director of hospital services on things like planning.

Dr Matsie is employed by the Johannesburg City Council.



Dr H A Grove, Director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal.

"This is our hospital and we should be good examples towards improving the black nation," he said.

The Director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal, Dr H A Grove, said it was time blacks showed their true colours so that they could serve their own people.

"Time will come when blacks will play the major role in the administration of this hospital. To achieve that, we need competent people," Dr Grove said.

Referring to board members, Dr Grove added: "The board will maintain active participation between the community, staff and the superintendent to assess the mistakes."

0'00	0'00	0'01	0'01	1-4	0'05	0'04	0'02	0'05	0'05	0'05	0'00	0'00	0'00	4-1	1-0
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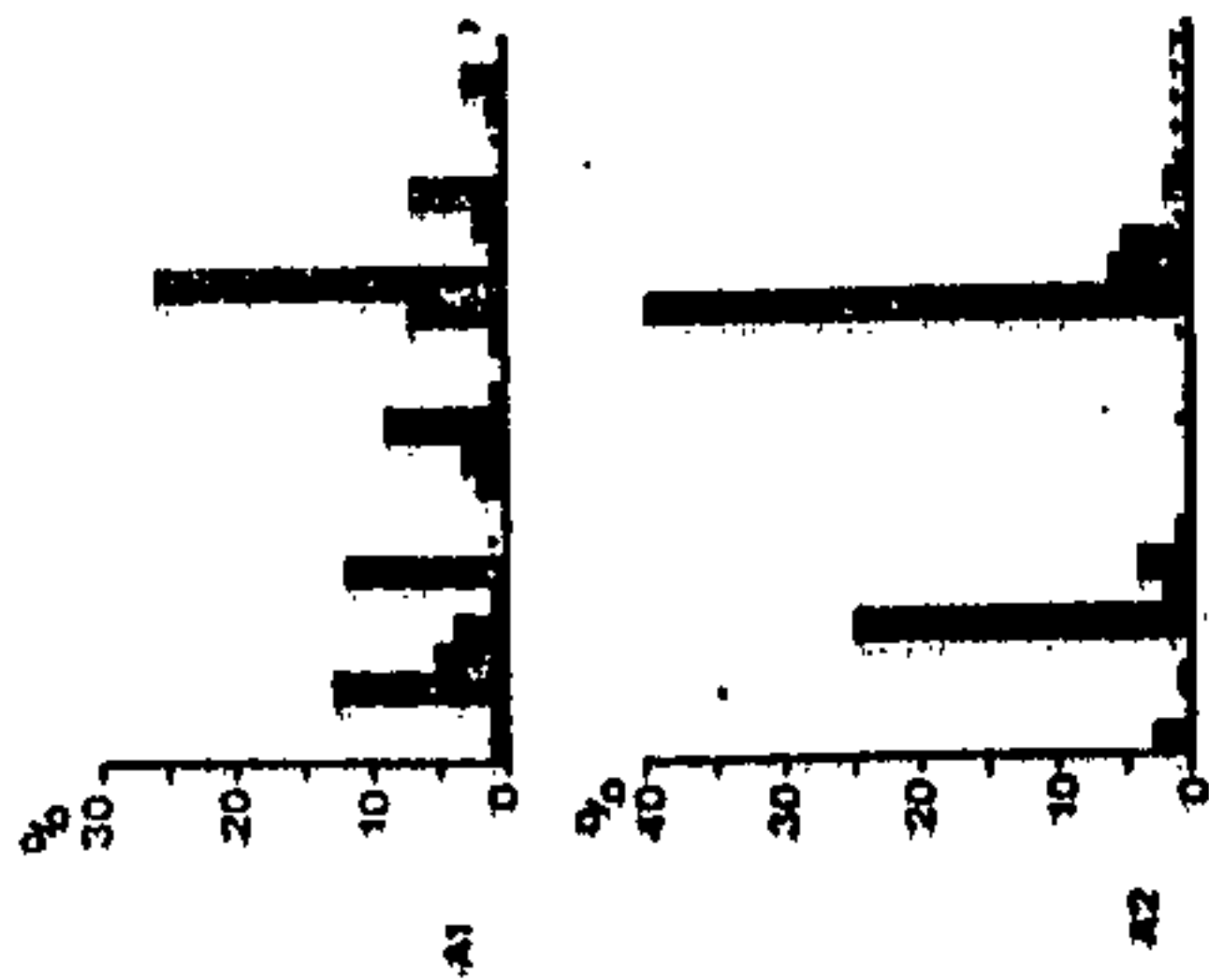
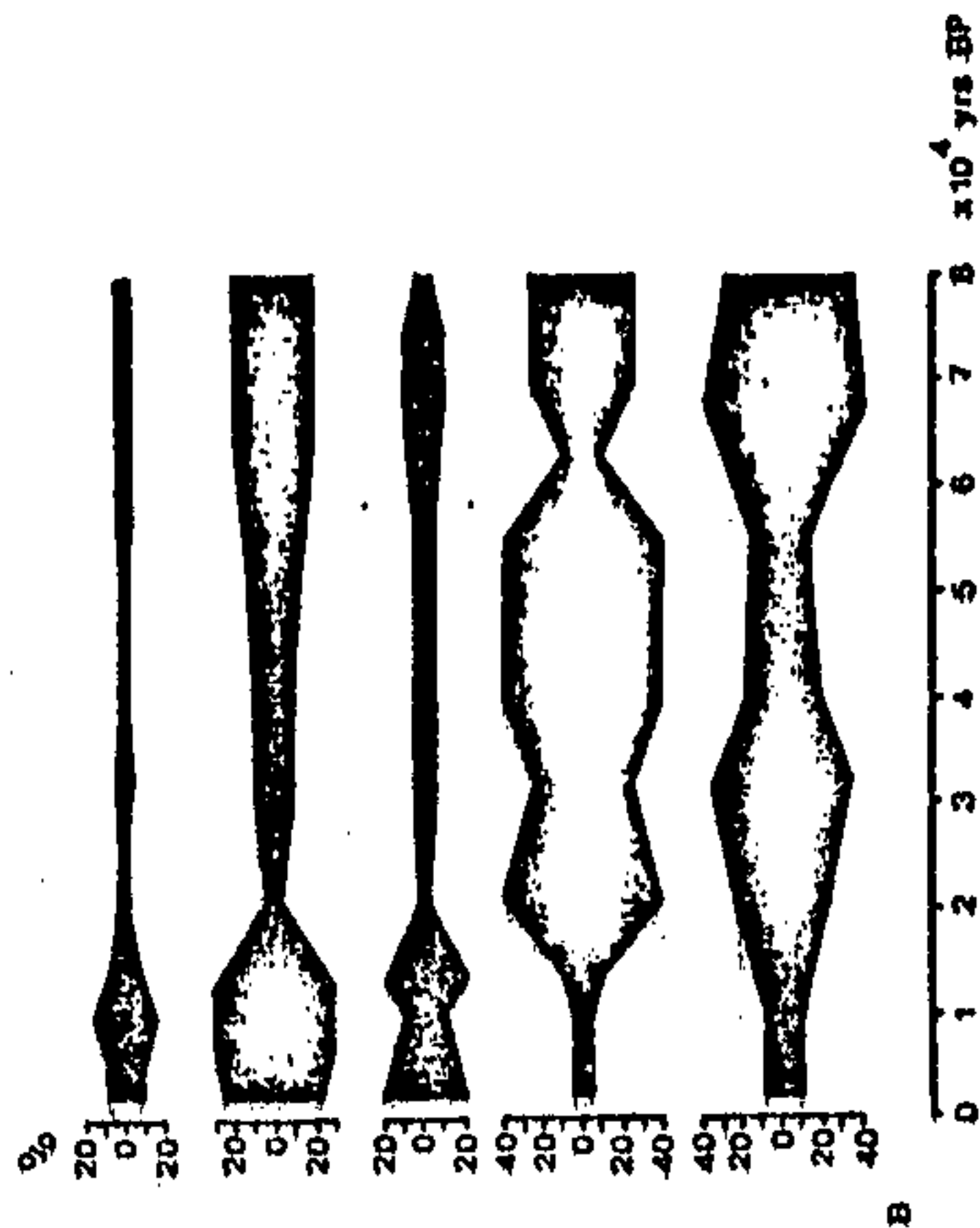


Fig. 1A. An example of community structure under Holocene interglacial conditions (A1) and under Upper Pleistocene glacial maximum conditions (A2) \* - less than 0.5%

Fig. 1B. An example of variation in community composition, illustrated by the best represented species, during the last 50 000 years

Based on unpublished data



# Inkatha to make bid for Soweto

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's 300 000-strong Inkatha movement is planning to capture control of Soweto, Johannesburg's black township.

Contingency planning has been under way since March, and the movement's West Rand region, which includes 24 branches in greater Soweto, is expected to take a decision in the next few weeks to contest the next community council election.

If successful, the takeover will give Chief Buthelezi an institutional power-base in the country's biggest black urban township and among the largest single segment of its work-force.

It can be safely assumed that Inkatha's plans were communicated to Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC leaders when Chief Buthelezi met them in London recently.

The movement's plans for Soweto were confirmed this week by Inkatha strategists.



# Mourners have to dig graves

Post  
343 12/12/20

By BULARO DIPHOTO

**MOURNERS** burying relatives at the Boikutsong cemetery, Kroonstad, had to dig graves themselves at the weekend.

Angry relatives complained that apart from being undug, the graves were not numbered.

They only knew of the problem when they went to the graveyard and were not told about it earlier.

Mr Jack Mohutatsi of Orlando East, said they went to check their grave on Saturday morning for the burial of his sister-in-law, Mrs Leah Bahedile Mohutatsi. They had paid all the demands of the local community council.

They were about to finish digging the grave when the watchman told them that plot was offered to another family.

Heated words were exchanged before they could restart digging at another plot. They finished just in time for the burial.

Mr Meshack Mazibuko, who was burying his father, Mr Stuurman Mazibuko, said their grave was not dug, but they were offered another grave.

A spokesman for the council said their bulldozer broke down early

in the week and they could not repair it in time.

Those who called at the office on Friday were told to dig their own graves.

Some of the bereaved families confirmed this and added that they had to pay only 50c instead of the usual R7.

People in the area and three local undertakers denied rumours that some families turned back without laying their deceased to rest.



# Evaton stand owners air grievances

12/12/74

343  
127

EVATON residents are to submit a petition to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in connection with their properties.

This decision was taken at a recent residents meeting at Khunoana School, Evaton. The meeting was organised by the Rate Payers Association. The grievances are as follows:

① The move by the Community Council to build six four-roomed location type houses on privately owned properties, irrespective of the feelings of the stand owners;

② That the stand owners were merely instructed but not consulted about the decision.

③ That the stand owners are not against progressive changes but their right of ownership should be respected so that a healthy atmosphere in relations with the Government should be maintained;

④ That the Community Council members should be warned by the Government not to intimidate people with the aim of making them forsake freehold rights.

⑤ That the Community Council should be alerted to the fact that their wrong and inappropriate system in dealing with residents will eventually lead to the hardening of attitudes and lack of co-operation between all concerned.

⑥ That in other areas, where Community Councils are in operation the ground on which houses are built belongs to the municipalities or Administration Board whereas in Evaton property owners must have a right to put their views.



## GENERAL NEWS

# Katlehong lights up with a big loan

RDM  
12/12/79  
3/28

By HARRY MASHABELA

KATLEHONG township in Germiston is to be electrified early next year at a cost of R18-million. The local community council has raised the full amount as a loan, which will be repaid over a 20-year period.

The electrification scheme means that each family will have to pay R2 more in rent every month from April next year, so contributing towards paying off the loan.

This loan was announced by the Katlehong Community Council at a public meeting in the D H William's Hall at the weekend. The meeting was attended by more than 3 000 residents.

Mr Mpiyake Kumalo, chair-

man of the council, said the electrification plan was mainly aimed at street lighting. But it would also enable families who wanted to install electricity in their homes to do so cheaply.

"At present a family has to pay as much as R200 to get electricity at home. With the new scheme, families will not pay any more than the required R2 every month because cables would have been laid in the streets and would thus be within easy reach," he said.

The council said it hoped that lighting up the streets would help residents fight crime in the township.

The meeting was also told that the council was negotiating with the Department of Co-operation and Development not to

implement the second phase of tariff increases in January next year as planned. The increases were gazetted in August.

Councillors said a memorandum had been submitted to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, asking that the increases be waived.

The memorandum had also indicated to Dr Koornhof alternative ways in which the council believed funds could be raised for the development of the township.

The opposition Katlehong National Residents' Committee, led by Mr S A Nkosi, was attacked for trying to negotiate with the Government on the question of increased tariffs for the township.

A newspaper report giving details of a proposed meeting tomorrow between the committee and the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G Morrison, was read at the meeting.

At the end of the meeting Mr Kumalo explained that the attitude of his council was that nobody other than elected members of the council should be allowed to enter into negotiations with the Government on matters affecting the township.

"We are an elected council representing the interests of this community. If the residents' committee thinks it is going to by-pass us and negotiate directly with the Government, it is making a big mistake for we will never allow them to do that."



# Brace yourself up, Mr Knoetze

post 12/12/79

363

THE West Rand Administration Board have inherited a new boss — Jan C (Mr Homes-for-all) Knoetze. He comes to the WRAB with a rare advantage — a sparkling administration record and a very favourable Press and community attitude.

He has probably become so used to a favourable Press that, on the one occasion that a Johannesburg newspaper criticised his Vaal Administration Board earlier this year, he lost his cool in a public meeting.

Be that as it may, we at POST Housing believe Minister Koornhof has picked on the best man to try and right the wrongs at WRAB. Mr Knoetze has a good track record, established mainly in housing — where he has helped attract over R30-million in housing schemes in a few years.

We note with pleasure that Mr Knoetze believes in providing the basic right of housing black people under his control. That is good common sense. He believes strongly in home ownership. That is also praiseworthy.

But, Mr Knoetze, I wish to draw your attention to another aspect which should be a greater challenge than you have ever faced till now. Please remember that the great and noble ideal of home ownership, with its virtues of possession, home pride, inheritance and security, are excellent insofar as they are at all possible. But for very many, probably the majority of people in Soweto, this will be difficult. This is where your challenge lies.

There is little happiness to be gained from owning a home, if your income

By ERIC MANI

does not permit you to pay the water and electricity account, the insurance and the maintenance.

Whilst people's income in money may increase, the rate of increase does not always keep pace with rising costs. And housing costs are always going up.

When the average man sacrifices to buy a house for his family he is taking a big risk. He is paying for the house, he is paying also for his maintenance, electricity, insurance, water, and housing loan interest. It's all big money which he may not be able to carry every month for a long time.

In many cases this burden of paying so much every month will make his life less enjoyable and maybe less happy. Has he then had real security if home ownership put such a tax on his life and his health.

You have proved yourself a strong man in the Vaal. In WRAB you'll need to battle with the Government and officialdom, to put up with petty junior officials in your own board, a difficult local community. It's a big challenge.

It needs bold leadership. It calls for a strong man.



	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,00	0,00

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00

# Plots for Daveyton residents

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Daveyton Community Council will allocate 896 stands to people who would like to build their own houses.

This was said this week by Mr Gabriel Thabang Mphosi, chairman of the Daveyton Community Council.

Mr Mphosi said the council will provide the stands. He said the council was only waiting for ministerial approval before giving out the sites.

He said all the stands will be provided with electricity. He also announced that his council would ask for more land from the government to build at least 400 more houses.

He said a technical school to be built next to Mabuya High School was in the pipeline.

Mr Mphosi said the rent for the newly built houses in "Phumlamqashi" next to Sgodiphola Section will be R43 a month.

He said so far 275 houses have been completed and 49 stands were available to those people who want to build homes of their own choice. The new houses at "Phumlamqashi" have no electricity.

"The council is not satisfied with the rent paid at "Phumlamqashi" and as soon as the "Phumlamqashi" houses are provided with electricity, my council will take the rent issue up with the East Rand Administration Board (Erab)," Mr Mphosi said.



Mr Gabriel Mphosi the Chairman of the Daveyton Community Council.

si said.

Mr Mphosi also announced that a scheme to improve electricity in the township was in the pipeline. He said the electric project which will start sometime in April next year, will cost about R4½-million.

Mr Shadrack Sinaba, the leader of the Daveyton "Phumlamqashi" squatters and a member of the Daveyton Community Council said the 896 stands to be provided by the council were not enough.

He said he welcomed the idea and it was the people's wish to be provided with houses and sites. He said the council should provide at least 3 000 houses and stands.

"The people in Daveyton in need of houses are over 2 000 and the housing problem will only be solved if the council can provide at least 3 000 houses," Mr Sinaba said.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,04	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
25-44	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
45-64	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
65+	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
ALL	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
NO.	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130



# Journalists freed on permit charge

## 'STATE CASE NOT PROVED'

FIVE journalists charged with entering Soweto without permits were yesterday found not guilty and discharged in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Mr Ameen Abthalwaya (33) of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Michael Norton (40) of The Voice, Mr Samuel Pop (48), Mr Stephen Young (51) of The Voice and Miss Shirley Lue (27) from the Catholic Bishop's Centre in Pretoria, appeared before Mr A G du Toit.

They had refused to plead, but a plea of not guilty was entered on their behalf.

The State had alleged that they entered a black residential area without applying for permits at the magistrates' court of

The visit took place during a meeting of the

Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) held at the DOCC, Orlando East, Soweto, on April 29.

In acquitting them, Mr du Toit said there was no evidence that they were found inside an area reserved for African residents.

He said the court would not accept Major van Rooyen's evidence that the Orlando DOCC was situated in an area proclaimed for Africans.

There was also evidence to the effect that clear signs were displayed indicating an area reserved for Africans — where it started and where it ended.



Freed . . . (From left) Mr Michael Norton, Miss Shirley Lue, Mr Steve Young, Mr Ameen Abthalwaya and Mr Sam Pop.



# Baragwanath a black board now

Report and pictures: PETER SETUKE

BARAGWANATH HOSPITAL had a party in the doctors' quarters diningroom to mark the inauguration of the first all-black board since the inception of the Baragwanath Hospital Board in 1948.

The public relations' officer for the hospital, Mr L. Faul, said the board would act in an advisory capacity to the superintendent and the Director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal.

Their terms of office will vary. Three members will hold office for one year, the second three for two years while the last three will act for three years so they can alternate all the time. They must meet once every two months.

Dr W M Matsie, chairman of the Baragwanath Hospital Board, said in his inaugural address: "As the first chairman of the first-ever black hospital board, it will be my duty to solve the problems of the entire hospital, the personnel and the community that patronises it.

"I pledge myself to influence the public to stop smoking and drinking and to exercise. This does necessarily imply that they must be athletes or gymnasts, but there are simple isometrics and in-

door exercises as well as just a little jogging".

The elected members are: Dr Matsie, Mr Nelson T. Botile, chairman of the Orlando YMCA (DOCC), Mr M A Dlamini, lecturer in African languages at Rand Afrikaans University, Mr Maphike, lecturer in African languages at the University of South Africa (Unisa), Rev N Khumalo, Rev E M Mathebogo, Mr Stephen Kgama, owner of the Dobsonville Cinema, Mr J C Mahuhushe, chairman of the Diep-Meadow Council, and Mr Ngwako D Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto council.

Also present were the Mayor of Johannesburg, Major D Opperman and Mrs Opperman, the Director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal, Dr H A Grove, the superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital, Dr P J Beukes, and the chairman of the Dobsonville Council, Mr Donald B D Mmesu.

The Baragwanath Hospital Choir sang under the baton of Mrs Pauline Moloi and the Baragwanath Hospital Black Brass Band played items.



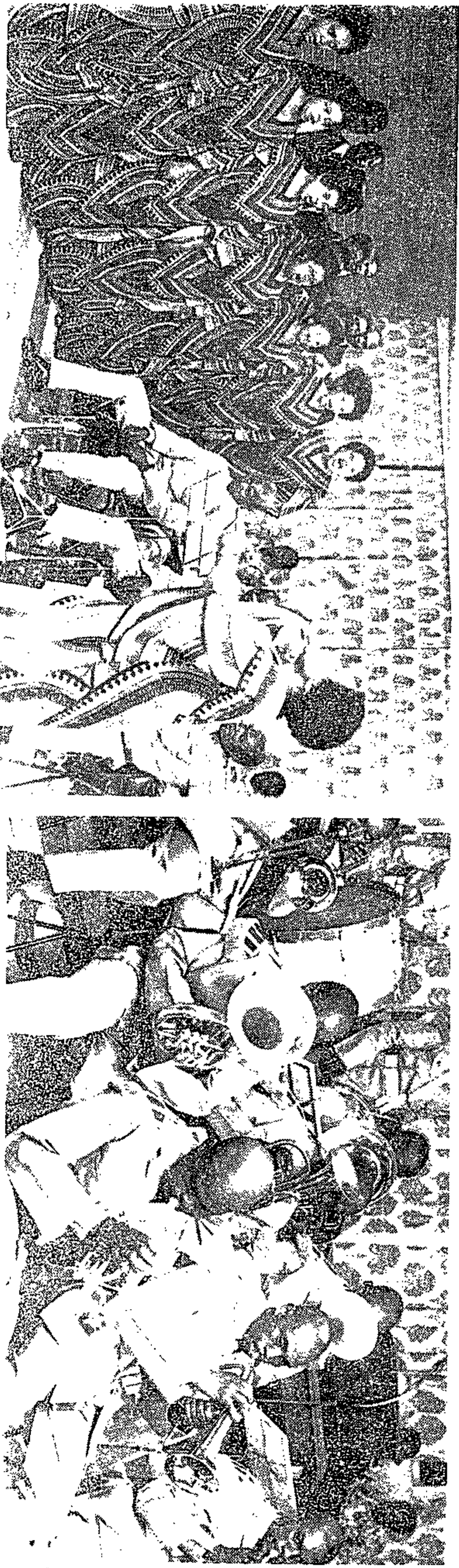
Dr W M Matsie, chairman of the first ever black Baragwanath Hospital Board: "I will influence the public to stop smoking and drinking and to exercise".





