

URBAN Africans CAPE

1975

Accommodation in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu

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

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

bachelor quarters and (b) how many of the men so accommodated qualified to be in the urban area in terms of section 10(1)(a) or 10(1)(b), respectively, of the Bantu Urban Areas Act;

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

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

Langa Nyanga Guguletu

(1) (a) (i) 24 977 10 275 16 082

(ii) 2 350 2 942 12 422

(b) 3 705 3 823 25 565

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

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

Langa Nyanga Guguletu

5 905 1 905 1 173

- (3) (a) Langa and Guguletu—185 (families).
Nyanga—70 (families).

- (b) Langa and Guguletu—701.
Nyanga—101.

A combined waiting list is maintained for Langa and Guguletu and a separate one for Nyanga.

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HANSARD. S. Q columns 352-3

4 - 03 - 97

HANSARD 5 Q. column 392
7 March 1975.

~~1.201~~

2. (320)

X Bantu employed in Western Cape

*7. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many (a) male and (b) female Bantu persons were employed in each Bantu Affairs Administration Board area in the Western Cape at the latest date for which figures are available;

(2) in respect of what date is this information given.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(1) In respect of the area of the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Western Cape:—

	Cape Peninsula	South Western Cape	Karoo
(a)	60 700	58 302	14 292

TRANS 9

Q column 673

11 April 1975

4.93
320

Medical doctors in Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu

*11. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked
the Minister of Bantu Administration and
Development:

(a) How many medical doctors have
practices in Langa, Nyanga and Gugu-
letu, respectively, and (b) how many of
the doctors practising in each township
are Bantu.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(a) Two medical doctors have practices
in Guguletu, one of whom also has
consulting rooms in Langa and
Nyanga.

(b) Both doctors mentioned in (a) are
Bantu.

Daily Dispatch 17/4/75 (320)

Request deferred for more blacks on buses

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

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

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

Mr Human said the municipality was granted an unrestricted authority in 1930, but this was restricted in 1960 to allow the municipality to carry only five non-whites on a single-deck bus, eight on a double-deck and 13 on the Kimberley Road-Beach Road run and only in off-peak periods.

"The council does not wish to compete with the objector, but it feels justified to ask for the amendment as it finds itself in an awkward position.

"It sends out buses that are practically empty and has to by-pass passengers standing at bus stops who wish to go to the city centre.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The restrictions placed on the council by this board in 1960 imposed severe hardships on the council which is losing R400 000 a year on its bus service and where more passengers will make some difference to us, we are convinced the objector will not even notice the difference," Mr Human said.

Mr Dreyer told the board that the XDC, which was tied up with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, had paid R7,5 million for Border Passenger Transport.

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

A decision on the application will be made later. — DDR.

HANSARD 10

18/4/75-

Q. Columns 737-738

Bantu location in Port Alfred

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

- (1) How many families are living in the Bantu location in Port Alfred;
- (2) whether it is the intention to move these families; if so, (a) when, (b) to what area and (c) for what reason.

1. 320

2. 267

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

- (1) 950.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) and (b) Still under consideration.
 - (c) The present urban Bantu residential area is not considered suitable for replanning purposes.

BANTOESAKE ADMINISTRASIERAAD:

Graaff-Reinet
Advertiser (7)

KAROO

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

DEPARTEMENT ARBEID, BEHUISING EN HANDELSPROJEKTE

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

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

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

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

3. **AFLOSBEAMPTE SENTRAAL** — Salaris: R3840 x 180 — R4380 per jaar, plus 'n toelaag van R7,50 per dag wanneer afwesig van tuis basis. Tuis basis: Graaff-Reinet.

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

4. **INSPEKTEUR:** Salaris: R3300 x 180 — R3840 per jaar. Standplaas: Hankey.

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

Algemene Inligting

Die Raad bied aantreklike byvoordele aan soos Pensioenskema, Mediese skema, Ruim Verlofvoordele, Verlofbonus, Groepversekering, Vyfdagwerkweek.

Aansoeke

Aansoeke moet op die voorgeskrewe aansoekvorm ingedien word, welke vorm op aanvraag beskikbaar is by die Raad se Hoofkantoor te Graaff-Reinet, Posbus 216, Graaff-Reinet, 6280, telefoon 352; en moet gerig word aan die HOOFDIREKTEUR, BANTOESAKE ADMINISTRASIERAAD: KAROO, POSBUS 216, GRAAFF-REINET, 6280.

Die sluitingsdatum vir aansoeke is 28 Oktober 1975.

Gunsverwing om aanstelling sal aansoekers diskwalifiseer.

J. F. MEINTJES, Hoofdirekteur

TELEFOON 352 POSBUS 216 GRAAFF-REINET, 6280

(g.833-O.9,16)

XDC's Mdantsane bus service criticised

Daily Dispatch
26/4/75

EAST LONDON — The Xhosa Development Corporation which runs the bus service between here and Mdantsane has been attacked for its failure to communicate with black leaders to find out the requirements of its commuters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On tickets, Mr Maritz said they had actually improved matters. In the past, weekly tickets of ten trips were valid for only six days. They were now valid for eight days, he said. —DDR

CISKEI ANGEL

28.4.75

Argus

African city plan runs into flak

ARGUS 28/4/75

From Peter Gorman

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Government dream light for the establishment of the controversial R50-million Committees Drift African township 45km from Grahamstown to house 110 000 people has been greeted with shock and anger by its opponents, who thought it had been permanently shelved.

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

In August last year after plans for the future African city had been announced, Mr Sebe flew to

Cape Town for a three-hour meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Vorster. After the meeting Mr Sebe said: "Committees Drift is off. It could have been another catastrophe."

Told this week that the project had apparently not been shelved but in fact was to go ahead immediately, Mr Sebe said the

move would cause serious breakdown in relations between his Government and the Department of Bantu Administration.

The go-ahead for the scheme was given to the control committee of the Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) on April 3. It took even Government officials by surprise. Some of them had said privately that the township would never be built.

When an inspection of the site was held in August last year, members of the control committee, which consists of about 20 officials of the BAAB, the Department of Bantu Administration and the Ciskei Government, were highly sceptical about whether the township was a workable proposition.

MISGIVINGS

It was known that the BAAB had serious misgivings and although any connection between this and later events was hotly denied by the Government, the Minister of Bantu Administration, replied Mr Boet Erasmus, the chairman of the control committee and also chairman of the BAAB, with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Eastern Cape, Mr T. R. H. Garney.

Mr Garney is the control committee's sole spokesman and has refused to answer any criticism of the Committees Drift scheme.

The Government's main reason for building Committees Drift is to provide alternative accommodation for the inhabitants of Fingo Village in Grahamstown. Their freehold property has been declared a Coloured area and all the land is to be appropriated. Africans from other areas, including the Western Cape, will also be moved to the township.

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2.105

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See also

RESETTLEMENT

Bantu Affairs administers vast area

By BRIAN STUART

THE Cape Peninsula's African townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu are part of the area of 1 345sq km under the jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula Area, established in September 1973.

Prior to 1973, Langa and Guguletu were administered by the Cape Town City Council and Nyanga by the Divisional Council of the Cape. These two local authorities still control and provide health services in these townships, but otherwise the whole area now falls within the sole jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Since October 1974, the chairman of the Board has been Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, a retired police officer. Born and educated in Kroonstad, Brigadier van der West-

huizen joined the police and during his career saw service in most branches.

He was, for example, in charge of the Diamond Division of CID at Kimberley and head of the Security Police there.

RETIREMENT

In 1956 he came to Cape Town as head of the Western Cape Security Police. He was district officer of the CID at Wynberg and later at Cape Town before becoming District Commandant in Cape Town. He had acted as both divisional criminal investigation officer and divisional commissioner before his retirement in 1969.

He and his wife live in Oranjezicht. They have two married daughters and a son, and four grandchildren. He is an elder of the Groote Kerk congregation of the Ned Gerere Kerk.

The most senior official of the Board is its chief director, Mr A. MacLachlan, who has been involved in Bantu affairs for 30 years. He joined the Cape Town City Council's Department of Bantu Administration as a clerk in 1944 and became director of the department in 1972.

influx control and running the Labour Bureaus.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said he did not regard influx control regulations as a purely 'negative' aspect of the Board's work.

'PROTECTION'

'The work of influx control is unpopular in certain respects and in certain circles,' he said. But as I see it, it has as its purpose the protection of the interests of those who are here and entitled to make a living by their labour.

'If they were not protected and there was an uncontrolled influx of unskilled labour into the area it could only lead to misery. It would also land the Board in the position of being unable to provide the necessary facilities and housing.'

The facilities and housing in the townships today provide accommodation for 30 490 people (30 245 in 1970) in Langa, the oldest township and now regarded as 'full', 16 958 (15 800 in 1970) in Nyanga, and 53 467 (48 619 in 1970) in Guguletu.

'LEGALLY'



BRIGADIER J. H. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN (seated), chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula Area, and Mr A. MacLachlan, the board's chief director, in discussion at the board's offices in Goodwood.

Sports centre at Langa

PERSONNEL

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

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

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

'UNIFORM'

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

This Board deals with the control over and provision of residential facilities and all allied matters in the three Bantu townships, in addition to the responsibility of enforcing

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

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

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

SCHOOLS

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

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

The Board last November asked its chief director, Mr A. MacLachlan, to examine all aspects of sports and recreation facilities in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu and the need for additional facilities.

The report, accepted by the Board, recommended that Langa should be developed as the main sports centre not only for the population of 101 000 in the three townships, but for a further 100 000 Africans in the Western Cape region.

Of the three townships, Langa was the most centrally situated and easily accessible to all race groups, it adjointed Settlers Way and was within walking distance of Langa railway station, parking space was available, and its geographical situation would make it possible to deal with large crowds.

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

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

While there were facilities for many sports in the townships at present, there were no athletics facilities.

HANSARD. 13. Q. columns. 921.
9 May 1975

**Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration
Board: Registration of employees**

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

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

(a) 60 769.

(b) 7 489.

The figures furnished are for the most recent available date i.e. 31 December 1974. The hon. member's attention is also drawn to my reply to question No. 7 on Friday, 7 March 1975.

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~~7. 205~~

(1) 4
(2) (320)

Inspectors of Bantu Board alleged to be overstepping mark

Carruthers-Adventures
8/5/75

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

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

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

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

Mr Walter Murray warned that if any inspector came to his farm without permission

from him to do so he would not hesitate to prosecute him.

HANBARD, 13. Q. column. 921-22.
9 May 1975.

Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration
Board: Authority to employ Bantu

*8. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and De-
velopment:

- (1) What was the total number of Bantu
(a) males and (b) females for whom
authority to employ was applied for
in the area of the Peninsula Bantu

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Affairs Administration Board during
the last period of twelve months for
which figures are available;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
AFFAIRS:

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

For written reply:

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Daily Dispatch 13/5/75

New black township at Potsdam?

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

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

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

— DDR.

Plan to rid Constantia of squatters

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

The residents, who more than filled the small Church of Christ Hall in which the meeting was held, rejected street lighting as a solution to the problem underlined by the unsolved killing earlier this month of Mr J. Ince. Street lighting would be costly and unsuitable for the area, they said.

Mr Ince's death is the latest in a series of 10 assaults on people in the area this year.

The meeting strongly supported:

- Strengthening the police reserve units in the area.
- Helping the regular police force by reporting undesirable or suspicious individuals in the area.
- The establishment of a stand-by force of about 10 Constantia residents who would help in an emergency.
- The elimination of illegal African squatters in Constantia.
- The establishment of a Khosapolice force to help to solve the problem.

WAYS TO HELP

Mr David Baxter, MP for Constantia, told residents the problem was primarily the responsibility of the police and there were several ways in which the force could be helped.

The illegal employment of Africans — those who do not hold passes and the illegal accommodation of these Africans — which, I know, is taking place on a fairly wide scale, is attracting more illegal Africans, vagrants and undesirable types to the area.

I know it will cause hardships, but there are legal ways of employing labour — the contract system, for example, Mr Baxter said.

The next step is to stop housing people illegally on private premises — which is also being done on a large scale.

You may be harbouring criminals who are responsible for our problems. Servants' quarters are for servants only.

Residents should also take steps to help the police force to detect and prevent crime. You must be prepared to stand up in

evidence if necessary, Mr Baxter said.

He appealed to those eligible to join the police reserve unit in the area. This would help the regular police force, which is short-staffed.

I know that street lighting is not a practicality but we can illuminate our own properties. I would also suggest the ownership of fierce watchdogs.

Also present at the meeting — and the target of considerable heckling from residents — was Divisional Council member Mr John Bridgeman.

He declined to address the meeting on the crime problem, but said the problem of squatters was related to the shortage of houses.

The council would deal only with Coloured squatters and not Africans, who were handled by the Bantu Affairs Board, he said.

A senior police officer from the area, Captain E. Trautmann, gave residents a lucid explanation of the duties of police reservists.

He warned an obviously excited meeting: 'Don't let us become trigger happy.'

Bantoesake-Administrasierade pas dieselfde Wetgewing toe Is aangestel om beheer oor Bantoes uit te oefen

DIE hoofdirekteur van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad (Karoo), mnr J. F. Meintjes, het Dinsdag tydens die maandelikse vergadering van die Sneeuherge Boerevereniging gesê dat dit wel waar is dat Bantoeerade aangestel is om oor die hele Republiek beheer oor die Bantoe uit te oefen, maar dis onwaar dat hulle nuwe wette toeas.

Hulle pas nog presies dieselfde wetgewing toe wat vir die afgelope aantal dekades deur die verskillende plaaslike owerhede moes toegepas gewees het.

"Dit is ons beleid en ons benadering om sover moontlik korrekte inligting oor die verskeidenheid van werksaamhede van die Bantoesake Administrasieraad: Karoo aan alle publieke sektore oor te dra en daarom word die geleentheid om vandag hier op te tree verwelkom en wil ons u Boerevereniging graag hartlik bedank vir die uitnodiging," het hy gesê.

"Dit is vir ons 'n voorreg om hier te wees.

"Soos ons uit plaaslike persberigte kon vasstel, bestaan daar onder sommige boere ernstige onsekerhede en wantroue oor sekere aspekte van die doelstellingen en werksaamhede van Bantoesake Administrasieraad in die algemeen en oor die Karoo Raad se werksaamhede in die besonder, wat dit my voorop gestaan het om hier te wees.

NUUT

"Trouens die enigste stukkie wetgewing wat vir die Bantoe en vir u en my nuut is, is Artikel 26 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971, en hierdie stukkie wetgewing het juis vir die Bantoe niks en beter geleentheid geskep om sy arbeid in 'n groter geografiese gebied en dus op 'n wyer arbeidsmark aan te bled.

"Trouens dit is tog 'n aanvaarde beginsel dat die arbeider sy arbeid aanbied waar dit vir hom die voordeligste is. Vraag en aanbod bepaal dus die beskikbaarheid.

FONDSE

"'n Tweede en ewe belangrike vergissing wat wyd aangestreef word, is dat Bantoesake Administrasieraad deur die Staat gesubsidieër word. Hierin steek natuurlik geen waarheid nie.

"Bantoesake Administrasieraad kan wel ten opsigte van die uitvoering van beleid as 'n verlengstuk van die Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie en Ontwikkeling beskou word, dog die Raad is satureer en ontrent Wet ingestel, is en tot 'n sekere hoogte outonomeit geskik.

RADE

"Vir die Raad om as arbeidsreelingsinstansies te kan optree, wat alle publieke sektore behulpsaam moet wees met die werwing, kanalisering en registrasie van Bantoe arbeid, is Kantore, personeel en voertuie onder andere nodig en dus ook fondse.

"Die beskikbare arbeidsburo's is dus daar vir die gerief van almal — ook vir die boer. As boere minder van die arbeidsburo's se diens gebruik maak as ander sektore, is dit 'n situasie wat ongelukkig nie deur Bantoesake Administrasieraad verhelp kan word nie — die diens bly beskikbaar.

"Die fasiliteite bestaan soos reeds gesê vir alle sektore om te gebruik wanneer nodig.

RAI

"Terwyl mnr Roothman net hierna kortliks die wettike aspekte en prosedure wat op die arbeidsburo's betreklik is, het hy

maak sal word en dat dit sowel as wat vandag hier gesê is, daartoe sal lei dat amptenare van die Raad met begrip behandel sal word en dat die samewerking van alle betrokke instansies verkry sal word vir die suksesvolle uitvoering van 'n besondere moelike taak."

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Doelstellings van Arbeidsburo's verduidelik

Graff-Reinet Advertiser 5/6/75

MNR M. S. ROTHMAN, direkteur van arbeid en behuising van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad (Karoo), het Dinsdag op 'n vergadering van die Sneeu-bergse Boerevereniging die doelstellings van arbeidsburo's verduidelik.

"Arbeidsburo's is ingestel in-gevolge die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid en regulasies en word be-heer deur 'n amptenaar wat ge-lisensieer is deur die Minister van Bantoe Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling om 'n Arbeids-buro te bestuur," het hy gesê.

"Die doelstelling van 'n Ar-beidsburo is:

- Om Bantoes in diens te plaas en om die verskaffing van arbeid te reël ten einde dit te korrleer met die vraag daar-na.

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

- Data te versamel en te kor-relleer en inligting te verstrek in verband met die bestaan van vakatures en die beskikbaarheid van werksoekers.

- Om so ver doenlik te ver-seker dat werksoekers in diens geplaas word waarvoor hulle die geskikste is.

- Om die Bantobewysburo op hoogte te hou van die beweg-ing van Bantowerkers. (Be-roepsregister en maandelikse statistiek).

TWEE SOORTE

"Twee soorte arbeidsburo's word in die praktyk in Blanke-gebiede aangetref naamlik 'n Distriksarbeidsburo en 'n plaas-like Arbeidsburo. Beide arbeids-buro's ressorteer onder die jurisduksie van 'n Bantoesake Administrasieraad en is hulle doelstellings presies dieselfde, met die uitsondering dat 'n dis-riksarbeidsburo beheer uitoefen 'n nie-voorgeskrewe gebiede en 'n plaaslike arbeidsburo beheer uitvoer in voorgeskrewegebiede.

"Vir praktiese doeleindes is die hele Bantoesake Administra-ieraad: Karoo gebied tot 'n voorgeskrewegebied verklaar en word hier alleenlik plaaslike ar-beidsburo's aangetref.

"Kortliks kan net verduidelik word wat 'n voorgeskrewege-bied is ingevolge die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid.

- Elke stadsgebied, indien nie reeds in 'n voorgeskrewegebied ingesluit nie;

- Elke ander gebied wat op die eerste dag van Januarie 1965 ingevolge sub-artikel (1) van artikel drie-en-twintig van die Stadsgebiede Wet geprokla-meer is;

- Enige gebied wat ingevolge subartikel (1) van artikel nege bis van die Stadsgebiede, (Wet 25/1945) deur die Minister by ken-nisgewing in die Staatskoerant tot voorgeskrewe gebiede ver-klar is.

WES-KAAPLAND

"In Wes-Kaapland is 'n werk-gewer eerstens aangewese op Kleurling-arbeid." Wanneer 'n vakature ontstaan, nader die werkgewer die plaaslike kantoor van die Departement van Ar-beid, indien laasgenoemde kan-toor nie selfstandig bestaan nie, dan die plaaslike Landdros kan-toor.

"Indien laasgenoemde kantore nie daarin kan slaag om die werkgewer van Kleurling-arbeid te voorlêen nie, sal 'n serti-fikaat tot dien effekte uitgereik word.

"Die werkgewer word dan van 'n afskrif van die serti-fikaat voorsien en 'n ver-dere afskrif word aan die plaas-like Arbeidsburo gestuur. Laas-genoemde Arbeidsburo registreer dan die vakature en poog om die werkgewer van Bantoe-arbeid te voorsien.

"Indien u 'n voornemende werkgewer van Bantoe-arbeid is en in besit is van 'n serti-fikaat van nie-beskikbaarheid van Kleurlingarbeid, moet u asseblief die volgende prosedure volg by die registrasie van Bantoe-arbeid in voorgeskrewegebiede.

- Geen Bantowerker (man of vrou) mag in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied in diens geneem word sonder die voorafverkreë goed-keuring van die plaaslike ar-beidsburo nie.

- Indien 'n Bantoe hom by u aanmeld vir werk, moet u, in-dien u in besit is van 'n serti-fikaat van die nie-beskikbaar-

heid van Kleurling-arbeid en u sy dienste benodig, moet u die Bantoe na die arbeidsburo stuur of, om u moontlike ongerief te bespaar, homself na daardie buro neem ten einde die nodige ver-gunning te verkry.

- Indien u homself nie kan neem nie, gee aan hom 'n brief waarin u die vereiste besonder-hede aangee, dit wil sê u volle naam en adres, telefoonnommer, van welke datum u sy dienste benodig, besoldiging, volle naam en persoonsnommer van die Ban-toe.

KONTRAKTE

"Normaalweg sal die arbeids-buro nie toelaat dat 'n Bantoe in diens geneem word nie en sal hy ook nie die dienskontrak re-gistreer nie, indien:

- Die Bantoe nie in besit van 'n bewysboek of 'n tydelike identi-teitsertifikaat is nie;

- Die Bantoe se bewysboek nie deur sy vorige werkgewer afge-teken is nie;

- Die Bantoe jonger is as 15 jaar;

- Die Bantoe nie kwalifiseer om in u gebied te werk nie;

- Die Bantoe 'n getroude vrou is en sy nie die goedkeuring van haar egenoot het om werk te aanvaar nie;

"Indien die Arbeidsburo mag-tiging vir indiensneming gee, sal Afdeling A van die Bantoe se bewysboek geëndosseer word ten effekte dat die Bantoe toegelaat word om in die gebied te wees terwyl hy in u diens is.

DIENS AANVAAR

"Die Bantoe kan dan by u diens aanvaar mits u:

- die arbeidsburo formeel daar-van verwittig — deur die ad-vies van indiensneming kaart wat deur die arbeidsburo voor-sien word, te voltooi en aan die buro te oorhandig of te pos tesame met die voorge-skrewe gelde betaalbaar (dit sal deur die arbeidsburo mee-gedeel word).

- Afdeling B van sy bewys-boek voltooi en teken as be-mys van die feit dat 'n diens-kontrak aangegaan is.

- Indien 'n bewys van registra-sie deur die arbeidsburo aan u gestuur word, moet dit sorgvul-dig bewaar word. Dit dien dan ook as register van die Bantoes in u diens.

- Indien die Arbeidsburo nie plaaslike arbeid kan voorsien nie en u beskik oor goedgekeurde

huisvesting vir Bantoe-arbeid kan 'n rekwisisie vir die invoer van arbeid vanaf elders voltooi en by die arbeidsburo ingedien word tesame met die deposito's deur die arbeidsburo vereis. 'n Spesiale aansoekvorm is van die arbeidsburo verkrygbaar. Ver-gunning sal nie gegee word in-dien 'n nie-kwalifiserende Bantoe reeds wederregtelik by u diens aanvaar het nie.

ELKE MAAND

"Binne drie dae na die begin van elke maand moet u:

- die bewysboek van elke man-like Bantoe in u diens teken in die betrokke kolom as be-wys van voortgesette indiens-neming (dis nie nodig in die geval van vrouens nie);

- die fooie (waar van toepas-sing) aan die arbeidsburo be-taal en die kwitansie bewaar.

"By diensbeëindiging moet u:

- Afdeling B van die Bantoe se bewysboek afteken;
- die arbeidsburo daarvan ver-wittig deur die advies van diensbeëindiging (groen kaart) — wat aan u voorsien is of per gewone skrywe.

"Indien dit nodig word om ar-beid wat reeds in u diens is, of buite 'n voorgeskrewe gebied of binne 'n ander voorgeskrewe ge-bied, na 'n ander voorgeskrewe gebied oor te plaas moet dit met die toestemming van die arbeids-buro geskied.

WEIERING

"Indien u nie toegelaat word om 'n besondere Bantoe in diens te neem nie, sal u dienoreen-komstig verwittig word deur die betrokke arbeidsburo.

"Indien 'n Bantoe hom vir diens by u aanmeld en dit uit sy dokumente blyk dat hy buite die RSA gebore is, sal u onder geen omstandighede toegelaat word om hom in diens te neem nie.

"Indien enige van u Bantoe-werkers op 'n openbare plek in 'n stadsgebied moet binne gaan waar 'n aandklokkeëling afekon-dig is, gee aan hom 'n skriftelike permit daartoe deur u geteken. Hierdie bepaling is slegs van toepassing op stedelike gebiede.

WET

"Gemelde prosedure word voorgeskryf in die Wet op Ban-toe-arbeid 1964 en Bantoe ar-beidsregulasies 1965, afgekondig by Goewermenskennisgewing R1892 gedateer 3 Desember 1965 waarvan onder geen omstandig-hede afgewyk kan word nie."

HANSARD 17

Q. 1106-7
6 June 1975

**Meetings with representatives of Bantu
rugby boards and unions**

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

Whether he recently held meetings
with representatives of Bantu rugby
boards and unions; if so, (a) what boards
and unions were invited to attend, (b)

when and where were the meetings held
and (c) what was the (i) purpose and
(ii) outcome of the meetings.

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

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

The meeting was attended by rep-
resentatives of the South African
Rugby Board, the South African
Rugby Federation, the South African
African Rugby Board, Kwazakele
Rugby Union, South Eastern Dis-
tricts Rugby Union and the Western
Province Union.

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

- (c) (i) To try and settle disputes be-
tween the different rugby bodies
with the aim of bringing about
co-operation between the groups.
(ii) No agreement was reached.

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HANSARD n.

Q. 1107-8.
6 June 1975.

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Permission to use Zwide Stadium, Port Elizabeth

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

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) 2 June 1975.

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

(c) Kwazakhele African Rugby Union and South-Eastern Districts Rugby Union as well as their affiliated clubs.

RP plea for Black

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homes

12/6/75
The Argus Political
Correspondent

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

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

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

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

LAND

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

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

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

A major reason for the Black squatter situation was the desire of African men to have their wives and children with them.

HANSARD 18

Q. 1151-1154
13 June 1975

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**Resignation of chairman/other members of
Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration
Board**

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

- (1) Whether the Chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board has and/or any other members of the Board have resigned; if so, (a) for what reason, (b) as from what date and (c) what is the (i) total period and (ii) unexpired period of service of each member who resigned;
- (2) whether successors to the members who resigned have been appointed; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) (i) as from what date and (ii) for what period have they been appointed, (c) what are their qualifications (i) generally and (ii) specifically to fill the posts and (d) what is the remuneration of each.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, the Chairman. As ordinary members tender resignations directly to the Board, I have no particulars thereof.
 - (a) Resigned voluntarily.
 - (b) 6 June 1975.
 - (c) (i) 1 September 1973 to 5 June 1975.
(ii) 6 June 1975 to 31 August 1976.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) Mr. G. J. Coetzer.
 - (b) (i) 11 June 1975.
(ii) 11 June 1975 to 31 August 1976.
 - (c) (i) and (ii) Mr. Coetzer has had a long public career and I consider him as well-equipped for the post.
 - (d) R8 400-00 per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I said at the beginning that I considered this gentleman to be well equipped for this task.

Govt officials flee hail of stones ^{RDm} 16/6/75

Own Correspondent

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

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

No one was injured in the incident which was sparked off when three drunk men threw stones

at the officials, inciting others to do the same, Brig J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the board for the Cape Peninsula, said yesterday.

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

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

The officials fled to a building nearby for safety.

More blacks on *Daily Dispatch* buses next week? *2/6/75*

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EAST LONDON — East London's buses have not yet started carrying the increased number of black passengers, authorised at last week's meeting of the Road Transport Board. he had only received official confirmation of the decision on Thursday, in spite of the decision being taken on June 13.

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

Interviewed yesterday, the head of the Municipal bus service, Mr A. J. Lipke, said

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

The council had originally applied to carry 25 blacks per bus. — DDR.

Mabandla urges Siyo: unite to topple Sebe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

political road ahead.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Most of the people are,

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

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

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

Why did he favour amalgamation?

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

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

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

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



CHIEF MABANDLA

'Shock facts' if Fingoes are resettled

Own Correspondent

STAR 15/7/75

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A DESERT"

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

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

Committee's Drift is a remote spot on the banks of the Fish River, about 40 km from Grahamstown. The intention is to build a "model township" which will cost R50-million over the next 20 years.

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Nyanga fares rise: Action call

Cape Times
22/7/75

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

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

Mr Issa Moosa, chairman of the committee, said he knew nothing about the increases until he was told of them yesterday. "If we had

known that these bus fares were to go up we would certainly have objected," he said.

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

The increases were granted to the Nyanga

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

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

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

The cash price of a bus ticket from Claremont to Nyanga — the most popular journey — goes up from 10 cents to 14 cents, but the blow has been softened for regular commuters.

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

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

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

To help regular passengers to make full use of the clip cards, additional facilities have been created in Nyanga and Guguletu from 9am to 5pm at weekends and from 5am to 3pm during the week.

The last increase in fares granted to Nyanga Passenger Transport was in March, 1971.

Border MP queries Bantu board chairman's salary

Daily Dispatch
25/7/75

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

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

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

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

The minister was unable to give details to Mr Bell of

how many meetings each member of the board had attended since his appointment on the grounds that this information was "not readily available."

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

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

"Secondly, it appears that the board meets only on average once every two months for which the chairman receives a salary of R8 400 in a part-time capacity together with a subsistence and travelling al-

lowance, although he probably does not use the latter to the full because he has an expensive car allocated to him by the Government at the board's expense for his own use.

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

"It appears clear that the burden of the chairman is hardly as direct as his salary and allowances seem to indicate," Mr Bell said. — PC.

Bantu housing charges rocket

Dazed inhabitants of township are in a state of shock

Graaff-Reinet Advertiser 28/7/75
By Arthur Knott-Craig

THIS morning housewives telephoned The Advertiser in regard to the "shocking increases" in house rents in the Bantu Township, which range from 47 per cent to 283 per cent.

This morning I was given one levy, but he had also to pay of these notices in Afrikaans and 20c per month for sanitation. Xhosa, and I could hardly believe my eyes.

Let me quote the increases:

New Location:
Two-roomed home R1,70 (old)
R3,10 (new) (82%).
Three-roomed home R2,13 (old)
R3,53 (new), (65%).
Four-roomed home R3,00 (old)
R4,40 (new) (47%).

Old Location:
Site rent R1,40 (old), R3,00 (new), (117%). Here I must point out that in the past the charge was R1,40, but if the occupier had children he had to pay 20c per month for school

and the other half in another, and I have to pay double," another case told me.

"My husband and I do not drink, but we have to live with people that do, and our children are being affected. We never know whether we can live in the house without being thrown into the streets in the middle of the night."

I was asked today why the higher rents had to be paid when the people had to repair their own homes.

Shops Nil (old) R6 (new).
Lodgers' fees:

Single persons 30c (old) 75c (new), (150%).
Lodger (man, wife and child) 50c (old), R1,90 (new), (280%).
(In the past a school levy of 20c per month had to be paid. Now it is all inclusive).