Mr Nelson T Botile (left), Orlando YMCA (DOCC) chairman, one of the first chosen bla  
cks Baragwanath Hospital Board, with some  
of the guests.

P-5 13/12/71



LEFT The Baragwanath Nurses' Choir and members of the Union of Mrs. P. M. Mofor and the Union of the Baragwanath Hospital Board.



343

# KNRC rents indaba is off

13/12/79

By MZIKAYISE  
EDOM

THE meeting between the Katlehong National Residents Committee (KNRC) and the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G d V Morrison which was set for today to discuss the petition on increased rents, sent by the KNRC to Pretoria in September will not take place.

This was said yesterday by Mr Jacob Khoali, secretary of the KNRC.

Mr Khoali claimed that the Katlehong Community Council was responsible for the cancellation of the meetings.

He said after a Press report of the proposed meeting between them and the deputy Minister, the community council went to see the Minister's secretary, Mr A A Haupt to protest against the meeting.

"The community council said they were the only people entitled to see government officials. They persisted and as a result of this, the meeting was cancelled," Mr Khoali said.

Mr Khoali said the community council had a letter from Mr Haupt confirming the cancellation of the meeting.

Mr Khoali said: "They read the letter at their public meeting held in the township at the weekend."

## KOORNHOF

"I got in touch with Mr Haupt who confirmed that the meeting is off. On Monday I telephoned Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and

Development but since he was in a hurry to go to Pinetown, he said I must leave all messages at his office. This I did.

Mr Khoali said they are holding an urgent meeting tonight at Entokozo Higher Primary School in Katlehong. He said the meeting will start at 7 pm.

He said they will discuss the cancelled meeting.

Mr Haupt said yesterday that he was approached by the KNRC.

He said he told them that it was not possible for them to meet Dr Morrison today as he had some business to attend to.

Mr Haupt denied that he was approached by the Katlehong Community Council to cancel the meeting. He said he did not meet any members of the council.

Mr Mpiyakhe Basil Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council was yesterday not available for comment.



**GARLIC.** A "clover" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steaks and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

**ALLSPICE.** Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

**PEPPERCORNS.** Used in pickles, and for boiling in brauns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

**BOUQUET GARNI.** This is a "faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Herbs commonly used are bay leaf and thyme and are used, removed

POST, Thursday, December 13, 1979

Page 3.

**THE first visible stage of Soweto's R150-million electrification programme will be launched today with the delivery of eight sub-stations.**

The sub-stations — part of a R500 000 order — are to be installed mainly in Diepkloof and Orlando East.

One will be handed to the Soweto Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali, for installation in Skien-yane Street in Orlando East, and a second will

be received by the Diep-meadow chairman, Mr J C

## First stage of Soweto power plan

Mahahushi, for installation in Zuluwane Street in Diepkloof.

The sub-stations are due to arrive at Baragwanath Hospital shortly before 10 am in convoy from Germiston. — Sapa.

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living. Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is at about 60 degrees, overseas. In South Africa however, it is no sin to cool them in the hot summer. White wines should be uncorked just before serving, and the red wines an hour before serving.

Wine glasses should always have a stem; and should be held by the base or stem when drinking in order that the colour may not be obscured nor the temperature affected (unless that is deliberately intended in the process of wine-tasting). When serving wines at table or elsewhere never fill the glass more than two-thirds full so that the vacant space can gather and hold the fragrance.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat — and add flavour — soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.



13/12/79  
Post (345) (25)

# Bloody Soweto year

**THE YEAR 1979 may go down in history as one of the bloodiest years for Sowetans. This is an opinion shared by the police.**

The crime rate soared in the huge complex, and to many residents this is very disturbing indeed.

Each week brings stories of senseless murders carried out in the area. Mothers lose sons, wives lose their husbands and children are orphan-

ed at an early age.

Since the year started, more than 865 people were murdered in Soweto while more than a 1000 just survived criminal onslaughts. Most of the victims were either shot dead or treated for gunshot wounds.

Between October this year and early December

more than 310 women were raped, 452 robberies committed and 375 cars stolen.

The figures were compiled from numbers given at daily Press conferences with the police.

The murder figures since the year started are as follows:

January	76
February	66
March	64
April	65
May	87
June	44
July	53
August	69
September	94
October	82
November	84
December (so far)	52

## DISCLOSED

In Parliament this year, it was disclosed that between July 1977 and June 1978 (a 12-month period), there were: 5644 murders in South Africa and 15 002 rapes in the country.

This means that if this year's Soweto murder figures are taken as for the whole year, and assuming that the above figure for South Africa may be repeated this year then nearly 20 percent of the murders in the country are committed in Soweto!

WITH only a few days to the festive season, a time of the year that tends to turn Soweto into a bloodbath, **IKHOTSAPI**, **POST** crime reporter, takes a look at the crime situation in the sprawling area.



The year 1979 will also be remembered by the killing of couples known as the "Lovers Lane Killings". More than 11 couples died, their bodies burnt by the killer.

Among the victims were: Mr Ishmael Maumake, his schoolgirl lover, **Anah Mogoje**, Detective-Sergeant **Andries Mong** and his lover **Miss Dinah Shao**.

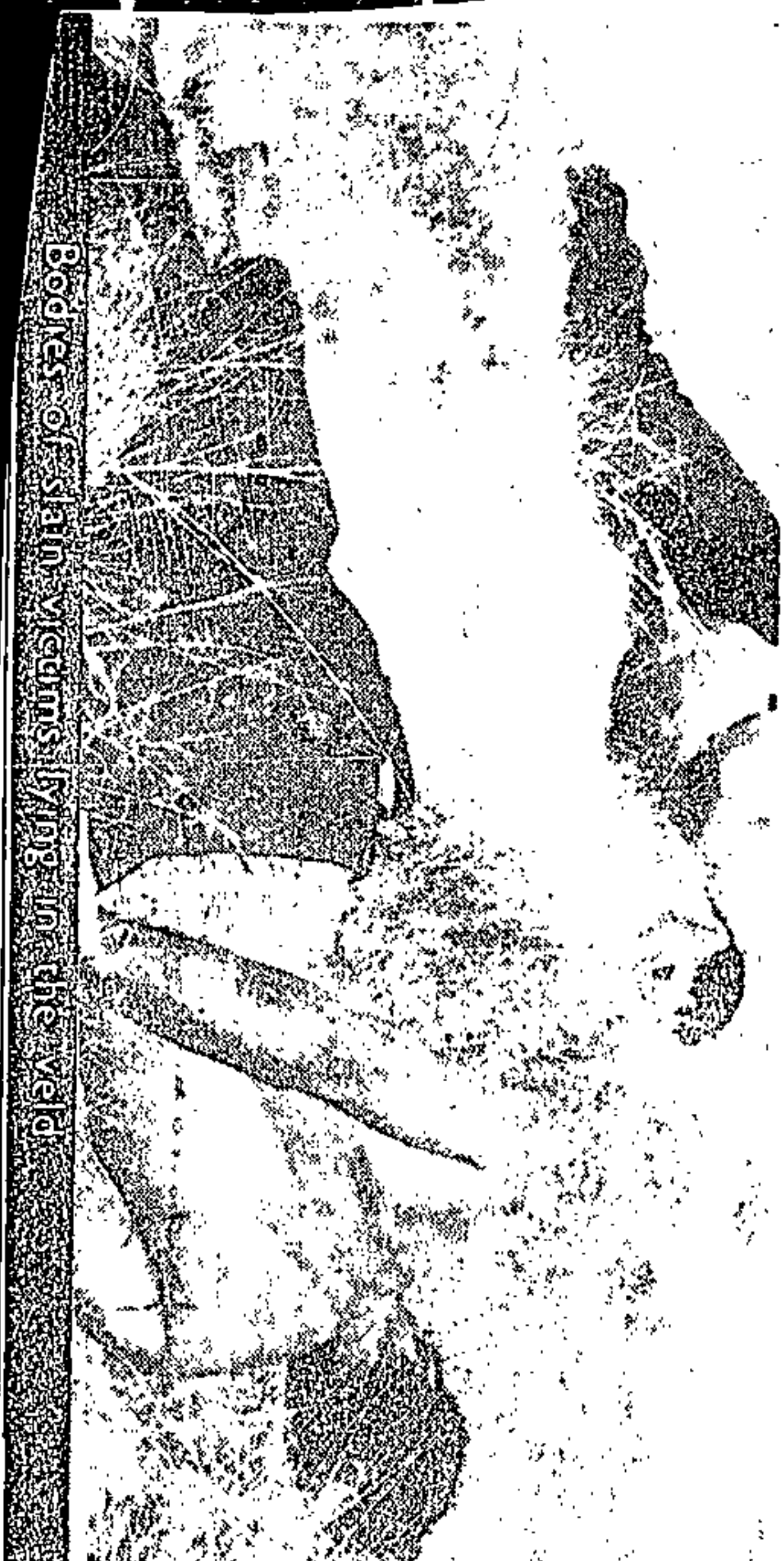
The **Lovers Lane Killings** were the talk of the day in Soweto until a man alleged to be responsible was taken into

death by a mob after her son had allegedly killed a neighbour, schoolgirl **Julia Mabuza**.

**Mrs Maria Magudulela** was killed by a chanting mob of students bent on avenging the rape and killing of **Julia**. The mob later set alight a house of an **Inyanga** in **Zondi**. Police travelling in 10 police cars were called to restore order.

The **Inyanga** was taken for questioning by police and later released. Soccer officials and administrators feared for

Bodies of slain victims lying in the veld





were gunned down and others received gunshot wounds. Mr Gilbert Sekgaba, a director of Kaizer Chiefs and chairman of the National Professional Soccer League (NPSL) escaped death when a gunman fired at his Mofolo house.

Nobody was hit.

#### EXECUTIVE

Mr Peter "Crying Time" Moloi, an executive of Moroka Swallows Limited, was gunned down in Klipspruit. The rest of the officials feared for their lives and considered applying for guns.

Black leaders listed the cause of crime as the following factors:

- Housing shortage which leads to overcrowding.
- Unemployment.
- Lack of recreational facilities.
- Lack of proper education for blacks.
- The socio-economic set-up of the country.

The former head of the Soweto police and now head of the Police Press Liaison Department, Brigadier Jan Visser, said people living in rundown conditions were bound to feel dehumanised and take no pride in their environment.

But he added: "I don't mean Soweto is a ghetto".

#### CHARGED

The man is due to appear in the Rand Supreme Court on February 4 next year charged with 11 murders and two rapes. He is presently under mental observation at the Johannesburg Fort.

Several policemen were shot dead while the houses of others were attacked with bombs. Sergeant Benjamin Letlaka of Katlehong who was stationed at John Vorster Square, was gunned down at his home.

Mr Letlaka was formerly from Soweto. He trekked to Katlehong after threats on his life.

Dobsonville was one of the most dreaded places in Soweto.

Crime took a dramatic turn when the five-year-old son of Mr Fancy Mosaka, owner of Sakkies Garage, was kidnapped. This was believed to be related to the shooting down of Mr Mosaka's salesman, Mr Arnold Marekhure.

The kidnapped boy was Lebo. He was released unhurt by his captors after some days.

Sowetans will also not forget the gruesome death of an elderly Dobsonville woman who was stoned to



People seen smiling after Mrs. Magudulela was stoned to death by an angry mob.

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# Parties agree that Evaton must be developed soon

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2005 13/12

By ERNEST NKABINDE

EVATON will have to be replanned and developed as soon as possible it was decided at a meeting between the Evaton Community Council and Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development during talks held in Pretoria recently.

Mr Sam Rabotapi, chairman of the Evaton Community Council.

This was revealed this week by Mr Sam Rabotapi, the Chairman of the Evaton Community Council and Mr Alexander von Breda Rabie, the director of housing for Orange-Vaal Administration Board who attended the meeting. They said the meeting was very fruitful and was held in a friendly atmosphere. The meeting was attended by all the members of the council, Mr J van Rooyen, the Chairman of the Orange-Vaal Administration Board, Mr A von Breda Rabie and Mr J Ganz, a

legal officer, the Minister and several officials.

The meeting was held to discuss a petition submitted by the council to the Minister. According to Mr Rabotapi and Mr Rabie the petition was accepted in principle by the Minister and will be forwarded to the Cabinet for consideration. The answer will be given next January. Mr Rabotapi said.

It was unanimously agreed that Evaton should be replanned as soon as possible to make it a model township. It was agreed that facilities needed in the final township plan included streets, school sites, business sites and parks.

It was also agreed that the stand-owners in Evaton be entitled to retain freehold title.

The Minister was requested to consider the granting of freehold title in respect of any portion of a property which is sold by the owner to a new purchaser.

The meeting agreed that the freehold title, which is in possession of owners at the time of the approval of plans for redevelopment be made transferable in perpetuity to heirs of such owners. That the freehold owners losing any property or portion of a property as a result of the replanning of Evaton, be given an option to acquire comparable land elsewhere under freehold title in Evaton, preferably land at present owned by the Administration Board.

That owners or heirs of owners who lost the title of their property by expropriation or sale of the land be given the opportunity to repurchase the property if such property is not affected by the new plan.

The issue of freehold title deeds for small farms was not discussed and no final conclusion was made. The Minister said the matter will be discussed at a later stage.



by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum

# Evicted woman gets back house

A SUPREME Court judge yesterday ordered that a Soweto woman evicted from her house on Wednesday go back by today.

Mrs Nellita Tshabalala, of 1077 Zola North, had applied for an interdict against the Soweto Community Council and the West Rand Administration Board stopping them from evicting her from her home.

## ORDER

Mr Justice H. Nicholas ordered the Soweto Council and the West Rand Administration Board to show cause by February 5 why an order should not be made to have the applicant returned to her house and why the Soweto Council should not have the ceiling of Mrs Tshabalala's house restored to what it was before December 1.

In an affidavit before the court, Mrs Tshabalala (40) said she and her four children were evicted on Wednesday afternoon.

She spent the night at her mother's home and her furniture was left in the open.

## POLICE

She said she and her eldest daughter, Doris, were awakened by the Soweto Council police at 4 a.m. and taken to the superintendent's office.

First, her daughter was sent home to collect her belongings and leave the house.

Then she was accompanied by the police to her house to remove her belongings. The police pulled the ceiling down.

Mrs Tshabalala said she and her husband lived in the house from 1963 until he died in March this year.

Since her husband's death, she has lived with her mother-in-law and they have had problems which were reported to the Commissioner of

'coloureds' is that the

developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

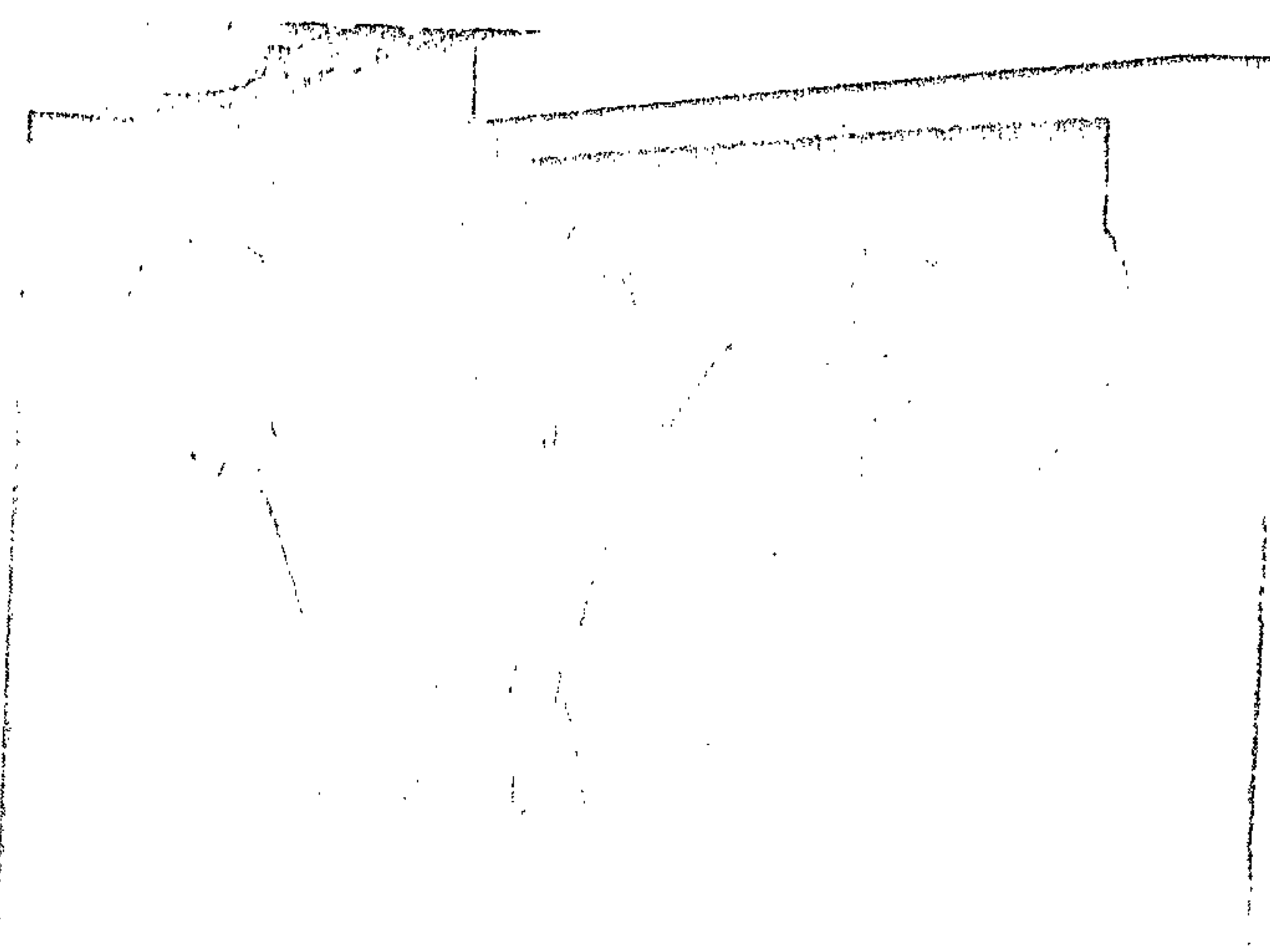
## RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;





Mr C. E. Burchell, transformer divisional manager of GEC company hands over mini station keys to Mr Thebehali. Looking on is Mr Tolica Makhaya, deputy chairman of the Soweto council.

## Stage set for Soweto light-up programme

THE FIRST stage of Soweto's R450-million electrification programme was launched yesterday with the delivery of four mini-substations.

The substations — part of a R500 000 order — were installed mainly in Mophane and Oshana-

do East.

They were handed to Mr D. Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council and Mr J. M. Khumalo, deputy chairman of the Mophane Council.

According to Mr W. J. Seymour, of the consultants, the sub-stations will start to operate probably in the next few weeks. That, he said, would depend on the connections to be done by the Johannesburg City Council.

Another four mini sub-stations will be delivered in the early weeks of Na-

bruary — 12 at the end of January. Each station will need 6000 volts before operating.

Mr J. M. Khumalo said he was overwhelmed with joy to see the dreams of Soweto people come true.

Mr David Thebehali expressed delight at receiving keys on behalf of his council. He said: "The people of Soweto will see that we are trying our best to have the city electrified. I would like to see the electrification of Soweto completed within the next five years."



# Soweto's coal merchants are up in arms

By LEN KALANE  
SOWETO coal dealers are angry at white coal merchants who

encroach on their area and do business in the townships.

And if nothing is done to stop the white merchants infiltrating in the townships, an ugly situation may erupt, coalyard owners warned at a meeting yesterday.

The meeting, held in Johannesburg, was between the Soweto Coal Dealers Association and the Highveld Coal Traders. The Highveld Coal Traders supply coalyards in the townships.

Soweto coal dealers called on the Highveld Coal Traders to discourage white merchants selling coal in the townships. They warned that they might take the matter into their hands if white merchants continued coming into Soweto.

"This is unfair to us. We are not allowed to load our trucks and sell coal in town," Mr David Mtshaulane, chairman of the Soweto Coal Dealers said.

Mr Mtshaulane said coal dealers in Soweto were now becoming angry and impatient over this "unfair competition" since they have for long been complaining to the authorities.

"If the Government cannot pull these people out of our area, we will then have to do it ourselves. These white merchants are crippling our business in the township," Mr Mtshaulane told the meeting.

Complaints by Soweto dealers follow coal distribution in the townships by McPhail Coal Merchants, which is white owned. Coal dealers say the white merchant has been selling in the townships since 1973.

## BOYCOTTING

Coal dealers said in addition, they were boycotting the supply of coal called "new largo" which they say burns slowly and takes some hours to smoulder.

Another type dealers said they were boycotting is that from the Cornelius Bertha mine in the Free State which they say is of low quality.

They said this type of coal easily gets broken and turns into dust. It does not burn easily and it is sometimes mixed with stones.

The meeting was also told that the coal delays in cooking and heating thus making housewives angry whenever they get this type of coal.



## BLACK HOME OWNERSHIP

### Lucky few

Most blacks who need houses come up against insuperable financial obstacles. Employer assistance will frequently make all the difference.

Accordingly, the Urban Foundation has called upon employers — as part of their commitment to upgrading their employees' quality of life — to include financial assistance for housing as part of their workers' remuneration. Quite a number of well-meaning companies have responded to these appeals.

However, these companies are often not aware of the bitterness they can cause among hundreds of less-privileged township residents, especially those who have been on the housing waiting lists for years. Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash's Johannesburg advice office, spotlighted this in an emergency report published early last month.

Among other things, Duncan pointed out that the waiting list for a rented house in Soweto is nine years. Residents on the list have been told by authorities that they will never get a house unless they buy one, though for most this is a remote possibility because they do not earn enough. "They are watching with bitterness the wealthy who can afford to buy jumping the queue," warned Duncan. (In Soweto the cheapest house under the 99-year leasehold scheme costs R6 316.)

Joseph Mahuhushe, chairman of the Diepmeadow community council notes: "It is not everybody who can afford these houses." He tells the *FM* that his council, in a bid to solve the problem, has embarked on a scheme whereby three-quarters of the new houses in his township will be rented to residents. (This week Mahuhushe formally handed over 30 prestige homes built by business concerns for their black employees.)

Mpiyakhe Khumalo, chairman of the Katlehong community council, tells the *FM* that between now and April next year 450 houses will be completed in his area, while 315 sites will be serviced. He says his council has decided that residents who have been on the waiting list since 1974 must get first preference.

Housing for the masses remains the problem. In September last year the Urban Foundation, in co-operation with the Western Transvaal Administration Board, Goldfields of SA, and residents of Carle-

tonville's shanties of Vuilkombers and Spooktown, embarked on the "Ikhaya Lethu self-help housing project."

The UF's Sharon Manfred notes: "Self-help housing schemes have been attempted in previous years in various parts of Africa, with varying degrees of success." She points out that the important aspects appear to be the willingness of people to help themselves, and control to ensure that houses are well-built with the correct materials and a good basic plan.

Participant families in the Ikhaya Lethu scheme receive R2 000 loans in the form of building materials from the Administration board, with finance arranged by the Foundation.

This kind of approach is perhaps what Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development George Morrison had in mind last month when opening a R500 000 housing scheme at Umlazi, outside Durban. He pointed out that "unrealistically high building standards" would have to be looked at, and the question of "informal housing" considered in order to beat the housing backlog for blacks.



(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the age number of additional years an individual would be expected to live and birth and 45 years.

Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst

Leading Soweto businessman Richard Maponya says it will be a mistake if black businessmen scoffed at the offer of white partnerships. "These partnerships will help us share in the economy of the country," he says. He also argues that by accepting the partnerships blacks will have the opportunity of putting up meaningful establishments in the townships, drawing sizeable black custom away from the CBDs.

But Sponono Majola, MD of Blackchain, the black-owned and run supermarket group soon to open in Soweto, asks: "Where will blacks get the 51% shareholding in these partnerships?" Majola says he is right behind Lionel Katz, chairman of Metro Cash & Carry (the largest wholesale organisation in the country), who asks if government has made capital available to black businessmen.

The black-white partnerships will only benefit whites, according to Patrick Mbatha, the Soweto chamber secretary. He is emphatic that if white businessmen can pump money into black traders' hands, know-how and expertise should automatically follow. "Otherwise, we reject the whole idea."

On the other hand, says Moses Maubane, executive director of the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc): "We are not saying we reject partnerships with whites. But we want selective partnerships." He points out that the whites who want to operate in the townships are essentially traders, and pleads that it would be better if they came in as manufacturers. "We lack exposure in that area. We must have a foothold there."

Maponya warns that black businessmen should stop thinking in terms of the small corner eatery or store, because "supermarkets are now dominating the scene." In fact, he reasons, white businessmen dominate because they have the money and expertise. "That is why we must take them along with us."

Maubane tells the *FM* that Nafcoc is

working with "interested parties" on proposals that blacks be granted loans, and insurance facilities.

Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons of the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the age of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

F.M. 14/12/79  
TOWNSHIP BUSINESS

## White elephants?

Government's decision to allow white partnerships with blacks, in black areas, on a 49/51 percentage basis, is causing alarm among township traders (*Current Affairs* November 23).

As a result, the newly-formed Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry (formerly the Soweto Traders' Association) held a meeting recently to discuss the "flooding of Soweto by white supermarkets."

Trader after trader told the meeting that when the partnerships come into operation, "our shops will become white elephants." Vela Kraai, the Chamber's chairman tells the *FM* that a number of the traders believe the Soweto community council is behind the partnerships. "We have written to the council telling it about our feelings," he says.

Velia Kirkpatrick, of Kirkpatrick and Associates (the council's public relations firm), says the partnerships are still being considered by the Soweto council. Nothing is definite. "And," she asserts, "the council has never received a letter from the traders."

by 1970, this figure improved disproportionately to 4 years of age, experience as a percentage. It should be higher than the former is the mid-year populations

Fig. 4 provides an causes of death to and African commun.

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Clearly, the bro: certain amount classification examine the temp ease categories Table II. It wi



Acute housing shortage slows Indian migration



# Committee of Seven to meet officials

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Chairman Basil Kumalo

By MZIKAYISE  
EDOM

THE Committee of Seven, representing all community councils on the East Rand, will meet the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) and officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development today to discuss staff structure of

Erab employees.

This was said yesterday by Mr Mpiyakhe Basil Kumalo, chairman of the Committee of Seven. Mr Kumalo is also chairman of the Katlehong Community Council.

The Committee of Seven is made up of seven members from different community councils on the East Rand.

The meeting will be held at the main offices of the East Rand Administration Board in Germiston.

"The meeting has been called because, soon the community councils on the East Rand will be given more powers and will take over most of the work done by the Erab at the moment.

"The councils will control everything, and before they take over, they should know the staff structure of Erab employees," Mr Kumalo added.



# I've seen no real change, says Motlana

S.P. 4/12/74 (2/23)

**SUNDAY POST**

**Reporter**

BLACK people accepted that whites were as much South Africans as blacks themselves, Dr Nthato Motlana said in a new magazine published this week.

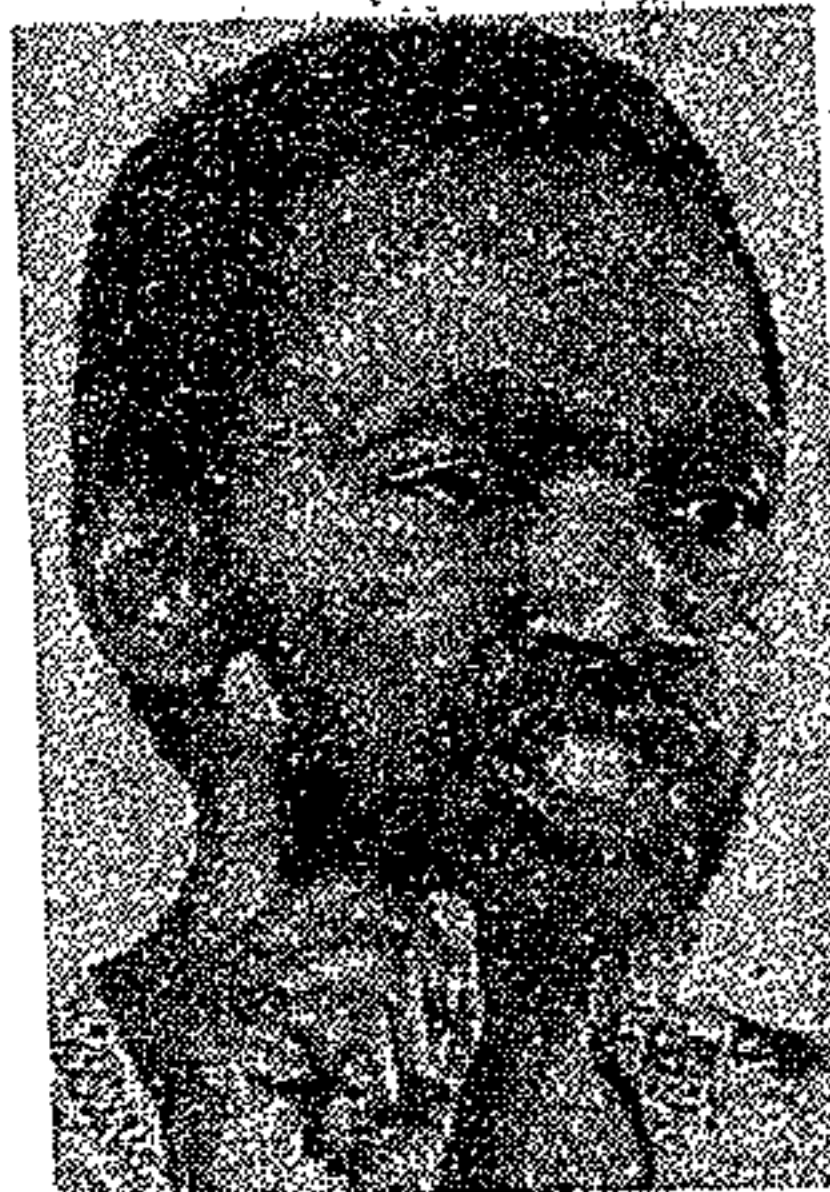
Writing in the magazine, Frontline, Dr Motlana said: "I don't think any black man in his right mind rejects this idea, even in his deepest inner soul".

Dr Motlana said blacks rejected the fact that whites were given more rights.

"When blacks get better jobs, that's because they can no longer find whites to do those jobs, not because it is right that blacks should not be barred from any jobs".

No real change had taken place in the country. Petty "concessions", had been introduced not because it was the right thing to do but because it was in the interests of whites.

In its editorial, Front-



**Dr Nthato Motlana**

line said it would speak for those who want change as well as those who do not want change.

"We do not believe that progress in South Africa is helped by beating one-sided information into people's heads," the magazine said.

The magazine said it believed that no worthwhile change would come about in South Africa without the acquiescence of whites, and added: "The days of white control over white destiny are virtually over".



S/Post 18/12/79

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# MURDER TOLL TOPS 800

BY SAFF HARRIS

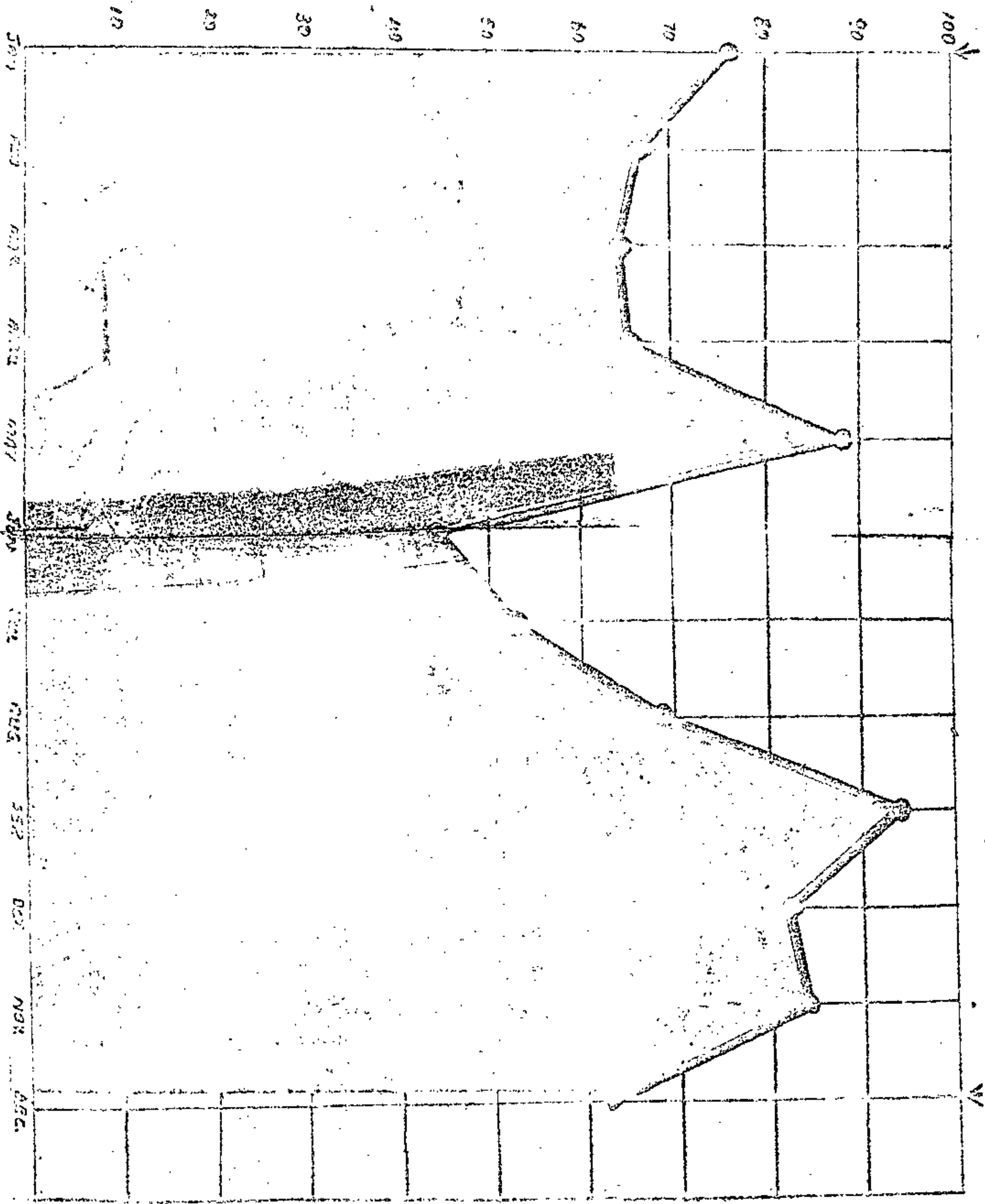
THE TOLL IN MURDER IS NEARLY TO THE TOP OF NEWTON'S HIGHEST YEARS SINCE 1950, FIVE THIRY TWO PEOPLE DIED VIOLENTLY IN THE LAST YEAR AND THE TOLL IN MURDER HAS RISEN FROM 1950 TO 1979.

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This graph shows the rising death toll from crimes over the years for Newton from January to 1979.

S/Post

18/12/79

December this year.

28/12/79

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(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services.

Kirsan described this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the unavailability of good medical care tends to be a function of the population served'.<sup>5</sup>

**We are harassed by SP claims club**

MEMBERS of a newly formed cultural club in Natalgale, Phalaborwa, are claiming that South African Police in the area have been "harassing" them since the formation of the organisation three weeks ago.

An organiser of the Mchadi Creative Club said in an interview yesterday that more than 100 members of the club had been questioned by South African Police in Phalaborwa.

The Mchadi Club was formed to promote culture and tradition in the Mchadi area.

"We realise that people were losing sight of their own values and our aim is to enhance the African image and tradition," a spokesman said.

He added that the "intimidatory tactics of the system" would not deter them.

S. P. 16/10/78

(e) South African medicine is deeply permeated by the structure of apartheid, with duplication of training facilities and services. Pay differentials are staggering to black staff, and Savage shows that it would cost only 12.4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and 34.2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsan on the tractability of these problems. He attributes the misallocation of resources in the health sector to interests rather to ideas, and points out that this misallocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Kirsan, believe that one can change the behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughout the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

## 2.2 Public or Private : The Options

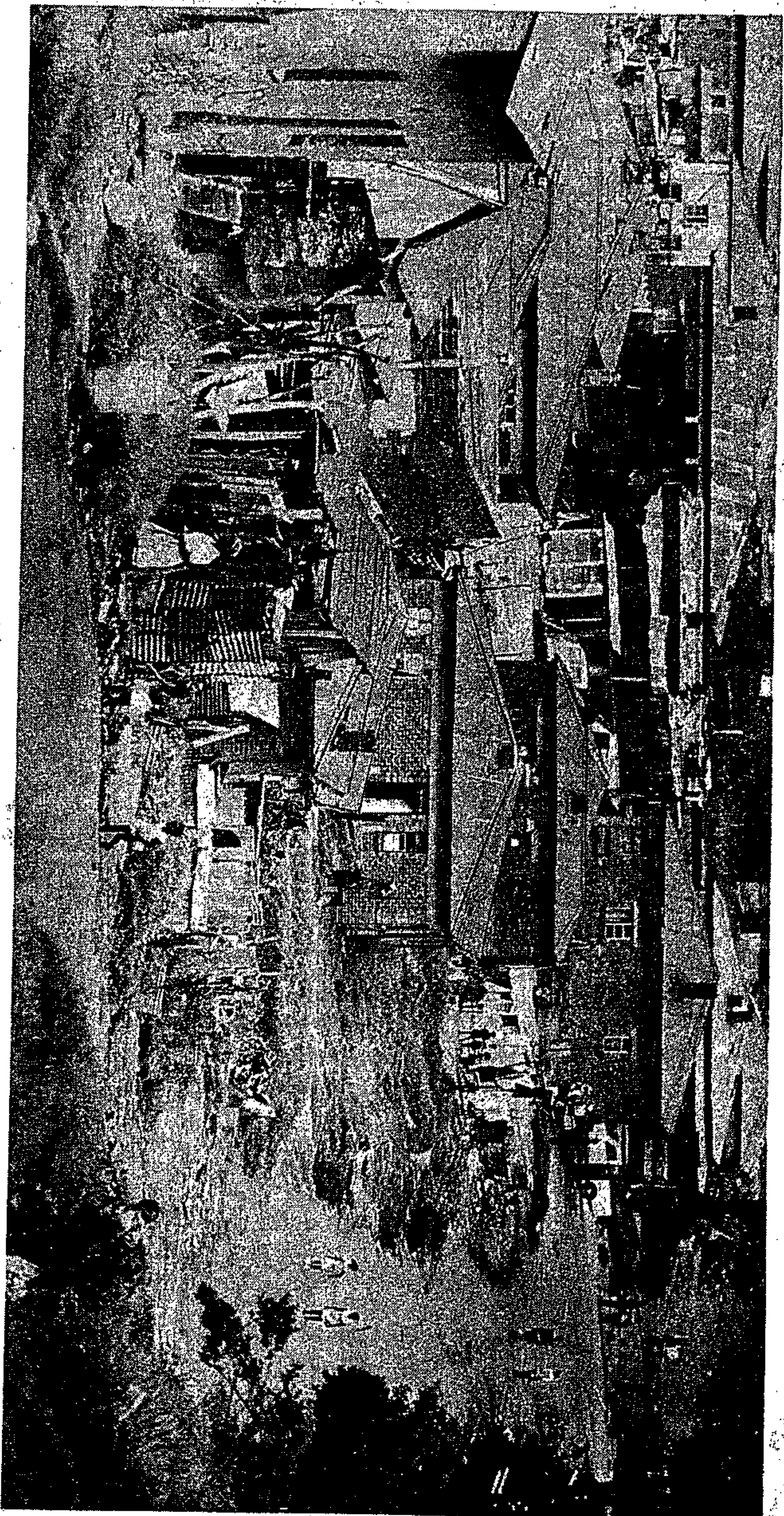
The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most efficient and which best satisfies the condition of equity. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person better off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisation, something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, then the situation is not efficient.

Fact, only the provision of medical care is in dispute, rather than all issues which promote health, most of which, as we have seen, concern the three structure of the economy and society. The arguments therefore apply only to the relatively narrow, but nevertheless highly charged field of medical care. It has conventionally been accepted by the majority of those who can afford it that some basic public provision should be made for the indigent. The rising cost of medical care, particularly in the United States and some European countries, has forced a reassessment of this position by health economists of all persuasions.

The free market position is argued by Rees (\*27): If a good or service can be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefits are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over to outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,<sup>6</sup> then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so that neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission between buyers and sellers.



# АЛЕКСАНДРА





# NOT VERY FAR from the neon lights and the highrise buildings of Johannesburg is the darkest of the black townships — Alexandra.

By JOYCE DUBE

It is a ghetto in the true sense of the world — shabby, shabby and shabby — a kind of Alexandra the Great in a special South African way.

The roads are dusty, the houses shanty, the toilets are filthy, and smelly furrows are a common sight.

One wonders why the people of Alexandra have clung to their shanty the way they have, fighting battle after battle to

remain in the ghetto. When your rental problems are discussed with "Ma-Stands" instead of the West Rand Board it is easier and you are bound to be loyal.

Unless you get nearer to Alex and talk to her people, you will never understand why they waged the war against demolition. You will never understand their excitement when they won the fight more than six

months ago when under the leadership of Rev Sam Buti Alex was saved from the bulldozer.

Perhaps it is not so much that they loved Alex that they fought for it but a question of "having gone through all of it together — the bad and the good." From the time of the gamesters to the Rev Buti's fight for a reprieve.

There was gang warfare in the 50s which often had the residents diving for cover as the guns flashed. The Msonis, the Spoilers, the Ben-zine Boys, the Stone-breakers, the Dark-Alley Boys and the Apaches — always armed with chains and broken bottles ready to smash the hell out of one another.

There were times when even going to the toilet was not safe. Everybody was afraid. You would not help who was being robbed, for death was the result of such kindness.

"I was born and brought up in Alex,"

TO PAGE 3



P.T.O



# THE GREAT

FROM PAGE 2

ays. Nunka Mkalipe proudly. "Our house was right opposite the Msoni headquarters and soon we got used to being sent on errands by the gang.

"It was right in the centre of the township, where everything happened. Diving for cover, escaping death, screaming and dying were an hourly occurrence. None of that made us leave Alex — and I would never dream of leaving it now either.

"Although I was only 10, I clearly remember those days. It was like watching a thrilling Western movie except it was for real. Women were captured civilians terrorised in broad daylight.

"They would pick on any woman they fancied and take her home. She would not walk out on them if she wanted. Until she got jilted she was not free. Months after being jilted she would still not have a boyfriend because no one would dare touch a woman with a Msoni label."

Mr Mkalipe says that throughout the years and despite the countless problems, Alex has retained its communal spirit which people in other townships seem to have lost.

"Perhaps it is the very problems that have kept the Alexandrians together.

"I love Alex's people, their love and equality. For Alex has no class divisions."