Lodger (man and wife) 30c (old) R1,15 p.m. (new), (283%).
Temporary lodger's permit (visitors' permit) 20c per month (old), R1 (new), (longer than 72 hours).

Duplicate documents: new charge of 35c.

Adendorp location:
House per month R1,20 (old), R3 (new), (150%).

Business nil (old), R6 (new).
Lodgers have no security at all. Not only are they overcrowded, but if the owner of the house wishes to throw the lodging family out in the middle of the night they can do so, and nobody can stop them.

"When we complain to the offices, we are told to look for another house," I was told "I now have to live in two

"Our streets are in a disgusting state, we are treated like dogs when we go to the offices, and we have no electricity," an inhabitant told me.

"It is better living in Uitenhage where one gets a decent house, with a piece of garden, water at the home. The only thing we can't keep are fowls."

A former Cabinet minister referred to this township as "disgusting".

I want to know from the Bantu Board why the increases have been made, what the residents can expect in the immediate future in return for their money, and what the authorities are going to do to ensure that these people are treated with respect.

I have asked the Chamber of Commerce to convene a meeting and to ask these questions. The chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Ken de Lange, and Mr D. Meintjes, chief director, are in Pretoria for a conference, so

that I cannot give my readers the answers now.

Our Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, is busy on one of the most important detente exercises in the life of this country. The fate of our country lies at stake. And here he gets a stab in the back.

If he is to be expected to succeed with detente, then we must start detente from the bottom rung of the ladder, and that is in our community.

I feel that the Board should first have made improvement to conditions in the Bantu township before increasing tariffs, and they have had six months notice in which to warn residents that tariffs were likely to be increased.

Employers could then have considered an increase in wages to meet these costs.

PEARSTON — Die Afdelingsraad op Pearston het besluit om hulle nie-blanke werknemers se lone te verhoog met van 50 tot 75%. Aangesien huishuur in die Bantoe woonbuurt sedert die begin van Julie aansienlik verhoog is.

Die verhoging van salaris se tree onmiddellik in werking.

Daar is ook besluit dat die sekondus afgevaardigde

na die Afdelingsraadkongres, mnr. F. D. Lötter, die primarius afgevaardigde, mnr. Pierre Woolman en die sekretaris, mnr. Boet van Eck, na die kongres sal vergesel, aangesien mnr. P. de Klerk, LPR (Graaff-Reinet) onderneem het om "n onderhoud te probeer reël met Frans Loots, L.U.K. belas met Afdelingsraadaangeleenthede om die analgemasie van Afdelingsrade te bespreek.

up

The Bantu pensioner will be hit the hardest

Graaff-Reinet
Advertiser

31/7/75 By Arthur Knott-Craig

THE increase in the housing fees in the Bantu township will hit the Bantu pensioner the hardest, I am told informatively, and I can well believe it when they have to live on a pension of R10,50 a month, paid at the rate of R21 every two months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I can see only one way out

of this dilemma which has been caused:

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

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

Townsmen will have to put their hand deeper into their pocket if they wish to employ the Bantu.

R1 Administration home made fees rocket in Karoo

Graaff-Reinet Advertiser 31/7/75

Graaff-Reinet Municipality took a humane, responsible attitude

By Arthur Knott-Craig

ON Monday I published the "shocking increases" in the housing fees in the Graaff-Reinet Bantu township — increases which varied from 47 per cent to 283 per cent. That is the bad news. Now let me give you the good news. Graaff-Reinet Bantu, according to my informant, are the best off in the area falling under the jurisdiction of the Karoo Bantu Affairs Administration Board. In other municipal areas, fees went up even higher, but just for the moment I do not have the figures to supply to my readers.

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

net adopted a humane and responsible attitude towards its Bantu population, and helped no end to cut down costs so that the local Bantu population would not have to pay service charges which in other areas were increased by up to 2 000 per cent.

The picture which has come to light thus far is most depressing.

The Karoo Bantu Board has to supply essential services in Bantu townships, such as the supply of water, electricity, refuse removals and street lighting. They need money to do so because the municipalities will have to contract for the work.

It would appear that they tabled a schedule of proposed charges at a meeting which was met with very strong opposition, so they decided to write to the municipalities within the area of their jurisdiction and ask them what they would charge for these services.

Some municipalities levied separate service charges for the first time in their lives, these services having, in the past, come from general rates, whilst others charged more than what was proposed by the Board, and some charged a lower rate.

Graaff-Reinet Municipality decided to keep their service charges to the Board down so

(Continued on page 16)

An offer to the Bantu Board

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board of the Karoo meets in Graaff-Reinet on Monday, I am informed.

This newspaper offers it all the space it requires to set out its reasons for increasing the housing fees in the area under their jurisdiction because the public is entitled to know what their problems are.

There is always two sides to a question; and we believe that both must be heard.

It is then for the public conscience to judge the issue.

Charge per Bantu

Administration charge

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

This R1 per Bantu home per month is in excess of the R1,80 every businessman has to pay for every Bantu he has in his service—and this charge was increased first from the normal 50c under the Municipal franchise to R1 under the Karoo Bantu Board and then to R1,80.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ful housing fees inc

Pearston from

187-687 per cent

Graaff-Reinet Advertiser 4/8/75

Domestic servants earn between R4 to R6

By Arthur Knott-Craig

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

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

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

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

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

Rooiblok -- a new sub-economic scheme paid for by the Municipality of Pearston in 1966:

One-room: 68c (old), R4,75 (new) -- 598,5 % increase.

Two-room: R1,05 (old), R5,12 (new) -- 387,6 %.

Vaalblok
Site rental: 60c (old), R4,67 (new) -- 678 %.

Lodgers fees: 40c (old), R1,90 (new) -- 375 % (this is for a man, his wife and children).

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

Lodgers fees: single: 20c (old), 75c (new) -- 275 %.

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

Duplicate documents: 35c.

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

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

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

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

Old schemes:

Two-rooms R3,20 (which includes a service charge of R1,20).

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

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

Two-rooms: R3,91 (R1,20 service charge).

Three-rooms: R5,25 (R1,20 service charges).

Four-rooms: R6,60 (R1,20 service charge).

The service charges are for electricity, water, sewerage and other essential services like roads and are inclusive in the monthly payments.

Can your conscience allow you to sleep while this state of affairs is allowed to go on?

The Karoo Board will explain

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

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

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

(1) 281
(2) 320
(3) 124

"Sir,

reases" in

Eter salarisbedeling vir is 'n saak van erns

(320)
① 320
2) 124
3) 231
4) 242

Graaff-Reinet

Advertiser

7/8/75

Bantoeraad (Karoo) se antwoord op verhoogde behuisingsfooie

SOOS belowe het die voorsitter van die Bantoesake Administrasieraad (Karoo), mnr K. H. de Lange, van Graaff-Reinet, op berigte in Die Advertiser gereageer, waarop gewys is op die verhoging van behuisingsfooie in Bantoe woonbuurtes in die gebied onder die jurisdiksie van die Raad.

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

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

Ten eerste moet ten sterkste beswaar aangeteken word teen die eensydige en sensasiewekkende trant van u beriggewing. U verwys na die belangrikheid van die Eerste Minister se beleid van dentente, maar terwille van die "nuuswaarde" is u bereid om die handhawing van voortgesette, goeie rasseverhoudinge in die weegskaal te plaas. Of is die opslagsyfer van u koerant belangriker?

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

U argumenteer dat hierdie Raad eerstens die dienste en geriewe moes voorsien het, voor-

(Vervolg op bladsy 17)

Beter salarisbedeling vir die swartman

(Vervolg van bladsy 1)

dat aanpassings in tariewe, gemaak is. Dit is wel moontlik, maar dan sou die Raad duurder fondse van 'n eksterne bron moes bekom, wat die finansiële las op die Bantoe nog swaarder sou maak. Dit sou dus nie in belang van die Bantoe wees nie.

U is bewus daarvan dat hierdie Raad sedert instelling gedurende September 1973 van die grond af opgebou moes word, wat personeel, beplanning, begrotings en kapitale programme, ens., betref. U is bewus van die omvang van die kapitale programme vervat in die 1975/76 begroting van hierdie Raad, 'n afskrif waarvan aan u voorsien was. Hoe kan u dan in opregtheid suggereer dat u nie weet wat die Raad se teenprestasie beplan vir die Bantoe bevolkings nie?

Graag gee ons u krediet vir u besonder heldere siening waar u op bladsy 16 van u 31 Mei 1975 uitgawe, oplossings vir die "dilemma" aan die hand doen. Dit, die verhoging van lone, is werklik waar die probleem lê en indien u die saak van goeie verhoudinge wil bevorder en indien u met gerustheid saam met u gewete wil slaap, is dit hierdie aspek wat u in u berigte moes beklemtoon en bevorder het. U beskou dit feit dat 'n huisbediende R4 tot R6 per maand verdien as "ook 'n skande". Ons beskou dit as die absolute kardinale skande en die oorsaak van baie wrywing.

Nog 'n stukkie "foutiewe" beriggewing. Hierdie Raad het nie soos volgens u berig (4 Augustus 1975), besluit dat niks nou aan die saak gedoen kan word nie.

Die sydelinkse bewering dat lede van die Bantoe-publiek nie menswaardig behandel is of word nie, sal met graagte ondersoek word by ontvangs van 'n spesifieke klag of klagtes. U kan verseker wees dat die handhawing van goeie menseverhoudinge die erns van hierdie Raad is.

Daar sal nou gepoog word om u omvattende antwoord te verskaf, ter verduideliking waarom die betrokke tariewe so aanmerklik gestyg het.

Met die instelling van Administrasie Rade is, as neweproduk, blootgelê die onregverdige verdeling van die loonstruktuur in die land. Hierdie toedrag van sake is, oor 'n tydperk van jare onbewustelik (bewustelik?) deur

Plaaslike Owerhede geskep, want dit is so dat die loonstruktuur bepaal en beïnvloed word deur die loonstruktuur van die betrokke Plaaslike Bestuur of Munisipaliteit. Dit is verder 'n feit dat die finansiële struktuur van Plaaslike Owerhede (veral in die Platteland) so ingestel was dat lae lone gehandhaaf kon word. Dit is gedoen in die vorm van subsidiëring en wel op 'n wyse wat baie moeilik waarneembaar was. Die blanke bevolking het uit eiendomsbelasting en ander diensgelde deur die Munisipaliteit gehef, die Bantoe se dienste in die Bantoe woonbuurt gesubsidieer en doen dit tans nog vir die Kleurlingbevolking. Daarom dan dat Kleurling woonbuurtes onder bestuur van Munisipaliteite, nog steeds, op papier, goedkoop geadministreer kan word. Dit sal vir elke denkende persoon tog duidelik wees dat vir 'n bedrag van 60 c per maand, daar nie vir 'n gesin water, vullisverwydering, sanitasie, strate en moontlik nog behuising, voorsien kan word nie. As na die maandelikse rekeninge van blankes deur die Munisipaliteite uitgestuur gekyk word, is dit nie moeilik om te verstaan hoe subsidiëring bewerkstellig is nie. Die mate van sukses van hierdie subsidiëring, blyk duidelik uit die feit dat swart bediendes tussen R4 en R6 per maand verdien.

Die Bantoesake Administrasieraad bevind hom dus in die onbenydenswaardige posisie dat waar 'n probleem voor sy ontstaan geskep is, hy die blaam daarvoor moet dra. Dit kom derhalwe daarop neer, dat waar die belastingbetaler voorheen die swartman via sy eiendomsbelasting en ander dienste tariewe gesubsidieer het, die werkgewer van Bantoe arbeid nou bereid sal moet wees om 'n hoër loon te betaal en daardeur die regering se beleid om hom, die swartman, 'n menswaardige bestaan te verseker, te bevorder. Dit sou toe 'n meer billike bedeling daarstel indien die werkgewer van swart arbeid 'n groter bydrae in die verband sal lewer. Sodoende sal die breë bevolking nie belas word met 'n bydrae vir 'n saak waarin hulle geen aandeel het nie.

Dit bring ons by 'n verdere gedagte. Terwyl Munisipaliteite, sedert oorname deur die Administrasie Raad, nie meer die Bantoe subsidieer nie, sou minstens verwag kon word dat as 'n re-

sultaat van die gevolglike besparing, daar geen tariefverhogings deur Munisipaliteite aangekondig sou word nie. Die teenoorgestelde het egter gebeur. Die dienste-tariewe van Munisipaliteite, wat nou sonder subsidiëring van die swartman verhaal moet word, het met gemiddeld 611 % gestyg, wat dus hierdie Raad genoodsaak het om tariewe met gemiddeld 268 % aan te pas. 'n Duidelike bewys dat hierdie Raad deur middel van ander inkomste bronne steeds die Bantoe se perseel- en huishuur so laag as moontlik probeer hou. Die volgende is 'n aanhaling uit 'n brief wat aan alle Munisipaliteite gerig was, tydens die oorgang van hierdie aangeleentheid deur die Raad en dien ter stawing van hierdie Raad se simpatieke benadering in hierdie saak:

"By interpretasie van hierdie Wet kan u hierdie Raad vir bogenoemde tariewe in die Bantoe woonbuurt vergoeding vra gelykstaande aan die laagste tarief wat u verhaal in die res van u Munisipale area. Hierdie Raad het op sy Raadsvergadering van 5 Augustus 1974 perseel- en huishuurtariewe van die Bantoe woonbuurtes in sy regsgebied hersien en gevind dat, as gevolg van die moontlike prysstyging van hierdie dienste na totstandkoming van hierdie Bantoesake Administrasieraad, indien die Wet op die letter toegepas sou word, die perseel- en huishuurtariewe met soveel as 416,1 % en 118,6 % onderskeidelik sal moet toeneem.

"Dit is te verstane dat so 'n

onrealistiese styging ontevredeheid onder die Bantoes sal meebring en vir die gemeenskap as geheel in 'n Munisipale gebied ernstige nadelinge gevolge kan hê. Om hierdie rede en die feit dat voor die totstandkoming van die Bantoesake Administrasieraad in baie gevalle die belastingfonds die Bantoe-inkomsterekening gesubsidieer het en tariewe vir dienste gelewer noodwendig sal styg, word u genader om hierdie Raad skriftelik te verwittig wat die maksimum tariewe is wat u tot einde 1975 vir bogenoemde dienste van hierdie Raad sal verhaal."

Die Raad wil dit verder duidelik stel, dat geen bedrag vir die bewoning van 'n huis verhoog is nie, maar die verhoging in tariewe reflekteer eerstens die verhoging in tariewe wat deur Munisipaliteite gemaak is en ten tweede, wat vir ons die belangrikste is, 'n beter finansieringsbasis om op medium en langtermyn vir die swartman voordele in die vorm van beër dienste, sport, ontspanning, welsyn en skole asook behuising, te kan verskaf om sodoende aan hom 'n menswaardige bestaan te verseker.

Ten slotte wil ons 'n beroep op u doen om asseblief u ruimte, tyd en kundigheid aan te wend in die stryd ter bevordering van 'n beter salarisbedeling vir die swartman. Dit is 'n saak van erns vir hierdie Raad, wat in die verband reeds by verskeie geleenthede 'n beroep deur die pers en radio, op die werkgewers-publiek gedoen het.

EVERYONE GETS THE BLAME THE BOARD

Graaff-Reinet

Advertise

7/8/75

By Arthur Knott-Craig

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

Firstly, they have the gump-tion to ask me to publish their views verbatim "to try and maintain a balance" when I offered them all the space in these columns to reply. This reeks of an attack on my integrity. Secondly, I am accused of placing race relations in the ba-

lance, and, if not, trying to increase my circulation. If anyone can be accused of placing race relations in the balance it is the Board by not keeping the public informed of the shocking increases in house rents, especially the people concerned. And for their information, let me just state categorically that circulation increases only by honesty of intent, to publish the views of every member of the community, and to maintain a balance. And this newspaper's circulation has been growing long before the Bantu Board came upon the scene.

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

Everyone gets the blame, bar the board

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

I, nor anyone else for that matter, has any idea of how the Board budgets, but I take it that it must be similar to that of a local authority. A local authority plans its capital programme for the year ahead, and then looks at its income. If that income does not balance, then they can either cut down on their expenditure, or otherwise increase Rates. Being the elected representatives of either the town or district, they would not dare to increase rates or even service charges by the amount the Board has. So I am saying this, not insinuating: that if the Board had to put up white housing fees and services in the manner they have done in the Bantu township so that medium and long-term benefits can accrue, they will be out on their ear tomorrow.

I thank the Board for giving me credit for pleading for higher wages for the non-white. I know how hard inflation is hitting all of us, that it was not

gory as the industrialised areas, especially where the infrastructure of a community is based on agriculture which has more 'downs' than 'ups'. The depopulation of the platteland in the past three decades is proof of that: young people have left to earn better salaries in the cities, which can afford to pay higher salaries because they have the numbers.

I agree that wages and salaries for Bantu must be improved appreciably, but I caution the Board here, for businesses in town can employ so many people and no more, and if wages or salaries had to rocket to keep up with the increases that the Board has made, or is to make in the future, and to help the mass of people which must be employed, staff could be reduced. What then would happen to the unemployed? How would they pay steep housing fees?

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

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

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

ing of the Chamber of Commerce and Afrikaanse Sakekamer, and anyone else who wishes to come along for that matter, to consider this matter and wage increases. I can only say that I have called that meeting, but so far I have not been told whether such a meeting will be held or not. I would like the Board's representatives there too to tell businessmen and housewives for that matter what they consider a "beter salarisbedeling" — just how much extra must be paid. What a Bantu must earn to make a decent living.

I have one more point to make, and here I specifically talk about Graaff-Reinet Bantu township. Just what has the Board done to improve essential amenities for the Bantu?

I know of two projects which are being tackled: the one is the new paint job on the Bantu offices in the township, and the other is the beer hall improvements.

The Board has applied for a liquor licence so that hard alcohol can be sold in the Bantu township, and 80 per cent of the income from this will be spent on improvements in the township. All the profits from a beer hall go for improvements to the township.

I have heard it said often: If you pay the non-white more, he will drink it out. Now the Board is creating more outlets to encourage just that, and they say "pay the Bantu more".

I am therefore glad that I was incorrect when I reported that the Board had said that nothing could be done about the increased housing fees. I hope they will rethink on this matter. It is not

BANTOEWERKERS MOET MENSWAARDIGE LOON BETAAL WORD

320

Die Adjunk-Minister van Bantoesake en Administrasie, mnr W. A. Cruywagen, het tydens samesprekings wat op 28 en 29 Julie in Pretoria gehou is, met werkgewers van verskillende sektore, dit as die Regering se uitgangspunt gestel dat basies drie instansies verantwoordelikeid moet aanvaar om 'n bydrae te lewer tot die Administrasie van Bantoe-aangeleenthede in Blanke gebiede.

Die drie instansies is in die eerste plek die Regering self, in die tweede plek die Bantoe self en in die derde plek, die werkgewers wat van bantoe-arbeid gebruik maak.

Die minister het by hierdie geleentheid dit ook uitgespel dat die Regering se bydrae gelewer word in die vorm van 'n gunstige winsverdeling uit bantoe-drainkwinste, naamlik dat 80% van winste uit blanke drank aan Bantoesake Administrasieraad sal toekom en slegs 20% aan die Departement Bantoe-administrasie en Ontwikkeling oorbetal moet word en dat die Bantoe self sy bydrae lewer deur die betaling van huishuur en sekere tariewe vir noodsaaklike dienste.

In die derde plek en miskien die belangrikste, lewer die werkgewerspubliek sy bydrae in die vorm van sy registrasiegelede vir die bantoes in sy diens wat hy aan die Bantoesake Administrasieraad betaal en tweedens deurdat hy in menswaardige loon aan sy Bantoe-werkneme betaal.

As voorsitter van die Bantoesake Administrasieraad (Karoo) *Graff-Reuel Adorata* 7/8/71

raad: Karoo, wil ek dus hiermee weereens 'n ernstige beroep doen op die werkgewers van bantoe-arbeid om die lone en salarisse wat hulle aan bantoe-werknemers betaal tot menswaardige peil te verhoog.

U sal onthou dat hierdie beroep reeds by verskeie geleenthede in die pers en oor die radio gedoen is, maar met die onlangse verhoging van tariewe vir noodsaaklike dienste, het dit 'n dringende noodsaaklikheid geword dat werkgewers nou daadwerklik aan hierdie beroep gehoor moet gee.

1) 320
2) 334
3) 124

Twelve kept locked in accident van

Cape Times 22/8/75

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

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

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

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

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

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

'CONTEMPT'

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

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

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

He was aware that two of the African men in the van had been injured but

① 200
② 201
③ 202
④ 320

Official finds *Cape Times 23/8/75* 'no trace of negligence'

A SPOKESMAN for the Bantu Affairs Administration Board confirmed yesterday that African labourers arrested on a Hout Bay building site were left locked in an overturned truck while an official went for help.

Mr P. S. Pietersen, Director of Labour and Community Services, said he could find no element of negligence in the way the affair was handled. Sworn statements had been taken from those arrested. The longest time they spent in the overturned truck according to one of the labourers was only 15 minutes, he said. Most of the labourers were vague about the time spent lying in the overturned truck.

No precautions had been taken against the petrol leaking from the tank of the truck "except to get the men out," said Mr Pietersen.

The reason for the discrepancy between the times given by eye-witnesses and the board officials was because most of the men on the site were antagonistic towards the officials.

Mr Pietersen also confirmed that five of the arrested men were taken to Victoria Hospital in Wynberg for treatment for minor injuries.

A departmental inquiry

into the cause of the accident would be held, but Mr Pietersen said he was satisfied that there had been no negligence on the part of the official who had been driving.

The reason why a senior official of the Bantu Affairs Board refused to clarify the position to a Cape Times reporter at the scene of the accident was because orders were that only directors of the board could make press statements.

Cape Times 25/8/72

Locked in upside down

THE facts are at variance. Extensive inquiries at Hout Bay on Thursday led to a report in one newspaper that 12 men had been left locked up in an overturned van for one hour by a Bantu Affairs Administration Board official; and in another newspaper that about 10 men had been so left for an hour. The board itself refused to help in the Cape Times's inquiries. On Friday it denied previous reports and said seven men had been left for fewer than five minutes in the locked, overturned van. Whatever the actual time taken, and whatever the number of trapped men, it was more than the van that

went into reverse. The driver left his caged cargo of upside-down human beings, some of them injured, and went looking for help BEFORE he released them. Such irresponsibility is close to being criminal. One wouldn't even treat cattle like that. A witness, Mr Ken Evans, saw petrol running out of the van after the accident. A spark would have incinerated all 12, 10 or seven men in a fraction of five minutes. This horrifying incident requires more than a mere self-justificatory denial from the BAAD. It warrants a public apology and an undertaking that in similar circumstances it will never be allowed to happen again.

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Hint of more control over Blacks in WP

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3/9/75 The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, hinted last night that stricter regulations might be applied in the Western Cape to force employers to use Coloured instead of Black labour.

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

People were asking for more concessions for Black labour saying that Coloured labour was bad. But Mr Raubenheimer said, the time had come for Coloured labour to be

better trained and better paid once he was better trained.'

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

BOTTLENECKS

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

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

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

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

Use of Coloured labour urged

57AR 3/9/75

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

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

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

SYSTEM "EVIL"

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

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AN IMPACT

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

People claimed that Blacks did not want to go to the homelands, but Mr. Raubenheimer said he could give the assurance that if houses were provided (even without other facilities) Blacks would trek there in their hun-

Siyo No to Committees

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

(1) 105
(2) 247
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Mr Siyo said the South African Government had been told by the Ciskeian Government not to remove people to Committees Drift.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Things have gone from bad to worse. Blacks are still denied the right to sell their labour where they want."

The election in Duncan Village today should serve to show the strength of the CNIP, he added.

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

The other ward where residents will go to the polls is Ward Five where

the independent candidate, Mr L. Ciliza, will fight it out with Mr Gxashe. Both are sitting members of the board.

In this ward voting will take place at the Duncan Village Extension administrative offices between 08h00 and 21h00.

Judge hits at marriage bar

TIMES 19/9/75

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

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

Mr Mtima wants an order declaring him and his wife, Vuiswa, qualified and entitled to be in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula in terms of the Act.

In addition he asks for an order directing the board to endorse their reference books to the effect that they are qualified

and entitled to remain in the area.

In papers before Mr Justice Banks and Mr Justice Steyn, Mr Mtima said that he married his wife in October, 1961, and that they were both qualified and entitled to remain in the prescribed area.

He had worked continuously in the area for one employer for not less than 10 years since December, 1963, and had not been fined more than R100 or sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months.

His wife had married him when he was quali-

fied to be in the area and had lawfully lived with him in it since August, 1973.

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

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

RIGHT LOST

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

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

He and Mr Justice Banks reserved judgment.

Mr D I Ipp, instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son, appeared for Mr Mtima. Mr G D van Schalkwyk, instructed by Silberbauers, appeared for the board.

19/9/75

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Sebe, Matotie hit out over curfew reminder

DISPATCH 20/9/75-

EAST LONDON — Two black leaders reacted strongly yesterday to the move by the Director of Labour and Housing for the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, reminding employers of curfew regulations in East London.

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



MR. MATOTIE

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

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

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

It appeared to him the Eastern Cape Board was made up of conservative

farmers. "It is surprising that in these days of detente, there are still people at the lower level who take this attitude."

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

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

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

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

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

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

He said the regulation had always been resented by blacks and in 1952 he had led 1 005 volunteers to prison protesting against the night pass law.

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

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

Rents up almost 80pc for Blacks

2/9/75
The Argus Correspondent
OUDTSHOORN. — Site
rents in the African
housing area of Bon-
golethu have risen
from R2,50 to R4,48
a month—an increase
of almost 80 percent.

In addition, monthly
levies of 95c have been
imposed for children who
live with their parents
and levies of R1,90 for
lodgers.

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

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

Local African leaders
have urged employers to
increase wages to help
their employees meet the
rising costs.

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Migratory labour to be dropped?

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⑥ 206

Daily Disp. 26/9/5

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

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

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

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

Mr Janson was replying to a motion calling on the Government to arrange labour contracts with the homeland governments which would be binding to both parties. A delegate complained that local people worked only when it suited them, despite pay of R60 to R80 a month plus food and housing.

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

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

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

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

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

Later Mr Janson said migratory labour at heart

was not a good system. One did not have to ask questions about it: one need only look at Cape Town where blacks who left at the end of their contracts left illegitimate children behind.

Each year 18 000 were caught in Cape Town for being there illegally — "and we only catch ten per cent," he said.

"The official black population of Cape Town is 110 000 which means that almost 90 000 are there illegally. We can't throw them out. Let's face it: these people have families to support."

Referring to his childhood he said that although his parents had been separated his father would have given anything to feed and educate his children.

"Will you blame a black man for wanting to do the same for his children?" he asked. — PC.

Short notice for families

DD

8/10/75

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

Five families were forced to move yesterday to Mdantsane after being told only days ago they had to move.

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

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

Mr Titus Jele, of Duncan Village, said.

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

The houses to which they are being moved at Mdantsane are in a bad state, with bare concrete floors and no doors inside.

Mrs A. Sitatela, 65, has been staying in her Duncan Village house since 1952.

"I am faced with the problem of what to do with my 13-year-old grandchild in Std 3 who has suddenly found herself without a school and a home.

"I rely on my pension and have a vegetable garden to supplement it; I am leaving all that to rot," she said.

Mr Milton Betela, a father of nine children who are attending school at Duncan Village said: "Our welfare is not considered at all by those who are moving us to Mdantsane.

"My children are definitely going to be out of school as I will not be able to provide them with transport to attend school in Duncan Village. 607

"Some of us had already paid our monthly rent of R9,10 for our Duncan Village homes. Now before we move into the houses at Mdantsane we have to pay rent of R6,57," Mr Betela said.

Mr J. J. Matotie, member of the East London Joint Locations Advisory Board said: "I view this eviction as ungodly and unfair. No thought has been given to school children at all."

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

"As far as I am concerned the people in Duncan Village want to go to Mdantsane. Requests are received daily from those who want to be moved to Mdantsane," he said.

The Housing Officer for the Eastern Cape Bantu Administration Board, Mr P. Kietzman, declined to comment. —DDR

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See also RESETTLEMENT

The story of Grahamstown's Fingo Village falls into the class of oft-told tales but its poignancy sums up the whole dreadful business of people being uprooted and "re-settled" against their will.

These people are today deeply cynical about White authority but are still proud of their record of service to the old Cape Government.

Their rights of home ownership are based fairly and squarely on title deeds issued on the orders of Sir George Grey in the 1850s.

Oral tradition holds that he was rewarding them for their services on the Colonial side in frontier wars with the Xhosa.

They stalled

The Fingos have lived in Grahamstown so long that it is a fact their "homeland" — they have no time elsewhere. Yet now they must prepare for a move to a barracks town somewhere in the sticks.

There are little more than 300 Fingo properties, many of which are today overcrowded shacks badly in need of renewal. The

Moving Fingos — 'a wedge of hatred'

Fingos wouldn't mind this if they could occupy the new houses — but the area has been rezoned for Coloured and Indian occupation.

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

They have stalled action, but they don't go on winning.

Whites who have stuck

loyalty by the Fingos throughout their protests are now urging them to prepare a self-help programme to make the resettlement at Committees Drift (or wherever) something less than hell.

Final straw

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



The Fingo village — pockets of poverty, a few new over what the f...

If they and the rest of Grahamstown's 44 000 Blacks are removed, says Mr John Stuttard, chairman of the local chamber of commerce, it will spell "economic disaster" for the town.

It will also drive the final wedge of hatred between Black and White, and take the Cape back 150 years to the days of racial conflict along the frontier, he says.

The Grahamstown City Council is trying a more diplomatic approach.

The newly installed

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

He said the council initially opposed the scheme because it would force Blacks to remain part of the community. But because the council gave its support to the Government to establish industries, it is now supporting the move.

It is hoping the move will bring good housing, schools, social centres, and more jobs. None of which, says the Fingo Villagers,

Township

scheme

'inhuman'

African leaders have strongly condemned as "inhuman" the Government's proposed scheme to start a huge resettlement township at Committees Drift in the Ciskei.

They said they believed the move would break up family life, perpetuate poverty among blacks and deny them free hold rights.

The leaders were reacting to a report in the Star yesterday that the Government was planning a city of 50 to 200,000 people to be established over the next 15 to 20 years at Committees Drift, about 40 km from Grahamstown.

Mr. Leonard Motswagole, a Soweto Urban Party Council member, said: "This is a continuation of the apartheid policy of the National Government. We strongly condemn the removal of people from such places as South Africa and the Bantustans where people were established."

"In recent years people from communities have been uprooted in this fashion."

"A large number of these people had free hold rights and lived or settled there continually for generations. These people have established a reasonable life by way of property and possession."

He felt that the money for the scheme could be used to build old age homes in all major urban centres for blacks.

The chairman of the Soweto Urban Party Council, Mr. J. Mkhaya, angrily said: "We've tolerated this for many years. It's enough now. Can't they stop?"

Mr. Mkhaya said a Johannesburg social worker said the poorest community in the country was called upon to bear the cost of a costlier life.

He said resettling the families would break them up.

Mr. Mkhaya said the Government's plan to build the township was a "big lie" and the money was needed to build the township. He said the plan was to build the township in the area of the township. He said the plan was to build the township in the area of the township.

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Removal of Blacks is condemned

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

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

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

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

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

"This is another example of 'grand apartheid' — highly expensive ideological schemes that cannot be justified economically."

"KRAGDADIGHEID"

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

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

"The Blacks in the Ciskei and elsewhere who are affected by schemes of this kind must be consulted and give their approval first."

The on-off Ciskei city is shelved

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See also RESETTLEMENT

(1) 105
(2) 267
(3) 320.

STAR
20/10/75 Graeme Addison
The stop-go, on-off plan for a huge Black city at Committees Drift in the Ciskei has been shelved yet again — but not cancelled for good — and thousands of Blacks in the Eastern Cape will continue to wait and wonder what they face.

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

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

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

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

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

WATER

Mr Janson said that he had ordered an investigation into the water supply at the Drift. Last week The Star revealed that the Secretary for Water Affairs, Mr J P Kriel, had said that by the time water from the Orange-Fish River tunnel reached the Drift it would have been re-used for irrigation — that it would be

Underpaid Border blacks not spoilt

Daily Disp. 20/10/75

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

The Daily Disptach quotes Mr Koch as saying that blacks should pay the same amount for municipal services as whites do. Surely Mr Koch is aware that he earns five times more than a black with the same qualifications? Both pay the same amount (13 cents) for a loaf of bread and 33 cents for a packet of cigarettes. Blacks are accustomed to paying the same amount as whites for every commodity they need. But it must be remembered that whites pay much less for these things in terms of the real value of income.

Can it be possible that Mr Koch can be sincere in his statements? When a black pays R3 for rent out of his monthly earnings of R20, he is left with a pitiful R17 on which to live and support his family. If a white earning R120 per month has to pay R30 for rent, he still has R90 to spend!

Mr Koch is further reported as saying that the blacks of Fort Beaufort have become spoilt by paying low rentals up to now. Black township residents have been paying 80 cents a month for over 50 years, but have received very little, if any, benefit from all that they have paid.

Then there is the 20 cents school levy which they have been paying for years. The population of schoolgoing age here is 4 000. Mr Koch promised a 16-roomed school, but work on it has not even started at this late stage of the year. The community is not spoilt by the low rentals; they merely want what they have paid in rentals to be spent on them.

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

Mr Koch seems to have a double-edged tongue. At his last meeting with Fort Beaufort blacks, he promised that he

would speak to local whites about the appallingly low wages they are paying black employees. But the Daily Dispatch quotes him as saying that whites must reduce the number of their workers and increase the wages for the efficient ones. Surely this will aggravate the lack employment problem? Will those who are then still less able to pay the increased rental be evicted from the shanties they have built for themselves or be prosecuted for being in arrears with their rent?

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

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

Time for detente

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

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

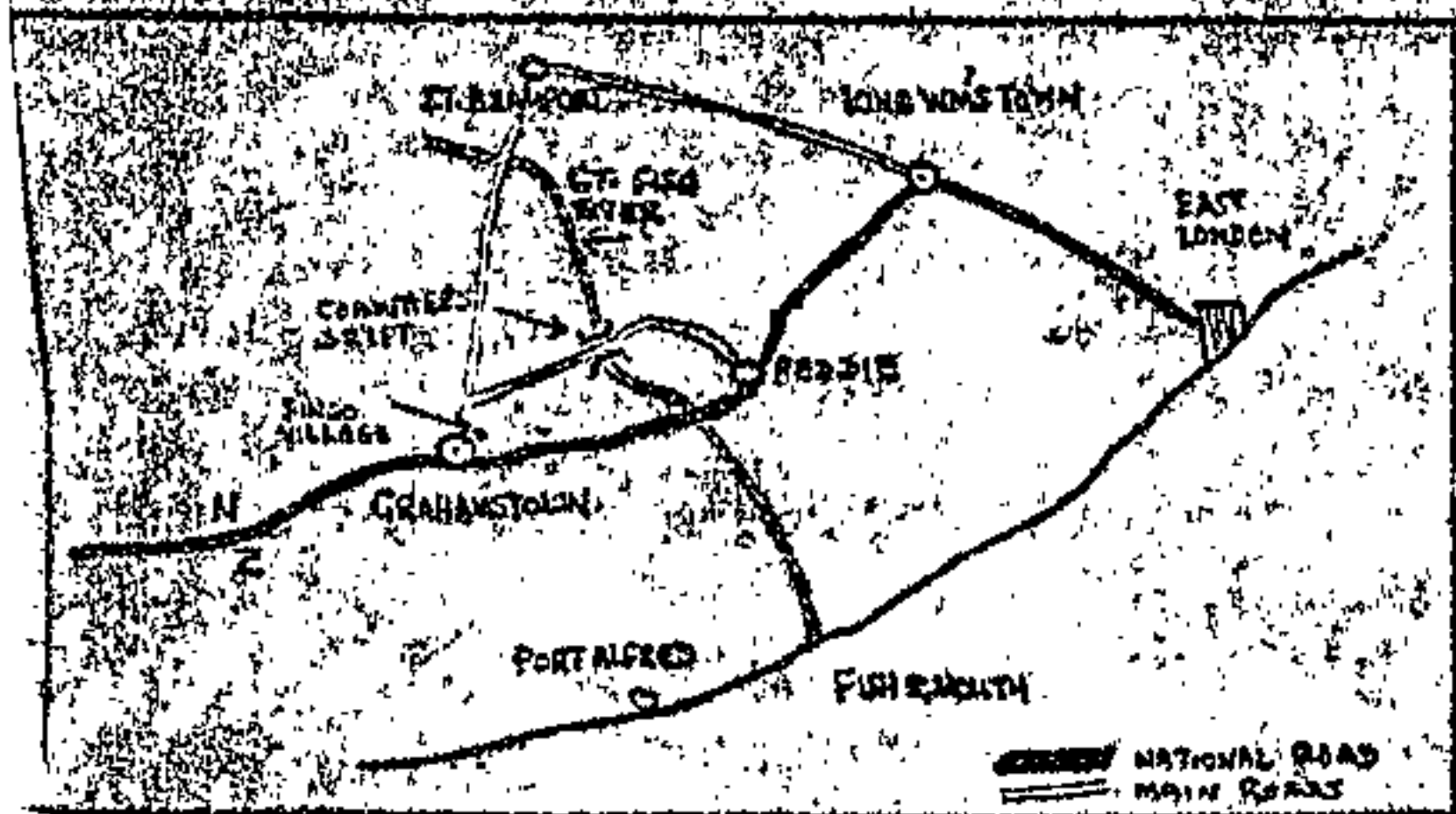
C. Rolo

958 NU5, Mdantsane

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GRAHAMSTOWN — The Government has decided to shelve the controversial Committees Drift resettlement project.

Lack of cash is the official reason given.

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

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

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

Observers here who have been watching the progress of the government's plan to resettle 200 000 blacks from Grahamstown, Port Alfred and surrounding areas, are now convinced Committees Drift is a thing of the past.

However, one major question remains unanswered. Despite an appeal by Rhodes University politics lecturer, Mrs N. Charton, who has been involved in negotiations with Pretoria on behalf of Grahamstown's black title deed owners, Mr Janson sidestepped the question of what is to happen to the Fingo Villagers.

Mr Janson's exact words on the resettlement project (translated from Afrikaans) were: "A further investigation has been ordered by me into the position of the water supply at Committees Drift as clarity has never been reached on this."

There is a second question which needs to be considered by the Department of Planning.

"I have requested a report on the possibility of further industrial development in Grahamstown because we were not aware of further possible raw materials available here."

There is also the problem of money — which is always one of priority. The present position is that as far as the resettlement of Bantu who must be moved from Fingo Village and elsewhere on a dense settlement or township basis is concerned, this is under consideration. But as far as the greater scheme going ahead is concerned, I can tell you that owing to financial questions (dinge) this is not possible at this stage."

In reply to a question from Mrs Charton on Fingo Village, Mr Janson spoke at length about the government's present moves to permit employers to build houses for black ployes in urban areas.

These houses, he said, could be handed onto children and could be inhabited by black employees' families.

Some observers have taken this answer to Mrs Charton's question to indicate Mr Janson's department has in mind some kind of housing scheme for Fingo Villagers in the

be considering Committees Drift as a possible resettlement.

"We are grateful the financial problems have apparently made the larger scheme impossible," she said. But this does not change the plight of those like the Fingo Villager who Mr Janson has not ruled out from being moved to Committees Drift. "Have they not learnt anything from Newcastle? And here in Grahamstown the wage will be half those at Newcastle and the distance to travel twice as long," she said.

The Urban Bantu Councillor for Fingo Village and chairman of the Fingo Village Residents Committee, Mr B. Zondani, who himself a title deed holder, said the Government should consult with local leaders of the community and the freeholders themselves before making a decision. "The people of Fingo Village will not move to Committees Drift," Mr Zondani said. "This is out of the question. The Government must consult us if this is still under consideration as Mr Janson apparently said. We want clarification on what is to happen to our freehold rights and what valuation the Department of Community Development is making on our properties. Mr Zondani said if the Government was considering allowing urban home ownership rights then they should not exclude Grahamstown. DDR"

④ 267
② 320
③ 105

Committees plan not scrapped — Janson

Daily Dispatch 21/10/75

PRETORIA — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, denied yesterday he had said that plans for a black city at Committees Drift had been scrapped.

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

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

"I also emphasised that it would be impossible to start the scheme immediately and on the large scale originally announced because all planning had necessarily to take avail-

able funds into account.

"In my answer to the question I added that the clearing of the Fingo location and the resettlement of Bantu people in slum areas would have to be given priority in the planning stage.

"I deny most strongly that I ever said the scheme at Committees Drift had been scrapped," Mr Janson said.

A Rhodes University politics lecturer, Mrs N. Charton, said yesterday she did not recall Mr Janson saying the scheme was to be scrapped completely. She thought he said the entire scheme, as it stood, would have to be shelved and the clearance of the Fingo location given priority in planning.

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

"My impression when I saw the news reports was that I had missed that

point, that I had been thinking of something else.

"I was surprised because I know of the importance of the Committees Drift scheme and my impression is that he did not say it."

The chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Prof T. Davenport, said Mr

Janson's statement was correct.

However, he said, Mr Janson had not replied adequately to a query of his about the possibility of more land being made available to blacks.

"So it looks as though no slum clearance is envisaged—no comforts and Dordrecht had high

① 105
② 267
③ 320

320

Scheme

NOT

A R645 21/10/K
scrapped

— Janson

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

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

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

PRIORITY

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

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

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

During the period Mr Janson had dealt with the matter, aspects such as water supply and the establishment of industries had still to be investigated.

320

ARGUS

23/10/75

Milnerton's grooms must go

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

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

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

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

In its reply, the Board said it could not support the scheme, but would

make a site available in one of the townships where the proposed accommodation could be erected under the employer-built scheme.

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

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

The letter evoked a brief discussion at the council meeting.

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

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

Committees: Grahamstown blamed

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

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

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

She said the people of Grahamstown were told by the Government that the

industries would have to employ homeland labour.

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

The black population of the town had grown from about 5 000 in 1946 to 37 500 this year, she said, and Grahamstown was unable to provide jobs for all of them.

"This growth is artificial and I blame it on the tightening of the influx control laws after 1946. White young people are able to move away, and indeed they do, but the blacks are unable to do this," Mrs Charton said.

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

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

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

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

①-39

②-201

③-320

Rail facilities

for 250 000

Cape Times
7/11/75

BY THE year 1995 an estimated 250 000 passengers would have to be conveyed daily from areas east and south-east of Langa to their jobs near the city, Mr H J L du Toit, Assistant General Manager of Railways, said in Cape Town yesterday.

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

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

On the Nyanga-Mitchell's Plain route four lines would have to be

provided while six lines would be required on the Nyanga - Bonteheuvel stretch and eight lines between Bonteheuvel and Langa.

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

The line to Simonstown would have to be quadrupled as far as Plumstead and the Kensington-Bellville line would consist of a double passenger line and a double "goods avoiding line".

265
320
85

Clash over site rent fees at Oudtshoorn

ARGUS

27/11/75

The Argus Correspondent

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

Recently the Ciskei Bantu Council protested sharply to the Karoo Bantu Council because of the increase in the rental fees from R2,50 monthly to R3.

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

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

'NO INCREASE'

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

The memorandum stated there were pensioners who received only R11 a month and the increase had caused severe hardship.

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

Although membership of the Pig Recording and Health Scheme declined to a total of 46, compared with 56 the previous year, more litters were recorded in the scheme — 3 500.

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

PROBLEMS

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

The problem of waste at self-feeders was solved by means of a small adjustment to the self-feeders. To prevent piglets becoming jammed between railings and par-

titions it was decided to keep pigs from the same litter together in one pen for a few days.

During the past year 164 boars were subjected to performance tests at the testing centres after the self-feeders had been altered to eliminate waste. Altogether 550 boars were tested at the three testing centres, of which 392 were South African Landrace and 158 Large Whites.

* * *

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

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

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

The quality of the wine was affected only in cases where the transported grapes were of poor quality.

1,262-Cape

2. (320)

02-Cape

BACKING
R645 20/11/78
for Black
(320)
grooms at
Milnerton

By a Staff Reporter

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

At last month's meeting the council noted a decision by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board that African grooms would no longer be allowed to live at the stables in Race Course Road after objections from residents.

The board suggested the grooms be housed in African townships. The board also indicated that in future it would allow only two African night watchmen at a site.

NOT POSSIBLE

Last night the Mayor of Milnerton, Mr Theo Marais, told the council he had been told by the chairman of the Cape Turf Club, Mr Abe Bloomberg, that this decision could mean the end of racing in the town.

Mr Bloomberg said if the board's decision had to be applied rigidly, it would not be possible for the club to continue racing in Milnerton — a town whose name had become synonymous with racing.

Mr Marais said the Turf Club employed 224 African grooms who started work between 3 am and 4 am each day. It would be very difficult for them to travel from Langa and Guguletu.

SECURITY

Mr Marais said there were serious problems at Race Course Road. Mr Bloomberg had, however, told him the Turf Club now employed a security firm at nearly R700 a month.

Armed guards with dogs patrolled the stables area and prevented unauthorised people from entering the grooms' quarters.

The Turf Club wanted to build a compound for the grooms on the other side of the race course, away from the residential area.

This, Mr Bloomberg assured him, would also be patrolled to eliminate the cause of complaints from residents.

FATE OF GROOMS STILL IN BALANCE

AR 643/26/11/75

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

There are at present about 180 African grooms licensed to sleep on the premises while caring for race horses of the Western Province Owners and Trainers Association at Milnerton.

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

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

LANGA

At its meeting on September 22 the board decided it 'does not support the proposal,' but added it

was prepared to make an alternative site available at one of the African townships — Langa is about 10 km from the racecourse.

The Board also gave notice to the racehorse owners of the board's intention, in terms of Section 9 (4) of the Bantu Urban Areas Act of 1945, not to renew existing licences to house African grooms at Milnerton, but to restrict owners to two Africans on each licensed site.

SUPPORT

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

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

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said the board had also had no reaction from the Western Province Owners and Trainers Association to its notice of intention to restrict 'sleep-in' licences to two on each site at Milnerton.

1320
2.312 - Banning

DAILY DISPATCH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1975

Banned Zwelitsha man still without a house

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"We had a house in Durban but because the Government deemed it fit we cannot go there. We

also had a house in Zwelitsha but because the Ciskei Government deemed it fit we were kicked out for a social worker to be put in.

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



MR MOHAPI

URBAN AFRICANS CAPE

1976

320

INDABA

16/1/76

DD.

No water —havoc in Ginsberg

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Houses are now stinking because toilets are blocked.

The matter will now be referred to the Department of Bantu Administration.

Cape Times 11/2/76
Domestic

worker is fined

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

Her husband had died in the meantime.

Mr J Fourie prosecuted. Mr A Solomon (of Sonnenberg, Hoffman and Galombick) appeared for Mrs Njamani.

(1) ~~284~~
(2) 320
(3) ~~201~~

INTRODUCTION TO UNIVERSITY

16 - 27 February 1976

The University of Cape Town will be running a two-week introductory course during February 1976 for first year students who have been accepted for registration in the Faculties of Arts, Law, Music and Social Science. The aim of this course is to enable students to gain a better understanding of the nature of university study prior to the commencement of the academic year and to facilitate their transition from school to being run as a pilot scheme it and may be introduced for all Faculties of Arts and Music history for all first year students 1976, while the Deans of the Science have strongly recommended entering these two faculties after

It is suggested that students Faculty in which they intend are free to attend activities in n students participating will be at two areas common to all four versity study methods and libra detailed programme will be sent 1976.

FACULTY OF ARTS

The Faculty of Arts has decided to make attendance at the introductory course mandatory for all first year students. The Bachelor of Arts degree course may be regarded both as an educational and as a professional qualification. Therefore a wide choice of subjects is offered, and this can lead to difficulty with regard to the choice of a suitable curriculum. The transition from school to university can also cause difficulty, especially in relation to study methods and subjects not taught in schools. The introductory course run by the Faculty of Arts is consequently designed to help

students choose a suitable curriculum and to introduce them to some of the essential aspects of university study. The programme will include lectures on the content of courses and discussion on each subject, library instruction and introduction to study methods. Students who intend registering for the Bachelor of Primary Education degree are urged to attend this introductory course in view of their participation

No. Additional call offices cannot at present be provided in Langa because in the Pinelands automatic exchange which serves that area. Equipment has been ordered for delivery and installation in 1978-79 to augment call office facilities at this exchange. A lack of cable leads to the Athlone exchange has prevented the provision of additional call offices in Gugulethu and Nyanga. Relief is dependent upon the execution of a major cable work, completion of which is programmed for the end of 1977.

THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

283. Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Whether any new public telephones were installed in Langa, Gugulethu or Nyanga during 1975; if so, how many in each area; if not, why not.

New public telephones in Langa/Gugulethu/Nyanga to give the prospective lawyer does in his practice the legal profession in w Faculty itself and the programme will include a y to meet a legal practitioner legal Aid Clinic which is will also be lectures and h legal qualifications and versity and student joint in the course some idea , an assignment has been igh with members of the of the Faculty of Law

Strongly recommends that all first year students intending to register for the B.Proc. and B.A.L.L.B. degrees attend this introductory course. Students registering for the B.Com.L.L.B. or B.Bus.Sci.L.L.B. degrees are most welcome to attend this course even though the Faculty of Commerce will not be running an introductory programme during 1976.

FACULTY OF MUSIC

There are many specialised types of study within the field of music and the Faculty of Music has prepared a course of lectures and seminars designed to assist new students in choos-

ing a study apt for their talent. The various facilities at the College of Music will be demonstrated, including the Music Library, Programmed Ear Training and the proper use of practising time and facilities. All B.Mus. student have to take two subjects in other faculties and the course will assist new students in choosing courses appropriate to their chosen music course. The Introductory Course is however, also open to students registering for all Diplomas in the Faculty. The Faculty of Music has made attendance at the introductory course mandatory for all first year students entering the faculty in 1976.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Through a series of meetings with new students who are interested in the Social Sciences offered at this University, the Faculty of Social Science hopes to acquaint students with the typical atmosphere and character of Psychology, Sociology, Applied Sociology in Social Work and Public Administration. Discussion will examine the difficulties which a student might meet when first tackling a social question in a scholarly way, and career opportunities in the Social Sciences will also be explored. The Dean of the Faculty of Social Science strongly recommends that students intending to register in this Faculty attend the introductory course.

UNIVERSITY STUDY METHODS

A series of lectures and discussions designed to introduce new students to methods of study at the University will form an integral part of each faculty programme. Skills to be discussed include reading, note-taking, essays, research, tutorials and examinations. Furthermore, students will be divided into small groups in order to learn how to use the Library. Each group will visit the library for two hours during which students will be given an introductory talk, followed by simulated search problems and general discussion.

76 12/2 207

W

Urban black leases DD restricted 18/2/76

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

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

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

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

① 320
② 201

DAILY DISPATCH
21/2/76

(1) 320
(2) 4
(3) 205

Move to test legality of farm labour levies

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



DR TREURNICHT...
letter causes row.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A letter addressed by Dr A. P. Treurnicht, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, to Mr Bill Deacon, MP for Albany, and passed

on by him to the Port Alfred council raised a storm of protest from councillors over the apparent lack of co-operation between the ministry and BAAB.

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

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

He expressed the opinion that Dr Treurnicht's letter be referred to Mr Koch with a request that he be asked what had happened to the plans he had promised two years ago. — DDC.

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

Home still not 'home' for city Africans

ARGUS 27/2/76

61T shows the Government is as committed as ever to a completely impracticable and morally reprehensible ideology that cares nothing for the basic needs and aspirations of the Black people.

Russell said the implications of the decision were 'ominous.'

It indicated the Government's attitude to Africans in the Peninsula and showed it still regarded them as labour units rather than humans.

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

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

OLIVIER

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

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

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

SECURITY

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

In spite of all the talk about removing discrimination, the Government was

still firmly adhering to discriminatory policies, he said.

Africans were here because their labour was

needed and because job opportunities were not available in the homelands.

ARGUS

27-02-76

Cont

THE confirmation last week by Dr A. P. Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, that the 30-year leasehold rights for African workers in urban areas which were announced last year would not apply in the Cape Peninsula, has met with strong criticism.

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

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

'Cape Town needs these people.'

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

DISAPPOINTED

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

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

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

CONTRIBUTION

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

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

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

PRESSURES

However, if the right pressures were applied strongly enough, even Dr Treurnicht could make



TOP: Dr A. P. Treurnicht (left) and the Rev D. Russell. BOTTOM: Professor S. P. Cilliers (left) and Professor H. W. van der Merwe.

adjustments. I hope they come soon.

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

'The idea that Whites — or for that matter Coloureds — are entitled

to the same preferential treatment as in the past, is outmoded.

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

ARCUS
27-02-76

R400 for power — and now he wants

Indaba reporter

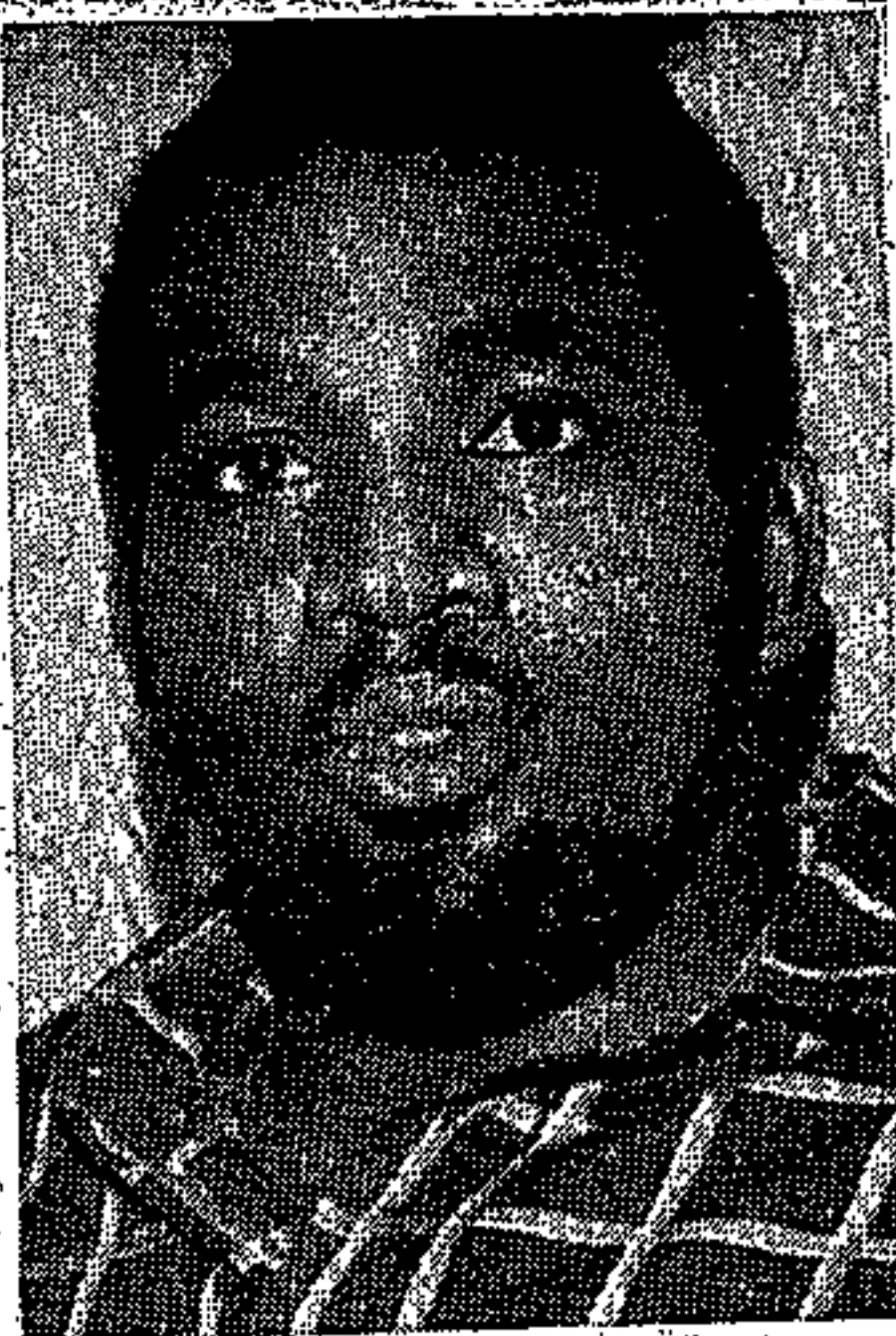
More than two months after Mr M. Ondala, of Zone Seven, Mdantsane, paid R400 to have electricity installed in his house, he is still waiting for the Department of Works to fit a cable and connect up.

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

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

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

Mr Ondala said he applied



Mr Ondala.

DD 27/2/76
for the installation on December 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But he added Mr Ondala should not deal with junior officials and "run to the press" when he could not get his problem solved. He suggested Mr Ondala go to see him.

320

TABLE 10: REGULAR EMPLOYEES, AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES, AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973

REGULAR EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES											
RACE - AFRICAN						DATE - AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973					
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
93.23	28.28	62.08	46.63	71.74	53.08	78.83	56.26	56.97	73.08	13.06	34.65
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
53.12	51.60	43.20	32.47	38.40	57.48	52.33	50.78	46.70	55.80	60.44	45.61
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
66.45	61.32	54.20	73.87	63.94	76.01	74.26	53.15	86.33	57.49	64.52	87.00
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
72.12	73.75	77.87	56.45	41.78	55.65	71.71	57.97	60.88	47.18	36.56	54.31
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
52.87	54.05	54.47	55.49	56.76	52.44	53.70	49.43	45.00	53.83	43.70	70.28
REGULAR EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES											
RACE - ASIATIC						DATE - AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973					
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
97.61	98.80	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
EC REGION	PERCENTAGE	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
100.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

Handwritten notes: 33, Hansard 7, vol 504, 9/3/76

Fee for entrance permits to Guguletu

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

Whether the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board intends to introduce a fee for entrance permits to Guguletu; if so, (a) when, (b) what will be the amount of the fee and (c) for what reasons is it to be introduced.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

I refer the hon. member to Government Notice 126 of 30 January 1976 in this connection.

(a) 1 March 1976.

(b) 25 cents per permit issued to non-Bantu.

(c) To cover administration costs connected therewith.

CAPE TIMES 12/3/76

Bus profits anger MP

Political Correspondent

THE UNITED PARTY MP for Green Point, Mr Lionel Murray, reacted strongly yesterday to the news that Tollgate Holdings — owners of the City Tramways — has pushed up its profits by 64 per cent to R3,9 million in the first half of the current year.

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

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

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

"Parents of school children, pensioners, and salaried workers will question with justification the ef-

ficiency of these investigations," Mr Murray said.

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

"Anti-inflation appeals and slogans are mean-

ingless when this profit hike is possible and ratepayers' associations are refused a hearing by the board."

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

'No justification'

Staff Reporter

THE DECISION to grant fare increases to the City Tramways Company has again come under sharp attack from the Progressive Reform Party, following a report that the profits of Tollgate Holdings have climbed by 64 per cent during the current year.

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

ler, whether transportation boards in the areas in which the company operated would consider cutting bus fares.

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

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

Bus fare price hike explained

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

They were also asked to pass on this information to their respective liaison committees, and to explain that should there be a boycott of the bus services, the CTC would have no option but to close the service down and dismiss its 318 drivers, 58 inspectors and 300 workshop employees.

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

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

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

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

Mr S. Frame, addressing Mr Meisenholl, attacked the mono poly system, which was affecting local industry. "We have to rely upon a single transport system for moving all our employees, and this is not only wrong, it is dangerous" he said.

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

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

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

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

"The Chamber of Industries has, for years, been asking the Railways to take a more active role in the transporting of workers, but so far without success."

Mr Meisenholl said he understood the Railways was still against it on economic grounds. He agreed another bus service in competition would be a good thing, but again it was a matter of economics, and it would be impossible for the Government to supply a double subsidy.

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

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

— BUSINESS EDITOR

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2373
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W/L AR645 13/3/76

320

RATEPAYERS' CRITICISM OF BUS PROFIT

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

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

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

A spokesman for City Tramways said today that an interim report published yesterday showed a 66 percent rise in earnings in the last six months of 1975, was for the whole of the Tollgate group and not only for the bus company.

He said the interests of the group were spread widely, taking in property, hotels, insurance and computers. The property division has done very well.

He said he could not say at the moment how much City Tramways had contributed to the increased profit, but promised to give the information.

1975 report

Mr Gross said Tollgate's 1975 report showed that 62 percent of their after-tax profit of R9.6 million came from their transport division.

A memorandum submitted by City Tramways at the appeal against the raising of fares to Green Point and Sea Point showed that the increased fares would increase their after-tax profit by R15 381.

Mr Gross said people living in the area were indignant over the increased fares.

He said the Local Transportation Board had given permission for the fare increases without the public being aware that the bus company had applied for them, so that there was no opportunity to object before the board made its decision.

Professor outlines removal difficulties

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

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

Prof Davenport said there was still no news of possible jobs for people at Committees Drift, whether they would have amenities like flush

sanitation and whether the new settlement would be able to sustain life.

The Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board had opposed the proposed resettlement policy as far back as August 1974. Mr L. Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, also objected. Although the proposed township was in his territory, it seemed he had never been consulted.