3643  
18/11/79  
News  
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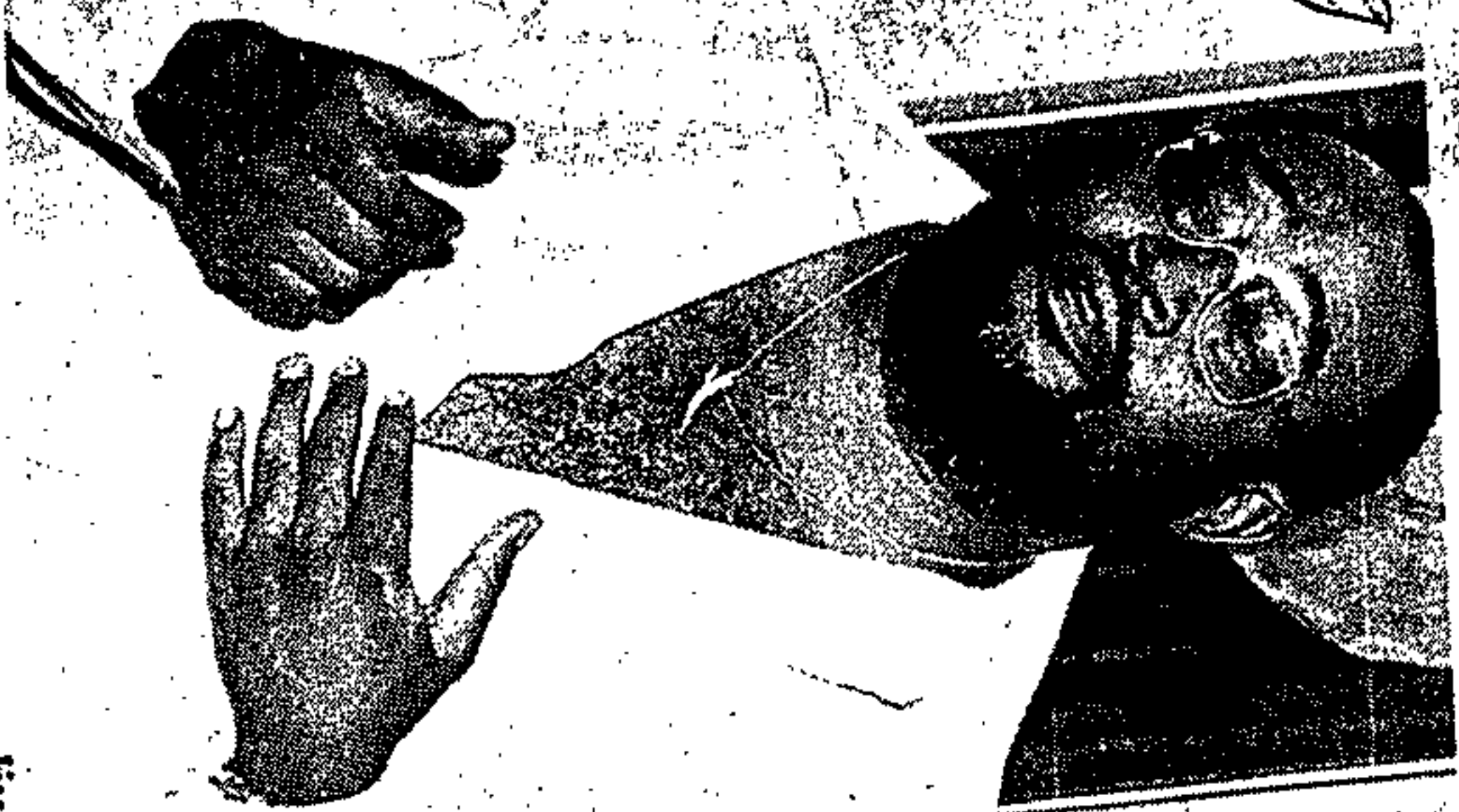
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Mr Nunka Mkalipe . . . we lived right opposite the Msoni headquarters.

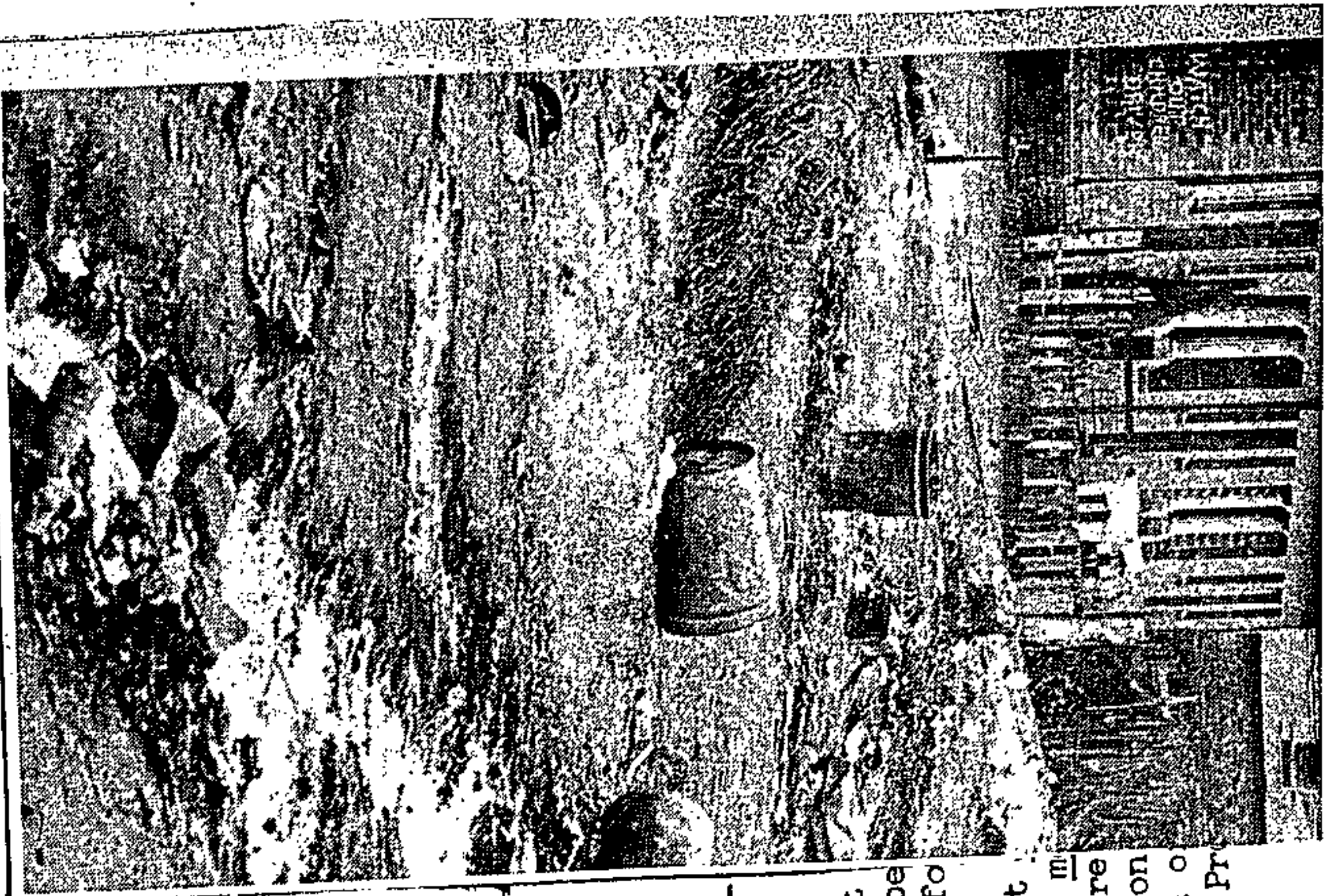


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## GENERAL NEWS

# Gatsha and Nthato must bury hatchet

By **DIAGO SEGOLA**

THERE seems no end in sight to the rift between the country's most influential black leaders — KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10.

Several efforts to bring about reconciliation, including one by American civil rights campaigner, the Rev Jesse Jackson, have failed.

Now Soweto Committee of 10 member Douglas Lolwane says the time has come for the two leaders to bury the hatchet.

He says: "No right-thinking person who belongs to an organisation which purports to serve the interests of its fellow-men can afford to remain unconcerned when the organisation's leadership is threatened by seemingly active and vicious mudslinging campaigns.

"For the past three months Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthato Motlana have been the target of severe criticism and insinuation by their rival hero-worshippers.

"Although it could be argued that this war of words between the two leaders has prompted a natural reaction from their admirers, the scathing attacks on

them by certain members of the public is a serious miscalculation of our present political situation.

"The feud provides the fence-sitters, the arm-chair critics and position-mongering opportunists with fertile ground to subtly engage the masses in political brain-teasing exercises for their own good.

"Such an unfortunate development in our black community cannot be allowed to take its course unchecked.

"The abuse and ridicule hurled at these respectable men have achieved nothing to heal the rift.

"On the contrary, these reproachful wet-blankets are heading the masses on a collision course that can only spell disaster for all.

"We must, as responsible citizens, discourage this trend with all the ingenuity at our disposal.

"We must not voluntarily create a situation like that in Rhodesia.

"Let us steer away from the agony of a further 10 years of wrangling over what some people glibly term "authentic leadership".

"I sincerely wish to appeal to

our influential cool-heads and men of substance to make it their business to pave the way for renewed mental attitudes and a brotherly spirit of unity and reconciliation.

"Have we lost the virtues of love, brotherhood and forgiveness because of our frustrations?

"Should it not be our duty to strive for the elimination of negative human tendencies such as hate, jealousy, tribal doctrines and insinuations?

"We need each others' support — morally, materially, intellectually and even physically — as never before.

"We must present an image that will enhance our efforts to better the poor quality of our lives.

"Any attempt to display intellectual or political superiority will seriously jeopardise our hope of unity.

"We must of necessity display tact in our public statements.

"When we canvass for peace and unity we cannot in the same breath agitate for confrontation.

"Since politics and civic matters cannot be separated, our black leaders should be aware by now that if we increase the

number of organisations claiming to have the same objectives, there is bound to be diversity of opinion and strategy.

"There are people in our midst who derive great pleasure from the feud between Chief Buthelezi and Dr Motlana.

"Chief Buthelezi and Dr Motlana should have the wisdom and guts to sort out these green pasture-seekers.

"Quarrels are quarrels and they must be brought to an end.

"The expression of our wrath over differences should not breed animosity for one another.

"I have great respect for Chief Buthelezi and Dr Motlana as men of integrity.

"I love them both and admire them for their intelligence and political philosophies.

"But I am also very annoyed by the things they have publicly said about each other.

"It would be folly to wish them away from the political scene.

"Unfortunately their tempers have taken command of their powers of reasoning.

"The people of Soweto can anticipate unwelcome news in the very near future.

"Can we do something to avert such a situation?

"Do we feel it is not our business to intervene?

"Is it in the interest of Soweto residents to be subdivided once more?

"Is it not our greatest ambition to be unified without being uniformed?

"We have a right to disagree without being disagreeable.

"If the spirit of unity cannot prevail among the people of Soweto at this point in time, then my candid advice is that we zip our mouths forever and solemnly pray to die quickly — and forget about the future."

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# A place of despair

## NO SEASON'S CHEERS AT MZIMHLOPHE HOSTEL

THE FESTIVE season cheer has caught up with Soweto. But just on its entrance lies Mzimhlophe Hostel. For the families who cannot decorate their homes, prepare Christmas meals or look forward to a joyous family day. The families are homeless. They must make do with hostel-type accommodation.

While other children will be dressed to kill, —desolation rules at the hostel where privacy for the families is a luxury. So, any expensive clothing bought must either be stored with friends in the township or may get lost.

POST visited these families this week, only a few days before Christmas and New Year's day. We asked how they felt during this season, waiting for houses as promised by chairman of the Diepsmeadow Council, Mr J C Mahuhushi.

There is no joy, we hear. The place is stinking. They claim it is a health hazard. The mud is smelly and there is stagnant water right in front of the doors. Children play there everyday because they have nowhere else to go.

They complain that they are not looked after by those who claim to be leading the people of Soweto. They think that they are not recognised as humans. They are starving and have no means to pay high rent increases.

STORY  
EDMUND  
HAYYA  
PICS  
THOMAS  
KHOSA

Some interviewed said they were sick and tired of hostel life. They would like to get houses very soon. They expressed concern at the way the West Rand Administration Board and Community Council are delaying in providing houses.

Mr Abe Mokoena (27) said he was desperate to get a house in Soweto. "I have been staying here for the past three years. I pray everyday that I get a house. I have seen people rejoicing at Christmas but to me, Christmas is just another day. It means nothing to me. How can I rejoice when there is stagnant water right in front of my door. The place is stinking and I suspect everybody has

a disease," he added.

Mrs Sophie Momothi (44) also at the hostel for three years, now. She stays there because she has nowhere else to go. She wishes to spend Christmas in Soweto but because of the problems that prevail in this country she has no chance. She hopes that God will one day solve their problems because those in power have so far failed.

Hooliganism reigns at night and residents cannot go out. The place has been haunted by thugs who prey on innocent

people. The residents say the cause of hooliganism is unemployment, starvation and socio-economic problems.

"If people were employed then hooliganism would drop. The authorities must always look for the cause not the results. Many problems are not solved because we always look for the results," they add.

Mrs E Khoza (39) said she has been a resident in the hostel for three years. She says it's overcrowded there. And stagnant water is all over the hostel.

"We fight one another everyday, it's no life here. This place is just like a ghetto. I think children are neglected by the community. We are old and there is no future for us but for a child. This year is called the year of the child and children need to be motivated."

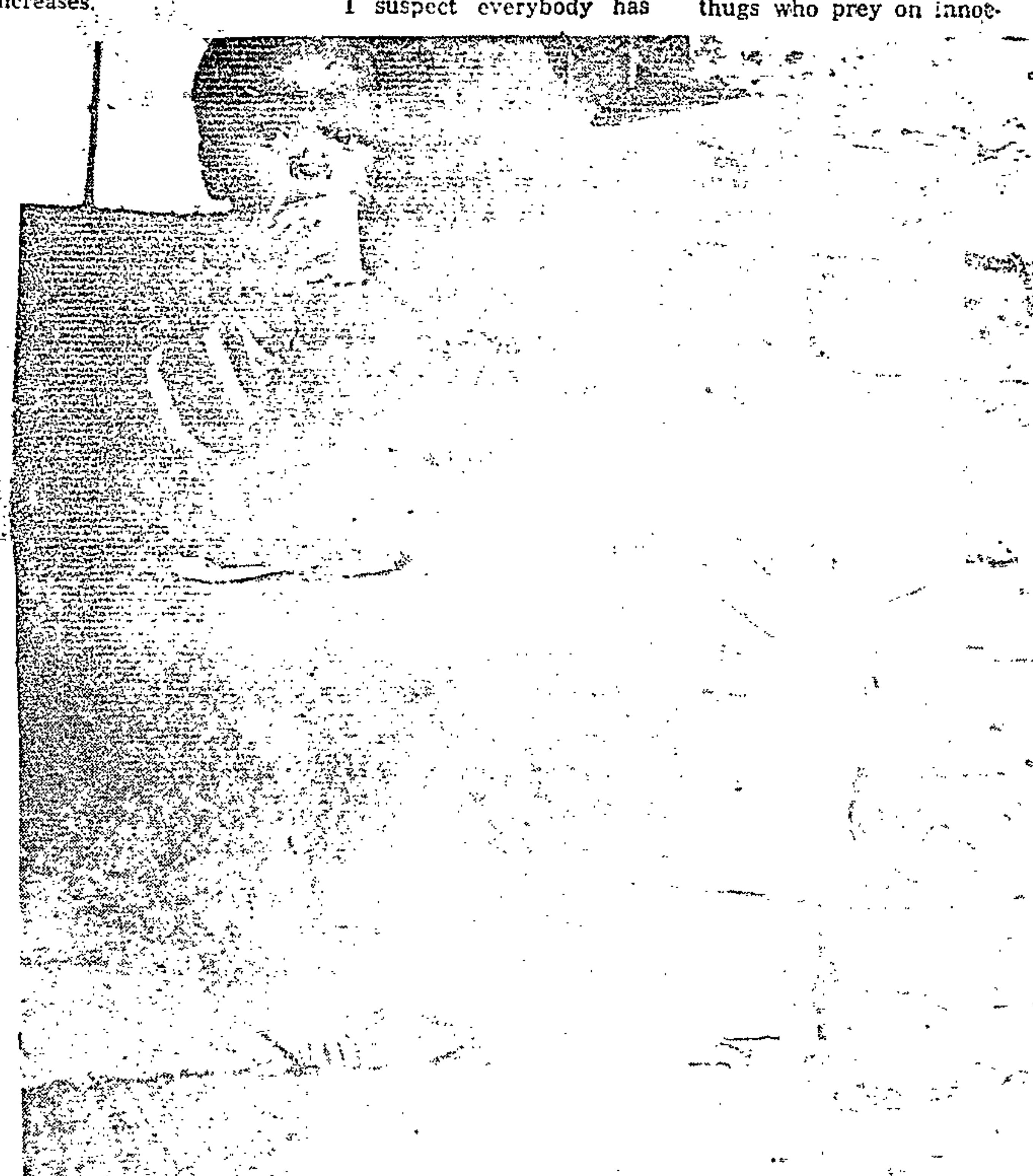
1979 has been the Year of the Child. Proceeds of some Christmas parties go to charity into child welfare. But at Mzimhlophe Hostel, children go hungry.

And they are deprived of the happiness of youth.

Smoke covers a child as he warms himself with a brazier at Mzimhlophe Hostel.



Are these children going to enjoy Christmas at the Mzimhlophe Hostel? This question has long been answered because their parents are unemployed.



What does future hold for these children?

They are eating though the place is stinking



# Rive to head new Soweto planning body

— COMPANIES

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PRETORIA. — A planning council with a wide brief to improve the quality of life in Soweto and other black residential areas on the Rand was announced yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The council was appointed at the request of the Postmaster General and economic coordinator for Soweto, Mr Louis Rive, who will be chairman of the council.

Members of the council will be the chairmen of the community councils in the various areas, and the chairman of Wrab, Mr L. Knoetze.

Dr Koornhof said he had instructed the council to:

- Finalise a comprehensive development plan for Greater Soweto as soon as possible.
- Take any steps deemed necessary to carry out the government mandate on condition that it was done within the framework of government policy and within the limits of funds available.
- Review all planning which had been done to date to ensure that it fitted in with the long term planning pattern.
- Co-opt experts on an ad hoc basis or otherwise.
- Have consultants and contractors for specific purposes, appointed and paid on condition that funds for this purpose had been set aside.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Rive said housing and electrification was his first priority but no proceedings to recover on the expiration of two years from

priority in improving the quality of life for the Soweto people. He said Soweto was the first area in which these projects would be starting before they continued in other areas.

Outlining the viable ways in bringing about new planning, Mr Rive said the norms and guidelines would be:

- No paternalism and no hand-outs.
- To create what the people wanted and therefore to encourage maximum community involvement.
- To do everything possible to avoid the exploitation of the black man.
- Profits generated in the community to be ploughed back into the community itself as far as it was feasible.
- If the public was sincere in its declared preparedness to contribute meaningfully towards the enhancement of the quality of life of the people of Soweto, it should be prepared to provide aid in the form of training, guidance, management and capital (on an economic basis, ie at payment of interest), but profits as such should flow directly or indirectly to the community.
- State funds would primarily be used for the provision of land and for essential services such as water, sewerage, electricity, road and stormwater drainage — in addition to the provision of housing for the under-privileged section of the community — while striving to provide housing other than for the under-privileged on an economic basis by involving the employers, prospective homeowners or tenants and the financial institutions.
- Machinery to be created to ensure efficient and honest administration.
- Effective financial discipline to be applied and steps to be taken to ensure that all expenditure is strictly controlled and all payments subjected to formal audit.
- Loans to be negotiated through the normal channels.
- Normal tender procedures to be observed.
- Safeguards for white personnel seconded to the community councils to be legally entrenched, and blacks to be engaged and trained to take over from the whites in an orderly and evolutionary manner.

resaid because it was received concerned may (without prejudice) be read at the meeting.

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## Certain Acts

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art in the allotment or issue to compensate the company stained or incurred thereby, s shall be commenced after issue.

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ie allotment or issue been meeting; or

222. Restriction on issue of any memorandum or articles or to allot or issue any shares or discretion of the directors, shall detentures to any director of the is or the directors of which are instructions of such director or n or his nominee is entitled to exer voting power, or to any subsidiary

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# Grim Xmas

By CHRIS MORE

WITH only a few days to Christmas Soweto experienced a bloody weekend with 28 people reported killed.

Looking at the crime situation this year the red lights have gone on and a bloodbath can be expected unless something is done.

And last night Bishop Desmond Tutu appealed for calm and cheer during the holy season. Many others have made similar appeals while police and other crime combating organisations have sworn to make the area crime-free during this season.

Last year Soweto had 33 people reported killed during Christmas — and this year only a week before Christmas this figure less five is recorded.

So far more than 900 people have died violently in Soweto, a figure that has shocked the community.

For the first time after a long time Soweto this year reported 25 killed on an ordinary weekend. The average this year for a weekend has been slightly more than 15... a very high figure compared to previous years.

The New Year killings were 18 to illustrate the low crime figure last year.

The 900 killed mean that the average per month is 75 — which means two people are killed every day plus a few.

In other areas police have reported that there was virtually little violence except in the Vaal Triangle and Krugersdorp where two murders each were reported. This means the toll for Soweto, Pretoria, the Vaal and West Rand is 32.

The toll is high at the weekend despite warnings by Brigadier Carel Coetzee, Soweto CID officer, that police were ready for the festive season.

Brigadier Coetzee yesterday said the weekend toll was high... but the police were ready for the Christmas weekend. He refused to state what measure the police would take to protect residents.

Other Soweto emergency services have said they are ready for the Christmas rush. These include Baragwanath hospital and the Soweto Fire Station, which controls the ambulance service.

Crime experts have said the high unemployment rate is responsible for the high crime rate in Soweto.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, said he was deeply distressed by the soaring crime rate.

"I appeal to all our people to avoid being violent. They should try to avoid situations that will lead to a violent ending," he said.

The bishop further urged that people take precaution about travelling alone at night.

He said: "I am aware this will infringe on our freedom, but if we are to cut on the crime rate we shall have to make sacrifices and limit our freedom".

"The situation is quite horrible and just shouldn't go on," he said.

He added: "The leaders of the people must come together and work out a solution to this. It

is true that the conditions under which we live contribute to the high crime, but we cannot use that as an excuse. We are going to have to do something to save the situation."