Nearly 3 000 Grahamstown whites had petitioned the Government against the removal of Asian traders from shops in the city centre to the Asian group area straddling Raglan Road at the

lower end of its Fingo Village.

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

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

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

Fingo Villagers assured of rights at Committees

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

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

A member of the urban council, Mr B. B. Zondani said the meeting was told the people keen to buy sites would have them at R20 for 160 sq m.

Mr van Onselen said

people would get four-roomed houses, shops, clinics, a hospital and creches.

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

Mr Zondani said they would have a report back meeting at the Nolutando

Hall, Grahamstown on March 30.

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

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

(1) 320
(2) 267
(3) 105

19/3/76

DD

Minister orders bus fare inquiry

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

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

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

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

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

ANGRY

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

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

Last week the United Party MP for Green Point, Mr Lionel Murray, reacted strongly to the news that Tollgate Holdings had pushed up its profits by 64 percent to R3,9-million in the first half of the current year.

ENORMOUS

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

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

'Anti-inflation appeals and slogans are meaningless when this price hike is possible and artepayers'

(1) 313
(2) 320
(3) 85

Bantu board says criticism unfair

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

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

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

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

His board administered the Bantu affairs of 32

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

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

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

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

"Kokstad municipality, for example used to charge my board R2 805, to remove refuse from the township," he said. "This year, the figure has in-

creased 100 per cent, to R5 610.

"For sanitation, the charge used to be R3 968. Now it is R8 185 — an increase of 110 per cent. Reminding delegates this was one instance of only two increases from one of the 32 municipalities.

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

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

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

— DDR.

Hansard 10 vol 723

1/4/76

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(X) Bantu employed in Western Cape

649. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

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

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

	Cape Peninsula	South Western Cape	Karoo
(a)	63 420	56 776	21 062
(b)	7 167	2 359	6 794

(17265)
(20320)
(2) 85

CAPE TIMES

Longer

2/4/76

trains

in plan

to cut

violence

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

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

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

The congestion on trains has been criticized re-

When



(1) Squatters - Cape

(2) Housing - Cape

(3) 85

(4) 320

200 000 ARE WITHOUT HOMES

IN CAPE TOWN

SUN. TIMES (EXTRA) 4/4/76
HERE ARE some interesting points about what has become known as Cape Town's squatter problem:

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

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

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

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

⑤ The former Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Jansen,

says the total number of Africans "illegally" in Cape Town is 90 000.

At the end of 1974 only 802 African families were on the waiting list, because only that comparatively small number had their "papers" in order.

⑥ In Parliament last year it was announced that certain urban Africans would be allowed to build houses, and own them on a 30-year lease basis.

⑦ The Prime Minister said three years ago: "Employers, whoever they may be, should not only see in their workers a unit producing for them so many hours of service a day. They should also see them as human beings with souls."

(1) 105
(320)
320

Daily Day, 7/4/76

Sebe praises bus commuters

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— Mdantsane bus commuters were praised yesterday by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Sebe, for their behaviour during the threatened strike earlier this month.

"I feel that it is incumbent on me to extend a word of gratitude to the citizens of Mdantsane and other areas, who, at a time

when certain elements were instigating them to act irresponsibly, were in their best behaviour."

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

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

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

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

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

320

201

CAPE TIMES 9/4/76
**Plea for united
Black families**

Staff Reporter

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

"We do not observe easier times for the Africans who carry so much of the labour load in our city and we continue to hope and press for alleviation of their hardships. This only changes in policy and the laws can achieve. to earn for the support and education of families. Temporary contracts for such women would be an alleviation of unbearable hardship, and we urge this step towards a healthier society now," the report says.

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

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

"Their work is wanted and they need desperately

Councillor criticises Bantu board move

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

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

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

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

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

"This is bureaucracy carried to its very limit," he said. — DDR.

(1) 293
(2) 370

① 320
② 267

Angry farmer hits at Fingo resettlement

DD 30/4/76

PORT ELIZABETH — A press report this week was the first indication a Fish River farmer, Mr R. Knott, had that the government planned to resettle the Grahamstown Fingo Villagers on his fertile 1 285 hectare farm, Glenmore.

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

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

The Secretary of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr I. P. van Onselen, has indicated his department had dropped the proposed resettlement

of the Fingo villagers at Tyefu's Location and was prepared to acquire the farm Glenmore on the same side of the Fish River, to develop a township with modern amenities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions in the House

Political Correspondent

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

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

Mr Botha revealed that available information indicated that the employees

No works *Cape Times 20/5/76* committee constituted

favoured a works committee.

However, the committee had not been constituted because the employees insisted on the establishment of one committee for

the employer's whole undertaking instead of separate committees for different undertakings.

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

"My department's interpretation of the expression has always been that it relates to the place of employment and not necessarily to the employer," he added.

(1) 320

(2) 147

SPOT FINE APPEAL

W/E ARGVS 29/5/76

① 320

② 306

SOME police and Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials are taking illegal 'street fines' from people in Langa, residents there claim.

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

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

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

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

NOT AWARE

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

'You walk down the street,' said a 27-year-old Cape Town garage worker who lives in Langa. 'Maybe you're in the wrong zone or maybe you've left your pass book in your jacket at home.'

A policeman stops you and you pay your fine. But then, a few blocks later you're stopped again. Now the policeman won't believe you've already paid the fine.'

A 34-year-old married Xhosa gardener was this week released from prison in Langa after his Wynberg employer had paid a R20 admission of guilt fine on his behalf.

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

ILLEGAL

As a rule, the gardener said, he took this amount

Illegal payments in Langa — claim

By

Lester Venter

names used for fear of retaliation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

...long after his Wynberg employer had paid a R20 admission of guilt fine on his behalf.

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

ILLEGAL

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

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

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

A 20-year-old male cashier said the street-fines system was well known, but it did not happen frequently.

None of the people spoken to wanted their

New barrier system for railway stations

29/5/76
DD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In a scathing attack, Mrs Valentijn described as "the last straw" the incident when a train, due to leave East London at 3.30 pm, eventually left at 5.30 pm.

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

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

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

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

333

HANSARD NO. 20

JUNE 1976

333

1239 Bantu population of Port Elizabeth

(1926) Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Statistics:

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(a) What is the Bantu population of Port Elizabeth and (b) how many qualified Bantu (i) doctors, (ii) dentists, (iii) chemists and druggists, (iv) veterinarians, (v) nurses, (vi) architects, (vii) attorneys and (viii) advocates are living in Port Elizabeth.

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

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS.

(a) 170 123 according to Population Census, May 1970.

(b) Not available.

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

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

Visuals

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

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

The Star

Monday June 7 1976

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

Tel 836-5161 to place your Ad

The story of Fingo Village is one of heartbreak, apprehension and bitterness. In this second article on the planned mass resettlement of Africans from Grahamstown, GRAEME ADDISON tells what is happening to the village where Fingos have owned land since the 1850s.

More than a month ago the 4 000 inhabitants of Fingo Village were invited to take part in a referendum to find out how many favoured moving to the farm Glenmore in the Great Fish River valley.

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

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

When only a fifth of the voters came, the officials said they were happy with the turnout — especially as

Village of apathy

compared with the Urban Bantu Council elections which normally drew only an 8 percent poll.

Fingo villagers themselves say that substantial numbers abstain from all voting because

they are sick and tired of the White man's "confidence tricks."

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

Outcome?

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

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

Mr Louis Koch, chief director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, which organised the poll, said afterwards that it was "an internal matter" and could not be made public.

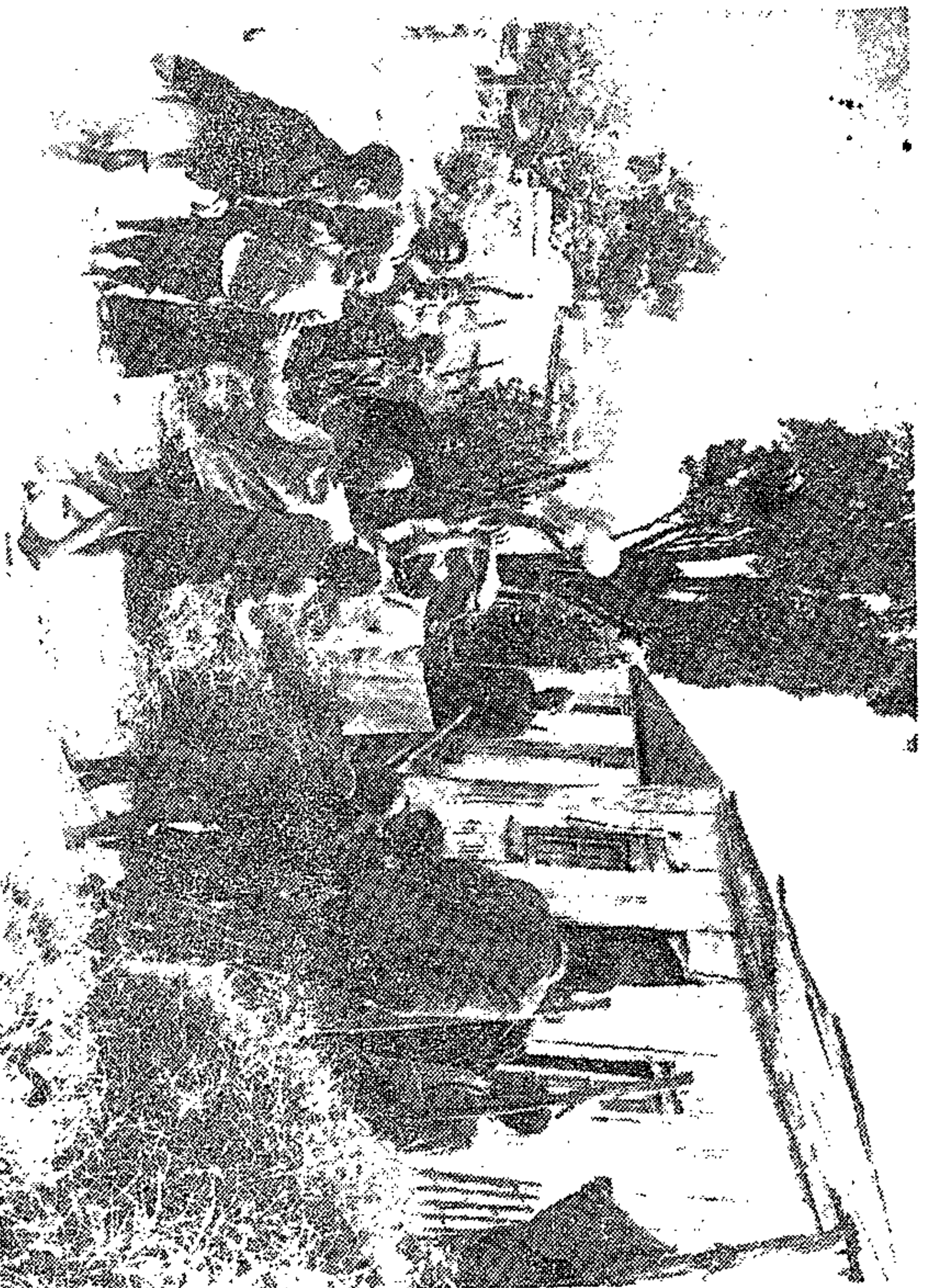
An authoritative source told The Star that about one-tenth of the votes were cast in favour of removal.

Fingo Village has occupied a special position in South African politics ever since the National Party came to power nearly three decades ago.

The village stands on a grassy hillside overlooking



The Rev Nathaniel Dyantyi, pastor of St Philip's mission in Fingo Village. "People are very depressed"



Fingo Village street scene. It may be a slum — but it's a home.

People of Fingo shrug off the polls

the Kowie River, with Grahamstown's settler houses, schools, and churches on the opposite side of the valley.

Many of the Fingo homes are today slums — according to a Town Council

Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr I P van Onselen.

He described the Glenmore plan for four-roomed houses with water-borne sewerage and indoor toilets.

years, is adamant: "Grahamstown is our home and we want to stay here," he says.

"We would accept an extension to the Makana's Kop location at Graham-

stown as our new home if we have to move."

The Bantu Administration authorities and the Government have become increasingly sensitive about allegations that they are overriding Fingo

feelings.

So they organised the referendum. But in retrospect it may be seen as the last throw of the dice.

The question is whether force rather than per-

suasion, may now be used.

Already a few hundred Fingos living on a narrow rectangle of land between the Kowie and the town's railway line have been told they must move to temporary tin huts further out of town.

"It looks like the first step to move us out of Grahamstown altogether," said the Rev Nathaniel Dyantyi, African pastor in a village church.

"People are very depressed."

STAR
7-06-076

many as 12 lean-tos of wood and iron attached to the original brick shack.

But slum or no slum, the Fingos regard this land as their own and are determined to remain.

Title

There are 325 landowners in the village who claim hereditary title to remain, since they were awarded their plots in return for good service to the British Colonial Government in the 1850s.

The National Party Government has zoned Fingo Village for occupation by Coloured people and frozen any property transactions until the Fingos are out.

They have been promised a township on the banks of the Fish River at Committees Drift, on Glenmore farm.

Before the referendum, constables distributed 2 500 copies of a letter in Xhosa and English from the

Schools

"Naturally, all amenities which form part and parcel of a modern township will be provided — e.g. schools, community centres, halls, clinics, parks, recreational facilities, etc. and eventually also a hospital," said the letter.

"The landowners in Fingo Village will, as you know, be properly compensated for their land and improvements, and are at liberty to invest their monies in land and improvements in the new township."

Behind these assurances lie years of mounting conflict between the villagers and the authorities.

"Our home"

No African voice has been raised to applaud the move to Committees Drift — a barren, jobless area about 40 km from Grahamstown.

Mr B B Zondani, the UBC man who has fought for Fingo Village over the

Daily Dispatch 11/6/76
BAAB arranged

poll — Zondani

EAST LONDON — A representative of Fingo Village in the Grahamstown Urban Council, Mr B. B. Zondani, has reacted strongly at the denial by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, of knowledge of a referendum held to test the feelings of Fingo Villagers on their removal to Committees Drift.

Mr Zondani said a circular signed by the chief director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr

L. C. Koch advised residents on April 21 that a referendum would take place on April 29.

"The area manager, Mr B. Bush, told the polling officials and urban councillors present that the counting would be done by the chief magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr F. H. Garbers and people would be informed about the results," Mr Zondani said.

The result was to have been forwarded to Mr Botha and we are waiting to hear this from him," Mr Zondani said. —DDR

(1) 267
(2) 320

① 320

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Demolition notices to schools 'normal'

CAPE TIMES 12/6/76

Staff Reporter

① 320
② 124

Mr A MacLACHLAN, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said in Cape Town last night that before schools in African townships could erect new buildings they had to approach the Department of Bantu Education which would then make recommendations to the board.

Mr MacLachlan was commenting on the demolition notices served by the board on the occupiers of illegal buildings in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu this week.

Many of the notices were served on schools, ordering them to demolish illegal structures which include school soup kitchens, classrooms and storerooms, within 10 days or face prosecution.

Mr MacLachlan said such notices had been served before and it was a normal procedure to get people to "put such matters right".

The school soup kitchens are funded by the Peninsula School Feeding Scheme.

Dr B M Horwitz, chairman of the scheme, said that he intended discussing the matter with the board at "the first opportunity" and thought the "whole matter must be a mistake."

The Peninsula School Feeding Scheme feeds approximately 102 000 children, including between 14 000 and 15 000 African children daily at school soup kitchens in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu through 21 distribution points.

With a budget of R200 000 yearly the scheme hands out approximately 22 million meals a year.

① 320

~~5-124~~

Langa soup kitchens for demolition

CAPE TIMES 12/6/76 0320

By JILL McILRAITH ② 124

NOTICES to demolish all illegal structures in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu have been served on the occupiers — including the administrators of school soup kitchens which provide hot, protein meals for more than 14 000 African schoolchildren every day.

In notices served by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, the occupiers are ordered to demolish the "unauthorized existing structure/prefabricated buildings" within 10 days or face prosecution.

Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of the BAAB, said last night that notices had been served on all occupiers of illegal buildings and not only on school soup kitchens.

He said the board would not summarily demolish the buildings, but would wait for the people concerned to come and discuss the matter so "it could be put right".

The Peninsula School Feeding Scheme, which provides the funds for the soup kitchens threatened by demolition, feeds between 14 000 and 15 000 African schoolchildren daily at 21 distribution points.

Dr B M Horwitz, chairman of the feeding scheme, said the notices served on principals of schools with soup kitchens which were regarded as illegal structures, had taken him by surprise.

"At this stage our most immediate aim is to meet with the board officials. We can only surmise that the whole thing is probably

AR645 16/6/76

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Decision on soup kitchens soon

THE FATE of the 21 soup kitchens run by the Peninsula School Feeding Association in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu will probably be decided on Monday when the association meets officials of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The board last week ordered the demolition of the kitchens because they are housed in illegal structures. Notices were served on heads of schools in the three areas ordering them to demolish illegal structures on their premises — including the soup kitchens — within ten days or face prosecution.

Mr. N. Freeman, organiser of the Peninsula School Feeding Association, said today these orders had since been stayed until discussions on the matter had been held.

He said a meeting with the board had been arranged for Monday.

HOT MEALS

The association provides between 14 000 and 15 000 African children with a hot meal five times a week at the 21 soup kitchens.

These were in the antique furniture, Persian rugs, porcelain, silverware and paintings are destroyed in the fire which started at 1 pm yesterday in a flat occupied by Miss W. E. Windham, a sister of Mr. W. E. Windham, a retired judge from whose antique jewellery shop the fire started.

CAPE TIMES 18/6/76

Judgment on African residence

IT WAS stated in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday that a judgment given by the court meant in theory that thousands of Africans in the Cape Peninsula, who believed that they were entitled to remain there, did not qualify to do so.

This opinion was given by a Cape Town attorney, Mr D A Ipp, after the judgment by Mr Justice Banks with Mr Justice J Steyn concurring.

Mr Justice Banks upheld the exception with costs in the case where Mr Gideon Mtima and his wife Vuiswa Selina Mtima sued for an order which declared that they were entitled to remain in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula in terms of Section 10 of the Act.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula Area, opposed the application.

The Supreme Court, ruled that an African was not qualified to remain in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula in terms of Act No. 25 of 1945 as amended unless he had already qualified when the act came into force within 72 hours of January 24, 1952.

Mr and Mrs Mtima intend appealing.

Township soup kitchens to stay

ARGUS 21/6/76

THE soup kitchens at Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu run by the Peninsula School Feeding Association will not be demolished by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, the association's chairman, Dr B. M. Horwitz, said today.

After an hour-long meeting this morning between officials of the board, the association and the Bantu Education Department, Dr Horwitz said it had been agreed the 10 soup kitchens threatened with demolition would instead be inspected by the board and made to conform to present-day requirements.

Earlier this month, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board ordered the demolition within 10 days of illegal structures in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

CHILDREN

Among these structures were 10 of the association's 21 soup kitchens, through which between 14 000 and 15 000 Black children are given hot soup and bread five days a week during winter.

Dr Horwitz described today's meeting as 'very good'. He said the officials of the board, the chairman, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, and the chief director, Mr A. MacLachlan — were 'very helpful'. They emphasised they had no intention of hindering the school feeding scheme.

LIAISON

The association and the board agreed to liaise closely before any more soup kitchens were erected to ensure they conformed to the board's requirements.

Dr Horwitz said the soup kitchens to which the board had objected were all more than 18 years old, unsightly and could be unsafe. He could not say how much it would cost to convert them, or the extent of the alterations needed.

He emphasised, however, that the services provided by the association through its soup kitchens would continue once the new school term opened.

BLACK BUS FARES

Fingers crossed

If Putco's new fare structure is introduced without incident in Natal on June 28 it may be due more to luck than good judgment.

Black commuters will readily appreciate that fares, like other prices, must go

have acted on complaints from some urban Bantu councils about the standard of Putco service. Broken seats and windows, dirt and bugs, few buses and disregard for timetables were mentioned. Putco has agreed to correct these defects.

The purpose of announcing these improvements, together with a change in the fare structure, was the advice from urban councils that Blacks would be prepared to pay for a better service. In fact, however, the improvements have nothing to do with the fare increases.

In a circular to employers urging them to explain that fare increases were unavoidable, van der Watt lists some substantial cost increases, and then suggests that: "Employees should be advised that the fares in most cases are already being heavily subsidised by the employers through the Transport Levy

Financial Mail June 25 1976

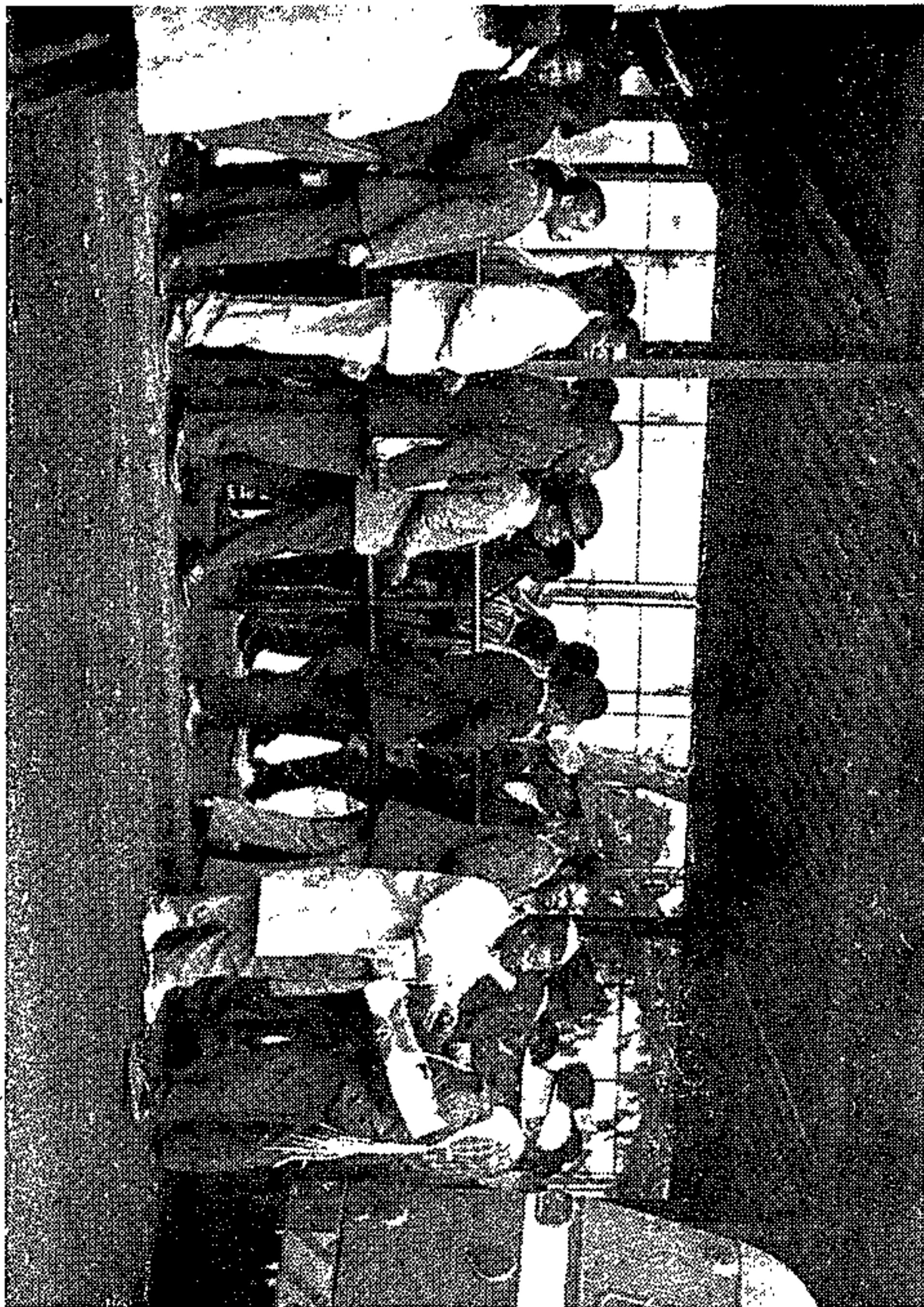
up. But they may have difficulty in understanding why some fares have actually gone down and others are unchanged.

The answer, says Putco's Natal manager Vic Edwards, is that rationalisation has taken place. In some cases anomalies arose when Putco took over a private company and found itself operating a route on two different subsidy formulas. These have now been ironed out and averages have been applied.

Well and good, but how does one explain to the average Black bus user that he may have to pay as much as 7c more/less on some routes? Those are the highest cash differences. The average is around 2c up/down.

Yet another complicating factor is that chief Natal Bantu Affairs Commissioner Jannie van der Watt and his officials

Queuing's hard . . . understanding's harder



and also by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development."

So far, employers have not indicated whether they will adjust wages. The Durban Chamber of Commerce has firmly rejected the idea that wage increases should be linked to specific price increases.

However, there is general relief that a two-tier fare system — cash and season tickets — has been stayed off this time. Putco was in no position to introduce season tickets and employers felt it was asking for trouble to introduce a new system together with a fare increase.

Now it's up to Natal employers to sell the deal before June 28.

Slabbert guilty

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of Parliament from the permit requirements. If this had been intended it would have been stated in one of these Acts, he said.

In evidence in mitigation of sentence, Dr Slabbert said he had at no stage intended to commit a crime.

'I did not in any way regard myself as being above law in so far as it applies to others. I honestly believed I was acting in the performance of my duties,' he said.

He could come to no other conclusion than that the prosecution was a 'vindictive act' by the BAAB.

He said it appeared that he was being used as an example to others, and he felt the BAAB officials could use their time more productively in other ways.

Mr Marais was instructed by Mallinich, Ress, Richman and Company.

MP guilty, cautioned over permit

Arkus 12/7/76

AFTER his conviction today on a charge of illegal entry into an African township, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Reform Party MP for Rondebosch, told a Wynberg magistrate his prosecution by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) had been a 'vindictive act.'

At the resumed hearing today Dr Slabbert was found guilty of entering the KTC squatter camp between Nyanga East and Guguletu on April 8 without a permit. He was cautioned and discharged.

In a lengthy judgment the magistrate, Mr G. A. Dell, said the case was unique and there were no firm decided cases which could be used for guidance.

He reviewed the prosecution evidence that Dr Slabbert was found in a

squatter camp accompanied by the Reverend David Russell and four newspaper reporters. None of the party had permits.

Evidence by BAAB officials was that Dr Slabbert had not applied for a permit at any stage but would probably have been given one if he had applied.

HIS DUTIES

Mr R. N. Marais SC, who appeared for Dr Slabbert, had told the court he believed Dr Slabbert did not need a permit since he was acting in the performance of his duties as a Member of Parliament elected under the South African Constitution Act.

The magistrate said neither the Act under which Dr Slabbert was charged nor the Constitution Act exempted Mem-

(Continued on Page 8, col 10)

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Slabbert sees 'vindictiveness'

Staff Reporter

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, yesterday told the Wynberg Magistrate who convicted him of entering a Bantu area without a permit, that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board had acted vindictively in prosecuting him.

Slabbert, who pleaded not guilty to entering the Nyanga East area without a permit on April 8 this year, was giving evidence in mitigation. He was cautioned and discharged.

He said that the Bantu Affairs Administration Board was trying to "make an ex-

ample" of him.

"The fact that I was prosecuted was an act of vindictiveness on the part of the Board.

"I feel they could use their time more fully making links between themselves and the squatters."

He did not regard himself

as "above the law", but honestly believed when he visited the camp that he was performing his duties as shadow minister of Community Development for the Progressive-Reform Party.

He had been asked by squatters to visit the area, and was investigating matters related to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Bill, then before Parliament, he said.

Summing up, the magistrate, Mr G A Dell, said that the fact that Slabbert had contravened the law by entering the area without a permit was not in dispute.

The law stated that a person performing his function under any law had free access to Bantu areas.

The court had to decide, therefore, whether Slabbert was acting in the performance of his functions under a law.

The case for the defence was that Slabbert was performing his function under the South African Constitution Act.

But neither the Act under which Slabbert was charged, nor the South African Constitution Act exempted MPs from having to apply for permits, he said.

If the Act was meant to exempt MPs, a clause would have been included in the bill when it was being debated in Parliament.

**Permit issue
not 'political'**

Staff Reporter

THE POLITICS of a person applying for a permit to enter a Bantu area were never taken into consideration, Mr Alexander MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Administration Affairs Board in the Peninsula area, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement made by an official of the Board, Mr N J A Goosen, a witness in the trial of Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, who was charged with illegally entering the Nyanga East area without a permit.

Mr Goosen, assistant director of community services at Langa, told the Wynberg Magistrates' Court during the trial that he was responsible for issuing permits.

Mr Goosen said that

whether he granted a permit "would depend on the political viewpoint" of the applicant.

Mr MacLachlan, however, said that neither the colour nor the politics of the applicant was taken into consideration.

"The only thing we want to know is the person's reason for needing a permit.

"If he wants to hold a political meeting, or take photographs or make a film that can be used as anti-South African propaganda, we would refuse a permit.

"Dr Slabbert had only to apply and give his reasons, and a permit would have been issued, as he is an MP."

Mr MacLachlan confirmed that the "KTC" squatter camp, which Dr Slabbert was visiting when apprehended by Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials in April, had been "cleared".

THE Department of Bantu Administration is believed to have asked African school principals in the Peninsula to enforce a system of 'school passes' to curb African students illegally entering Peninsula schools.

The request was made by top Bantu Administration officials at a meeting with African school principals, school committee chairmen and school board officials at the Ikwezi Community Centre in Guguletu on July 27.

In addition, the principals were asked at the meeting to:

- Clamp down on giving posts to African teachers from other parts of the country.
- Take stern action against teachers who fell pregnant.
- Start what has been described by principals as a 'witch-hunt' to find female teachers who keep their marriages secret.

STOCKED The Bantu Administration requests came a few weeks after the first Soweto protests against the use of Afrikaners as a dual-medium of instruction.

School principals interviewed this week said they

were 'very unhappy' at having to impose the Government's influx control laws at schools.

The matter has been raised at the meeting of the South Western African Teachers' Association (SWATA). The president, Mr T. Mzijima, said he expected a statement to be issued soon. He would not comment further.

QUALITY

African students not born in the Peninsula or whose parents are not 'legally' here, do not qualify to attend Peninsula schools.

Principals are expected to demand Bantu Administration clearance certificates — referred to as 'school passes' — or birth certificates from students to check if they are legally in the area.

The school passes, addressed to the principal and issued by the Bantu Affairs Administration

'Pass' system for pupils claimed

BY RASHID SERIA

Board (Peninsula area), state: 'The bearer is resident at Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga and is eligible for admission to your school.'

Teachers and school committee chairmen said many principals did not demand the school passes and had admitted 'unqualified' students to their schools.

In some cases, the principals did not enter the students' names on the register in case the authorities decided to check if the registered pupils were qualified.

REGISTERS

And in other cases, the principals registered the students because they felt the authorities would not bother to check because of the tedious process.

But, they said, the Bantu Administration learnt that unqualified students were being admitted and officials were sent to check the registers at certain schools. Then school principals were summoned to a meeting at Guguletu.

EDUCATION

A school committee chairman told me: 'I don't know how the principals can be expected to turn children away from schools who are not supposed to be here legally.'

In many cases, their mothers have been living here illegally for many years and it's not the fault of the child that he is not qualified. A school principal said: 'Our main concern is to give the child an education.'

Mr A. Maclellan, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's chief director, said the meeting was confidential and the discussions were not for publication.

CONFIDENTIAL

As a confidential it is seen on paper to the people who have spoken to you will not be as I am concerned it is no comment. I am not commenting or divulging anything. The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr T. T. Mzizima, and the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr D. Orens, were not available for comment.

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Blacks own nothing in Peninsula townships

ONE of the facts of life in the Peninsula townships is that everything — homes, shops, sports facilities and the ground beneath them — is physically owned by the local Bantu Administration Affairs Board.

This is in accordance with Government policy that urban Blacks are 'temporary residents'. The same system applies to all Black townships outside of the homelands.

The Black population of the Peninsula, however, is regarded as even more 'temporary' than other urban Blacks. In 1966 the Government announced that it intended to 'remove' 5 percent of the Black

population of the Peninsula every year to 'phase' them out.

In that year the Suez Canal was closed, and the use of the Cape route by shipping resulted in increased employment on railways and harbour facilities, and the removals were not carried out.

Citizenship

Recently the Government announced measures by which Blacks could acquire home ownership in urban area, provided they took out citizenship of one of the homelands. But, it was announced, this would not apply to the Blacks of the Peninsula.

Emphasising this 'temporary' status of Peninsula Blacks are a number of other measures that apply to the whole Western Cape. It is, for example official policy that high school education teacher train-

ing and university education should be provided in the homelands.

There are four high schools in the Western Cape.

The Cape synod of the Ned Geref Kerk found this 'completely inadequate to meet the needs of the population.'

Existing schools are overcrowded and in terms of Government policy no boarding establishments may be built to house pupils from outside the area in which a high school exists.

This means, for example, that pupils from outside Cape Town have to move to the Ciskei or Transkei for higher education and all Western Cape Africans have to go elsewhere for training as teachers, nurses, lawyers or any of the other professions. The Ned Geref Kerk also found that 'a serious

problem in the Western Cape is that Bantu may not be appointed in certain jobs.

This is a 'Coloured preferential area.'

The Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board controls the three Cape Town townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, and was established in 1973. Previously Langa and Guguletu were administered by the Cape Town City Council and Nyanga by the Divisional Council of the Cape.

The board, in fact, owns everything within the area of 1 345 sq km under its jurisdiction. It is, therefore, for example, not only responsible for building all homes, which are rented to residents, but is responsible for their maintenance as well.

Schools are built and owned by the board, although equipment is supplied by the Bantu Education Department, which

also pays teachers' salaries.

Churches provide their own buildings, but on ground which remains the property of the board.

It is literally the sole owner of all property and buildings within its area of jurisdiction.

Chairman of the board is Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, a former senior Western Cape police officer. His most senior official is Mr A. MacLachlan, who has been involved in Bantu affairs for more than 30 years.

He headed the City Council Bantu Affairs Department before the creation of the board in 1973.

The last official figures show the growth of the Black townships in the Peninsula. They provide accommodation for 30 490 people (30 245 in 1970) in Langa, 16 958 (15 800 in 1970) in Nyanga, and 53 467 (48 619 in 1970) in Guguletu.

The figures have since been updated to 31 493 in Langa, 16 894 in Nyanga and 54 951 in Guguletu—a total of 103 338—although it appears that the population may be one-third higher than this because of 'unregistered' occupants, particularly the wives and children of men not entitled to have families with them.

Langa oldest

Langa is the oldest township, started as far back as 1927, and now regarded as 'full'. It officially accommodated 1 100 families and 20 000 single men living in barracks and other accommodation. Nyanga was established in 1946, and Guguletu in 1958. Both have a large proportion of unmarried accommodation, although not as high as that of Langa.

Leasehold plan not for West Cape Blacks CT

14/8/76

Political Correspondent

THE NEW 30-year leasehold scheme for Black township houses will not apply in the Western Cape.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Assistant Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Cape Town, Mr M J C Smuts.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, announced at the Natal National Party congress on Thursday that the scheme would come into operation almost immediately.

The new home-ownership scheme was first announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, in Parliament on May 1 last year.

Mr Botha said in a statement to Sapa last night that the authorities were now in a position to bring the scheme into operation. He said citizenship was not a condition for participation.

The scheme applies to houses already built as well as to the erection of houses on vacant stands. No limit is placed in regard to the income of buyers but provision will be made that instalments on houses will not exceed 25 percent of the buyer's monthly income, the statement says.

Income

Applications for participation in the home ownership scheme must be handed in at the offices of the Bantu Affairs administration boards on the prescribed forms wherein details must be furnished by the purchaser in respect of the proposed house and accompanying facilities, his employer and work, income, national identity, size of family and other relevant information. The possession of a citizenship

certificate is not a necessary requirement.

"The scheme applies to houses already built, as well as to the erection of houses on vacant stands. In both cases the land remains the property of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board. In the case of an existing house where the rent has been converted into purchase, the purchasing price will be determined by taking into consideration the cost of erection and replacement value of the house and subject to the approval of the Department of Community Development. For a period of five years the administration boards will have the priority purchasing right on houses purchased," says the statement.

Loans

"Loans to a maximum of R1.000, may be granted to the new owners from Government funds at current interest rates as determined from time to time. Where the purchase price of a house is being paid off in instalments, an amount of 5 percent of the price or R200 (whichever is the lowest) must be deposited. The redemption period of the loans from Government funds is 30 years, while the right of ownership to the purchased house will be valid for an unspecified period.

"No limit is placed with regard to the income of buyers, but provision will be made that instalments will not exceed 25 percent of their monthly income.

"Buyers can also make arrangements for loans with financial institutions or their employers, but as security, only notarial bonds on movable assets of the borrower or on his right of occupation of the house (subject to the board's approval) will be acceptable." — Sapa

(1) 322
(2) 333

Blacks in Cape will not own homes

17/8/76 SM

Tens of thousands of Africans in the Western Cape are to be excluded from the new home ownership scheme for urban Blacks.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for Bantu Administration and Development, who pointed out that a separate housing policy is followed in the Western Cape.

When he announced some of the details of the home-ownership scheme in October last year the Secretary for Bantu Administration, Mr I P van Onselen, said the scheme

would not be permitted in the Western Cape. In this area lying west of the "Eiselen Line" a separate policy applies "by virtue of the absolute preferential right enjoyed by the Coloured on the

labour market there," he said. The Eiselen Line was established in the 1960s and runs from just west of Port Elizabeth to the Free State border near Colesburg.

At least 150 000 Africans in the "White" urban areas west of this line will be affected by this ban on home ownership in the Western Cape.

LOOPHOLE

One loophole allowed, according to Mr van Onselen, was if a Black person who qualified for family housing could not afford the rentals of the scheme housing. He might be allowed to buy or build his own home in this area.

The spokesman for Bantu Administration also confirmed that Black businessmen and professional people in urban areas would still have to apply for homeland citizenship by the end of the year if they wanted to renew the licences for their premises.

A small number of

THE CAPE: A "GUT REVOLUTION"?

F.M. 10/9/76

The threat of interrupted production loomed large in Cape Town on Wednesday as a number of clothing factories including I L Back and Charmfit's Tierlei unit, closed early and allowed their workers — numbering nearly 3 000 — to go home in small batches in order to escape attention.

Police at Parow confirmed this had been done as a precautionary measure against the possibility of violence spilling into the plants with unimaginable consequences. There was a possibility that they would remain closed on Thursday if civil commotion persisted in the Ravensmead area of Tierlei.

At Elsies River, where unrest raged with equal intensity, management of the Coloured Development Corporation's Spes Bona Bank sent staff home early and boarded up their premises after a warning that a rampaging mob was making its way towards the building. Also a precaution, CDC closed the Ravensmead branch of its Superama chain. Most retail activity in Coloured Group Areas of Cape Town ceased.

City Tramways, the Tollgate subsidiary which operates the city's public transport facility, suspended its service to the Parow industrial area, Ravensmead and Tierlei until order was restored. Three people were shot dead in Ravensmead on Tuesday.

In Cape Town's CBD, large retailers like Stuttafords, Woolworths, Garlicks, OK Bazaars and Clicks

reported that turnover at the height of the city riots over the past week had suffered by as much as 50%. The unpredictability of the situation forced some of them to keep their doors shut for more than an hour at a time as rioters and police surged up and down St Georges and Adderley Streets.

David Susman, MD of Woolworths, reports a half-hearted attempt at looting last Thursday as a panicking mob stampeded from the Strand Street underground mall into the company's new Adderley Street store to escape heavy clouds of teargas. Someone grabbed an armful of garments in passing but dropped most of it before making off.

Although CBD trading appeared to return to relative calm on Wednesday — in spite of another outburst of violence on the Grand Parade — retailers said fear and apprehension was keeping most suburban shoppers at home and sales continued to be depressed.

The chambers of commerce and industry in Cape Town, were unwilling to discuss the situation "which we view with obvious grave concern", except to appeal for calm. Both confirmed, however, that the disturbances had not resulted in abnormal absenteeism. The "feedback from members is not serious" said one.

A prominent Coloured educationist believes the most disconcerting feature of the violence of the young Coloureds is the fact that they appear to be lea-

derless. This anonymity is deeply disturbing, he said, because it heightens the notion that it is a "gut revolution". On the other hand the violence, arson and vandalism appear to be carefully orchestrated. Lists of grievances handed in at schools and the posters carried by demonstrators were identical "even the wording".

"This youthful insurrection, which seems to be fired by a revolt against parental and State authority and an even stronger aversion for apartheid, seems to be gathering a momentum of its own which even the toughest police action cannot put down. The cry is that it will not be quelled until all people have equal rights in this country, and the indications are that there will be no early end to the unrest. What we need is Black and White statesmanship," he said.

Meanwhile attempts by the leader of the (Coloured) Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, to arrange a meeting between Coloured leaders and Prime Minister Vorster and Cabinet colleagues Hennie Smit (Coloured Relations) and Jimmy Kruger (Police) have been successful.

According to Leon, Coloured leaders have repeatedly warned "that it would not always be possible to contain the people."

"It was to be expected that other forms of giving expression to their frustration would be resorted to, feeling as they do that negotiation and consultation was getting us nowhere."

(1) 2
(2) 3
(3) 4

(1) 81
(2) 333

150 000 in Cape face wage cuts

16/9/76 nm

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Day One of the big stay-away in the Cape yesterday left about 150 000 workers facing reduced weekly pay packets tomorrow, but commerce and industry remained relatively unscathed as the "no work—no pay" policy hardened.

Hardest hit by the large-scale absenteeism were distributive industries and offices reliant on clerical staff. Cape-tonians suffered few disruptions to their normal routine.

The chairman of the Parow Industrial Asso-

ciation, Mr. R. Kaplan, said counts from factories in the complex indicated attendance of about 45 to 50 percent.

The deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr. J. F. Roos, was reluctant to place a specific absenteeism rate but agreed that 50 percent sounded about right for industry.

The president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. Reilly, believed commerce had been less affected, with an absentee figure of about 30 percent.

Industry heads were anxious to point out that the stay-away was not a protest directed at industry.

The director of the Cape Employers' Association, Mr. F. Lighton, said employers were not unsympathetic to the basic grievances of workers.

An employer consensus on the current unrest was being prepared and this would be forwarded to the authorities. Mr. Roos, of the CCI confirmed that the Chamber had also been preparing submissions on behalf of industry over an extended period.

Isolated cases of workers being dismissed for not showing up at work were reported yesterday, but most employers said they would regard the matter as unwarranted failure to work and simply dock pay.

152 (333) 51

17/9/76 CB

Boland liquor drought

Staff Reporter

LIQUOR outlets in at least 10 Boland towns were closed yesterday as the current Black worker stay-away spread and unrest threatened to flare again.

Robertson's chief magistrate invoked Section 58 of the Liquor Act to close all liquor outlets — White and Black — in the town for seven days, from yesterday to September 23. Section 58 empowers magistrates to close liquor outlets in times of riot and tumult.

Liquor outlets in at least nine other Boland towns were voluntarily closed after meetings between representatives of the Hotel, Bottlestore and Restaurant Association, magistrates, and police in Worcester.

Towns affected are Swellendam, Worcester, Montagu, Wolseley, Tulbagh, Ceres, Bonnievale, De Doorns and Kuils River.

Varying percentages of African and Coloured workers were reported to have stayed away from work in towns in the South Western Cape, but according to municipal spokesmen essential services were not affected.

Worst hit was the Strand, where bread deliveries stopped completely, and residents reported that there was no bread available in the town yesterday.

Some areas of Somerset West experienced a bread shortage, but factory and chainstore managers said absenteeism varied from 50 percent to nil.

A Somerset West municipal spokesman said all municipal employees had come to work. He confirmed that a number of petrol bombs were thrown at housing offices in Macassar Coloured township, early yesterday, but said the disturbances were "minor".

All shops and businesses in Paarl's Coloured township, Huguenot, were closed all day yesterday, a hotelier said.

At least half the workers of many Paarl firms stayed away, and shopkeepers said the town was "very quiet".

In Wellington, residents have started patrolling the streets at night. Fairly large numbers of workers stayed at home and all shops in Black areas were shut.

Sapa reports that in Worcester stay-away workers varied in numbers from nil to 100 percent. Employers said those who stayed away would not be paid.

In George, a municipal spokesman said most companies and the municipality were fully staffed.

Between nil and 50 percent of Stellenbosch's workers stayed at home, and all businesses in the township areas of Cloetesville and Ida's Vallei closed.

UNEMPLOYMENT TO RISE

233

N/E ARSUS 18/9/76

Stay-aways may be

fired by employers

HUNDREDS of workers in Cape Town may lose their jobs as a result of the two-day stay-away this week which almost brought some industries to a standstill.

Many other business concerns were only slightly affected.

A rationalisation of staff could be one of the more immediate consequences for some of the thousands of workers who did not report for work on Wednesday and Thursday.

The message has come through to many employers that they could do with less staff, said Mr W. P. D. Louber, chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer.

Employers in commerce and industry, who had to reorganise work schedules, found in some instances that the same work was being done by fewer workers.

In one factory, 10 per cent of the labour force which turned up produced

By Mervyn Harris

40 percent of the normal output.

Another employer found he had too many people in his postal department. Staff reductions would aggravate the already high rate of unemployment among Coloureds and Blacks.

At least 65 000 Coloured people in the Western Cape are estimated to be out of work or under-employed. While unemployment among Blacks is running at about 10 percent.

NO PATTERN

There was no discernible pattern to the work stoppage, according to a spokesman for the Chamber of Industries.

Two features did, however, emerge.

Blacks had a higher rate of absenteeism than Coloured workers. This could be because they live in tighter communities and fear reprisals.

(1) 81
(2) 333

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Two features did, however, emerge.

① Blacks had a higher rate of absenteeism than Coloured workers. This could be because they live in tighter communities and fear reprisals.

② Municipal and State employers had a higher rate of turn-out than private industry and commerce. Essential services were not disrupted.

Commerce was less badly affected than sectors of industry.

Mr. C. E. Petersen, assistant secretary of the Garment Workers Union of the Western Province, said attendance was higher in the Parow industrial area than in the city, Woodstock or Salt River.

Attendances at some factories other factories from one percent to two percent of the workers to 20 and 50 percent. None of the staff of 200 workers turned up at one furniture factory.

At some hotels, guests helped by carrying their own luggage and serving themselves from a self-service unit in the dining room.

1 81
2 333

Wanted: A respite for calming down CT.

18/9/76

Political
survey

by GERALD
SHAW

At least 150 000 Coloured people and many thousands of Africans stayed away from work in the Cape Peninsula on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

A stay-away of the Coloured work force on this scale, in concert with an African stay-away, is unprecedented — a development of great importance. Why was the strike called? It is fair to conclude that the Coloured community has become politicized as never before and is showing a taste for action which few observers could have expected, given the pattern of politics in the Coloured community in past decades.

There has been resentment and bitterness in the Coloured community since the 1950s following the stripping of the common-vote franchise and the introduction of the Group Areas Act and other discriminatory legislation.

Ignored calls

But this resentment has never manifested itself in large-scale political action. The Coloured community totally ignored the strike calls in the 1960 emergency and were praised by commerce and industry for their attitude.

Why was it different this

time? A number of possible reasons may be advanced. In the first place, and probably the most important factor, there was the Government's reaction to the report of the Theron Commission.

The fact that the Government is well disposed to the majority of the less important recommendations has not outweighed the outright rejection of the two or three important political recommendations.

As far as the Coloured community is concerned, the rejection of these recommendations has been almost the last straw. A great deal was expected of the Theron Commission, largely as a result of the Government's own propaganda about it.

The second important factor has been police action against school-children in Coloured schools, notably in and around the Alexander Sinton High School on September 3.

As a result of this, opinion among Coloured parents swung around almost overnight. The anger and indignation in the Coloured community had to be seen and heard to be believed.

Radicalized

Accounts of what happened at Alexander Sinton spread through the Coloured community during the long weekend following September 3. In a few days, the Coloured community of the Cape had become radicalized as never before. It was not only the happenings at Alexander Sinton, but this was the most important incident.

Whatever the reason, the anti-police sentiment in the Coloured community at the present time is frightening.

What actually happened at Alexander Sinton?

The distressing accounts that are current in the Coloured community seem to accord by and large with the report in the Cape Times on the following day, which said, at one point:

Twenty minutes later the Riot Squad charged into the Alexander Sinton High School for the second time after cars had been stoned in the area. Pupils immediately locked themselves in classrooms. Police tried to kick down the doors but failed. They then broke windows in an upper classroom and tossed teargas canisters inside.

Terrified children rushed out to meet a hail of blows from police batons. Shotgun blasts reverberated through the quadrangle and screaming pupils ran in all directions.

This is merely an extract from the dispassionate account of a trained professional observer. The accounts given by the parents of the children are considerably less dispassionate. So much so, that there is little doubt that the "battle" of Alexander Sinton was a pivotal event in our recent troubles — and has soured community relations more than any other single incident.

Who was to blame? A full-scale commission of inquiry

could no doubt reach a just conclusion after thorough investigation. There was stone-throwing in the Athlone area on the day in question.

Whatever happened, it is difficult to understand the rationale of the police action which, superficially at least, had the appearance of a punitive expedition.

What is beyond question is the effect — as anyone will discover who talks to families whose children attend school in the Athlone area.

There is a deep and bitter resentment against the police.

Ask any minister of religion who works on the Cape Flats. Ask Mr Colin Eglin or anyone else in public life whom Coloured people trust and respect.

How the fabric of confidence can be restored between police and people it is difficult to say. There is resentment that children have been shot dead.

But this confidence must be restored as the police must be able to count on total public support.

Those without first-hand knowledge of recent happenings on the Cape Flats are hardly in a position to say whether bitter feelings are justified or otherwise. The task of police in a situation of public violence is not easy.

They are on duty for long, exhausting hours and are

constantly exposed to physical danger. And they are the guardians of your safety and mine.

So it is only with reluctance that attention is drawn once again to what happened at the Alexander Sinton. The fact is that resentment against police action, whether justified or not, has been a major factor fuelling the recent unrest in the Coloured community, among children, and latterly among adults. The support for a stay-away is easily understood, once this background is recognized. Something will have to be done pretty urgently to restore tolerable relations between police and people. Possibly this unhappy atmosphere is at least partly

Continued on page

Wanted: Respite for calming down

Continued from page 6

18/9/76

C Times

tributable to the rumour-mongering — the crazy stories of 90 gunshot deaths in one Peninsula hospital in two days last week, for example, and other bizarre and improbable tales.

This problem could be quickly solved if the authorities would release names and details of the dead and wounded. But they are not prepared to do this, regrettably. And it is up to the newspapers to do the best job they can, relying on information from other sources.

Alarm

Rumours have been sweeping through the White community like wildfire, as well, and early this week the possibility of a stay-away seemed to cause considerable alarm. All the rather melodramatic goings-on, guarding schools, forming vigilante groups, buying firearms and so on have been

quite out of proportion to whatever danger there might be to life, limb and property.

And let us hope that an atmosphere of calm and repose will quickly prevail in the more excitable and volatile sections of all communities.

Amid all the hullabaloo, people might have lost sight of the fact that African and Coloured high school children in the Peninsula have not spent much time at school recently.

And it was among high school children, let it be remembered, that the present discontents began in June in Soweto.

It might be instructive to look again at the grievances which the African school-children have put forward. It is this rising generation that is going to have to be reconciled with its White fellow South Africans of the same generation if we are to have peace in South Africa in years ahead.

In the first week of

September, a group of two or three hundred African children from Langa High School, I D Mize and Fezeka High, came into Cape Town and marched through the streets, in strict discipline, in protest against apartheid. Their dignified bearing and hand-scrawled banners made a profound impression, as was noted in this column at the time.

Some of the children were interviewed by a reporter of an afternoon newspaper and gave the following answers to the question: What do you want?

- Equal education. Bantu education must be abolished.
- Free and compulsory education for everyone in South Africa.
- Complete freedom of movement. The pass system must be abolished.
- Representation in the Government of South Africa.
- We want to be treated as equals.

• The release of students who have been detained since the rioting started.

• Freedom for all Black political prisoners, especially those on Robben Island.

• The abolition of the Bantu Administration Board.

• Freehold property rights. Their parents have always had to rent their houses.

• The building of better schools instead of beer halls.

• Equal pay for equal work.

• Mixed sport. They want to play for South Africa, not for their colour.

• Freedom of association, including mixed marriages for those who wish to marry people of another race.

These are not unreasonable demands. The policies of the opposition political parties favour all these points with the exception of a demand for the release of prisoners which is a matter for the courts or executive decision rather than of political policy.

If there is to be a tolerable life for all in the decades ahead, legitimate Black aspirations are going to have to be met through the practice of constitutional methods of political persuasion. If there is to be resort to bloodshed and violence, or even, in the present atmosphere, passive resistance, which will lead to violence, the future will be intolerable for all.

Violence on the present pattern — sporadic stoning, arson etc — which so quickly breeds counter-violence among Whites, will push South Africa headlong into civil war. The results will be "too ghastly to contemplate" to use those famous Vorsterian words which are none the less true for having been repeated so often.

Best resource

Until there is at least a temporary respite of calm in the country, the most peaceful and dignified of protest demonstrations will attract violence and counter-violence will continue to bring heartbreak to mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, wives and husbands.

For many, the best resource in the present atmosphere will be prayer and an endeavour to spread calm and repose in whatever circle of influence we find ourselves.

These have been tragic days in the Cape Peninsula, in which we have seen the fabric of peaceful community relations in our society strained to breaking point.

There is a need to start again from scratch to build a community of mutual concern and esteem. It will take time and patience. Unhappily there are people whose resources of patience appear to be wearing thin.

(1) 81
(2) 333

20/9/76.

Boraine worried about racial 'desperation' C.T.

Staff Reporter

DR ALEX BORAINÉ, Progressive Reform Party MP for Pinelands, has cut short his lecture visit to Harvard University in the United States and returned to South Africa after the latest unrest in the Peninsula.

Expressing concern at what he called the boiling over of frustration and depression, Dr Boraine said the tragedy was that those in power did not take the many signs of anger and suffering into account as an incentive to defuse the polarization between the country's oppressed and the Whites.

The United States, he said, had become very interested in South Africa. There was unprecedented coverage by

the country's news media of events in the Republic. Most of the reports were accurate. This was new in the US.

There was a division of opinion on the US Secretary of State's visit to Southern Africa. Americans were nervous about Southern Africa and many did not trust Dr Kissinger. Memories of Vietnam were still present and they felt they did not know Africa well enough. They felt therefore that Dr Kissinger was treading on dangerous ground.

There was also suspicion that Dr Kissinger might make a deal with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, over Rhodesia. The United States would then be seen to sup-

port what they call the White racist regime.

Dr Boraine said the recent withholding of labour by Black and Coloured workers could, in the short term, hit the profit margin of White businessmen where it hurts most; in the long term it could force the businessmen to adopt a tough policy on absenteeism. This could have disadvantages for the employer and worker.

He called for a convention, not necessarily national. A regional of local get-together of community leaders could be a step in the right direction.

Dr Boraine will speak on Thursday night at the Civic Hall, Pinelands, on the late developments as seen from the United States.

181
2333
ARGUS 21/9/76

Vigilantes 'ears, eyes of police'

The Argus Crime Reporter

THE Eversdal and Stellenberg vigilante organisations were solely the 'ears and eyes of the police,' and did not plan to take the law into their own hands, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman, who does not want to be identified for professional reasons, was reacting to a report in The Argus yesterday in which vigilante organisations were criticised.

The spokesman said the main aim of the two organisations — which were separate but co-operated closely — was to protect lives and property in the area.

Another aim was to keep residents informed of what action to take in emergencies.

CONTROL POINTS

At present the organisations had control points in the area at night which were in radio contact with roving cars and a central control point.

Should a suspicious-looking car pass a control point, one of the roving cars would be alerted to follow it. Should the occupants of this car commit, or prepare to commit, an unlawful act, the police

would be told through the central control point.

'We are solely the ears and eyes of the police,' the spokesman said.

The men on patrol were armed, but this was just for 'extreme cases of self-defence.'

'We emphasise to the men that their task is to protect lives and not to take it,' the spokesman said.

JOIN RESERVES

A senior police spokesman today said members of vigilante organisations should rather join the police reservist force.

'We do not approve of vigilante organisations — neither in the White residential areas nor in the non-White residential areas,' he added.

In Port Elizabeth last night the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said the maintenance of law and order was the task of the State and not that of private individuals.

No Black liquor supply

Staff Reporter

WHILE food deliveries to the Peninsula's Black and Coloured townships were back to normal this week, liquor supplies remained a problem in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

As Mr A. MacLachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, put it: "There are still no bottle stores. How can there be deliveries?"

In the Coloured townships, according to a spokesman for Distillers Corporation, one of the major distributors and producers of wine and spirits, deliveries of liquor were resumed on Monday.

URBAN African Cape

VRYSTELLINGSTYD: 5 OKTOBER 1976
OM 3 N.M.

(333)

**TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE W.A. CRUYWAGEN, L.V. ADJUNK-
MINISTER VAN BANTOESAKE BY GELEENTHEID VAN DIE INGE-
BRUIKNEEM VAN DIE NOORD-KAAPSE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRA-
SIERAAD SE HOOFKANTOORGEBOU TE VRYBURG OP 5 OKTOBER
1976**

Met die totstandkoming van Bantoesake-
administrasierade is 'n nuwe bedeling in die administra-
sie van Bantoesake ingelui. Die nuwe bedeling bestaan
daarin dat Bantoesake-administrasierade die funksies in
verband met die administrasie van aangeleenthede wat op
die Bantoe betrekking het van plaaslike besture met
ander woorde, van stadsrade, munisipaliteite en plaas-
like gesondheidskomitees, oorgeneem het. Waar die

2. / ... administrasie-

- 2 -

administrasiefunksies vroeër gesetel het in etlike hon-
derde plaaslike besture het dit nou oorgegaan op 22
Bantoesake-administrasierade.

Dit het dadelik meegebring dat die reggebied
van elk van die 22 Rade baie groter was as die gebied
waaroor elke individuele plaaslike bestuur in die ver-
lede jurisdiksie gehad het. Die gebied van die Noord-
Kaapse Bantoesake-administrasieraad omvat onder andere
die gebiede wat vroeër deur die munisipaliteite van
Vryburg, Kuruman, Upington, Prieska en Postmasburg, om
maar enkele te noem, geadministreer is. Die jurisdiksie-

3. / ... gebied van

gebied van die Raad, sy administrasie en beheergebied beslaan 'n indrukwekkende 206 000 vierkante kilometer.

Nou sal u met my saamstem dat om so 'n groot gebied doeltreffend te beheer, om na behore om te sien na die belange en welvaart van die Bantoe binne die gebied, om diens te lewer aan al die werkgewersektore en alle ander verbandhoudende pligte te behartig, 'n Bantoesake-administrasieraad noodsaaklikerwys moet beskik oor 'n doeltreffende hoofkantoor. Die hoofkantoor is die brein vanwaar die wyduitgestrekte bedieningsgebied deur behoorlike beplanning en organisasie bestuur moet word;

4. / ... maar dis

maar dis ook die hart vanwaar gesindhede, die klimaat vir goeie verhoudinge, positief beïnvloedend na elke amp-tenaar tot die verste uithoek moet deurdring.

When the Board was founded on 1 August, 1973, three years ago, no suitable office accommodation for its head office staff could be found. The only available accommodation at that time was in a section of a building previously occupied by a wholesale merchant. The problem was further aggravated by the fact that this particular section of the building was being rented by the wholesaler.

5. / ... All the Board

All the Board could do, therefore, was to acquire the insufficient office accommodation on a basis of sub-letting for two years.

After a year, the Board approached the wholesaler with the request to grant the Board an option to hire the particular accommodation for a further 2 years after the termination of the initial lease period. No satisfactory agreement could, however, be reached on this matter.

In a nutshell, the Board was in an unenviable position at that time. Its head office had to look after

6. / ... the interests

the interests of some 153 000 Bantu living in an area of 206 000 square kilometres; various administrative and practical problems presented themselves, like creating a posts and salary structure for the whole Board's staff, drawing up a first estimate of income and expenditure and taking over the Bantu affairs administration functions from various local governments. While being unsatisfactorily accommodated, the Board's head office staff had to cope with all these and many more problems.

Eversince entering into a lease with the whole-

7. / ... sale merchant,

sale merchant, the Board has made a considerable effort to acquire better accommodation by negotiating with the Vryburg Municipality with a view to purchasing a certain site for a future head office building. Preliminary plans for such a building were drawn up. These plans had later to be revised considerably because the Board realised that purchasing the site from the Municipality and erecting a head office building thereon, would cost about half a million Rand - funds which were just not available. The Board was therefore forced to settle for a smaller building than that originally envisaged. Thus the ori-

8. / ... ginal building

ginal building plans were revised to provide for a head office block costing not more than R300 000.

In the meantime, the owner of the leased premises, offered to sell his building to the Board for R225 000. After lengthy negotiations, the owner agreed to reduce his price to R180 000.

Die Raad het langs hierdie weg dus voor 'n keuse te staan gekom: of 'n nuwe hoofkantoorgebou kon voorsien word, of die bestaande gebou kon aangekoop en teen 'n verdere bedrag van 'n R100 000,00 in 'n doeltreffende hoofkantoor kompleks omgeskep word.

9. / ... Omdat dit .