He warned also that people should not go about with lots of money. They should try rather to save the money with a building society. This should also be done by employers paying their workers end of the year salaries.

# fear

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19/12/77 flv (343)

# Early move on plans for Soweto

A viable, self-sufficient, proud community is the target of the Greater Soweto Planning Council which has held its first meeting under the chairmanship of Mr Louis Rive.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development yesterday ordered the council to finalise a comprehensive development plan for Greater Soweto as soon as possible and submit it to the Government for approval.

He said the council could co-opt organisations and people with specialised knowledge.

Housing and electricity are the council's main priorities. Mr Rive said yesterday he hoped to speed up electrification, but he would not specify any time span and warned against expectations that were too high.

The council's motto is "By Soweto, for Soweto" and at its first meeting yesterday it agreed on norms and guidelines. These include:

- No paternalism and no handouts.
- To create what the people want and therefore to encourage maximum community involvement.

- To do everything possible to avoid the exploitation of the black man.

- Profits generated in the community to be ploughed back into the community as far as feasible.

- Safeguards for white personnel seconded to the community councils to be legally entrenched and blacks to be engaged and trained to take over from the whites in an orderly and evolutionary manner.

"Housing for the masses is the first priority," Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said yesterday.

State funds will primarily be used for providing land, essential services such as water and electricity, and providing housing for the underprivileged.

The provision of other housing will involve employers, prospective homeowners or tenants and financial institutions.

The obtaining of more land for Soweto is being investigated, and housing projects are being planned for areas already available.





**Bishop Desmond Tutu . . . deeply distressed.**



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THE Soweto Planning Council, to see to the improvement of the quality of life of people in black residential areas on the Witwatersrand, was formed yesterday in Johannesburg.

The council is composed of Mr L. Rive, project leader, as chairman, and Mr J. Knoetze, chairman of the respective community councils, and Mr J. West Rand Administrator Board.

Members of the council to cater for Greater Soweto are Mr David

# Council to help the lot of blacks in townships formed

Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr Rive and Mr Knoetze.

The council was appointed by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development after consultation with his Department.

Dr Koornhof has instructed the council to finalise a comprehensive development plan for the Greater Soweto as soon as possible and to submit it to the Government for approval.

out the Government mandate on condition that it is done within the framework of the Government policy and within the limits of funds available for the purpose.

Review all planning which has been done to date to ensure that it fits with the long term planning pattern.

Co-opt on an ad hoc basis, or otherwise, bodies and persons who have specialised knowledge to advise, evaluate and render any other form of assistance. And to have consultants and contractors for specific purposes formally and in accordance with the acknowledged custom applied in the Government sector, appointed and paid on condition that funds for this purpose have been set aside.

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ulation of rates population. N ensual years. F en projected forward taking into account Allowance was made for Africans, a different part of the country erial district was population estimate



# Koornhof appoints Soweto<sup>(343)</sup> council

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, yesterday appointed the Soweto Planning Council to draw up a comprehensive development plan for Soweto to submit to the Government.

Announcing the appointment, Dr Koornhof said the council was "to give effect to the Cabinet decision regarding the improvement of the quality of life of the people in the black residential areas of the Witwatersrand and specifically in Greater Soweto."

The council consists of Mr Louis Rive, the Postmaster General and chairman of the council, Mr J.C. Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, and Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council. There will be two other councils for Greater Soweto as well.

The Soweto Planning Council held its first meeting yesterday and later outlined its plans for Soweto.

The council is also to review all planning to date to ensure that "it fits in with the long-term planning pattern".

After the meeting of the Soweto Planning Council yesterday, its chairman, Mr Rive said: "We realise much is to be done in Soweto and we believe the time has come for action to be taken."

Mr Rive, Mr Knoetze and Mr Thebehali said improving housing in Soweto and electrification of the area were their top priorities. There were funds and land to start housing on a "massive scale almost immediately", Mr Knoetze said.

The council said its target was "a viable, self-sufficient and proud community."



323. Effect of registration of the memorandum of corporate in the Republic sub

(2) A certificate of registration of the memorandum of corporate in the Republic shall upon its mere evidence that all the requirements precedent and incidental ther

324. Power of external company as may be expressly provided in the memorandum of corporate in the Republic as i

(2) As from a date the memorandum of corporate in the Republic shall be capable of a unless its memorandum has

Administrative

325. External company shall at all times have at least fourteen days after such with the Registrar in the presence of the auditor or the change in such

(2) The auditor of any provisions of section 280 shall

(3) If an external company (1), the Registrar shall appoint

(4) The provisions of the memorandum of corporate in the Republic shall be established in the registration office or a share

326. External company shall appoint and the memorandum of corporate in the Republic authorized by the notices required to be served

(2) Any person authorized by the memorandum of corporate in the Republic after having been authorized by the memorandum of corporate in the Republic shall at the time of the alteration under cover of the prescribed

(3) Every external company referred to in subsection (2) shall in the manner, lodge with the Registrar the name and address of the

327. Register of directors. Registrar to call for particulars of the memorandum of corporate in the Republic *mutatis mutandis* apply to the memorandum of corporate in the Republic: Provided that w

# Woman fights to regain house

**MRS FANCY NGWENYA**, the Soweto woman who was "kicked out" of her house by her lodgers following the disappearance of her husband in 1977, is fighting to get her house back.

Mrs Ngwenya (24) of 1473 Dube Village, told **POST** yesterday that she had instituted legal proceedings to wind up the affair of the house. She is still living in her backyard with her mother and efforts to trace the whereabouts of her husband, Mr. Lucas Ngwenya — the legal tenant of the house — have failed.

## HUSBAND

Her husband was detained by security police in 1977. He has not been seen since. She said police told her he had been released. Police confirmed his arrest and release a month later.

"When my mother-in-law died the house was registered under my husband's name," said Mrs Ngwenya.

"Problems arose shortly after my husband was detained when the lodgers claimed they had purchased the house. I was forced out of the house and had to stay in the garage."

## COURT

Mr. David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, told **POST** that the council had nothing to do with the matter as it involved a "bought" house.

Mrs Ngwenya said she had reported the matter to the Dube superintendent, who had also told her there was nothing he could do. She was advised to take the matter to court.

The lodgers could yesterday

pany.—(1) Upon the registration of the memorandum of corporate in the Republic shall be a body of this Act.

in respect of any external company of fraud, be conclusive registration and of matters

erty in Republic.—(1) Save the memorandum of corporate in the Republic of which the memorandum of corporate in the Republic has power to own immovable property in the Republic.

ment of this Act, no external company shall have power to own immovable property in the Republic unless it is registered under section 322.

## Companies

external company shall appoint an auditor of this Act and shall not later than the office of auditor, lodge the name and address of such

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where the sole purpose of the memorandum of corporate in the Republic is to establish a share

cept service.—(1) Every external company or more persons resident in the Republic shall be subject to the half service of process and any alteration of the provisions of section 71.

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ries, changes therein and power of the memorandum of corporate in the Republic shall be subject to the alteration of sections 211, 215 and 216 shall be subject to the alteration of the memorandum of corporate in the Republic and local secretary of an external company in the Republic—

day not be contacted for comment. **POST** has tried to contact them several times but failed.



# POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

**WE do not blame Soweto residents for looking at the newly-formed Greater Soweto Planning Council skeptically.**

They have been conditioned to this kind of thinking, mostly because very little has been coming off the committees that are being set up by Dr Piet Koornhof.

We do not want to doubt Mr Louis Rive's word when he says that this new committee aims to produce a self-sufficient proud community. This is what everybody in this complex has been calling for.

We have said that there is only one way for Soweto to be totally autonomous, and that is by creating an economic infrastructure that will generate the necessary finance to pay for the services of the township.

We also agree with Mr Rive when he says that "the time has arrived for action". And we also appreciate Mr J C Knoetze's statement that housing for the masses will be the first priority.

For much too long, the housing problem in Soweto has been overlooked. There is no doubt that this is one of the most serious problems in the complex, and the sooner this is tackled, the better it will be.

Thousands of people without proper housing cannot be expected to remain content. What they do provide, however, is a powder keg that can explode at any time. This is a situation that must be avoided at all costs.



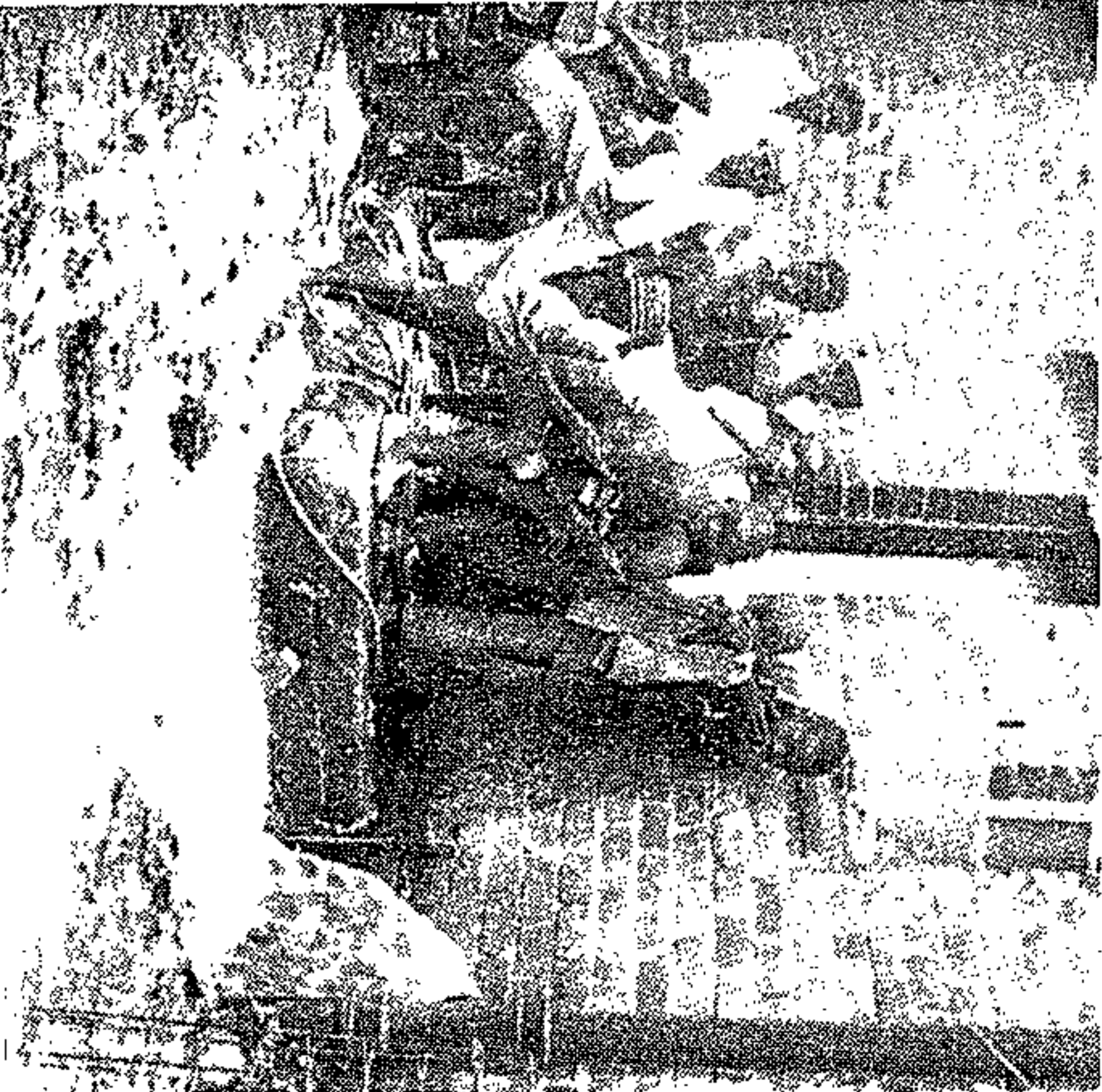
20/12/79

According to residents the matter was reported to the West Rand Administration Board offices but nothing was done so far.

When POST contacted the West Rand Administration Board



Ms Dumazile Kubheka had to jump over the pools and streams of night soil and dirty water.



Night soil gushing from the pipe a few



**POST** staffer, Themba Nkosi, had to fold up his trousers to walk over the smelly messy place in Meadowlands.

ned to say a team had been sent to repair the pipe.

On visiting the place we found there was not even a dry place where one would put his foot without walking over the waste matters.

One of the neighbours whose yard is affected, Ms Dumazile Kubheka, told **POST** that it was very difficult for them to enjoy or cook their meals as the place was so smelly.

**"The life is very unhealthy since this occurrence. Nobody is able to eat in the houses as the smell is all over this area.**

"Waste matters and dirty dry water is spilling the whole yard," Ms Kubheka said.

Ms Kubheka added that the matter was reported to Wrab offices and later two officials arrived to inspect the pipe. "What they did was only look at the pipe and then they left. Since then no one turned up to repair this fault," she added.

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65+								
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	
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access, and for recreation.

The centre will provide jobs for some of the estimated 53 000 economically active people out of work in Soweto. However, at this point, it is impossible to estimate how many jobs will be created as the extent of first-phase development is not certain. The plan has been loosely formulated to allow for organic growth and to accommodate changing needs.

The need for job creation in the "informal sector" is also recognised and provision is made for a market place which will cater for the needs of small entrepreneurs and hawkers. As no rigid zoning is envisaged and all the proposed uses are compatible, the core will also function as a warehousing centre for goods distribution and clean manufacturing.

The original Ecoplan proposal published

this year was criticised severely for its contentious proposals on high-density housing, but this appears to have been modified. Says Ecoplan partner Sidney Abromowitch: "I feel cautious about the erection of flats, but our clients have requested this and we're not imposing our views; 2 000 apartments in four-storey walk-ups have been planned for Jabulani. However, this is not high-density housing, but rather medium-density housing."

The secretary of the Soweto community council, Stanley Sikakane, is eager for the scheme to take off. He says: "Personally, I am happy about the provision of flats — our children need them."

The plan was formulated in three weeks and it would seem that this is probably not enough time for the planners to do all their homework — certain aspects of the

plan should be regarded with circumspection.

For instance, the development within the city centre of a university, initially catering for 3 000 students, is contentious, because of existing buildings on the site. This proposal was dropped early this week and an alternate site proposed within Soweto. However, there are already four universities in the PWV area and it would seem that a more cost-efficient solution would be the integration of existing facilities.

The cost of the first phase of the Jabulani development is R120m. But where is this capital coming from? An Ecoplan source says: "It will be from private enterprise. The development of Jabulani could be treated as a unique case and given special consideration."

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## SOWETO PLANNING

### Towards a CBD

F.M.  
21/12/79

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The encouraging news that plans for Soweto's future CBD, Jabulani, are fast moving ahead comes hot on the appointment by Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof this week of a three-man council to oversee the development of Soweto.

The members are Louis Rive, chairman, Johan Knoetze, Wrab chairman, and David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto community council. Two other councils for greater Soweto will also be formed, with Rive and Knoetze teaming up with the chairmen of the Diepmeadow and Dobsonville community councils.

An initial feasibility study for Jabulani and discussion document has just been published by the Ecoplan consortium commissioned by the Soweto community council. It is part of a R750m programme to turn a depressed dormitory town into a city with a full range of urban facilities.

Mannie Feldman, a partner in the consortium, says: "In all aspects of planning, we have planned with the community, not for the community. The priorities of the plan are the councils' — no one else's. However, this is not a definitive study, just a beginning, putting priorities on

paper.

"The plan has been rushed through our client's request so that officials, developers and investors interested in building and operating in the projected centre will have the necessary information available to initiate discussion. However, before finalisation, further discussions will be undertaken with various agencies and potential users."

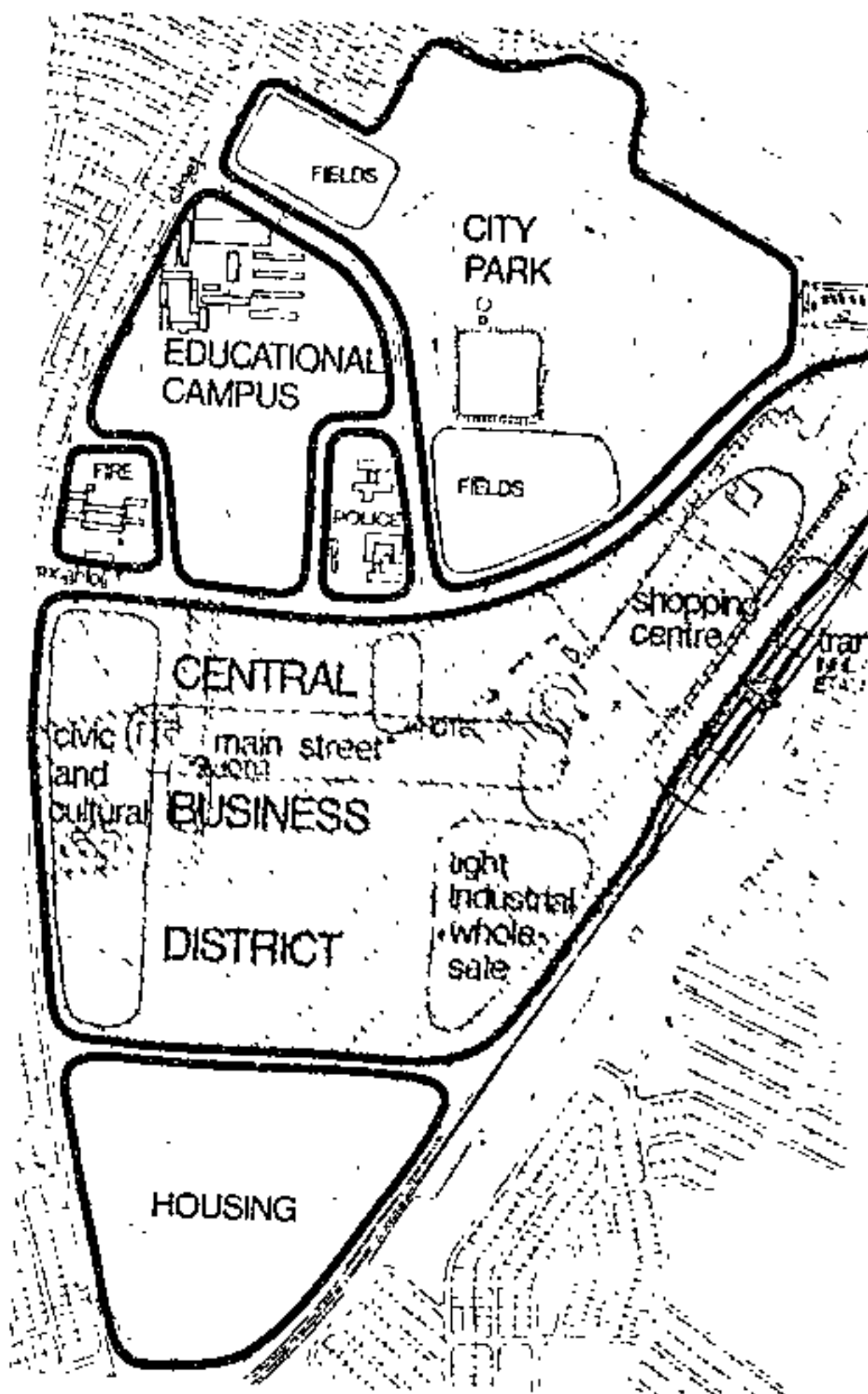
The plan attempts to identify requirements for the development of metropolitan Soweto to establish the initial feasibility of the Jabulani site delineating 12 basic functions that the centre is intended to perform.

About 60 000 m<sup>2</sup> of retail space is projected for the first phase. The centre will be well served by arterial roads, and is planned as a model interchange and transportation focus. A proposed loop in the existing linear railway routings will improve transport within Soweto so that, as in any large city, residents will be able to move around with ease.

The centre is planned as an entertainment, administrative and cultural focus. As such, it will support a civic centre, council chambers, magistrates' courts, administrative offices. In addition, an historical museum concentrating on Soweto and its people's history, and an entertainment complex with cinemas, beer gardens, restaurants, theatrical facilities and a library are envisaged.

Two hotels of about 250 rooms each will cater for the needs of tourists and businessmen.

A major park is planned for the area above Jabulani, and this is intended to link up with Soweto's open space system forming a continuous band which can be utilised both for safe and easy pedestrian





388. Court may determine questions in voluntary winding-up.— is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidator or any member or c of the company may apply to the Court to determine any question a or to exercise any of the powers which the Court might exercise if t wound up by the Court.

(2) The Court may, if satisfied that the determination of an exercise of any such power will be just and beneficial, accede v application on such terms and conditions as it may determine, or on the application as it thinks fit.

389. Exercise of power to make arrangement and the binding (1) Any arrangement entered into between a company able to p to be or in the course of being wound up and its creditors shall, s of subsection (2), be binding on the company if sanctioned by a spe bers and on the creditors of the company if acceded to by three- value of such creditors.

(2) Any such creditor or member may, within three weeks f the arrangement, bring the same under review by the Court, and t vary, set aside or confirm the arrangement as it thinks just.

390. Exercise of power of liquidator in voluntary winding-up to a of company.—(1) Where a company is proposed to be or is being v and the whole or part of its business is transferred to another company, whethe SOWETO PLANNING 21/12/79 F.M. 343 Towards a CBD The encouraging news that plans for Soweto's future CBD, Jabulani, are fast moving ahead comes hot on the appoint- ment by Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof this week of a three-man council to oversee the develop- ment of Soweto.

"quotable"

though pecuniary interest is also involved. People who own or mine gold are likely to speak well of it. Swiss bankers do. South Africans certainly hope that it will retain its value and even be restored as money. Also, a liking for gold is in keeping with the natural conservatism of people. If something was so revered in the past, it must still be good.

Nicole: If gold is obsolete as money, is it still a good investment?

JKG: One should never advise other people on their investments — not without compensation. If the investment turns out well, they'll think it's their own wisdom; if it goes sour, they remember who gave them the bad advice.