Omdat dit ongeveer net soveel sou kos om 'n nuwe gebou te voorsien as om die bestaande gebou aan te koop en te verbeter en omdat die bestaande gebou meer sentraal geleë sou wees en na verbeteringe 'n groter vloeroppervlakte sou hê as die beplande nuwe gebou, het die keuse op die bestaande gebou geval en is die idee van 'n nuwe hoofkantoor laat vaar.

Ek wil graag die Raad gelukwens met hierdie optrede. Hulle het weldeurdag gehandel en wys besluit -- 'n besluit wat veral 'n groot tydsbesparing, en op die

10. / ... ou end ook 'n

ou end ook 'n groot geldelike besparing sou meebring. Daarom wil ek graag my dank en waardering uitspreek teenoor die Voorsitter, die raadslede en die personeel vir hul harde werk en ywer om hierdie doeltreffende hoofkantoor kompleks daar te stel. Ontvang ook my gelukwense met die bereiking van hierdie mikpunt en die afronding van hierdie deel van u taak.

As geboue oprig, huurkontrakte aangaan, rekords hou van indiensnemings en betalings, Bantoebier brou en verkoop, begrotings opstel, ensovoorts, maar u enigste taak was, sou u redelik maklik oor die weg gekom het. Feit is egter dat u taak veel wyer en

11. / ... dioper lê

dieper lê as dit. U en ek werk met meer as planne, bakstene, rekords en kontant; ons werk met mense, Blank en Swart. Ons handel met die welsyn en belange van enkelinge uit beide gemeenskappe, ons het te make met die verhoudinge tussen individue en gemeenskappe. En in ons administrasie het elke mens, Wit of Swart, dieselfde aanspraak op ons welwillendheid op menswaardige en beskaafde behandeling, op behoorlike en vriendelike diens.

Gesag wat as metode het om mense rond te skree en af te jak, om mense rond te stamp, weg te jaag en

12. / ... te verneder,

te verneder, is geen gesag - dis nog minder administrasie.

Mag ek die volgende aan u voorhou: In Viëtnam is die staatsadministrasie uit die skool van Confucius (551-478) tot perfeksie uitgebou. Hierdie leermeester het 'n vraag gevra en daarop die antwoord gegee wat nog steeds van deurslaggewende belang moet wees. Hy het gevra: "Wat gee my aanspraak en reg op gesag oor my medemens?" En dan sy klassieke antwoord wat oor 25 eeue heen klink: "Slegs my morele en

13. / ... intellektuele

intellektuele superioriteit." Dis woorde wat ons met ons kan saamdra, woorde wat ons in goud kan laat uitgrif en in ons kantore kan vertoon, woorde wat ons moet aanspoor om dienaar in die ware sin van die woord te wees.

Ons gepraat oor goeie verhoudinge bring ons eintlik nêrens nie. Ons word ongelukkig (of gelukkig) nie aan ons baie woorde daaroor geoordeel nie, maar aan ons daade en die gesindhede wat saam met die daad gaan. Dis in die Administrasierade - hier by die

14. / ... hoofkantoor,

hoofkantoor, by die beskeie buitekantoor, op die plaas, in die Swartwoongebied waar met die kliënte gewerk word; dis die kontak vlak sover dit op ons betrekking het. En op daardie kontakvlak lê ons sware verantwoordelikhede maar ook ons uitdagende geleenthede - die geleentheid om die hart van mense te wen en hulle medewerking en ondersteuning te verkry.

Dis egter nie net op die verhoudingsvlak wat ons ons steeds moet opskerp tot korrekte en aanvaarbare handeling nie. Daar moet 'n voortdurende opknapping,

15. / ... vernuwing en

vernuwing en aanpassing van administratiewe en ander prosesse wees, dwarsdeur tot die hoogste vlak. Ek hou met belangstelling dop wat u doen, waar u verander en vernuwe, maar idees en voorstelle wat u kommunikasie na die Departement en Ministerie kan opknap en 'n gladder werking van alle prosesse tot gevolg kan hê, is altyd welkom.

Daar is 'n paar aangeleenthede wat my gedagtes besig hou en ek verwys baie kortliks daarna.

1. Bantoesake-administrasierade is 'n owerheids- en gesagsinstansie wat plaaslik soos 'n owerheid,

16. / ... binne die

binne die kader van sy verpligtinge en voorgeskrewe funksies, moet opereer en sy gesagsfunksie moet beoefen.

Dit hinder my dat plaaslike gemeenskappe nog nie die Rade as die owerheids- en gesagsliggame, wat hulle werklik is en moet wees, aanvaar nie. Die beperkte en omskrewe beeld wat hulle gegun word om te vertoon, word om verskeie redes nog verder beperk. Rade word nie as die vader, die gesagsfiguur, van hulle gebied en van hulle huis aanvaar nie. Daar is

17. / ... te veel mense

te veel mense en instansies wat aan rade voorskrywe en dikteer - mense wat dikwels nie eers mooi weet waarom dit gaan nie. Ons kan maar aanvaar dat dit aan die hele begrip van gesag, die aanvaarding van owerheidssegenskap baie skade doen en dis 'n saak wat besondere oorweging verdien.

2. Rade kan nooit die dienste lewér wat hulle moet lewer met die inkomste wat hulle nou toeval nie. Hoe kan hulle bv. baie van die vaal, onooglike en stowwerige en eentonige woonbuurtes opknop as hulle inkomste aan-

18. / ... gewend moet

gewend moet word vir elke moontlike diens onder die son - van behuising tot die voorsiening van skoollokale, klinieke, polisie - en poskantore. Die huur wat ontvang word, vergoed uiteindelik vir die diens wat gelewer word maar daar is nie kapitaal beskikbaar vir ander groot take nie. Kapitaalbesteding ten behoewe van andere wat in 'n posisie is om vir hulleself te sorg verdien ons aandag.

3. En dan is daar nog te veel omslagtigheide en

19. / ...ompaale, te veel

ompaaie, te veel romp-slomp, en red tape". Daar is baie handeling en voorskrifte wat ons net weer 'n keer ondersoekend kan ontleed, wat ons moet verander, sodat die werk gouer op die terrein, die diens vinniger by die kliënt, die antwoord haastiger by die vertoëmaker en die besluit spoediger by die wagtendes kan wees. In godesnaam, laat ons ons moedeloos werk en nie moedeloos wag nie.

Die ingebruikneem van die nuwe hoofkantoorgebou het seker 'n nuwe werkywer en entoesiasme by u gaande gemaak. Mag dit nooit gedemp word omdat u deur u eie

20. / ... lomp metodes

lomp metodes en werkwyses, u eie nuttelose reëls moeg gemaak word nie. As die frustrerende laste elders hulle oorsprong het, sal ek u probeer help om daarvan vry te raak.

Mag u Voorsitter, Raadslede, Hoofdirekteur ander direkteure en personeel bevrediging put uit die taak wat u verrig, mag die resultate op u arbeid vrugbaar wees en mag hulle aan wie die voordele van u handeling moet toeval, hulle gelukkig ag dat hulle diens van die Noord-Kaapse Bantoesake-administrasieraad kan ontvang.

21. / ... Met die bede

Met die bede dat u almal die toerusting en leiding vir u taak van die Almagtige sal ontvang, verklaar ek nou hierdie hoofkantoorgebou as behoorlik vir gebruik geopen.

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

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② 333

Cape Times 15/10/76

Anglican priest compared to Pontius Pilate

THE Rev David Russell was compared to the Biblical figure Pontius Pilate yesterday when a Wynberg magistrate acquitted the Anglican priest on four counts of being in Nyanga without a permit and one charge of addressing a meeting there without permission.

The magistrate, Mr G Hoffmann, said he could not rid himself of a regrettable comparison between Mr Russell and another Biblical figure "who washed his hands of the same Christ whose injunctions the accused proposes so closely to embrace".

He was referring to Mr Russell's evidence and to a letter written by Mr Russell to a senior police officer last year, in which he said he did not see it as his responsibility to encourage people either to stay or to leave a squatters' camp.

Regrettable

Mr Hoffmann said it was regrettable that a man of religion who, requested by the authorities to co-operate in advising illegal residents to leave, chose to wash his hands of both the residents and the authorities.

The magistrate also criticized the number of prominent clerics and theologians who had testified for the defence. The court had been inundated and overwhelmed with the opinions of "such illustrious personages" as the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett, and others.

Attitude

Strength and truth did not always lie in numbers, said Mr Hoffmann, adding: "It could tarnish the image of a higher church authority when he testifies that it would be proper for a priest in the pursuit of his Holy office to advise illegal immigrants to disobey the law by refusing to move when legally ordered to do so."

The court was convinced that this attitude could not

be justified scripturally, he said, let alone legally.

Mr Hoffmann ruled that Mr Russell was acting within the law on three counts when he visited Nyanga — without a permit — in the course of his work as an ordained priest.

He found that the priest should be given the benefit of the doubt on a fourth permit charge and on a charge of addressing a meeting on April 3.

He agreed with the defence submission that one of the main State witnesses, Mr Albert Tshume, was an unsatisfactory witness.

Mr Russell was mobbed by friends — both Black and White — after his acquittal.

Mr Russell was represented by Mr E L King, instructed by Mallinck, Röss, Richman and Company. Mr S Schrock appeared for the State.

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Township priest is 15/10/76 NM cleared

vant exemption and he, therefore, did not require a permit to be in the area. He therefore found Mr. Russell not guilty on these counts.

The remaining charge related to an allegation that Mr. Russell had addressed a public meeting in Nyanga on April 3, and he was called on to base his judgment not on points of law but on the facts of the matter, Mr. Hoffman said.

Mr. Albert Tshume was the only State witness on this subject and the Court had to be satisfied before accepting the evidence of a single witness that his evidence was acceptable in every material respect.

He could not but agree with Mr. King's submission that Mr. Tshume was an unsatisfactory witness and contradicted himself. — (Sapa.)

CAPE TOWN — In the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday it was held that a minister of religion was entitled to be in an urban African area without a permit, and the Reverend David Russell, an Anglican priest, was found not guilty of all charges against him.

The Magistrate, Mr. G. Hoffman, gave judgment at the end of the trial of Mr. Russell (37), of St. James Street, Woodstock, who had pleaded not guilty to four charges of being in Nyanga township without a permit and to one charge of convening or addressing a public meeting in Nyanga on April 3 without written permission.

Counsel for the State, Mr. S. Schrock, had asked the Court to convict Mr. Russell under Section 9 (9) of the Bantu Areas Act, which granted no exemption to people other than Africans to be in an urban area without a permit.

He submitted that this was the charge laid against Mr. Russell.

The regulations promulgated in 1963 by the Minister of Bantu Administration in terms of the Act did provide an exemption for ministers of religion, but Mr. Russell had not been charged under the regulations.

The Magistrate said in his judgment that on these four charges he had to make a decision based on law — whether or not there were exemptions for priests, doctors, midwives and nurses.

Mr. E. L. King, for the defence, had said the exemptions granted in the regulations were valid in law.

Mr. Hoffman said Mr. Russell's presence at the KTC camp in Nyanga was covered by the rele-

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ARGUS 1/11/76

Labour unrest warning by S.A. academic

PRETORIA. — A prominent Pretoria academic, Professor George Marais, has warned of labour unrest in South Africa unless the needs of urban Blacks are accommodated.

He said it should be borne in mind that the Black population would aspire to a position of more negotiated power to ensure their survival and an improvement in their standard of living.

And if we are not prepared to help the urban Black man, he will attain his position of power in the labour field which may introduce in South Africa a period of labour unrest.

EXPERTISE

But writing in Management Perspectives, quarterly publication of the Fine Spamer group, Professor Marais, dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration and director of the School of Business Leadership of the University of South Africa, proposed an alternative.

He said the White man was faced with the choice of either yielding more and more tax to the deve-

lopment of the homelands or donating some of his expertise and a part of his market to the establishment of a healthy Black economy.

The solution to the urban Black problem should be sought somewhere between separatism and integration. With the policy of separate development the urban Black man and his income could be used as a link between the White economy and the homelands.

'We cannot afford our Black townships and homelands to degenerate into areas characterised by poverty and acute social disorganisation.'

10-POINT PLAN

'We must endeavour to establish a balance between the complexity of modern society and the Black man's ability to cope with it.'

Professor Marais suggested a 10-point programme as to how the Black man could be assisted without conferring all the responsibility for the development of the homelands on the Government, while at the same time keeping within the boundaries of the present Government policy.

The programme is:

- Channelling the Black man's purchasing power

towards the Black business world, reducing market uncertainty and allowing controlled competition with the White businessman.

- Establishing an urban development corporation in the Black towns to take over from the Bantu Administration boards.

- Introducing high minimum wages for Blacks in cities to ensure a better standard of living and better utilisation of Black labour.

- Assisting border and homeland factories and establishing low-cost communication between the present main markets and the place of production.

- Developing the skills, especially technical and managerial, of the Black man while purchasing power is channelled to the homelands.

- Overcoming the problem of business communication by establishing closer contact between the White businessman and the nation's African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc).

- Encouraging Black financial institutions, possibly in the form of tax allowances.

- Subsidising Nafcoc to act as mediator for the Black enterprises to obtain credit and capital.

- Encouraging ownership of houses and buildings in

the Black townships and of land and buildings in the homelands.

- Giving Black civil servants training which would enable them to communicate effectively with the Black businessman.

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Cape Times 1/11/76

Blacks in S-W Cape double in 5 years

Staff Reporter

THE NUMBER of Blacks living in the South-western Cape has almost doubled over the past five years, according to a survey published by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa.

The bureau says that economic growth in the area probably caused an influx of unskilled and semi-skilled labour, raising the number of Blacks living there from 6 750 in 1970 to 11 300 in 1975.

For census purposes the South-western Cape covers an area bounded by the towns of Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Hopfield, Vredenburg and Piketberg.

Not reversed

Commenting on the figures in Cape Town, the Western Cape regional chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Mike Savage, said: "This proves the Government has failed to arrest and even reverse the flow of Black migrant workers to this area."

He said the area fell within the Eiselen line, which he felt had been breached. The Eiselen line is an imaginary line between Hopfield and Colesberg East, established when a Coloured labour

preference policy was instituted by the Government in December 1966.

These figures would seem to indicate that the Government has quietly dropped their policy whereby Coloured people are given job preference over Blacks in the Western Cape, he said.

But the Nationalist Party MP for Moorreesburg, Mr Piet Marais, disagreed.

"If these figures are correct, which I dispute, then it must be borne in mind that the majority of Blacks in that area are contract workers without families who work for fixed periods only and then return to their homelands," he said.

Mr Marais said he would be surprised if there was a single Black man in Moorreesburg.

Heavily reliant

"It must also be remembered that many Coloured people are migrating to the cities, and the Railways, for instance, have to rely heavily on Black labour. In the crayfish industry many Blacks are employed as well. Although I can tell you now that great strides have been made in

reducing their numbers. At the University of Cape Town, Mr Dudley Abrahams, the SA Labour and Research Development Unit, said that it appeared as though the application of the Eiselen line policy had been reversed.

Serious implications

"If this is so, and it seems to be in the light of these figures, then at this serious socio-economic implications for the Cape."

He said housing was the biggest worry. The last new living unit to be built in Guguletu for instance, was constructed in 1972. No new houses for Blacks have been constructed in the Peninsula since then.

The bureau's figures are based partly on information obtained from Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

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10/11/16

Education chief rejects Lagunya statement

Staff Reporter

MR D H OWENS, Regional Director of Bantu Education for the Cape, in a statement issued yesterday, said that there was no truth whatever in the statement by the Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga (Lagunya) Action Committee, that all decisions of the school boards and committees, have to be ratified by an ordinary school inspector.

The text of the statement is as follows:

It is unfortunate that the Lagunya Action Committee made no attempt to verify many of the statements appearing in the article headed "Committee replies to Bantu Education chief" in the Cape Times of November 9.

It is to be doubted whether any purpose is served by attempting to communicate with the action committee through the columns of a newspaper, but it is necessary in the public interest to comment on some of the more blatantly tendentious and inaccurate observations to which the committee has committed itself.

There is, for example, no truth whatever in the statement that all decisions of school boards and committees "have to be ratified by an ordinary school inspector". Even in the matter of appointment of teachers the department has no power in terms of the regulations to influence school boards or committees in their choice of applicants. As for the nomination of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of boards and committees, the nominees of the circuit inspector are normally chosen from amongst the persons elected at a parent meeting. The secretary of a school committee is not a nominee, whilst the secretary of a school board is a paid official.

The chairmen of the local school boards are all ministers of religion

and can scarcely be considered to be illiterate.

During February 1975 a circular was issued to all principals in the Peninsula advising them what procedure should be followed if they wished to be granted exemption from the policy at the time concerning the use of English and Afrikaans as media of instruction.

The Circuit Inspector also discussed the matter personally with school principals in order to determine whether or not they were in a position to comply with the policy, and it may be added that no complaints concerning the policy itself were submitted to the circuit inspector.

The action committee appears also to be unaware that each school is now free to make its own decision concerning the medium of instruction in classes from Standard 5 upwards, subject only to the recommendation of the school committee and school board, and that this policy change was communicated to all principals before the end of July this year.

The committee refers also to the "large number" of Whites in Bantu Education. The number is in fact extremely limited (less than 2 percent) in relation to the total number of officials and teachers employed in Black education. It has always been the policy of the department to create opportunities for the advancement of Black persons; as an instance

one need only refer to the existence of three Black Secretaries for Education, whose opportunities for promotion arose through the policies of the department.

Any difficulties with regard to the delivery of teachers' October salary cheques arose from the destruction of post offices in the townships. The department has not withheld cheques, and is not responsible for postal delays.

Finally, with regard to the "inflexible attitude of the Regional Director of Bantu Education", I must point out that I have made repeated efforts to set up communication with senior pupils (not "leaders") represented at a responsible level and observing acceptable norms of behaviour.

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Kruger urges citizens to be prepared

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J T Kruger, yesterday urged South Africans to be fully prepared to protect their families, homes, businesses and factories against attacks by enemy groups.

Opening the new Natal headquarters of Fidelity Guards in Durban, Mr Kruger said it was not the sole responsibility of the South African Police to enforce law and order.

They could only do this successfully with the co-operation and moral support of the people.

"We are not asking people to form so-called vigilante groups and take the law into their own hands. Such action can only result in unnecessary violence and confusion, making the task of the police more difficult."

Mr Kruger said that the extent of the current unrest and the financial damage still had to be determined but it was clear that the trouble-makers aimed to violently disrupt the social order and "everything we hold sacred."

"In these times of terrorism, unrest and violence against the individual, South Africa is more sensitive than ever to the threat of communism."

Mr Kruger said the police could not be expected to guard every piece of property and South Africans should, according to their situation, determine their own protection measures.

This could be by the employment of security specialists or guards, the establishment of protective fencing, effective lighting of premises, efficient burglar alarm systems, fire prevention facilities and admission control to buildings.

Intimidation was also a powerful weapon which could seriously damage a business, said the Minister.

Indications of subversion were — strikes, excessive wage increase, claims, destruction or damage of equipment, dissatisfaction with working conditions, and imaginary grievances.

Mr Kruger said that the progress made by Fidelity Guards in the last decade had been phenomenal, and the establishment of such a service was an excellent example of a business enterprise being employed to render direct assistance to the police.

Fidelity Guards ranked among the world's top armoured banking companies and is South Africa's largest physical security organization.

T O T A L		R E G I O N	
Construction	202	Durban	202
Rosslyn	15	Natal Employers' Association	15
Midwestrand	15	Witwatersrand	15
ASS	15	ASS	15
1801	15	1801	15

Special police bureau to be set up

Cons.
Krueger's promise on
argues.
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15/11/76.

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, has given a firm undertaking to Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Reform Party MP for Houghton, that a special police bureau will be established soon to answer Black parents' queries on the arrest or disappearance of school pupils.

This undertaking was given today during a 'heated' hour-long meeting Mrs Suzman had with Mr Kruger in Pretoria in which the fears of some Soweto parents was spelt out to the Minister.

Mrs Suzman said in an interview immediately after the meeting that Mr Kruger had presented what she called an 'intransigent attitude' on police activity at Black schools, but had made the minor concessions on the information about arrests.

Mr Kruger said the bureau would consist of a senior police officer with a direct and open telephone line who would give the latest information on arrests and would answer all questions from parents.

The announcement on the establishment of the bureau will be made on Radio Bantu soon, he said.

His own way

Mr Kruger also undertook to re-examine the statements made by parents who said their children were being held.

Mrs Suzman urged that the police stay away from Soweto schools to lessen the dangerous situation, but Mr Kruger said it was his job to clean Soweto, that he would do it his own way and would not be told by anyone how to do it.

She also discussed the question of children under the age of 16 being held without their parents or lawyers knowing their whereabouts.

Mr Kruger assured her this had not happened, and that children of this age would not go to jail, but would face a magistrate.

Unsatisfactory

But Mrs Suzman said: 'He did not give me any satisfactory answers when I presented specific cases of children being held — merely assurances that this was not taking place.'

According to Mr Kruger children under 16 — even

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

(cont.)

Argus

15/11/76

Missing students

(Continued from Page 1)

If they face criminal charges — are not being held while awaiting trial.

But Mrs Suzman pointed out that 14 children under the age of 18 who appeared in the Protea Magistrate's Court last week after the march in the city centre in September had been held for six weeks.

Mrs Suzman told Mr Kruger the children would not go back to school unless the police gave an undertaking that they would stay away.

But the Minister would give no undertaking on this.

Mrs Suzman said she had information that police with school registers were going from house to house in Soweto, arresting Matric and Standard 8 pupils who have not written their exams.

'Apparently the police seem to think failure to write exams identifies schoolchildren with student militants,' she said.

Told that top police officers had persistently denied widespread arrests on ideological grounds, Mrs Suzman said: 'My information is very different from theirs.'

General Gert Prinsloo, Commissioner of Police, today denied that children under 18 had been arrested on ideological grounds.

The number of students from Soweto entering Swaziland has now reached 119, Swaziland's commissioner of police, Mr T. V. Mtetwa, said in Maseru today.

He told The Argus Africa News Service that the students, whose ages range from 16 to 25 years, were seeking political asylum in Swaziland but he could not comment on whether this would be granted.

For the time being the students were being kept at a government farm near Manzini.

The United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in Southern Africa, Dr Ernest Schaltter, who is in Swaziland, said he was 'keeping an eye on the situation.' He said the International Red Cross was helping to care for the students.

Dr Schaltter said: 'The students all want to continue their education and we will study ways of enabling them to do this, either in Swaziland or in other countries.'

Soweto pupils are also reported to be trying to enter Botswana.

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BLACK HOUSING The Cape stirs

FIN. MAIL
19/11/76

After nearly two-and-a-half-years of inactivity, the Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Baab) at last (spurred perhaps by the riots?) looks like getting to grips with the acute shortage of family housing in Cape Town's African townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

Baab's chairman Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, reckons that the immediate aim is to eliminate the shortage of 1 000-1 200 "dwelling units" required by "qualified" families, many of whom have

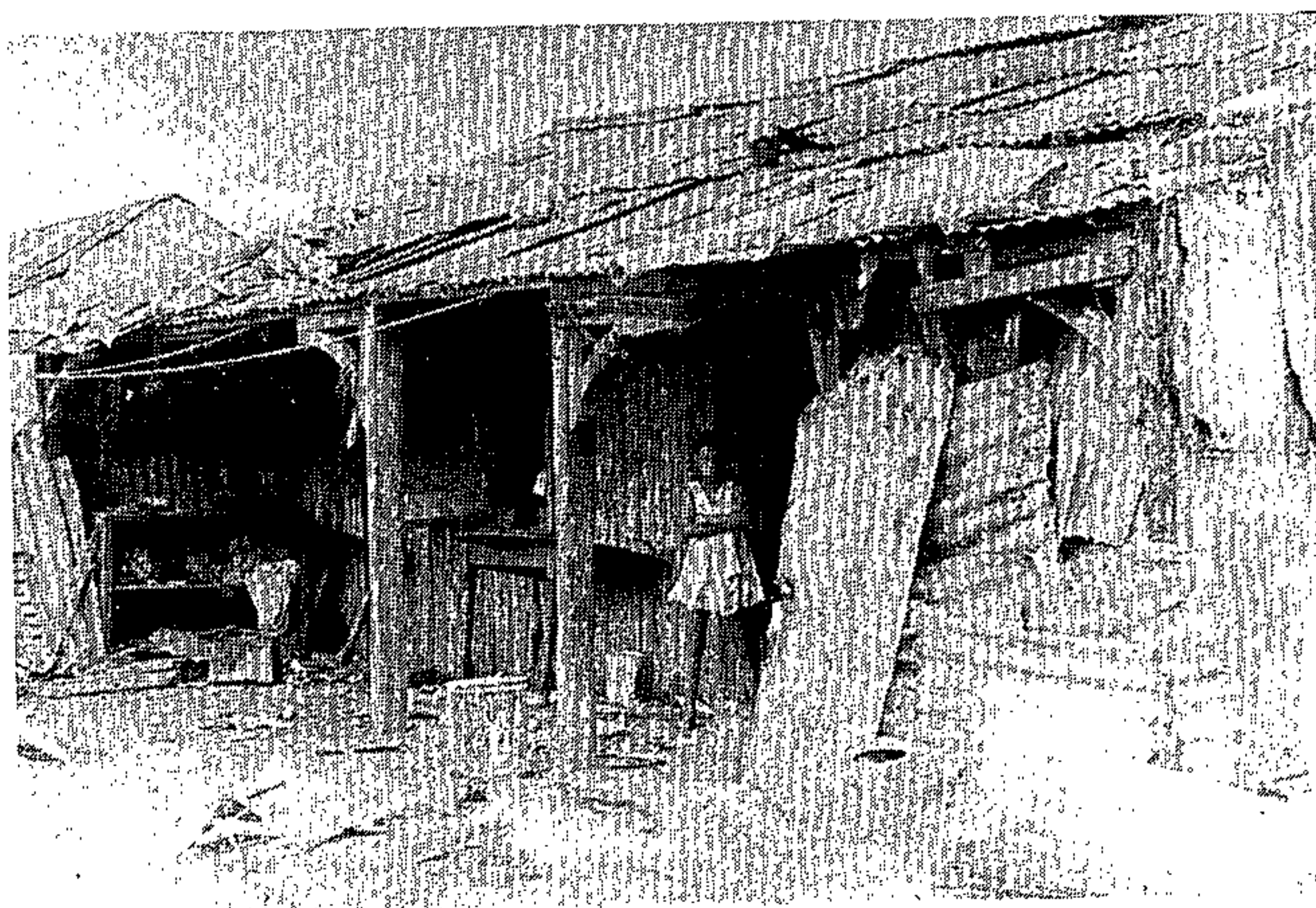
been coping with their accommodation problems by squatting in the bush at Crossroads, near Nyanga, or by lodging with more fortunate families in the townships.

Van der Westhuizen tells the *FM* that the finishing touches are being put to a scheme to convert housing currently used for the accommodation of "single" Africans into family dwelling units. These, he says, consist of single-storey units, two per plot, which will be vacated as soon as new "single" quarters for migrant workers on contract are completed.

The new quarters will be erected in the townships with the financial assistance of "large employers of Bantu labour". "Although we have powers to raise money on the capital market, we feel that interest rates are so high that it would place undue hardship on Black people from whom we would have to raise the money — by taxes and levies and so on — to serve such loans. In current conditions it would be unfair to do that.

"Not that the conversion of the buildings currently housing contract workers on a single basis into family units will not require a good deal of money, but at least the sums are more or less manageable in our budget. We shall have to provide things like bathrooms and kitchens, which the structures do not have at present."

The Cape Peninsula has been excluded from the areas where 30-year leasehold agreements for Urban Africans will be re-introduced. But Van der Westhuizen hopes to negotiate with employers for them to finance African family housing through Baab, which will administer the properties and act as landlord, while giving the employer/financier certain guarantees of occupation — provided the occupants are "qualified".



Cape housing . . . when there's nothing else, what can you do?

DD - 24/11/76

Blacks unhappy with new beach

EAST LONDON — With a month to go before Christmas, the Divisional Council of Kaffraria is to try hiring a piece of privately-owned land so blacks can park and picnic near the beach adjacent to the white-zoned Rockclyffe-on-Sea beach.

A month ago a meeting was held in Beacon Bay. The Town Council had decided to call the meeting of all interested local bodies to try to find an alternative swimming place for the thousands of blacks who, in past years, have been bathing at Beacon Bay.

Yesterday a meeting was held in the East London City Hall, chaired again by the Mayor of Beacon Bay, Mr J. Marston.

Before the black delegation entered the council chamber, the whites discussed what the Divisional Council was doing in the way of facilities at the beach.

The black delegation, headed by the Mayor of Mdantsane, Mr D. Toyana, then joined the meeting.

Mr D. Card, an East London city councillor who has been doing the liaison work between the white and black bodies, then asked the delegation whether there were any problems to using the beach at Rockclyffe.

There was. Two members of the Duncan Village Advisory Board, Mr C. S. Soga, and Mr D. Makatala, said they had visited Rockclyffe beach on Monday. The sign on the beach said the beach

was for the exclusive use of whites. After consulting a map, it became clear the whites and blacks had been thinking of different beaches.

The meeting then broke up and all those present drove to Hluzi, the beach zoned for blacks.

This beach is reached by taking the Igoda Mouth road and then forks off near the sea.

The black delegates and a few whites walked along most of Hluzi. For the first threequarters of a kilometre from the car park, there was no place to bathe.

The safe bathing area is about a kilometre from the car park and next to the whites-only beach of Rockclyffe.

Mr Soga said of Hluzi: "I am not happy with this

beach. We can't swim here."

An Mdantsane councillor, Mr K. Gaxela, said: "This Hluzi is useless. It's absolutely no good."

The black delegation returned to where most of the whites were on the beach and then a discussion was held at the car park.

It was decided to try to hire the private property

running along the Hluzi beach area towards Rockclyffe. This would enable blacks to get a few hundred metres nearer the swimming area.

The black delegates accepted this as a temporary measure, because it was so near Christmas. They expressed views, however, that they would prefer a beach nearer East London. — DDR

Inquiry is told of hatred campaign

MR D. J. Rabie, headmaster of the Gordon's High School, Somerset West, yesterday told the Cillie Commission of Inquiry of a campaign of hatred that had been waged against him after he called the riot police to restore order at his school during the recent unrest.

Mr Rabie told the commission that his name had been mentioned in a report of the evidence of Mr Franklin Sonn in The Argus of November 27.

He said his name had been mentioned because he had called the police to restore order at his school after pupils demonstrated, threw stones and refused to write examinations.

Mr Rabie asked why he should have been singled out when many other school principals had probably done the same thing.

A RESPONSIBILITY

He told the commission he had had a job to do and had a responsibility to parents, children and to the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

What he had done was in the interests of the children.

He feared the goodwill that had existed between Whites and Coloured people in Somerset West had been adversely affected by the events at the Garden's High School.

He described to the commission the events at the school which led to his calling in the riot police.

TOO STRICT

Mr Rabie said he had become the target of criticism in the area for being too strict.

He had told his superiors that he was prepared to resign his post as school principal and was now on long leave before taking up a new post next year.

After hearing his evidence, Mr Justice Cillie, ruled that Mr Rabie could be identified.

The judge said 'unfortunately' there had been trouble at Mr Rabie's school, Gordon's High, as there had been at other schools.

There had also been police action at Gordon's High, and rumours had been spread about Mr Rabie's actions and the campaign had reached such heights that it had been necessary for him to take his long leave.

There had been reports in two newspapers about Mr Rabie's actions. Later both papers had apologised for their reports.

The judge said the commission had the full facts relating to unrest at Gor-



MR D. R. Ngo . . . asked about widows.

ie's name was 'sympathetically' mentioned in a report of the commission's proceedings on Friday.

His name had been mentioned by Mr F. Sonn as an example of what could happen to a headmaster.

Mr Rabie came forward, urged by his superior, to place 'the full picture' before the commission.

'The commission has considered all the evidence and accepts fully his evidence. The commission has concluded no blame attaches to Mr Rabie from his behaviour.'

'He only did what was expected of him as the head of a very big school and he does not deserve this campaign of hate directed against him,' Mr Justice Cillie said.

The judge said he hoped it would not happen again in Mr Rabie's new post and that he would be seen as a man who had done his duty.

Mr A. MacLachlan, chief director of the Peninsula's Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB), said before the recent unrest there had been 'good and healthy' relations between the residents of Langa, Nyanga, and Guguletu and the board.

R1.6-m DAMAGE

Mr MacLachlan said the total riot damage to buildings, vehicles and property was estimated at R1.6-million.

He said the BAAB was worried about certain headlines in newspapers during the nation-wide unrest.

He quoted a Transkeian representative in the Peninsula, Mr D. R. Ngo, as saying that Press headlines could lead to violence.

Mr Ngo had said that the recent disturbances had followed a set pattern and had used the African children for their own means.

Mr Ngo had said the question of language as a medium of instruction was being misused by trouble makers as a bandwagon

He had said the Bantu in the Cape were far better treated than the Bantu in the Transvaal.

Pamphlets distributed in the townships during the unrest were handed in to the commission as exhibits.

One, described by Dr Percy Yutar who is leading the evidence as a bill of rights, 'demanded, among other things, the right to marry and bear two children' and concluded by stating there was no political party open to all South Africans 'and this is what we intend to do . . . the people will govern.'

TEACH FUND

He said it was incorrect that The Argus Teach Fund alone had built many schools.

For example, Teach provided R13 542, while the BAAB provided R17 000 to build part of the Fezeka High School.

In the case of the I. D. Mkize, Teach contributed R14 156, BAAB R3 870 and a private person R1 500 towards the building and providing electricity.

He told the Commission BAAB had contributed R3 800 towards the Sizamele Junior School while TEACH had given R73 600.

'A formidable amount,' Dr Yutar commented.

A LETTER

Mr MacLachlan read a letter from a Black pupil, a girl, who said it was high time pupils started to work as informers rather than rioters.

She said that all the home-made bombs used on the night of August 11 were kept in the house of a certain girl pupil.

She said in the letter that she and other pupils would have gone back to school if this girl had not persuaded them not to. She had even persuaded them not to attend Chief Matanzima's meetings.

Mr Ngo asked Mr MacLachlan how many Whites and Blacks were employed by BAAB 'because there is a feeling lately that our township is turning into a mini Sea Point — more Whites than Africans.'

Mr MacLachlan said there were 219 Whites out of a total of 829 employees, and that the Black staff had increased since the BAAB came into existence in 1973.

Mr Ngo, one of the advisers to the commission, asked the average age of the White employees.

He said there was a feeling White officials were 'young and inexperienced to deal with such a vexed question as the African,' and that it was felt these people could not find employment in the open market and 'are then thrown into the African

Mr MacLachlan said the BAAB did inherit some inferior as well as some good people, but since it had been in existence employees were carefully screened before they were engaged. These people were not inferior but they were young because most clerks were young school-leavers.

Mr Ngo then questioned Mr MacLachlan on 'the heartbreaking complaint' that no sooner was a husband buried but the BAAB served a one-month's notice on the widow to leave her house. 'This is a very sore point, he said.

PERMISSION NEEDED

Mr MacLachlan said by law BAAB was not permitted to allocate a house to a woman without the permission of the Chief Bantu Commissioner. It was hardly worth making a representation if the widow had no dependants, but permission was sometimes granted if families were involved. Widows were not 'put out on the street' — if they did not have anywhere to go.

Mr Robert Vincent Carlisle, sales manager of a large firm, the name of which may not be published, said that he had a large Coloured staff in his employ, some of whom held senior managerial positions.

Mr Carlisle said he had noted a universal detestation of the system among his Coloured employees. He said, however, they had remained apolitical until the Soweto disturbances and the rejection by the Government of certain recommendations of the Theron Commission.

He said there was an increasing bitterness among them about reports, true and untrue of the actions of the riot police.

Mr Carlisle said he had witnessed rioting in Grosvenor Square, London, in 1968 which he considered far more serious than anything that had occurred in the recent unrest in Cape Town.

He said the British police had not used tear-gas or fire arms — only batons and police on horseback to direct the crowds. Their action seemed more gentle and logical than the actions of the South African Police.

Mr Carlisle said the Coloured people in his employ were reluctant to give evidence before the commission because of possible reprisals and because they felt the Government would not implement any recommendations it might make.

Mr Carlisle said when he urged members of his staff to testify before the commission they said: 'Look what happened to Mrs Naidoo.'

(Proceeding)

1/12/76 CTIMES

Black sensitivity 'underestimated'

Chief Reporter

A LEADING sociologist, Professor Brunhilde Helm, said in evidence before the Cillie Commission yesterday that the intelligence and sensitivity of Black people were generally "grossly underestimated" by White South Africans. She said she was using the term "Black" in its wider connotation.

Professor Helm, who heads the Department of Applied Sociology at the University of Cape Town, was one of a team of eight from the School of Social Work at the UCT who testified yesterday in the closing stages of the commission's Cape Town hearing.

She said she could say from her many years of working among the Coloured community that removals under the Group Areas Act had contributed enormously to "the growing alienation, frustration and anger of the Coloured people of Cape Town."

Redress

The only way to achieve some redress would be, first, by some explicit acknowledgment from clearly authoritative quarters that a major mistake had been made and, secondly, "by real steps that Coloured people will recognize as an honest attempt at making good some of the loss and the damage they have suffered."

"In other words, new opportunities must be created, and new rights."

Professor Helm said District Six had been looked upon by the Coloured people of Cape Town as their heartland.

Men born there had become intellectual leaders — some of them even in other countries. Sportsmen, churchmen and professional men there were known and revered. Artists, ballet

dancers, singers and musicians had been bred in District Six.

Destroyed

"The Group Areas Act, passed in 1950 and implemented in stages, destroyed all this. Householders were moved against their will, and homes were destroyed."

"No consultation took place, and people were 'allocated' houses in new areas where they knew nobody and where they did not wish to be."

people's anger was either not recognized or else it was ignored."

Professor Helm said she had over the years kept in touch with District Six, and that each time she went there, people who had not yet been moved spoke with deep bitterness of what had been destroyed around them.

"This destruction is seen as unwarranted, wanton, callous, authoritarian and ruthless."

Another member of the UCT team, Mr Lionel Louw, said that as a member of the

"The shortage of housing is impinging on every dimension of family and community living in the 'Coloured' community," he said.

"Squatting and overcrowded conditions in existing housing stock impair the social functioning of the entire community."

"This is a daily, living reality for people, and there is the persistent knowledge that the mass removals of people from one area to another, because of their racial classification aggravate the total situation."

Protest

Mr Louw said that at this stage in South African history the Black (meaning all non-White) people were once again registering their protest against the system of legalized separation.

"While the importance of further study is not overlooked, the demand for the abolition of the system of legalized separation is urgent and requires immediate action."

"Peaceful co-existence is what all of us desire, but it must occur on the basis of human equality. The daily experiences of Black people testify to the absence of this human equality, and peaceful co-existence is jeopardized."

'Explosive'

Mrs Carla Taylor, a social worker, said that when she visited Langa early last year with a group of social work students, the situation there was already "so explosive that it was dangerous simply to stand there and let people talk about themselves."

"Since then, and until recently, it has been quiet in Langa, and we tend to assume that the quiet means that life is at least tolerable."

"We hear that the situa-

tion is 'calm, and under control'. I wish to use an illustration here: the situation was also calm and under control in the Jewish ghettos, but life was not tolerable."

No parallel

"I do not wish to draw a parallel between life in the Jewish ghettos and that in the townships in the Western Cape. It would be unrealistic to do so."

"But I am using this example to illustrate the danger of assuming that calm means absence of suffering, frustration and anger."

Mrs Taylor said she knew from clinical experience that feelings of underlying bitterness must find expression sooner or later, and that if no direct expression was possible for the adult, it would in some way find expression in the behaviour of the young.

"I suggest this is what has happened in our townships."

Outline

Mr Francois Theron, a junior lecturer in the UCT School of Social Work, gave what he described as a documentary outline of the sequence and the major causes of Black unrest in South Africa as viewed by nine commissions of inquiry appointed by the State, from the Roberts Commission on the Bulhoek disturbances in 1921, to the Snyman Commission on the Paarl riots in 1962.

"It is my considered opinion, based on scientific study and on practical experience and observation," he said, "that the basic grievances, reported by previous commissions of inquiry, exist today to a more urgent extent than in the past."

"There has been no properly-planned policy to attempt to meet the grievances identified in the past, and they have consequently grown with time."



Mrs "Nonnie" Jansen of Pretoria is playing a vital role in the work of the Cillie Commission. She is the official recorder of evidence given at the inquiry and she has already recorded, on magnetic tape, the equivalent of more than 4 000 typed pages. The typing is being done in Pretoria from the tapes sent by Mrs Jansen, by air, to her firm's office there. The 502 tapes already completed — each with a running time of about 20 minutes — contain the evidence of the 268 witnesses heard by the commission since its first sitting in Pretoria on September 13. Before the commission arrived in Cape Town it had also heard evidence in Pietersburg, Witbank, Rustenburg, Klerksdorp and Bloemfontein. It is also Mrs Jansen's job to keep a record of all the exhibits — and there have been 196 of these so far, many of them bulky memoranda from Government and other bodies. She is a member of what has become a tightly-knit team which is moving from centre to centre in its in-depth investigation of the recent riots.

"No attempt was made to recognize people's preferences, associates, antecedents or individuality. The rich, warm network of human relationships that had bound people together by means of informal and peaceful community controls was missing in the new environments."

"The depth and extent of

Coloured community, he had grown up in and experienced the frustration of being a Black person in the South African society.

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Survey hits at

damp African housing

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Accommodation usually offered to African migrant workers in the Cape Peninsula does not cater for the basic living needs of a human being, according to a report by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town.

The report, based on a survey of living conditions of migrant workers in the Peninsula, said no man should have to spend his working life in the poor and often unhealthy conditions provided at present.

However, there was a growing realisation by the larger, more progressive companies that poor living conditions were economically counter-productive.

An example of counter-productive dwelling units was the recently-built dormitories in Section 2, Guguletu.

These were directly responsible for preventing employees from going to work.

Constant dampness created by inadequate ventilation made water condense on the low roofs. This resulted in flu outbreaks among workers and left them prone to other diseases.

Most dormitories were cold and constantly draughty.

The workers were genuinely dissatisfied with their living conditions, and the events of the second half of this year showed that conditions in the townships were unacceptable to those living there.

The report says certain minimum living requirements should be compulsory in all accommodation, and makes several recommendations.

These include the division of all dormitories into separate rooms. Each room should have a window; two-tier bunks should be scrapped; floors should be adequately covered, and all dormitories should have ceilings.

Migrant living conditions are poor — survey

Staff Reporter

THE average type of accommodation offered to Black migrant workers in the Cape Peninsula does not cater for the basic living needs of a human being, according to a report by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town department of economics.

The report, based on a survey of the living conditions of migrant workers in the Peninsula, said no man should have to spend his working life in the poor and often unhealthy conditions provided by current accommodation.

However, there was a growing realization by the larger, more progressive companies that poor living conditions were economically counter-productive.

An example of counter-productive dwelling units was evident in recently built dormitories in Section two, Guguletu. These were directly responsible for preventing employees from going to work.

Ventilation

Constant dampness, created by inadequate ventilation, caused water to condense on the low roofs which resulted in 'flu outbreaks among workers and left them prone to other diseases. Most of the dormitories were at best cold and constantly draughty.

The workers were genuinely dissatisfied with their living conditions, and the events of the second half of this year were evidence that conditions in the townships were far from acceptable to those living there.

The report says certain minimum living requirements should be compulsory in all accommodation, and makes several recommendations.

These include the division of all dormitories into separate rooms, each room should have a window, two-tier bunks should be scrapped, floors should be adequately covered, and all dormitories should have ceilings.

Above: The inside of an employer's temporary dormitory shed in Nyanga. The migrant workers have erected ponds in the sheds. These pictures were among a collection taken by the Southern Labour and Development Research Unit of the department of economics at the University of Cape Town as part of a report on the living conditions of migrant workers in the Peninsula.

Top left: The four-storey blocks of flats with rooms for two men are very much in demand and always full.

Top centre: The inside of a dormitory in one of the Peninsula's Black townships. There was one light bulb to each dormitory and no plugs to enable the dwellers to use the electricity, according to the report.

Top right: The outside of two-storey flats in Langa.

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BLACK LEADER BACKS OLIVIER INQUIRY CALL

The Argus Political Staff

A PROMINENT African leader, the Rev Heniel Mamabolo, has supported a call from Professor N. J. J. Olivier, the United Party's chief spokesman on urban African affairs, for an independent commission of inquiry into the latest violence in Nyanga.

Mr Mamabolo said today there was an urgent need for an inquiry so that the people who know the truth can come forward and tell it.

He is chairman of Langunya, the body representing African leaders from Cape Town's three African townships. He is also head of the African Ministers' Fraternal.

Local African leaders, Mr Mamabolo said, should be appointed to sit on the commission and witnesses should not be intimidated.

'I believe the police did not do their job of protecting innocent people and property properly, and many of the residents feel the same. It was necessary for this matter to be looked into,' Mr Mamabolo said.

CALL FOR TALKS

Professor Olivier has also called for talks between Black leaders, the police and concerned Whites to seek ways of preventing further violence.

He said in a statement that the most recent events in the Black townships of the Peninsula were 'matters of the gravest concern to all thinking South Africans and to the people of Cape Town in particular.'

These events had resulted in the death and injury of many people, the destruction of property and the fleeing of hun-



Professor N. J. J. Olivier

dreds of families from the areas of conflict.

'The human suffering endured by these people, many of them completely innocent victims, cries out for understanding, consideration and assistance,' Professor Olivier said.

There was confusion about the causes of the recent disturbances. Some people blamed the militant young Blacks, others the contract workers and still others the riot police.

Professor Olivier said that whatever the true facts were, there seemed to be a general consensus among the permanent residents of the Black townships that the police had

failed in their duty to protect innocent people.

'If this is so, there is obviously a serious breakdown in the maintenance of law and order which should receive immediate attention as a matter of urgent priority,' Professor Olivier said.

Professor Olivier said that in view of the large number of deaths and injuries, the large-scale burning of houses and material losses suffered by people, the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry seemed to be called for.

The Cillie commission would hopefully lay bare the long-term causes that led to the recent spate of riots in a large number of Black townships.

A LONG WAY

The events of the past few days in the Peninsula, however, had been of such a nature that the immediate appointment of a separate commission of inquiry would go a long way towards restoring calm and peaceful conditions and to restore confidence in the police.

He added that a distressing aspect of the situation seemed to be the absence of constructive leadership and the lack of communication between various people and groups, including the Black community on the one hand and the police and authorities on the other.

R2 000, gifts for Nyanga

ARGUS

30/12/76

MORE than R2 000 in cash has already been given for the relief of distress in Nyanga, while food, clothing and blankets have been donated to help meet immediate needs, made more urgent by the cold and rainy weather.

All is quiet in the townships today, and community leaders said the immediate public response to appeals for help had ensured that hundreds of hungry people had been fed.

MUSLIM APPEAL

An appeal to the Muslim community to help meet Nyanga's needs has been made by Mr S. Seria, member for the Cape Provincial Board of the Islamic Council of South Africa, who said that action would be taken through the Muslim Assembly and the Community Action Trust in Cape Town.

The collection point is at the Muslim Assembly Centre, 2 Dobson Road, Athlone (telephone Mr A. Davids, the assembly's Director of Social Services 67-4021).

Preliminary surveys by Bishop Parick Matolengwe, Bishop Suffragen of Cape Town, and the Rev Johannes Tshabalala, Methodist superintendant in Langa, indicated that those in need numbered hundreds, and not thousands as first thought.

'People are now beginning to return to their homes, even if these are damaged,' Mr Tshabalala said today. 'While the overall problem is not as bad as I feared it might be, it should be remembered that in the destroyed and damaged houses whole families have lost everything they possessed.'

In addition to the R500 from the Mayor's Relief Fund to the Red Cross appeal yesterday, Bergers, the clothing chain-store, bought food to the value of R500 through Kupugani for distribution to the victims of violence at Nyanga.

The Rev David Prior, rector of St John's Parish, Wynberg said his parish had given R250 this week

Township repair bill could hit rents

RAISING the R500 000 needed to repair houses damaged by fire during the December unrest in Nyanga could have a 'serious impact' on the rentals of houses in the Black townships, Mr N. G. Lomnitz, financial director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said today.

Mr Lomnitz said that unless the money could be raised by donations from the public he saw such a step as inevitable. The procedure which had to be followed to increase rentals usually took about three months.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

He said that of 840 people whose homes had been affected, 486 had had their houses destroyed and needed alternative accommodation.

Repeating his appeal for public donations to assist the board with its rehousing task, Mr Lomnitz said that the BAAB budget did not provide for an emergency of these proportions.

to Holy Cross Church, Nyanga, as part of 'an ongoing link between our two parishes as fellow Christians.'

FOR COOKING

Mrs Barbara Broer, director of Kupugani and organiser of the overall relief campaign, stressed the need for cooking and eating utensils, and paraffin-pressure stoves. To help people build temporary accommodation, cash would be welcome as well as gifts of iron or fibre-glass sheeting, timber, nails and hammers.

Telephone numbers for inquiries are 6-3378 (overall fund), 71-7170 (Red Cross), 53-2973 (Bantu Affairs Administration Board welfare service).

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Cape Times 31/12/76

Residents cannot build elsewhere

Staff Reporter
NYANGA residents in need of accommodation as a result of last weekend's unrest will not be allowed to build temporary homes in Langa or Guguletu, as stated by the acting chief director of the Bantu

Affairs Administration Board, Mr F J van Heden, on Wednesday.

Mr Van Heden said yesterday that his statement was the result of an "unfortunate mistake on my part".

On Wednesday he told the Cape Times in a telephone interview that it had been

decided to allow people in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest to erect temporary structures at the homes of friends in Langa and Guguletu, provided that the structures were safe and did not constitute a fire hazard.

Mr P S Pietersen, director of labour and community services at the BAAB, said yesterday, however, that there

had been a "misunderstanding" between officials of the BAAB.

He said the BAAB's "concession" was in fact that Nyanga residents in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest could now erect temporary structures in the backyards of their sites in Nyanga where their previous houses had been either damaged or destroyed.

He said this had been decided lest the situation "get out of control" with Nyanga residents building "all kinds of structures" in Cape Town's various Black townships and the BAAB not being able to keep control.

He emphasized that Nyanga residents must report to the Nyanga office of the BAAB before building such structures so that assistance could be given, procedures explained and so that the building could be done under supervision.

Mr Pietersen said that from observations made yesterday

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Black ^{Cape Times} students ^{31/12/76} warn workers

STUDENT LEADERS and residents in the Peninsula's African townships warned migrant workers this week that their internal campaign would continue unless the workers showed their solidarity with the Black cause and destroyed their stocks of liquor.

In an interview conducted just outside Guguletu on Tuesday night, four African men said township residents did not want to become involved in internal fighting because that could only damage their goal of equal rights for all.

But they had this message for the migrant workers, or "white caps." "Get rid of your liquor now and show you are with us if you want to enjoy the privileges of a just society."

One of the spokesmen said police were "not interested."

Homeless can build shacks in Langa, Guguletu

By MIGNONNE CROZIER

THE ACTING chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr F J van Eeden, announced yesterday that Nyanga residents in need of accommodation as a result of unrest at the weekend could build temporary homes in Langa and Guguletu.

Mr Van Eeden said the repair and rebuilding of damaged property in the township — he estimated that R340 000 damage had been caused to houses alone — would be a "massive task" and it would be a long time before order could be restored from the "chaos."

He said he and a colleague decided yesterday to allow people in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest to erect temporary structures at the homes of friends in Langa and Guguletu.

Homes in those townships, he said, were situated on fairly big sites and there was sufficient room on each site to

erect a further structure. This could be permitted provided the structures were safe and did not constitute fire hazards.

Mr Van Eeden advised employers who wanted to assist their workers, to do so by giving them materials such as poles, nails, sheets of corrugated iron and doors and windows, so that they could build such structures.

But he advised employers who were approached by employees for such assistance, to check with the board to ascertain whether employees' homes had in fact been damaged in the unrest.

He said his board had a list of all the houses destroyed,

badly damaged or slightly damaged in the unrest.

Mr Van Eeden said damage estimated at R340 000 had been caused to married quarters in Nyanga between December 25 and 27 and damage estimated at R10 000 to the single quarters there.

He said that after an inspection of the township on Monday, he found that 81 houses were destroyed by fire, 58 were badly damaged and 36 slightly damaged. Fourteen private vehicles were burnt out and five hostels had been burnt down.

No damage

He said there had been no damage to property in Langa or Guguletu, and some of the houses damaged in Nyanga were burnt on Monday when a strong wind revived some of the smouldering fires from the night before.

Mr Van Eeden said the board was planning to make another house-to-house inspection of Nyanga this week and it could be found then that these figures were not entirely accurate.

He estimated that 840 people had left the township as a result of the unrest and that 486 people were homeless. However, with the board's "operation clean-up" many were beginning to return to the township.

Meanwhile, he added, damage estimated at R46 000 had been caused to single quarters in Nyanga between December 7 and 24 during the unrest which, he said, arose when residents of the single quarters ignored the calls of Nyanga residents and students to stay away from work.

He said 23 hostels were burnt out during that period while no damage had been caused to married quarters in the township.

nivals stricted

Western Cape will enjoy a tomorrow, and all Coon

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ate for Cape Town. Mr J H alk individually to the stadium. ved.

st railway station are to be igisterial district, according to a rom the authorities.

anned in Athlone. One of the e, Mrs C Banoo, said this was ea, but it was hoped that the the Minister to allow house-to- ns.

Public Residents urged to aid relief returning

Staff Reporter

THE Acting Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Ted Mauerberger, yesterday appealed to Capetonians to assist people who suffered losses in last weekend's unrest which left 26 people dead and more than 106 injured.

In a statement, Mr Mauerberger said he had considered the need to establish a fund for the relief of "those people who have suffered the loss of their houses and possessions in the disturbances last weekend". He did not intend launching a separate fund on behalf of the City, the statement said, "in view of the fact that other welfare agencies, to some of whom the Council already makes an annual grant-in-aid, have already entered the field of assistance, and that the internationally recognized Red Cross is making a special appeal which is being favourably supported.

"Instead," the statement continued, "I would ask all persons desirous of rendering assistance in the way of a financial contribution or food, clothing or furniture to do this through the Red Cross or other agency known to be assisting those who have been dispossessed."

NYANGA RESIDENTS who fled from their homes during fighting over the Christmas weekend began returning to the township yesterday.

Speaking from the township last night, Bishop Patrick Matolengwe said people were "trickling back".

This confirmed the opinion of a senior Bantu Affairs Administration Board official who said earlier in the day that there were signs of a return.

He predicted that more people would return over the next few days and said some had come to the Board offices asking for aid.

Meanwhile, a network of depots to collect, food, clothing, blankets, cooking utensils and building materials for the relief of Nyanga residents has been set up in the Peninsula.

The depots are in

- Wynberg at Red Cross House, Broad Road (telephone 71-7170).
- Surrey Estate at the Methodist Church (telephone 672011).
- Mowbray at the Christian Institute, Long Street, (telephone 68970)
- Cape Town at the Methodist Church, Buitenkant Street (telephone 411278)
- Sea Point at St James Church, St James Road (telephone 441826).
- Observatory at the Methodist Church, Irwell Street (telephone 553676).

- Mowbray at Quaker House, Ray Road, (telephone 63373).
- Kenilworth at Callow House, Richmond Road, (telephone 775305).
- Kenilworth at Highlands, Tennant Road, and
- Kenilworth at Belford, Melbourne Road.

The last two depots in Kenilworth have been opened by the Save the Children Fund (WO850), whose chairman, Mrs R A Wilson, particularly appealed for children's clothes, baby food and tinned and skimmed milk.

Continued on page 2

TV tonight

- 6.00: * Musti
- 6.06: * Gulp
- 6.13: *** Die Kraaiens
- 6.38: * Tempo
- 7.00: * Dokter Dokter
- 7.30: ** Kamera I
- 8.10: News, weather
- 8.30: **** Spectrum
- 9.10: **** The New Avengers
- 10.00: ** Galaxy
- 10.25: * Good vibrations
- 10.40: News
- 10.55: Epilogue

INDEX

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2535

31 December 1976

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE DIAMOND FIELDS AREA: REDEFINITION
OF BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA KNOWN AS
VALSPAN, SITUATE AT JAN KEMPDORP

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby describe, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)bis of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Diamond Fields Area at Jan Kempdorp, which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area known as Valspan in terms of section 2 (1) (a) (b) of the said Act.

Government Notice 609, dated 24 April 1964, is hereby withdrawn.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy of Bantu Affairs.

(File A6/5/2/J4)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, being portion of Site 357 (a portion of Site 1) Vaalharts Settlement B, in the Administrative District of Barkly-West, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Diamond Fields Area at Jan Kempdorp, shown on a sketch-map which is filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Pretoria, and the Chief Director, Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Diamond Fields Area, at Kimberley, and defined as follows:

Beginning at Beacon D placed according to survey records E497/76; thence in an easterly direction to Beacon C placed according to survey Records E497/76; thence in a south-easterly direction to Beacon C according to Diagram 305/63; thence in a westerly direction of 78° 30' 00" to the intersection with the eastern boundary fence of the canal; thence in a northerly along the eastern boundary fence of the canal to the first-mentioned Beacon D placed according to Survey Records E497/76.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 2535

31 Desember 1976

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
DIAMANTVELDGEBIED: HEROMSKRYWING VAN
BANTOEWOONGEBIED BEKEND AS VALSPAN,
GELEË TE JAN KEMPDORP

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, omskryf hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1)bis van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë binne die regsgebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Diamantveldgebied te Jan Kempdorp, wat kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet as 'n Bantoewoongebied bekend as Valspan bepaal en afgesonder is.

Goewermenskennisgewing 609 van 24 April 1964 word hierby ingetrek.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A6/5/2/J4)

BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, synde gedeelte van Perseel 357 (n gedeelte van Perseel 1) Vaal-Hartsnadersetting B, in die Administratiewe distrik van Barkly-Wes, Provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Diamantveldgebied te Jan Kempdorp, soos getoon op 'n sketskaart wat in die kantore van die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, Pretoria, en die Hoofdirekteur, Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Diamantveldgebied, te Kimberley, bewaar word, en as volg omskryf:

Begin by Baken D soos geplaas volgens Meetstukke E497/76; daarvandaan in 'n oostelike rigting tot by Baken C soos geplaas volgens Meetstukke E497/76; daarvandaan in 'n suidoostelike rigting tot by Baken C volgens Kaart 305/63; daarvandaan in 'n westelike rigting van 78° 30' 00" tot by die aansluiting met die oostelike grensdraad van die kanaal; daarvandaan in 'n noordelike rigting langs die oostelike grensdraad van die kanaal tot by eersgenoemde Baken D soos geplaas volgens Meetstukke E497/76.

CT
3/12/74

Residents cannot build elsewhere

1333

Staff Reporter

NYANGA residents in need of accommodation as a result of last weekend's unrest will not be allowed to build temporary homes in Langa or Guguletu, as stated by the acting chief director of the Bantu

Affairs Administration Board, Mr F J van Eeden, on Wednesday.

Mr Van Eeden said yesterday that his statement was the result of an "unfortunate mistake on my part".

On Wednesday he told the Cape Times in a telephone interview that it had been

decided to allow people in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest to erect temporary structures at the homes of friends in Langa and Guguletu, provided that the structures were safe and did not constitute a fire hazard.

Mr P S Pietersen, director of labour and community services at the BAAB, said yesterday, however, that there

had been a "misunderstanding" between officials of the BAAB.

He said the BAAB's "concession" was in fact that Nyanga residents in need of accommodation as a result of the unrest could now erect temporary structures in the backyards of their sites in Nyanga where their previous houses had been either damaged or destroyed.

He said this had been decided lest the situation "get out of control" with Nyanga residents building "all kinds of structures" in Cape Town's various Black townships and the BAAB not being able to keep control.

He emphasized that Nyanga residents must report to the Nyanga office of the BAAB before building such structures so that assistance could be given, procedures explained and so that the building could be done under supervision.

Mr Pietersen said that from observations made yesterday morning it appeared that a number of Nyanga residents were returning to their township. A number of families had approached the Board, he said, and had been issued with materials to help them build new homes.

Owing to yesterday's rain he did not think that they would have been able to start erecting structures yesterday.

Mr Pietersen said the single men rendered homeless by the recent rioting had been provided with beds from other hostel schemes and had been accommodated in temporary asbestos buildings erected by various employers and now awaiting demolition.

Mr Van Eeden confirmed the BAAB "concession" outlined by Mr Pietersen.

URBAN African

CAPE

1977

NYANGA AID CALL

333

RAISES

R6 000

W/C ARGUS 1/1/77

ORGANISERS of the Nyanga appeal said today there had been an excellent response from the public and the cash relief fund was approaching R6 000 while large quantities of food and clothing had already been distributed in the African township.

All is quiet in the township today after a night of heavy police patrols through the Peninsula's Black townships.

A loud chorus of metallic drums rang out through the township soon after midnight as Nyanga residents ushered in the New Year in the traditional way, beating paraffin drums and tin cans to the ringing of church bells.

However, few residents ventured beyond their front doors and a feeling of tension hung over the usually jubilant New Year celebrations.

30 children

Bishop Patrick Matolengwe, Bishop Suffragen of Cape Town, said that the relief operation was progressing 'extremely well' and all those in need of food were being fed. He said there had been an excellent response by the public to appeals for aid.