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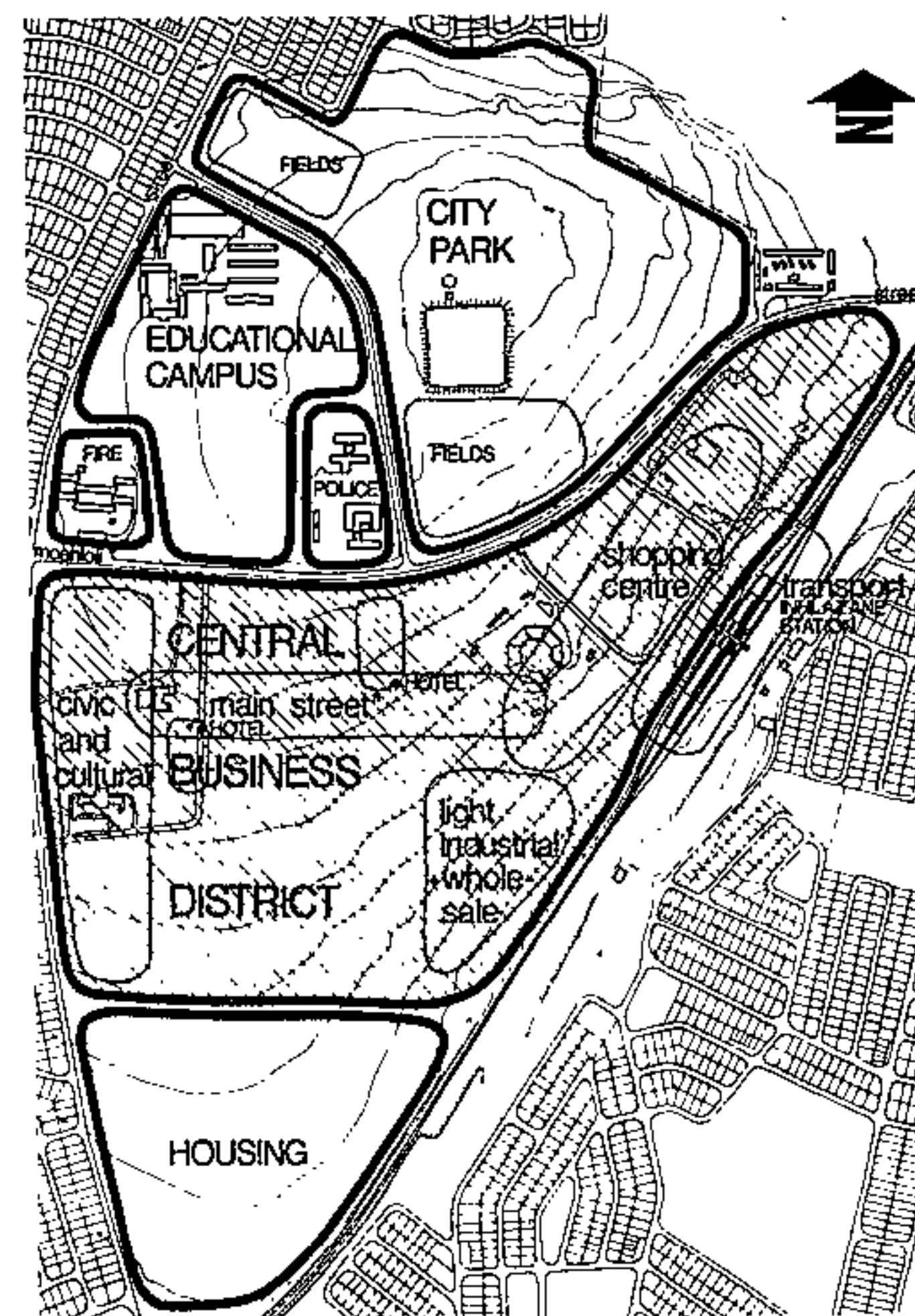
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Financial Mail December 21 1979



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DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT

No. 2850

21 December 1979

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE HIGHVELD AREA. — REGULATIONS RELATING TO TARIFFS OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR THE BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT BALFOUR, BELFAST, BETHAL, DULLSTROOM, GREYLINGSTAD, HENDRINA, LANGVERWACHT, LYDENBURG, MACHADODORP, MIDDELBURG, OGIES, PAARDEKOP, STANDERTON, VOLKSRUST AND WITBANK—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE 2387, DATED 26 OCTOBER 1979

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 38 (3) (o) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), hereby, after consultation with the Administration Board for the Highveld Area, amend the Schedule to Government Notice 2387, dated 26 October 1979—

(a) by the substitution for the expressions "R10,00" and "R0,40" in paragraph 13 (3) of the expressions "R8,00" and "R0,35" respectively;

(b) by the substitution for the expression "2c" in paragraph 15 (10) (c) (i) of the expression "2,4c"; and

(c) by the substitution for the expression "3,9c" in paragraph 15 (10) (c) (ii) of the expression "4,4c".

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of  
Co-operation.

(File A1/3/2/13/110)

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN  
ONTWIKKELING

No. 2850

21 Desember 1979

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE HOËVELD-GEBIED.—REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SKALE VAN LEGES EN GELDE VIR DIE SWART WOON-GEBIEDE GELEË TE BALFOUR, BELFAST, BETHAL, DULLSTROOM, GREYLINGSTAD, HENDRINA, LANGVERWACHT, LYDENBURG, MACHADODORP, MIDDELBURG, OGIES, PAARDEKOP, STANDERTON, VOLKSRUST EN WITBANK—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTS-KENNISGEWING 2387 VAN 26 OKTOBER 1979

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met artikel 38 (3) (o) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), wysig hierby, na oorlegpleging met die Administrasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied, die Bylae van Goewermmentskennisgewing 2387 van 26 Oktober 1979—

(a) deur in paragraaf 13 (3) die uitdrukking "R10,00" en "R0,40" deur die uitdrukking "R8,00" en "R0,35" onderskeidelik te vervang;

(b) deur in paragraaf 15 (10) (c) (i) die uitdrukking "2c" deur die uitdrukking "2,4c" te vervang; en

(c) deur in paragraaf 15 (10) (c) (ii) die uitdrukking "3,9c" deur die uitdrukking "4,4c" te vervang.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van  
Samewerking.

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/110)



# Inkatha overseas watchers 'monitor' Motlana

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Deputy Political Editor

TAPE recordings of "scurrilous and denigratory statements", allegedly made by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, about Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, were sent to Inkatha by its overseas observers.

Reference is made to the tape recordings in letters written in a "spirit of black solidarity" to Dr Motlana by Mr Gibson Thula, a top Inkatha man, requesting an explanation from the Soweto leader.

Copies of the letters were released to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday by Mr Peter Davidson, Inkatha's West Rand Press liaison officer, as a part-response to an appeal to Dr Motlana and Chief Buthelezi to settle their differences, made by Mr Douglas Lolwane, a Committee of Ten member.

Mr Davidson said: "While we applaud the efforts of Mr Lolwane to promote unity among black people, we feel it is important for him to look back at the events of the past few years."

Among these events Mr Davidson listed the writing of "numerous letters to Dr Motlana requesting meetings at which contentious issues would have been discussed away from the glare of public forums".

The first letter, dated August 22, 1978, refers to several "vitriolic and scurrilous anti-Buthelezi and anti-Inkatha statements" attributed to Dr Motlana by people whom Chief Buthelezi saw during an overseas visit that year.

The letter adds: "Even our observers in Europe, England, America and Africa have provided us with similar feedback. This kind of material is avail-

able in print and in tapes."

The second letter is dated January 3, 1979, and reminds Dr Motlana that his requested response had "regrettably" not been received.

It then refers to "tape recordings" of Dr Motlana's reported remarks which were forwarded by "various overseas observers" and to similar material made available to Inkatha by "senior white journalists".

The letter also says Mr William Johnson, United States Consul-General, quoted Dr Motlana "in the same context" at a luncheon given for Chief Buthelezi by US industrialists on December 3, 1978.

In his statement Mr Davidson said:

○ Dr Motlana had rejected the bid by the Rev Jesse Jackson to heal the breach between him and Chief Buthelezi.

○ Dr Motlana had called Chief Buthelezi a "traitor" in a speech at Lenasia.

Mr Davidson concluded: "Mr Lolwane and other members of the Committee of Ten have not on a single occasion repudiated Dr Motlana on all these things."

Dr Motlana declined comment yesterday, except to say that the Committee of Ten as a whole would address itself in the New Year to the issues raised in the letters.

Mr Johnson yesterday confirmed he attended the lunch in December last year and that he had talked to three or four Inkatha members on that occasion.

He said: "I asked them to comment on the stand of some people in Soweto on homelands and homeland leaders. I was trying to elicit a reaction. My discussion was abstract and academic."



by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index

## RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. The whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1941.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50.9/1 000 to an improvement of 57.6%. During this period, the 'coloureds' IMR decreased from 164.8/1 000 to 132.6/1 000, a change of only 17.7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. In SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28.4% and 25.7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates for the 'coloureds' is inevitable, it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the age of 65 years have shown the mortality rates have also been in the 25-44 and 45-64 year age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates for whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

# Sewerage pipe repaired

THE West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) has finally

repaired the sewerage pipe in Zone 8 Meadowlands that

burst three weeks ago.

Residents reported the matter to the Board immediately after the pipe had burst. The Board sent two officials to inspect the pipe. They went back and nothing was done afterwards.

When POST visited the place there were pools of waste water and soil in the streets and yards. Yesterday the pipe had been replaced and relieved families are busy cleaning up.



**MORE than 80 Seshego township families in Pietersburg have had their water cut off in the past two weeks because they had not paid their water bills.**

Some of the families are nine months in arrears, owing as much as over R50 according to Government officials dealing with the matter. Most of the families have one breadwinner each and some also owe rent for more than three months. Nobody has been evicted yet.

Fifty-four houses had water cut off in Zone One but some have already paid. Over 30 had their water cut off in Zone Two. An official at the Zone One office said yesterday the cut off was a "push mechanism" to force people to pay. He said some of the people had been paying their bills in instalments

and explained that this led to the accumulation of arrears. Some residents were never up to date with payments, and his office was sympathetic but could not let them go on without paying.

The chairman of the Seshego Village Committee (SVC) the Rev M P Malati, yesterday reacted angrily to the measures taken and said locking the metres was not a solution.

He said no sane person could stop paying for water if he had money. There is an unemployment crisis throughout the country and Seshego is no exception. All these families are struggling to get the basic needs — food.

"If this government here is interested in the welfare of the people it is supposed to serve they should rather investigate why people are unable to pay instead of locking the metres.

"No notice is given and the families are greatly inconvenienced because most have toilets inside.

How do they use them? What do they drink and where do they wash? Is this a black government that is doing this to black people?" he asked.

He called on the authorities to cancel the meter system and instead to charge a flat rate.

A Seshego businesswoman, Ms Noni Ledwaba, endorsed the call by the Reverend for an investigation into the causes of the failure to pay. She said

# It's going to be a dry Xmas for 80 families

By Mathata Tselu

the charge of 18 cents per kilolitre was too high. She also criticised the delay in preparing the bills and

said people could not but get well without the bills. One family at No 16 in Zone One whose water

was cut off owes R67,66 of which R48,40 is due to accumulated water bills. Records at the superin-

tendent's office indicated that the family also owed three months rent.

Mrs Caroline Seleka told POST that no notice was given. "We were surprised to see the police coming," she said. She last paid in November but records show that she was paying in instalments and never up to date with her bills.

Officials yesterday refused to comment.



thought that housing is your responsibility?

A: It is our responsibility. I am trying to say that we were not able to start building houses because we are still sorting out our finances.

Q: What hope is there for housing now?

A: We hope in the New Year to build a number of houses.

Q: What is the waiting list for Soweto?

A: 15 000.

Q: Are you working on a plan to eliminate the backlog?

A: I don't know yet.

Q: One thing that came up this year — the families of people on Robben Island — the Department of Co-operation and Development told us that they had asked the Soweto Council to...

A: We know nothing about that.

Q: Even when your township managers were calling in these families to talk to them?

A: We know nothing about it.

Q: Were you not even

aware that these people were called to the township managers' offices?

A: We are aware but we know nothing about that.

Q: Have you not tried to find out what happened?

A: No.

Q: Between the time you had proposed to increase rents and now, how have you as a council managed?

A: We have managed. We have a maintenance reserve fund and this is what has been sustaining us so far.

Q: Do you hope to get alternative financing before this reserve runs out?

A: We hope so, but we don't know when.

Q: How do you see the New Year?

A: I think we might see quite a lot of developments taking place. Quite a lot of developments.

Q: Would you like to be more specific? In what areas are we going to see developments?

A: No.



the drawing board.  
Q: One area you mentioned is housing. How many houses has the Soweto Council built this year?

A: None.

Q: There is an argument doing the rounds that all the housing that is being provided now is for higher income group. The people who need houses desperately, who cannot afford the better houses, have been left out in the cold.

A: Can't you ask that question of the Urban Foundation? How did it come into existence? Why did it come into existence? That is a question that must be answered by the Urban Foundation. They said they were committed to improving the quality of life. Ask them why they have now moved to the higher income group.

Q: I would have

your development is independent of the pressures from the Committee of Ten?

A: Absolutely. And, in any case, I do not think that the Committee of Ten is that strong that it can exert so much pressure. You want to give me the impression that the Committee of Ten is so strong that all the changes that are taking place are being created by the Committee of Ten. I say no.

Q: I am raising this point because you get the same situation in sports, for instance. You get an organisation like Sanroc, which is putting tremendous pressure on South Africa to change, and the people who benefit are the people who have been working within the system. That is why we have your so-called multiracial foot-



**Q:** What were the highlights for Soweto in 1979?

**A:** That is a little difficult, but I think as far as the Soweto Council was concerned, the highlights were:

● The Soweto Development Guidance System that was accepted in March. It isolated and identified the problems that need attention, particularly as far as the civic needs of the people are concerned — that to be able to make Soweto a proper residential area it is vitally important that the existing infrastructural services be improved; that existing houses must be improved and a new type of house must be built for the residents of Soweto; that electrification must be undertaken as an important project; that Soweto must generate its own revenue to finance its own civic projects; and that Soweto must be developed into a commercial, industrial and manufacturing city.

● The second most important event that took place was the handing over of the electricity project to the Soweto Council, with the Government guaranteeing the R153-million loan for the project.

It has never happened in the history of South Africa that a local authority like ourselves has undertaken a project of this immense magnitude.

**Q:** Was this given to

Soweto only or to greater Soweto (which includes Diepmeadow and Dobsonville)?

**A:** To Soweto. Eighty percent of that comes to Soweto.

I think the visit of the Prime Minister (Mr P W Botha) to Soweto was very significant. Not only did he come to Soweto, but he had leading members of the Cabinet accompanying him on this trip. It showed that the Government was coming to get first hand information on what the Soweto situation was all about.

### Deficit

And the writing-off of R11-million on the deficit of the Soweto Council budget was also significant.

Further I think the new attitude of the Government to economic development in Soweto was also a significant feature of 1979. That the Government has now called on black and white people to enter into meaningful partnership for the economic development of Soweto is very significant.

And the granting of city-status to Soweto is very significant to us because there is not a single black township, particularly in the urban areas that has the status of a city like ourselves now. This shows the type of interest the Government has towards the overall development



(343)

# with Mr T

white sector. We as blacks do not have to dig into our pockets to solve problems they created. Now it is you who has been given the responsibility of asking Soweto to dig into its pockets.

A: I don't think so. I don't think we are being asked to dig into our pockets. We as the people of Soweto would like to live in a better situation than we are living in at the moment. And I think you are misreading the situation when you say that the council has been formed primarily to talk to our people to dig into their pockets. That was not the reason it was formed.

Q: What was the reason for transferring powers to you at this stage?

A: They were not transferred to us because we must talk to our people to pay. It was not the reason.

In exactly the same way you, as a supporter of the Committee of Ten with its blueprint, were going to find yourself in the same situation.

Q: It has always been argued that people outside the Government system always put pressure for certain changes, but ultimately it is the people within the system who benefit.

## Reason

A: I don't know — can you prove it?

Q: The blueprint, for instance . . .

A: There is nothing in the powers that we have that is related to this so-called blueprint.

Q: But their basic argument was that they wanted an autonomous municipality?

A: Let me just tell you that we, who have been involved in the formulation of the Community Council Act, were advocating and talking about independent, autonomous local authority long before the Committee of Ten blueprint came up.

ball today.

A: I don't know. Is that why you have multi-racial football? Is it because of pressure? I don't know if there are changes in the country just because of pressure. I don't know that we've got multi-racial sports, so-called, because of pressure from Sanroc.

Q: In fact they have organised all the boycotts against South Africa and it is because of South Africa's isolation that we have changes in sports.

## Plan

A: I don't know . . . I don't want to commit myself.

Q: Can we go back to the budget. You are saying that . . .

A: You said the aim of this interview was to find out what we have been doing, but you come here and you want to discuss all sorts of budgets and so on. I will not answer you. You wanted to know what we have done for the year. I am trying to say that but you are trying to tell me that we decided to demand for these powers to do the dirty work of the Government. If that be the case, I will get out of it and say this was not the purpose of the interview.

Q: You were saying the rent issue was politicised and as a result you had to look into alternative sources of income. What would you say the position will be in the New Year?

A: We don't know as yet. We are sorting it out, and I don't think it would be right to make any statement at the present moment.

Q: I'm asking because people were left in suspense.

A: Suspense about what?

Q: Here were "very necessary" increments coming, and suddenly they were shelved. So what is in store for them in the New Year?

A: We don't know yet — we have gone back to



# Face to face



Senior POST journalist and labour correspondent Joe Thloloe had a thought-provoking interview with Soweto Council chairman David Thebehali. Here is the interview.

of Soweto.

One negative aspect that took place this year was a type of emotional politicising of the increase of service charges. Groups get together, inciting the people against the Council and the intentions of the Council.

But we bowed down to the wishes of the people and when I realised that the whole rent issue was being unnecessarily politicised, we made recommendations that rent must not go up. At the present moment we are seriously looking into alternative resources for the financing of the infrastructure services in Soweto.

Q: When you took over from the West Rand Administration

Board you were aware of their financial problems and yet you accepted this responsibility?

A: Yes.

Q: Would you not say that you were being put in a position where you would be carrying out "the Government's dirty work"?

A: No. That was not the situation. The very same thing would have happened and I don't know if — what is "dirty work"?

Q: There had to be rent increases and they probably thought it would be easier if a black man talks to his people.

A: Is that dirty? It is not dirty when taxi people increase their fares. When the businessman in

Soweto increases his prices on essential commodities it is not dirty work...

Q: The argument has been that the Government is responsible for the creation of Soweto and the Government and the rest of the white sector is responsible for the low wages in Soweto. And, therefore, they should provide the infrastructure that you were talking about.

A: Do you draw a distinction between the Government and the white employer?

Q: No. I am saying they are responsible.

A: I don't think that we could use that as an argument at all. We are not carrying out the dirty work of the Government at all. I think

we have the responsibility to the people to provide housing for them, we have the responsibility of providing commercial projects for the people of Soweto and by so doing we are not undertaking the "dirty work" of the Government."

Q: The argument is that the white sector is responsible for Soweto and they, therefore, have to pump money into the area.

A: I do not think it is our responsibility as a council to plead for that.

## Dirty

Q: The argument here is that the responsibility for providing these things has been placed on your shoulders because as a fellow black you are in a better position to talk to people in Soweto to dig into their pockets. Because you are black they will listen to you.

A: What about the Johannesburg City Council? The Johannesburg City Council was running Soweto at a deficit. What about them?

Q: All that people are saying is that the responsibility is squarely on the shoulders of the



# SHEBEEN OWNERS PRESSES INTO THE OPEN

22/12/79  
343

By Keith Kiewiet

**SOUTH AFRICA'S** shady and illegal backyard liquor traders, the shebeen owners, have come into the open with a bright newspaper filled with colour advertisements and well-written articles.

Although their business may be illegal — 21 shebeen owners were arrested in a recent Soweto raid and 3 618 litres of liquor confiscated — the newspaper looks respectable. It is called *Spotini* which means On the Spot.

It is brimful with colour advertisements placed by South Africa's major liquor distributors.

## Charity

Also, the organisation is contributing to charity. It has organised a special show in Soweto to raise money for this.

The charity show was held in a shebeen.

The chairman of the association, Mr. Lucky Mchael, who owns The Pelican shebeen, says: 'We want to cry out in a loud voice against police raids and plead for legal status. We are not fighting the law. We are fighting for normalisation, recognition and legal status.'

## Whooping

It gives advice to drinkers on the more sophisticated aspects of drinking wine and wine tasting.

Now the newspaper, official organ of the Soweto Tavern Association, is advertising for editorial staff and is offering starting salaries that compare well with the starting salaries on major newspapers.

reds' have higher cardiovascular mortality emerges in men 45-64 years of age. The incidence of neoplastic diseases in question, for example, is only be influenced by prevention at which will consequently be increased mortality.

ous shebeens.

The Soweto Tavern Association, which runs the newspaper, was formed earlier this year to represent the interests of shebeen owners, who are regularly raided by the police and who lose thousands of litres of confiscated liquor.

They started off by promoting a boycott of West Rand Administration Board bottle stores — the major legal supplier of liquor in the townships — and kept this up for a number of weeks.

The board lost thousands of rands.

## Meetings

The shebeen owners' association rapidly grew into a large organisation and the newspaper is designed to provide 'in house' news to shebeen owners and patrons.

The association has had formal meetings with top police officials, the Liquor Board and now wants to meet the Minister of Justice.

The owners say they want to become respectable and they have apparently assured police that they oppose violence.

They have declared they will not sell liquor to minors.

The actual population, however, is not known. It is estimated that the population of the townships is about 1.5 million.

3. South Africa (1929-1940): Report on the Vital Statistics of the Union of South Africa. Annual 1926-1938, Government Printer, Pretoria.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either 15 or 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

Editorial pictures in the newspaper show merry patrons whooping it up.

is consistently worse than that of

a def... ties, deficit... ing... that t... expect... so mar... Fig. 6... Charac... of life... differ... not con... Althoug... The exp... for the... The cha... sides ar... fo ses if... example... contrib... are also... important... Seco... it should be... for comparative... important... to charity... a spe... raise money for this... The charity show was held in a shebeen... The chairman of the association, Mr. Lucky Mchael, who owns The Pelican shebeen, says: 'We want to cry out in a loud voice against police raids and plead for legal status. We are not fighting the law. We are fighting for normalisation, recognition and legal status.'



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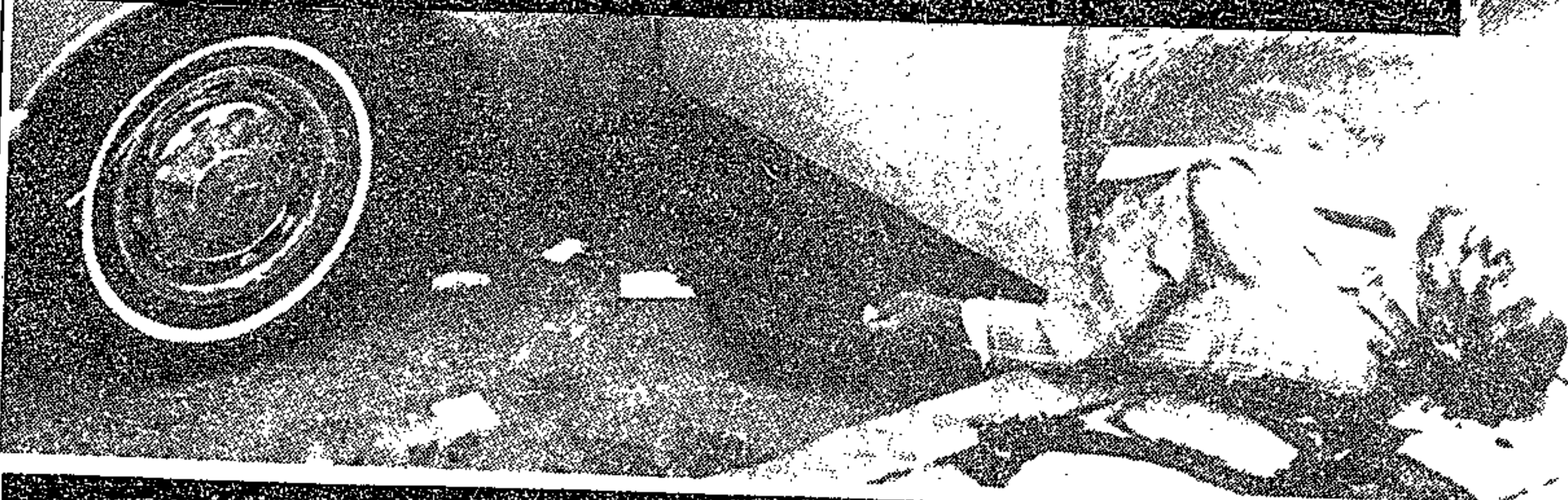


This is how many people  
were murdered in Soweto over the  
Christmas period last year . . .

33

. . . this is how many people have  
already died this year —  
and there are still two days to go . . .

37



5. 23/12/71  
343  
38

# MORE BLOOD STAINS XMAS FESTIVITIES

By MANDLA NDLAZI

WITH the rising Soweto death toll, it looks like it could be a "bloody" Christmas.

According to police reports nine people were killed last Friday and 19 more fell victims to the knife between Saturday

and Tuesday morning.

On Wednesday morning police reported that five more people had been butchered and another two on Thursday — four days before Christmas.

Brigadier Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Soweto's police, said he was disturbed by the soaring crime rate and suggested that residents

should "stay indoors and enjoy the day as a family."

"In so doing," he said, "I hope they will have a happy and peaceful Christmas."

Brigadier Hamman said he had made no special arrangements for his men to deal with crime during this period. He said police would be out "on normal duties as usual."

Brigadier Hamman said there would be patrols around the clock. Some of the men will be on foot and the others in vehicles.

Criminologist, Mr John Sibeko, said Brigadier Hamman showed "a lack of concern" if he said he did not have special plans for his men to deal with crime during this period. He said he found it odd for the Brigadier to say the murder rate would decrease if the residents behaved themselves.

Mr Sibeko said the murder statistics should

give the police an indication of what to expect during this period and gear them to taking special precautions. He said such figures should also give the police an idea of the places to concentrate their efforts.

Mr Sibeko said police were aware of the situation in Soweto and were in a position to handle the situation, but it seemed they were not in the least concerned.

Mr John Moletsane said he observed armed police patrolling the streets and demanding driver's licences from coal truck drivers and reference-books from men off loading coal bags for delivery.

He said he found it "irritating, ridiculous and senseless" that these police concentrated their efforts on such petty issues.

Mr Moletsane said unemployment was one of the main reasons for the escalating crime.





Drinkers enjoy a drink in one of Johannesburg's illegal but popular shebeens.

## Shebeen owners go public and bring out a newspaper

### Tribune Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S shady and illegal backyard liquor traders, the shebeen owners, have come out into the open in a big way with a spanking, bright newspaper full of colour advertisements and well-written articles.

Although their business may be illegal — 21 shebeen owners were arrested in a recent Soweto raid and 3 618 litres of liquor was confiscated—the newspaper looks very respectable indeed.

It is called Spotini which means On The Spot. In fact, it is brimful with full-colour advertisements placed by South Africa's major liquor distributors.

Now the newspaper, official organ of the Soweto Tavern Association, is advertising for editorial staff and offering starting salaries that compare well with the starting salaries on major newspapers.

It gives advice to drinkers on the more sophisticated aspects of drinking wine and wine tasting

and it could, to all intents and purposes be the official journal of, for example, a respectable liquor chain.

Among the editorial pictures contained in the newspaper are ones showing merry patrons whooping it up in various Witwatersrand shebeens.

The Soweto Tavern Association, which runs the newspaper, was formed earlier this year when individual shebeen owners became sick and tired of police raids and the loss of thousands of litres of confiscated liquor.

They started off by boycotting West Rand Administration Board bottle stores — the major legal supplier of liquor in the townships — and kept this boycott up for a number of weeks. The board lost thousands of rand and the shebeen owners realised they were in a winning position.

They formed the association which rapidly grew into a large organisation and, of course, the next step was a newspaper which

would provide "in house" news to shebeen owners and patrons.

The association has met top police officials and the Liquor Board, and now their sights are on meeting the Minister of Justice.

And, they're telling it all in their newspaper. They want to become respectable and they have apparently assured police that their "dens" will stop being places of violence.

They have also solemnly declared they will not sell liquor to minors.

And, just to show how good their intentions are, the organisation is also contributing to charity and has been responsible for a charity show in Soweto.

Of course, the charity show was held in a shebeen. The chairman of the association, Mr Lucky Michaels, who owns the Pelican Shebeen, says: "We want to cry out in a loud voice against police raids and plead for legal status."

"We are not fighting the law, we are fighting for normalisation, recognition and legal status."

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Post 24/2/79 (343)

"I wonder what the year of the aged is supposed to mean . . ."

Picture by Vusi Zwane

# Old folks lonely misery

THE FESTIVE season has arrived and with it the irresistible urge to spend indiscriminately. But while millions of South Africans will have more than enough to eat there'll be those who would readily wait at the foot of the cable for crumbs if they could.

To them tomorrow will be like any other day. That should not make any difference in their lives for some have lived like that for years. But in the crazy materialistic world when your next-door neighbour can easily starve to death while you feed the dustbin with remnants, these people feel it.

Among these will be the aged. Like abandoned children some will be longingly looking at those who can afford but many will have one wish, to have someone to talk to.

A week from today it will be next year, 1980, the year declared the International Year of the Aged. Focus will shift from the child to the senior citizen. But what is in store for the old folks? What are their aspirations, fears and hopes? MATHILDA MASIPA spoke to some of



## 4 DIED IN BARA QUEUE

By LEN KALANE

FOUR people died while waiting for treatment in the casualty section of Baragwanath hospital, relatives have claimed during an investigation by POST.

The four died over last weekend (December 14-17). This means that at least one person died while waiting for treatment every day of the long weekend.

They are Mr Gilbert Thloee (33), of 216 Zone 1, Diepkloof; Mr Victor Radise, of 301 B,

Zone 1, Meadowlands; Mr Eric Ngubeni (21), 380 Zondi; and Mr Veli Chauke (19), of 1851 Chinwelo.

Relatives and friends claim that the victims died before doctors could attend to them while waiting at casualty.

The hospital has refuted the claims.

The Deputy-Superintendent of Baragwanath, Dr Chris van der Heever, confirmed that Mr Thloee died in the casualty section. He said

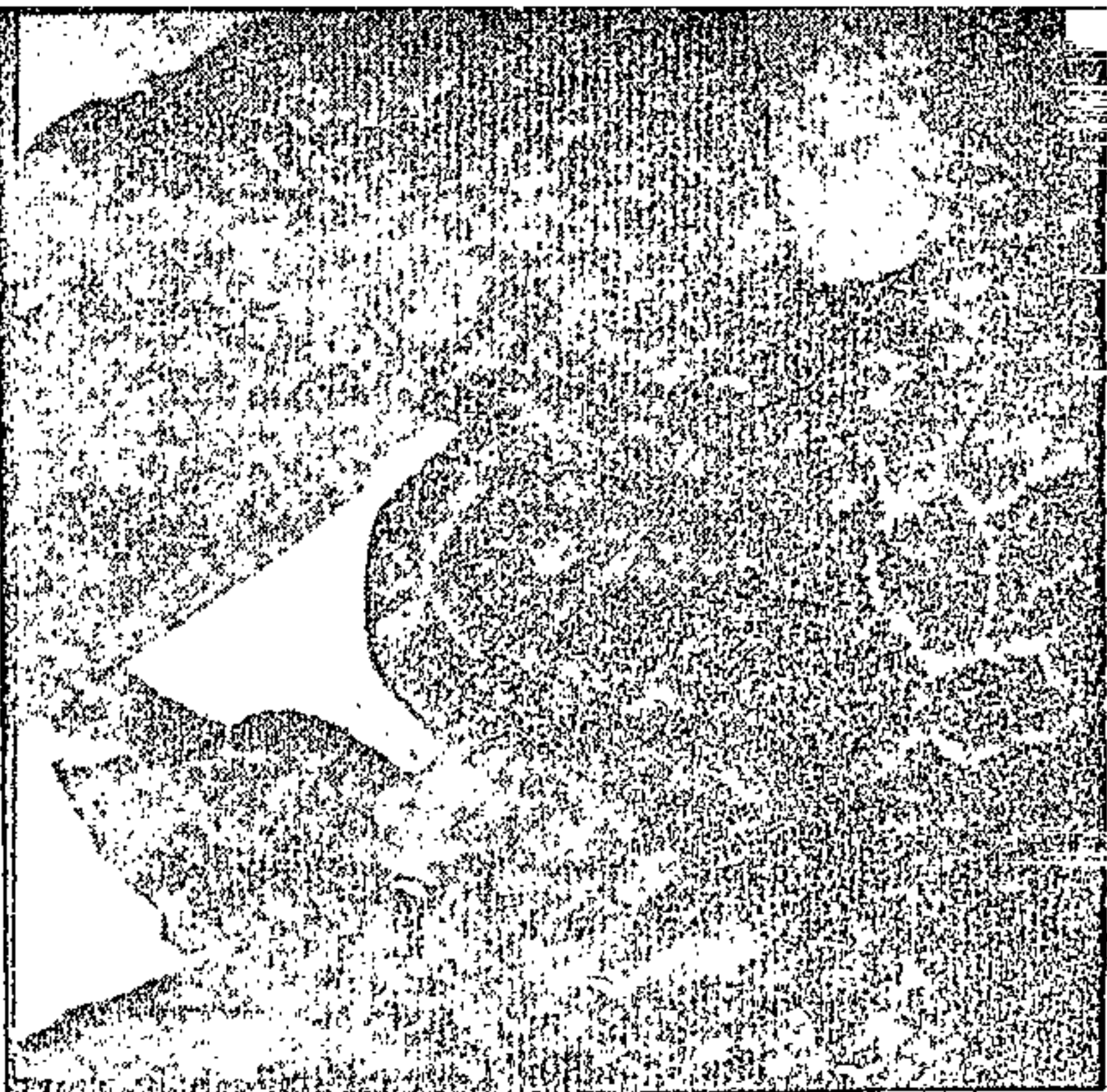
he died while doctors were examining him.

Dr van der Heever said that according to his records Mr Radise and Mr Ngubeni were already dead when they arrived at the hospital. Mr Chauke's records cannot be traced therefore the hospital cannot comment on his death.

According to Mrs Annah Chauke, her son was rushed by friends to the hospital after he was stabbed on Sunday night.

Page 3





She is among a million other old people who might wish to have things just a little bit better.

Picture by Jackie Mothapo



Josephine Ndaba, a Soweto granny in her sixties, blinked hard behind her spectacles before she answered. "Life has not been easy. I wish I could find something to cheer me up but I can't. If I were young and healthy I would work hard to give myself a little comfort just for next year. But now I am thankful if I can get as much as a slice of bread," she said.

"I used to have children — eight boys and four girls. Today I'm left with only one daughter. She is so beastly I can hardly recognise her from the sweet child she used to be. And you think I can have any hopes for next year? No my child, the year of the aged is not for people like me," she said with finality.

Linah Sithole from Mofolo South was depressed when I found her. "If I had the ability to pray I'd pray for good health. I haven't been well for years. If it's not one thing, it's another. I have been to several doctors but it hasn't helped," she said.

"I wish I knew what the year of the aged is supposed to mean," was Maria Sibeko's reaction.

"This year was supposed to be the year of the child but we didn't see much improvement as far as the rights of children are concerned. Now what right have I got to believe that next year is going to mean something special for me?" she asked cynically.

Mita Mazibuko, also from Soweto, said her wish for next year had nothing to do with the aged.

"If only our children would take life seriously and respect themselves and their elders, this would be a better world.

"May next year be the year of understanding and communication more than anything else," she said.

Frieda Machane has a two-roomed house and loving daughter who dotes on her. But her simple life is not likely to change just because next year is the year of the aged.

"I guess I'm luckier than most people. I have a shelter and someone to look after me. But now that my daughter who supports me is ill I don't know what will happen to me," she said.

Many interviewed expressed the wish to have more money so they could live decently. The bi-monthly State pension of R55 was not enough, they said.

"How anyone can be expected to survive on R27,50 a month I don't know. Almost everything has gone up and shops don't sell us things any cheaper just because we are 'poor old people'," said 73-year-old Wilson Mathenjwa from Tembisa.

Granny Charlotte Masuku, an old woman with a young heart, sees next year as the year of challenges.

"This should be one year when old people should get a home. Nothing formal, just a homely atmosphere where they can have some privacy or indulge in small talk when they feel like it," she said.

And she'd only be too glad to nurse them there, she said.



Years are etched in their faces. What does the future hold for them?





By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Putco bus company has re-applied to the Road Transportation Board to increase fares by between 5% and 25% on the Witwatersrand and parts of Pretoria from Monday, January 7.

Last month the Rand Supreme Court rejected Putco's proposed fare increases on the application of a private citizen, Ms Kathleen Mulligan, of Mid-Ennerdale, on the grounds that Putco had not published full details of its higher fares in the Government Gazette.

The increased fares, sought for services given to blacks, coloureds and Indians in their areas as well as between these areas and places of employment, were published in a 370-page Government Gazette last Friday.

Some of the areas affected are Soweto, Alexandra, Bosmont, Lenasia, Eldorado Park and townships on the East Rand.

Fare increases for adults range from 5c to 10c a trip. For commuters on on weekly tickets the increases range from 15c a week to 35c.

Ms Mulligan said the applications for increases were invalid and that the bus company was unjustifiably being enriched at the expense of the public. The action was won on a technicality because Putco had failed to give details in its notice in the Government Gazette.

PAM KLEINOT reports that at least 20 prominent organisations have objected to Putco's proposed fare increases on the grounds that they are unreasonable and not in the public interest.

# Putco again plans fare boost

RDM

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This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Mohammed Dangor, acting chairman of the Commuters Watchdog Association (Comwaso). He described the proposed increases as a "political bomb".

Commenting on Putco's latest application for the increases, Mr Dangor said: "I am very disappointed that Putco have applied so soon."

"They have shown total disregard for the commuters by their ill-timed application during the festive season — which I consider to be a sly and underhand move on the part of Putco."

The Legal Resources Centre will contest the fare increases on behalf of the objectors, who include churchmen and community leaders.





The toilet of the Tshabalala home in Dube.

# Stinking floods spoil family's Xmas

**BY WILLIE BOKALA**  
IT WAS a stinking — literally — Christmas for a Dube family — so much so that they had to abandon their home.

The Tshabalala family, of 1190 Dube, were seen packing on Christmas eve when their toilet blocked, spilling nightsoil all over and leaving their six-roomed house in close to 60 mm deep smelling water.

Their problem, according to Miss Jane Tshabalala, started at about 3 p.m. when the toilet would not flush. Waste filled the bucket and started spilling out and within an hour the toilet floor was full and water was running into other rooms.

The family, including her pregnant sister-in-law, had to vacate the house. "My sister-in-law is highly expectant and we had to get her away from this stinking place before the unborn child is contaminated," she said.

She said they reported to the West Rand Administration Board officials on Christmas morning, but they were told the toilet could only be fixed today.

"We are afraid it may affect the whole neighbourhood. Water is running into other people's yards and if this thing is not repaired soon, the whole place will be smelling, forcing people to live like we do," said Miss Tshabalala.

When POST visited the house yesterday, the toilet was still full with waste and night soil was running into neighbouring yards. Reporters had to use bricks as bridges to cross small rivers of spoil and dirty water.

"Our furniture is wet. We are going to be forced to throw away our Christmas cakes and food. It's so smelly I think all this is smelling too," added Miss Tshabalala.



## ALEXANDRA

### 'A true community'

The much-needed replanning of the deplorable Alexandra township appears to be drawing closer with the recent release of a survey by Unisa Professor of Sociology, Toni Lamont.

A technical planning committee has been formed and the planning process is well under way.

In May this year Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof announced that controversial plans to transform Alexandra into a hostel city and remove all families were to be cancelled. All families living there could remain and the township — one of the few places where freehold title still exists for blacks — redeveloped to accommodate families in high density housing.



Alexandra . . . signs of lifting this dilapidation

Subsequently, the Alexandra residents' liaison committee, under the leadership of the Rev Sam Buti, started moving fast. It commissioned Lamont's survey and organised a massive clean-up campaign. Alexandra was in such a state of dilapidation that Wrab — under whose jurisdiction it falls — could not cope. So with the aid of a welfare group, Kontak, and Alexandra's schoolchildren, a massive clean-up operation was launched. It was so successful that it resulted in the creation of 50 permanent cleaning jobs for Alexandra's women.

Lamont's survey was "to gather information on the economic position of residents, family networks, historical and economic ties with Alexandra, present accommodation and housing preferences."

It has thrown into relief some astonishing facts. No less than 34% of households had children living elsewhere — the most significant reason being lack of space. Nearly 50% of all owners said that there were nine or more households on each stand. A third of the sample reported five to eight households per stand, and only about 15% of those renting or owning had exclusive use of a house for their individual household.

#### Six per house

Another consequence of overcrowding was that nearly 80% of households — average six persons — were living in one or two rooms at the time of the survey.

In view of the controversy surrounding the Ecoplan consortium proposals to build flats in Soweto, the response to questions relating to housing preference was more favourable on flats than expected.

Nearly 89% of the respondents indicated they would be prepared to stay on the ground floor of a flat, 34% on the first floor, and 22% on the second or third floor. According to Lamont: "People are more prepared to stay in flats in Alexandra than elsewhere because they realise that the limited available land necessitates this kind of development and they want to stay. This is one of the main differences between Alexandra and Soweto — people are attached and want to remain at all costs. It is a true community."

Only 1% answered in the negative when asked whether they would like to live in Alexandra for the rest of their lives.

This is a fine example not only of how hope can uplift a community, but also of a communal spirit that all efforts should be made to foster. This is the very stuff of good citizenship.



Newly-appointed project director of the Witwatersrand black townships, Postmaster General Louis Rive, has more than a postage stamp size job on his hands — he has to see that most of government's projects to improve these black areas are carried through.

An appointee of Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, he will certainly need a great deal of the latter's charisma when working through most of the country's 196 Pretoria-based community councils.

Says Rive: "I am interested to hear what the black man says. I want to know what contribution we can make to improve the quality of his life." Government, he says, cannot build stable black communities unless it knows exactly what those who live in them think — their aspirations and their needs.

Rive is most likely right. But the real problem is that he may be working through the wrong organisations, for there is little black confidence in the councils.

The attitude of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry (formerly the Soweto Traders' Association) mirrors the problem. It regards the plans of the Soweto council and the Ecoplan consortium to build regional shopping centres in the township as bringing a "flood of white supermarkets into our territory."

In fact, chamber members do not mince their words when they accuse the council of working against them. Vela Kraai, the chamber chairman, says: "We feel the

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council is behind this."

But Rive is adamant: "I must overcome the problems of Soweto."

There is also the image and unpopularity of community councils. Connie Mulder, then Minister of Plural Relations, struggled to get a council off the ground in Soweto. The stumbling block was Nihato Mollana's Committee of Ten and other black consciousness groups which were opposed to the councils because they were "government-created institutions."

Even today this has not improved: witness the formation of the Soweto Civic Association (an off-shoot of the Committee of Ten).

Port Elizabeth also had its share of anti-Pretoria community action. Thoma-zile Botha's Black Civic Organisation became prominent during the recent labour strikes there. One of the reasons given by Botha for the establishment of the civic body was that the local community council had failed residents.

Postmaster General Rive . . . the aspirant saviour of Soweto.



The councils, of course, face severe problems. Soweto Council chairman David Thebehali, addressing a discussion group in Johannesburg in October, said the township needed about R700m to survive. Add to this some 53 000 unemployed blacks and about 25 000 houses needed for the homeless.

But the greatest problem faced by community councils seems not to have been tackled yet: widespread black opinion that the councillors are not the authentic representatives of township residents.

Next year's elections in Soweto could see Gatscha Buthelezi's Inkatha entering the contest — which could make for a far higher percentage poll than in the past. But, if Inkatha stays out, the Thebehalis will continue to struggle for credibility.



the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the coloured community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory Diseases is exaggerated.

the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the coloured community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory Diseases is exaggerated.

POST, Friday, December 28, 1979

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# Sinaba removes gown in protest

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

DAVEYTON Community Councillor, Mr Shadrack Sinaba, will not wear his official gown at council meetings until the homeless in the township are housed or given sites to erect shacks.

He removed his gown at a council meeting last month when about 100 women carrying placards demonstrated in the council chamber — demanding houses.

The women are members of the Sinaba Party, who earlier this year built shacks in "Phumlamqash" on the outskirts of Daveyton.

The shacks were demolished by the South African and the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) police.

Another councillor, Mr Silumko Tom Boya, also removed his gown with Mr Sinaba, in sympathy with the homeless.

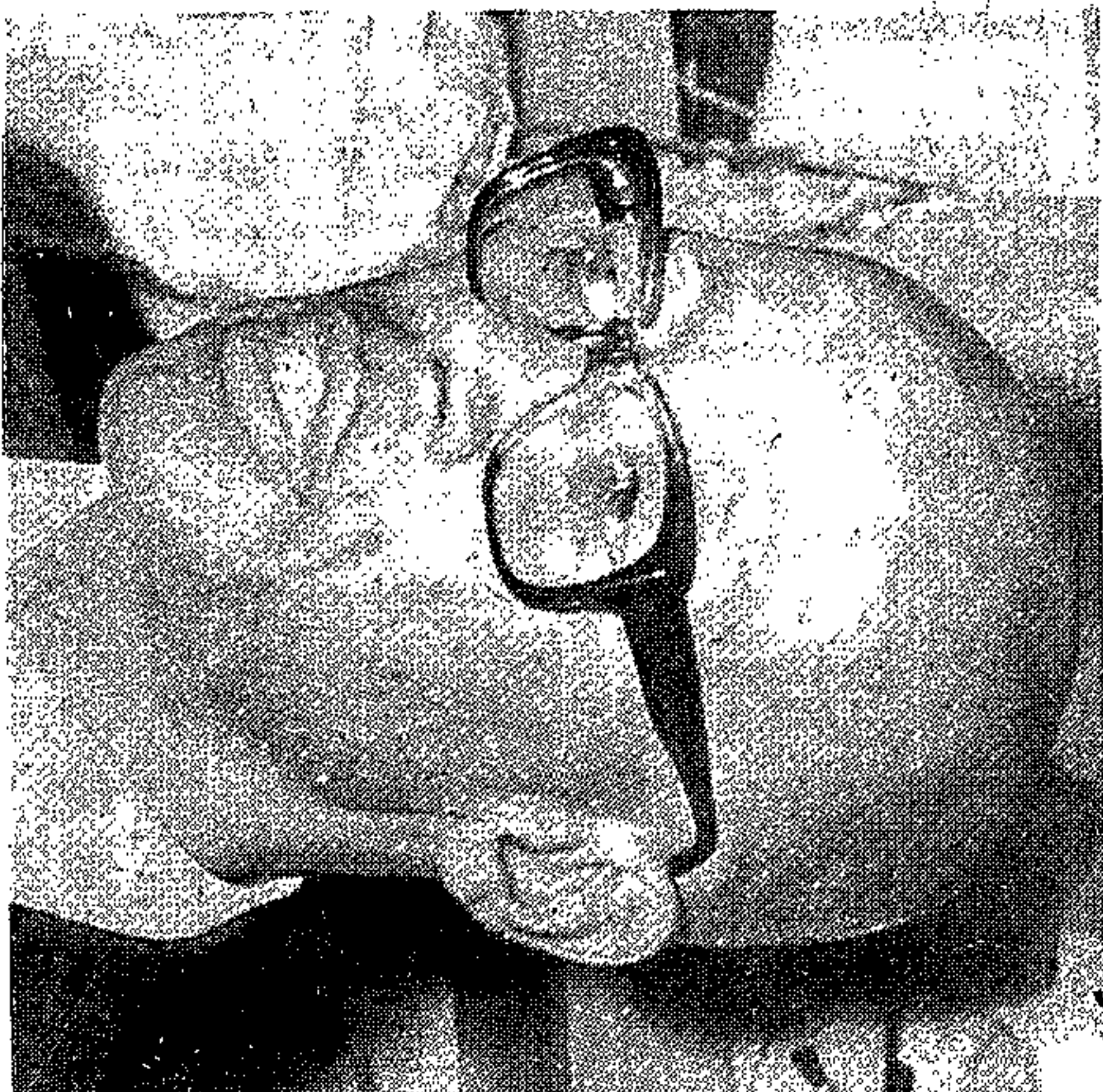
Mr Sinaba warned yesterday that the women will continue to demonstrate at every council meeting until they are housed or given sites to build shacks.

"The Erab promised some years back that it will build about 3 000 houses but until today nothing has happened. Only 308 houses have been built in the township recently," he said.

"Let Erab give the homeless sites so they can erect shacks, if it cannot provide houses. We are sick and tired of statements which are never fulfilled," said Mr Sinaba.

The chairman of the council, Mr Gabriel Thabang Mphosi announced that 896 stands will be allocated to people who would like to build their own houses.

Mr Shadrack Sinaba... "Let the Erab give people sites to erect shacks."



The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical country spectrum of mortality with infectious and parasitic diseases being of minor importance (%0.2) and circulatory diseases being of major importance (%9.15).

For example, the major cause of death in the whites is circulatory diseases, which account for 34.3% of the total mortality. In the coloured community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory Diseases is exaggerated.

For example, the major cause of death in the whites is circulatory diseases, which account for 34.3% of the total mortality. In the coloured community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory Diseases is exaggerated.



Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, the relatively high mortality in white males and the white female mortality are clearly evident. For the 'coloureds' and Africans, the expected mortality rates are an expectedly large measure of life for the 'coloureds' and Africans.

## Putco fares hike unclear

By JS MOJAPPELO and HARRY MASHABELA

A PUTCO spokesman said yesterday it was incorrect to say the company wanted to increase its fares by January 7 next year.

The spokesman added that a date must first be set by the local transportation board for a hearing before the increased fares could be implemented.

"Only after a hearing will it be decided, if the application is granted, when the revised tariffs can be implemented", said the spokesman.

However, according to a notice inserted in the Government Gazette of December 21 by the financial controller of Putco, Mr R. W. Button, the revised tariffs were to be implemented by January 7.

The notice in the gazette is an application by Putco for revised tariffs. It is addressed to the Johannesburg Transportation Board.

"Should this application be granted by your board, it would enable us to recover, by 30/6/80, an approximate amount of R2 345 000, provided that we are able to implement the revised tariffs by 7/1/80," Mr Button said in the notice.

Mr Button said in the application that the new fares were necessary due to the increased fuel price announced by the Government last June.

"This company is not in a position to carry this additional expense. This increase will add an amount of approximately R4 300 000 per annum to our fuel bill in the Witwatersrand," Mr Button said.

According to Putco, the commuters to be affected are in Greater Soweto, the East Rand, Wynberg and some Pretoria residential areas.

The present application for the increased fares comes after the Rand Supreme Court rejected the first application on technical grounds last month.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteric and atypical pneumonia and circulatory diseases. The relatively high mortality in the urban areas, particularly in the white community, is due to the high mortality rates for the major causes of death, on the other hand, the mortality rates for the white, Asian and African communities are significantly lower than those of the whites.

ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e<sub>45</sub> as compared to e<sub>0</sub> for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e<sub>0</sub> and males at e<sub>45</sub>. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Table I shows the proportional contribution of the major causes of death to the total mortality for the white, Asian and African communities. The mortality rates for the white, Asian and African communities are significantly lower than those of the whites.



# SOWETO'S YEAR OF HORROR

By  
**MANDLA NDLAZI**

SO far 898 people have either been stabbed, clubbed or shot dead in Soweto this year.

● In February, Col Piet Delport, then acting chief of the Soweto CID said that over the years the situation had not improved at all. He said with Soweto's big population, police were doing their "level best" to cope with the situation but it was "impossible to control the emotions of the individuals."

Col Delport said he was not in a position to say what the solution was. By then 66 people had been murdered that month giving a total of 142 since the beginning of the year.

Mr Sibeko, who holds an honours degree in criminology had said the only solution was to overhaul the country's socio-economic and political setup.

Brigadier Jan Visser, in Soweto.

former Divisional Commissioner of Soweto's police partially agreed with Mr Sibeko. He conceded that the socio-economic and political issues were intertwined, but declined to comment on the political aspects.

"There should be a rethink regarding the socio-economic setup," he said, "but this does not involve the Government only."

Brigadier Visser said the community would have to assist and businessmen contribute to self-help programmes.

Brigadier Visser said people living in run down conditions were bound to feel dehumanised, taking no pride in their own environment. "But I don't mean Soweto is a ghetto," he added.

Mr Sibeko argued that, "there's a lot of legislation in South Africa which dehumanises blacks, and for the crime rate to be controlled,

all such laws should be scrapped and replaced with laws that apply to whites as well."

● In May, Brigadier J J Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Soweto's police said, that there was no place in the world that offered a solution to crime.

in Soweto was "not disturbing considering the size of the population."

A spokesman for the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) noted the complexities of crime saying it was a combination of socio, economic

therefore, that the coloured and black townships generate so much crime. They are generally characterised by poverty, overcrowding and sometimes a complete absence of basic amenities and facilities.

● In June, Col Delport said, "We are putting up

**SO far this year 892 people have been murdered in Soweto. Yet the police seem to have no solution to the problem.**



"We've had killings since the days of Adam and Eve," he said.

Eighty-seven people were killed that month, placing the death toll to 271 since the beginning of the year. During that period Brigadier Hamman said the death rate

and political factors.

"The criminal and the victim (black and white) are generally found in the poorest and most deteriorated, backward and socially degenerated living conditions," the spokesman said.

"It is not surprising,

special police patrols and other measures I may not elaborate on."

By then the death toll for that month was 44, placing the total death-toll since the beginning of the year to a staggering 402.

Dr Nihato Mollana,

chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten said the socio-economic and political problems facing the country were the cause of the escalating crime rate in black urban areas, Soweto in particular.

Dr Mollana said while the people were still trying to find a solution to these problems, a policeman on the beat was necessary, but that the police should not harass the law-abiding citizens.

Mr John Molelsane said he observed on the December 16 long weekend, armed police patrolling the streets and demanding driver's licences from coal truck drivers and reference books from men off-loading coal bags for delivery.

Mr Molelsane said he found it "irritating, ridiculous and senseless" that these police concentrated their efforts on such petty issues.

● In September, when 94 people were killed, Brigadier J J Gerber

said that most of the murders committed in the townships, were "crimes of passion". He said at least 70 percent of the crimes in Soweto stemmed from the abuse of liquor and dagga.

Last year's figures are not available. But according to figures released in Parliament for the 12 month period of July 1977 to June 1978, there were 5344 murders; 14219 rapes and 121725 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm committed by black people on black people.

Commenting in Parliament, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP, said that all these figures of serious crimes were a reflection of an unstable society.

"It is particularly noticeable within the black community itself. And it is this community which is on the receiving end of the social effects of broken families, insecurity and frustration," she said.



Another body marks another violent end to life in Soweto.



(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes...

Other contributors (a) ...

Vol.2) would regard the nature of the

# Apartheid — the law that can keep a mother from her child

By MANDLA NDLAZI

AMONG the thousands caught in the web of influx control this year was a mother who was told that her breast-feeding baby needed a permit to be with her in Johannesburg.

The mother, Mrs Liesbet Mazibuko, was questioned by an inspector at her place of employment. The inspector wanted to know if she lived on the premises and demanded to see her room.

"He saw my baby, Kalina, and asked me for the baby's permit. I said I didn't know that I had to have such a thing to be with my own child," said Mrs Mazibuko.

Her nursing baby was four months old.

The inspector came back the next day and said, "So the baby is still here. Where is your permit?"

She produced her pass and told the inspector that she was registered by Mrs Gail Schneider, of Mandra Flats, Windsor Park.

Mrs Mazibuko, who supports her two other daughters as well as her mother on R70 a month, said she felt very "sad and angry".

"I can't live and I can't work without my baby. My other baby of 18 months is already living far away in the Free State."

Mrs Mazibuko said she wanted to work in Johannesburg because there was no work for her in Harri-smith where her children and mother are living on a farm.

"But now I'm leaving and taking Kalina with

me. I've had enough," said Mrs Mazibuko.

The West Rand Administration Board's public relations officer, Mr J Bosman, said about this case: "Ignorance of the law is no excuse." Mrs Schneider had failed to obtain the required documents.

In another incident, Valentia Dineka (12) fell four floors while trying to evade police. She was later hospitalised for a swelling of the brain and foot injuries.

After her discharge from hospital, her aunt's employers asked the West Rand Administration Board officials for permission to keep her in Johannesburg on the strength of a doctor's letter stating she would need out-patient treatment for six or eight weeks.

A Wrab official said adequate medical facilities

were available at Valentia's home in the Rustenburg area.

She had come to Johannesburg to help look after her aunt's baby in a block of flats in Berea. One day police paid a routine visit to the building. In frenzied fear Valentia clambered out of the window to escape detection and plunged four floors to the ground.

The Liaison Section of the Department of Co-Operation and Development would not supply **SUNDAY POST** with the number of people who appeared in court this year charged with contraventions of the pass laws.

A spokesman said instead that influx control was one of the issues being investigated by the six committees appointed to advise the Cabinet Committee.

But the Director of the

South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr J C Rees, said the Institute was aware of these committees.

"However, people are daily being brought before the courts for contraventions of the influx laws.

"Considerable hardship is being inflicted on these people, and from what we can judge a deep resentment is growing. We would urge the authorities to do something about the situation," said Mr Rees.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten warned that blacks were "not concerned with how smoothly and less painfully discriminatory and racist laws may be implemented, but with the total removal of such laws from the statute book".

ptions

be called 'socialised medicine' concerns vision is most efficient and which best by. Efficiency, in the economic sense, be no change which will make one person er worse off. If one can, by reorganisati a cost, without making anyone worse off, t ment.

medical care is in dispute, rather than all most of which, as we have seen, concern the and society. The arguments therefore row, but nevertheless highly charged field ntionally been accepted by the majority of me basic public provision should be made fo of medical care, particularly in the Unite ties, has forced a reassessment of this of all persuasions.

ued by Rees (\*27): If a good or service can viduals, and all relevant costs and benefit market transactions without spilling over to there are no economies of scale, then assed through their purchasing power can be is distributed through a free market so that their own, and no combination of buyers or ince the price to their own advantage. In formation constraints on buyers and sellers. lled, private provision will be efficient, efficient allocation may also exist under othe of a private market are generally taken to be tion transmission before an efficient distribu-



# SAVE THE KIDS

Post 31/12/79

31/12/79

PROMINENT community workers in Soweto page through the 1979 calendar at the weekend, and declared the year, set by the United Nations as the International Year of the Child, which generated tremendous interest in the welfare of the child — but much more needs to be done.

Mr Joseph Kawawa, chairman of People United to Save Orphans (PUSO), a voluntary organisation that has adopted more than hundred orphans throughout the reef said: "1979 — the year of the child — has generated a tremendous degree of child awareness. Our people became aware that children should not only be seen, but have a right to self expression."

The wrongs have not yet been transformed into practical remedial solutions. But a start has been made. The awareness has been generated, and 1980 will be the deciding year in transforming the awareness into practicality.

All children's problems were being addressed in all spheres. It is indeed encouraging to see that the very people everyone has been condemning as being responsible for breaking up homes and marriages by selling liquor have come up with help for under privileged children. The atmosphere at the townships is pregnant with concern.

"This is what the Egoli branch of the child welfare society has been hoping for. For when the extended family system was swept by urbanisation and the high cost of living leaving many children destitute and uncared for, no programmes had been initiated by our people to accommodate the children who would otherwise be accommodated by the extended family system."

"The caring and responsibility for the development of our children is our people's prerogative, but like the proverbial ostrich, our people are having their heads buried in the sand and the problems of abandoned, battered and neglected children is escalating, and is about to choke or suffocate us as a people."

"Next year is going to be a challenging year for the Egoli Child Welfare, for here is a group with a deep sense of concern and dedication in ad-

dren's problems. The EYC came as a blessing to this group, and because of that, the community is ready to accept that our children must be saved."

"The Egoli will dispatch a community worker into Soweto and Alexandra to look into the problems before they get out of hand. It is creating neighbourhood committees to get to the community involved in its programmes. At the same time earnest steps will be taken by Egoli to establish a home for married mothers in the townships. Coupled with this will be talks in clinics as well as talks on effective parenthood and effective family planning."

"We will also tackle the question of having sex education taught in schools. In this way we believe that the problems will be looked at effectively. All this will just be a drop in the ocean. Only meaningful change in the socio-economic and political structure of this country can help, because all these problems originate from the fact that somebody does not want black people in urban area."

"Unless there is a change in that type of thinking, we can foresee more chaos and more destruction of our community's moral fibre. The last we can do is appeal to black people's sense of dignity and pride in saving that which is our men and women of tomorrow, without which we can forget about becoming a decent nation. This they can do by answering the call for an establishment of a child welfare structure in Soweto and be run and controlled by black people who can best articulate the hopes, the wants, and the needs of black children."

Soweto's prominent community worker, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo said: "The International Year of the Child has brought no change at all in the sufferings of the black child. Although the community initiated meaningful events throughout the year, much needs to be done to upgrade the life of the black child — for the declarations of the child to cover every child, irrespective of colour."

"Children's sufferings and abuse were brought to light and action was sought individually and collectively. Many organisations read and explained the 'children's act' to the public, thus educating the masses," she con-

cluded. A notable feature of the EYC is used crushed between cold, wet fingers to form a paste, to which the strained liquid is added. The paste is then mixed with a small amount of oil and water to form a smooth and creamy sauce. It is used as a dip for bread and other snacks.

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living. Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.



# Rents going up in the East Rand

Post  
3/12/79  
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**EAST RAND** residents start 1980 on a gloomy note — their rents go up by between R2 and R3 from tomorrow, New Year's Day.

The increases on rent, water and electricity tariffs were introduced by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) in August.

The rents were in two phases. The first was in September and the second in January. In the first phase it was increased by R2.

The increases will affect Daveyton, Wattville, Tsakane, Brakpan Old Location, Tembisa, Kwa-Thema, Thokoza, Duduza, Katlehong, Ratanda, Devon and Vosloorus.

For the average household, the new tariffs have meant an increase from R23,71 a month to R25,35 on August 1, R28,31 on September 1 and will now mean R29,81 from tomorrow.

Wattville: site rental R10,70, January 1,

R12,20. House rental will remain R8,70.

Water (12 kl): (R1,08), January 1, R1,92. Electricity (160 units) (R4,99) and January 1 will remain the same. Hostel fees will remain R8.

Daveyton: site rental (R11,70), January 1 R13,20. House rental will remain R7,90. Electricity (179 units) (R5,50) and January 1 will remain the same. Hostel fees will remain the same at R9.

Tsakane: site rental (R11,70), January 1 R14,20. House rental will remain at R5,25, and hostel fees will remain at R9,50.

Brakpan Old Location: site rental (R11,70, January 1 R14,20. House rental will remain R4,40.

Tembisa: site rental will remain at R10,70. House rental will remain at R4,60 and hostel fees at R6,50 (and R8,50).

KwaThema: site rental (R11,20), January 1 R13,20. House rental will remain at R5,85.

Thokoza: site rental (R11,70), January 1 R14,20. House rental will remain at R6,25.

Devon: site rental (R11,20) and January 1 R13,20. House rental will remain at R6.

Duduza: site rental (R10,70) and January 1 R13,20. House rental will remain at R4,55.

Ratanda: site rental (R11,20) and January 1 R13,20. House rental will remain at R4,60. Electricity (186 units) will remain at R5,67.

Vosloorus: site rental (R10,70) and January 1 R12,20. House rental will remain at R5,65. Water will remain at R2,25. Electricity (171 units) will remain at R5,28.

Katlehong (where water is not metered): site rental (R12,20) and January 1 (R15,20). Water will remain at R3 and house rental at R5,45. Where water is metered (at 16 kl) it will remain at R2,40 and electricity (190 units) will remain at R3,51.



# Petition handed to SAR

A PETITION signed by 672 people from KwaThema, Springs, has been handed to the South African Railways (SAR) requesting improved conditions for train and bus users.

The petition was compiled by Mr Albert Manaka of KwaThema, an ex-employee of SAR.

The petition was handed to Mr E A Works, the superintendent of the SAR bus transport in Johannesburg recently.

The petition read: "On behalf of the attached list of signatures, we humbly wish to appeal to you as follows:

- That the railway bus

users have a separate window opened for them as from 6 p.m. every Friday from which window they could buy their tickets;

- This will avoid the long queues of train and bus users standing in the same queue. It will also protect the commuters from the pick-pocketing that is so

rife in these queues on the said days.

Further that, in view of the many women travelling with their children by railway buses during festive seasons leaving here at night, we request that the buses pick them up at: KwaThema police station, a

place of safety and proceed to Daveyton police station and proceed further to pick up the Delmas group at a place convenient to the railways.

Mr Manaka said on handing the petition to Mr Works, he was told that regarding the queues at the stations, a separate ticket booth would be provided exclusively for bus transport. The booths will be provided wherever there are sales for train tickets.

About SAR buses fetching commuters from police stations, Mr Manaka was told that this will not be possible because Railway Police are not allowed to work in the townships. Instead, special buses will be provided to ease congestion in the normal buses. Mr Works was yesterday not available for comment.