In the pre-New Year tension in the townships yesterday about 30 frightened African children arrived at the Christian Institute offices in Mowbray and had to be accommodated and looked after.

The Women's Peace Movement is standing by to start an accommodation centre for children in a Rondebosch hall should it be necessary.

Mrs Barbara Cleave, chairman of the movement, has appealed to members who would be willing to help run the centre to contact her as soon as possible.

In an independent effort the Cape Muslim community has collected R1 300 towards meeting the needs of distressed Nyanga residents.

The Muslim effort is

the Community Action Trust in Cape Town.

People wishing to make a donation should contact Mr A. Davids, the assembly's director of social services, at 67-4021.

Meanwhile, the Cape Muslim Umma, a branch of the international Islamic movement, Al-Jihaad, has appealed to its members to donate towards the alleviation of suffering of Black Muslims who have been the victims of rioting in the Cape Peninsula's African townships.

Telephone numbers for inquiries are 51-3924 and 53-7296.

Bishop Matolengwe said that most of the people who initially fled from the Nyanga violence and arson had 'trickled' back into the township although many of those whose homes had been destroyed were still staying with relatives and friends in other townships.

Materials

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) has already distributed large quantities of building materials to residents whose houses were destroyed by arson.

On Thursday, Mr F. J. van Eeden, acting chief director of the BAAB, said these residents could erect temporary structures in the backyards of their houses.

Several residents have already begun erecting structures while others have repaired leaking roofs with building materials provided by the board and by employers.

The director of Kupugani, Mrs Barbara Broer, and a spokesman for the Red Cross today renewed their appeal for employers

top priority as well as paraffin stoves, food and clothing.

The Rev Johannes Tshabalala, Methodist Superintendent of Langa, said that the situation in Nyanga was returning to normal and foodstuffs were being distributed as fast as they poured in.

Mr N. G. Lomnitz, financial director of the BAAB, said today that he had received several telephone calls from annoyed members of the public yesterday following publication of an appeal by the BAAB for donations to assist in financing the repairing of damaged housing.

Some people felt that the BAAB was conducting a fund in competition with the Red Cross.

Loans

'It must be emphasised that the director of finance of the BAAB has not made any appeals for assistance. Donations will however be accepted providing they are not subject to any stipulations other than to assist in meeting the expenditure of repairing the houses,' Mr Lomnitz said.

'The board has still to consider how it is going to finance the cost of the damage. This will be done in consultation with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development before finality can be reached.

'Should it be necessary to raise economic loans to finance expenditure it is only reasonable to assume that in view of higher interest rates it could have an impact on rentals,' he said.

Telephone numbers for inquiries are 6-3378 (overall fund), 71-7170 (Red

DD 4/1/77

PE township (333) schools reopen

PORT ELIZABETH — Black primary school pupils in Port Elizabeth townships started filtering back to school yesterday for the first time since the September boycott. But for the most part high schools remained empty.

At the same time a normal bus service was restored to the townships early yesterday morning after buses had been running only to the perimeter of the area on police instructions during much of the weekend.

The Port Elizabeth Circuit Inspector, Mr Steve Buys, said although yesterday's total attendance was not big, it was encouraging.

"It is a start. The hope is that by the end of the week there will be many more. It was good to see the interest shown by those parents who brought their children and remained with them for some time. It shows their recognition of the importance of education for their children's future."

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, Brig J. C. de Klerk, said there had been no trouble at yesterday's

reopening of schools.

The early reopening is an attempt by the Department of Bantu Education to salvage a year's schooling for about 33 000 of the 38 000 pupils who boycotted classes during the last quarter of 1977 and failed to write their final internal examinations. After four weeks intensive revision, they will be allowed to write the 1977 examinations starting on January 30. — DDC-SAPA.

Wages — and a curt note — after 31 years' service

A 74-YEAR-OLD Guguletu woman — forced last year through ill health to drop her job as a domestic — left with only her month's wages and the curt note 'and no more money now' from the Newlands widow she had served for 31 years.

The former domestic is Elizabeth Masiza, a woman who suffers from arthritis.

According to Miss Masiza she has not yet received her Government pension. She says she is financially dependent on her daughter Constance, a Point domestic, who has four of her own children to support on her week wage.

In July last year Masiza's attempts to get her employer to give her a pension or a financial award for her long service have failed.

She got was a gift of R5.

HER VICTIM

Week Miss Masiza for help to Miss Oewies, the head of Cape Town Domes-

ters' Centre. Mentioning the old plight, Miss Masiza said she was yet a victim of the 'insecurity' domes-

By
Margaret
McNally

tic workers experience in their jobs.

'Most domestics earn too little to put any money away for their old age. They live from month to month on their wages. When they stop working the money stops coming in and all financial support they get is from the Government's very small old age pension.'

According to Miss Masiza she left her job in June last year when she became ill.

When she asked her employer to pay her a pension, she says she was told to apply for a Government pension 'from Langa.'

Miss Masiza said she retorted: 'I didn't work for

the Government. I worked for you.'

During our interview Miss Masiza untied a knotted handkerchief and pulled out two brown envelopes.

On one was written 'June R40' and on the other was the message—'July R40, and no more money now.'

The employer later confirmed that this was all the money she gave her former domestic when she left after 31 years' service.

She also confirmed that Miss Masiza never had a holiday. She said, however, that she had worked only a five-day week and had been given off every Christmas, Easter and public holiday.

LIFE A HOLIDAY

'Elizabeth didn't need a holiday like other servants. Her whole life was a holiday,' the employer said.

'I was kind and just to her. She's not told you all the benefits she's had. She's only told you the things that aren't so good. I'm very tired of her now. She's been useless to me for years and I kept her on.'

The employer said she instructed Miss Masiza to apply for a Government pension because a private pension would stop when she died.

Her whole working life was 'a holiday'



MISS Elizabeth Masiza, a 74-year-old former domestic worker, left the widow who had employed her with only her month's wages — all she had to show for 31 years' service.

333
328
298

333
~~132~~

DAILY

Blacks called work-shy

QUEENSTOWN — Blacks on the Border are not interested in working, according to two wine farmers from the Western Cape, who have been trying to recruit farm contract labour.

"Good and willing labour is just about impossible to find here", said Mr F. Fouche and Mr P. de Villiers of Worcester.

"People just don't seem to be interested in work any more. All they want to do is loaf around drinking cheap liquor and watching their families starve."

"Yet we pay our contract labourers good wages, feed them, house them and give them free transport both ways."

"We even allow them to keep cattle and fatten them on our farms", they said.

According to a Department of Labour official, farm labour was plentiful five years ago.

Recruiting agents for the mines and engineering projects say response to the demand for contract labour is rapidly diminishing, the official said. — DDR

Handwritten signature

333
ALLOWED FOR

14/1/77

Influx control measures

560 are detained

The Argus Crime Reporter

MORE than 560 Africans have been detained — the majority in connection with infringements of influx control measures — during routine inspections in the White residential areas of the Peninsula since Monday.

A spokesman for the Cape Bantu Administration Board said the inspections had nothing to do with the police swoop in Langa early yesterday morning when 95 people were arrested on a variety of charges.

According to the spokesman, inspectors detained 147 on Monday, 153 on Tuesday and 166 yesterday, a total of 466.

In addition inspectors found 100 citizens of the Republic of Transkei who were in possession of Transkei passports but did not have the necessary endorsements in their passports.

TRANSKEIANS

The Transkei citizens were taken to the board's offices in Langa to have the necessary endorsements entered on their passports.

The other 466 Africans would be charged with being in the Peninsula without the necessary permits. They would probably be fined and told to leave the area, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the inspections were continuing.

LANGA ARRESTS

Meanwhile the police are still questioning some of the 95 people they arrested in Langa early yesterday morning.

Some have already been charged and have appeared in court on a variety of charges ranging from being in the Peninsula

without the necessary permits to enter

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING** Gov. Gaz. 5375

No. 31

14 Januarie 1977

**BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
KAROOGEBIED. -HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS
VIR DIE STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE
GELEE TE ABERDEEN, BEAUFORT-WES, BRITS-
TOWN, COLESBERG, DE AAR, GRAAFF-REINET,
HANKFY, HANOVER, HUMANSDORP, KAREE-
DOUW, JANSENVILLE, JEFFREYSBAAI, MIDDIE-
BURG, MURRAYSBURG, NOUPOORT, OUDIS-
HOORN, PEARSTON, PHILIPSTOWN, PETRUS-
VILLE, RICHMOND, STEYTLERVILLE EN
VICTORIA-WES**

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 22 (1) (b) geles met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoeake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), word hierby bepaal dat

(a) elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Bantoewoongebiede of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalings van die regulasies betreffende die beheer van en toesig oor 'n stedelike Bantoewoongebied en aanverwante aangeleenthede, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, by die kantoor van die Superintendent van die Bantoe-woongebied waarin die eiendom geleë is, vanaf 1 Februarie 1977 aan bogenemde Raad die gelde soos uiteengesit in Bylaes 1 tot 26 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie, gesondheids-, geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelewer of ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) die regulasies vermeld in Bylae 27 hiervan, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 22 (3) (f) van die bogenoemde Wet, herroep word

TARIEF VAN GEELDE

BYLAE 1

Aberdeen-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R3,75.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 31

14 January 1977

**BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE KAROO AREA. RENTS AND CHARGES FOR
THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS
SITUATED AT ABERDEEN, BEAUFORT WEST,
BRITSTOWN, COLESBERG, DE AAR, GRAAFF-
REINET, HANKEY, HANOVER, HUMANSDORP,
KAREEDOUW, JANSENVILLE, JEFFREYS BAY,
MIDDELBURG, MURRAYSBURG, NOUPOORT,
OUDISHOORN, PEARSTON, PHILIPSTOWN,
PETRUSVILLE, RICHMOND, STEYTLERVILLE
AND VICTORIA WEST**

In terms of the provisions of section 22 (1) (b) read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), it is hereby determined—

(a) that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas or any other person who is required or compelled to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the regulations governing the control and supervision of an urban Bantu residential area and relevant matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, shall with effect from 1 February 1977 pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the superintendent of the Bantu residential area in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 26 inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) that the regulations specified in Schedule 27 hereto, are hereby repealed in terms of the provisions of section 22 (3) (f) of the above-mentioned Act.

TARIEF OF CHARGES

SCHEDULE 1

Aberdeen Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R3,75.
- (2) Business site: R6.

BYLAE 2*Beaufort-Wes-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R4,75.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 3*Britstown-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,30.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

BYLAE 4*Colesberg-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R4,87.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 5*De Aar-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R6,38.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

BYLAE 6*Graaff-Reinet-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R3,86.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 7*Hankey-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,03.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 8*Hanover-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R4,06.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 9*Humansdorp-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R6,13.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 10*Kareedouw-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,11.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 11*Jansenville-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,30.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

BYLAE 12*Jeffreysbaai-Bantoewoongebied*

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,30.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

SCHEDULE 2*Beaufort West Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R4,75.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 3*Britstown Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,30.
- (2) Business site: R10.

SCHEDULE 4*Colesberg Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R4,87.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 5*De Aar Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R6,38.
- (2) Business site: R10.

SCHEDULE 6*Graaff-Reinet Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R3,86.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 7*Hankey Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,03.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 8*Hanover Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R4,06.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 9*Humansdorp Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R6,13.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 10*Kareedouw Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,11.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 11*Jansenville Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,30.
- (2) Business site: R10.

SCHEDULE 12*Jeffreys Bay Bantu Residential Area*

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,30.
- (2) Business site: R6.

BYLAE 13

Middelburg-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,30.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 14

Murraysburg-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R4,91.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 15

Noupoort-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R6,06.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

BYLAE 16

Oudtshoorn-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R6.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 17

Pearston-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R4,97.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 18

Philipstown-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,30.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 19

Petrusville-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,30.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 20

Richmond-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R8,07.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R10.

BYLAE 21

Steytlerville-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R4,70.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 22

Victoria-Wes-Bantoewoongebied

Perseelhuur, per perseel per maand:

- (1) Woonperseel: R5,30.
- (2) Besigheidsperseel: R6.

BYLAE 23

HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS BETAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEWONGEBIEDE BINNE DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE RAAD

1. Loseerderspermit.

Gelde betaalbaar soos deur die Raad voorgeskryf ingevolge regulasie 20 (2) (e) van Hoofstuk (2) van Goewermmentskennisgewing R. 1306 van 14 Junie 1968.

SCHEDULE 13

Middelburg Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,30.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 14

Murraysburg Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R4,91.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 15

Noupoort Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R6,06.
- (2) Business site: R10.

SCHEDULE 16

Oudtshoorn Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R6.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 17

Pearston Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R4,97.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 18

Philipstown Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,30.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 19

Petrusville Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,30.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 20

Richmond Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R8,07.
- (2) Business site: R10.

SCHEDULE 21

Steytlerville Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R4,70.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 22

Victoria West Bantu Residential Area

Site rent, per site per month:

- (1) Residential site: R5,30.
- (2) Business site: R6.

SCHEDULE 23

RENTS AND CHARGES PAYABLE IN ALL THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

1. Lodger's Permit.

Fees payable as may be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 20 (2) (e) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

2. Verblyfpermitgelde indien permit vir langer as 72 uur verlang word, per maand of gedeelte daarvan: R1.
3. Duplikaatdokumente, per afskrif: R0,35.
4. Huurgelde vir geboue aangekoop deur die Raad.
Huurgelde betaalbaar bykomend by die perseelhuursos uiteengesit in Bylaes 1 tot en met 22.

Aankoopprys van gebou	Huurgelde betaalbaar per maand per gebou		
	Termyn van delging		
	5 jaar	10 jaar	15 jaar
	R	R	R
(a) Nul-R50.....	1,16	0,75	0,62
(b) Bo R50-R100.....	2,26	1,44	1,18
(c) Bo R100-R150.....	3,37	2,13	1,74
(d) Bo R150-R200.....	4,47	2,82	2,31
(e) Bo R200-R250.....	5,58	3,52	2,74
(f) Bo R250-R300.....	6,68	4,21	3,43
(g) Bo R300-R350.....	7,79	4,90	4,00
(h) Bo R350-R400.....	8,89	5,59	4,56
(i) Bo R400-R450.....	10,00	6,29	5,12
(j) Bo R450-R500.....	11,10	6,98	5,69
(k) Bo R500-R550.....	12,21	7,67	6,25
(l) Bo R550-R600.....	13,31	8,36	6,82
(m) Bo R600-R650.....	14,42	9,06	7,38
(n) Bo R650-R700.....	15,52	9,75	7,94
(o) Bo R700-R750.....	16,63	10,44	8,51
(p) Bo R750-R800.....	17,73	11,13	9,07
(q) Bo R800-R850.....	18,84	11,83	9,63
(r) Bo R850-R900.....	19,94	12,52	10,20
(s) Bo R900-R950.....	21,05	13,21	10,76
(t) Bo R950-R1 000.....	22,15	13,90	11,32

BYLAE 24

BEGRAAFPLAAS- EN OPGRAWINGSGELDE BETAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEWONGEBIEDE BINNE DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE RAAD

1. Begraafplaasgelde soos voorgeskryf deur die Raad ingevolge regulasie 13 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermmentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.
2. Opgraving van lyke en oopmaak van grafte.

Gelde is betaalbaar soos deur die Raad bepaal ingevolge regulasie 41 van Hoofstuk 8 van Goewermmentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

BYLAE 25

HUURGELDE BETAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEWONGEBIEDE BINNE DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE RAAD VIR HUISVESTING VOORSIEN VIR WERKNEMERS DEUR WERKGEWERS

1. Huisvesting wat vir werknemers voorsien word deur hul werkgewers

Die tarief betaalbaar deur elke werknemer woonagtig in die gebou wat deur sy werkgewer opgerig of voorsien is, sal dieselfde wees as die tarief betaalbaar deur 'n enkelopende loseerder wat in dieselfde woongebied woon. Die tarief moet deur die Raad voorgeskryf word ingevolge regulasie 20 (2) (c) van Hoofstuk 2 van Goewermmentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968.

2. Huisvesting wat deur die Raad verskaf word

Die tarief soos bedoel in item 1 van hierdie Bylae plus 'n bedrag gebaseer op die tarief vir huise deur die Raad aangekoop.

BYLAE 26

KERKPERSEELHUUR BETAALBAAR IN ALLE BANTOEWONGEBIEDE BINNE DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE RAAD

Huurgelde soos ooreengekom tussen huurder en verhuurder.

2. Accommodation permit fees, if permits are required for longer than 72 hours, per month or part thereof: R1.
3. Duplicate documents, per copy: R0,35.
4. Rent for buildings purchased by the Board in addition to site rent specified under Schedules 1 to 22 inclusive.

Purchase price of building	Rental payable per month per building		
	Period of repayment		
	5 year	10 year	15 year
	R	R	R
(a) Nil-R50.....	1,16	0,75	0,62
(b) Over R50-R100.....	2,26	1,44	1,18
(c) Over R100-R150.....	3,37	2,13	1,74
(d) Over R150-R200.....	4,47	2,82	2,31
(e) Over R200-R250.....	5,58	3,52	2,74
(f) Over R250-R300.....	6,68	4,21	3,43
(g) Over R300-R350.....	7,79	4,90	4,00
(h) Over R350-R400.....	8,89	5,59	4,56
(i) Over R400-R450.....	10,00	6,29	5,12
(j) Over R450-R500.....	11,10	6,98	5,69
(k) Over R500-R550.....	12,21	7,67	6,25
(l) Over R550-R600.....	13,31	8,36	6,82
(m) Over R600-R650.....	14,42	9,06	7,38
(n) Over R650-R700.....	15,52	9,75	7,94
(o) Over R700-R750.....	16,63	10,44	8,51
(p) Over R750-R800.....	17,73	11,13	9,07
(q) Over R800-R850.....	18,84	11,83	9,63
(r) Over R850-R900.....	19,94	12,52	10,20
(s) Over R900-R950.....	21,05	13,21	10,76
(t) Over R950-R1 000.....	22,15	13,90	11,32

SCHEDULE 24

CEMETERY AND EXHUMATION FEES PAYABLE IN ALL THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

1. Cemetery fees as prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 13 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.
2. Exhumation and Opening of Graves.

The fees payable shall be fixed by the Board in terms of regulation 41 of Chapter 8 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

SCHEDULE 25

RENTALS PAYABLE IN ALL THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD FOR ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS

1. Accommodation provided for employees by their employers

The tariff payable by each employee residing in the building which has been erected or provided by his employer, shall be the same as the tariff payable by a single lodger residing in the same residential area. The tariff shall be prescribed by the Board in terms of regulation 20 (2) (c) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968.

2. Accommodation provided by the Board

The tariff referred to in item 1 of this Schedule, plus an amount based on the tariff for houses purchased by the Board.

SCHEDULE 26

CHURCH SITE RENT PAYABLE IN ALL THE BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITHIN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD

Rent as agreed upon between lessee and lessor.

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689 ARE HELD IN SWOOP

CAPE TOWN ^{11/11} The acting chief director of the Bantu Affairs Board in the Cape, Mr. F. J. van Eeden, yesterday confirmed that board inspectors had detained 689 non-Whites in White residential areas in the Peninsula since Monday.

The majority were arrested in connection with infringements of influx control measures, while a large number were Transkeian citizens whose passports were not endorsed.

The Transkelans were taken to the board's offices in Langa to have their passports endorsed.

Mr. van Eeden said the large number of people detained was not a weekly occurrence but a consequence of the inspectors not having been able to make regular inspections because of the unrest. Non-Whites without necessary permits would probably be fined and told to leave the area. — (Sapa.)

22/1/77
Township
conditions
shock
inspectors

333

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

R CONFERENCE

Africa Mr. R. c/o SALDRU
 Aires Mr. A. Dunbrody Es
 Antrobus Mr. G. Economics
 Archer Mr. S. c/o Schoo
 Ardington Mr. A P O Box
 Ardington Mrs. L. P O B
 Baffoe Mr. F. The Natio
 Bates Mr. R. 14 Park Cr
 Behrmann Prof. H. Univer
 Birt Mr. M. c/o School
 Bloch Mr. N. c/o SALDRU
 Boonzaier Mr. E. 2 Bar
 Botha Mr. D. c/o Die B
 Boyle Mr. B. c/o The
 Bowery Mr. M. Wesbro 1
 Brokebsha Prof. D. Dep
 Brown Mr. P. P O Box 7
 Bromberger Mr. N. 7 C
 Budlender Ms. D. c/o B
 Christie Mr. R. 20 Co
 Clarke Mr. D. c/o Dep
 Cummings Ms. P. 37 C
 Dinnell Mr. M. c/o
 Dorrington Dr. J. P O
 Dorrington Mrs. P O
 Evans Mr. A. P O Box
 Finlay Mr. W. Tue Mo
 Ford Mr. Cape Midla
 Fiske Mr. S. 6 Pat
 Frean Mr. N. c/o S
 Gebhardt Ms. B. P O Box 469, WINDHOEK

Own Correspondent
 PORT ELIZABETH. — A team of senior Government health inspectors have reported that conditions in Grahamstown's African townships are so bad that it is "difficult to imagine equally poor conditions in African townships anywhere else in the country".
 The shock report highlights overcrowding and poor hygiene, which have spread disease and caused high infant mortality rates, as well as breeding crime. It urges the eradication of overcrowding, which in some places is as high as 74.12 people per plot.
 In the Fingo Village, where the Government is to move out landowners, the report says 46 houses will have to be built to accommodate the people from a single plot.
 The inspectors said the increase in the infant mortality rate from 25 to 28 per 1,000 among Coloureds and Africans was due to poor housing and unhygienic conditions.
 The same conditions accounted for the high death rate due to gastro-enteritis and kwashiorkor.
 Most of the 5 109 Coloureds lived in acceptable accommodation, however.
 The inspectors said that at Dead Horse Kloof, 1 334 people live on 18 plots, 600 m from the nearest drinking water and without any sanitation.
 Each plot had an average population of 74.12 people.
 At the Old Cemetery area of the location, 1 289 Africans lived on 1.5 ha of land in 100 hopelessly overpopulated homes, most of them dilapidated.
 They said such conditions gave rise to diseases such as tuberculosis and led to high crime rates.
 "How can a happy community be established if they live under these very unsatisfactory conditions?"
 "Funds and land must urgently be found to provide housing. More refuse drums must be provided and additional toilets are needed," they said.

U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
 NLAND 6115
 sity GRAHAMSTOWN 6140
 RONDEBOSCH 7700
 ULULAND
 ULULAND
 oma LESOTHO
 KLOOF 3600
 ox 375 PIETERMARITZBURG 3200
 U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
 cs U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
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 5
 dish Street CLAREMONT 7700
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 Y 7925
 . RONDEBOSCH 7700
 ty of Natal, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205
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 5810
 5810
 F.S. 9520
 Road CONSTANTIA 7800
 min. Board. P O Box 14024 PORT ELIZABETH
 MARITZBURG 3205
 iation, P O Box 1278 DURBAN 4000
 S.W.A.

Report names worst townships

GOVERNMENT health inspectors this week labelled black townships in Grahamstown the worst in the country.

A report revealed:

- In the Dead Horse Cliff area an average of 74

people are living on plots without services in slums 600 metres from clean water.

- In the Fingo location, a single plot is housing enough families for resettlement in 46 houses.

- A total of 1 289 blacks were squeezed into 1,5 hectares in the old cemetery area.

The report urges priority action by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

No. 90

28 Januarie 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE MIDDELLANDEGEBIED—HURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE—

- (1) STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE GELEË TE ADELAIDE, ALEXANDRIA, ALICEDALE, BATHURST, BEDFORD, COOKHOUSE, CRADOCK, DESPATCH, FORT BEAUFORT, GRAHAMSTAD, KIRKWOOD, PATERSON, PORT ALFRED, PORT ELIZABETH, RIEBEEK-OOS, SEYMOUR, SOMERSET-OOS EN UITENHAGE; EN DIE

- (2) NOODKAMP GELEË TE KENTON-ON-SEA

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), soos gewysig by artikel 4 van die Wysigingswet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1976 (Wet 92 van 1976)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde Bantoewoongebiede en die noodkamp geleë te Kenton-on-Sea, of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of sertifikaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalinge van die Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor 'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aangeleenthede, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, en van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, en in die geval van bewoners van bogenoemde noodkamp, ingevolge die Regulasies vir die Administrasie, Instandhouding, Sanitasie en Gesondheid van die Noodkamp vir Bantoes, Kenton-on-Sea, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1142 van 2 Augustus 1963, by die kantoor van die superintendent van die Bantoewoongebied of die noodkamp, na gelang van die geval, waarin die eiendom geleë is, met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977 aan bogenoemde Raad die gelde uiteengesit in Bylaes 1 tot en met 20 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkommodasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie, gesondheids- en geneeskundige en enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelewer of ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) herroep hierby kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), die Regulasies vermeld in Bylae 21 hiervan ten opsigte van stedelike Bantoewoongebiede asook artikel 35 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie, Instandhouding, Sanitasie en Gesondheid van die Noodkamp vir Bantoes, Kenton-on-Sea, wat afgekondig is by Goewermentskennisgewing 1142 van 2 Augustus 1963 ingevolge artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951).

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

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/19)

No. 90

28 January 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE MIDLANDS AREA—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE—

- (1) URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT ADELAIDE, ALEXANDRIA, ALICEDALE, BATHURST, BEDFORD, COOKHOUSE, CRADOCK, DESPATCH, FORT BEAUFORT, GRAHAMSTOWN, KIRKWOOD, PATERSON, PORT ALFRED, PORT ELIZABETH, RIEBEEK-EAST, SEYMOUR, SOMERSET EAST AND UITENHAGE; AND THE

- (2) EMERGENCY CAMP SITUATE AT KENTON-ON-SEA

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), as amended by section 4 of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1976 (Act 92 of 1976), do hereby—

(a) determine that every registered occupier or any other occupier of any property situate in the above-mentioned Bantu residential areas and the emergency camp at Kenton-on-Sea, or any other person who is required or obliged to take out or to be the holder of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residential Area and Relevant Matters, published under Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, and in the case of occupiers of the above-mentioned emergency camp, in terms of the Regulations for the Administration, Maintenance, Sanitation and Health of the Emergency Camp for Bantu, Kenton-on-Sea, published under Government Notice 1142, dated 2 August 1963, shall, with effect from 1 February 1977 pay to the above-mentioned Board at the office of the Superintendent of the Bantu residential area or the emergency camp, as the case may be, in which the property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules 1 to 20, inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommodation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, health, medical and any other services rendered by the above-mentioned Board or in respect of any other purpose for which charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) repeal, under and by virtue of the powers vested in the said Minister by section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), the regulations specified in Schedule 21 hereto in respect of urban Bantu residential areas as well as section 35 of Chapter 2 of the Regulations for the Administration, Maintenance, Sanitation and Health of the Emergency Camp for Bantu, Kenton-on-Sea, published under Government Notice 1142, dated 2 August 1963, in terms of section 6 (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951).

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



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28 JANUARY 1977

[No. 5389

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 89

28 Januarie 1977

BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE VIR DIE OOS-KAAP-
GEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR
DIE STEDELIKE BANTOEWOONGEBIEDE GELEË
TE ALIWAL-NOORD, BARKLY-OOS, BURGERS-
DORP, CATHCART, CEDARVILLE, DORDRECHT,
ELLIOT, HOFMEYR, INDWE, JAMESTOWN, KEI-
WEG, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, KOKSTAD,
KOMGA, LADY GREY, MACLEAR, MATATIELE,
MOLTENO, OOS-LONDEN, PORT ST. JOHNS,
QUEENSTOWN, RHODES, STERKSTROOM,
STEYNSBURG, STUTTERHEIM, TARKASTAD,
TYLDEN, UGIE EN VENTERSTAD

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees
met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie
van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971) word—

(a) hierby bepaal dat elke geregistreerde bewoner of
enige ander bewoner van enige eiendom geleë in bogenoemde
Bantoewoongebiede of enige ander persoon van wie vereis word of wat verplig is om 'n permit of ser-
tificaat uit te neem of die houer daarvan te wees vir
watter doel ook al ingevolge die bepalings van die
Regulasies betreffende die Beheer van en Toesig oor
'n Stedelike Bantoewoongebied en Aanverwante Aan-
geleenthede, afgekondig by Goewermenskennisgewing
R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968 en van toepassing
gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika by Goewermenskennisgewing R. 1267 van
26 Julie 1968, by die kantoor van die superintendent
van die Bantoewoongebied waarin die eiendom geleë
is, met ingang van 1 Februarie 1977 aan bogemelde
Raad die gelde soos uiteengesit in Bylae 1 tot en met
29 hiervan, moet betaal ten opsigte van huur, akkom-
modasie vir onderwysdoeleindes, water, sanitasie en
enige ander dienste deur bogenoemde Raad gelewer
ten opsigte van enige ander doel waarvoor gelde aan
bogenoemde Raad betaalbaar is; en

(b) die regulasie vermeld in Bylae 30 hiervan krag-
tens die bepalings van artikel 22 (3) (f) van bogenoemde
Wet herroep.

56276—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 89

28 January 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE EASTERN CAPE AREA.—RENTS AND
CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDEN-
TIAL AREAS SITUATED AT ALIWAL NORTH,
BARKLY EAST, BURGERSDORP, CATHCART,
CEDARVILLE, DORDRECHT, EAST LONDON,
ELLIOT, HOFMEYR, INDWE, JAMESTOWN, KEI
ROAD, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, KOKSTAD,
KOMGA, LADY GREY, MACLEAR, MATATIELE,
MOLTENO, QUEENSTOWN, RHODES, STERK-
STROOM, STEYNSBURG, STUTTERHEIM,
TARKASTAD, TYLDEN, UGIE AND VENTERSTAD

In terms of the provisions of section 22 (1) (b) read
with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administra-
tion Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), it is hereby determined—

(a) that every registered occupier or any other occu-
pier of any property situate in the above-mentioned
Bantu residential areas or any other person who is
required or obliged to take out or to be the holder
of a permit or certificate for any purpose whatsoever
in terms of the provisions of the Regulations governing
the Control and Supervision of an Urban Bantu Residen-
tial Area and Relevant Matters, published under Govern-
ment Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made
applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South
Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July
1968, shall with effect from 1 February 1977, pay to
the above-mentioned Board at the office of the super-
intendent of the Bantu residential area in which the
property is situate, the charges as set out in Schedules
1 to 29 inclusive, hereto, in respect of rent, accommo-
dation for educational purposes, water, sanitation, and
any other services rendered by the above-mentioned
Board or in respect of any other purpose for which
charges are payable to the above-mentioned Board; and

(b) that the regulations specified in Schedule 30
hereto, are hereby repealed in terms of the provisions
of section 22 (3) (f) of the above-mentioned Act.

5389—1

4/2/77 C.T.

Rents up for 36 000 City families

Staff Reporter

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND

families living in Cape Town council houses will have to pay higher rents from next month.

The increases will range from 50c to R7,50 a month but only 187 tenants will be paying the R7,50. For 33 100 tenants the increases will be below R3 per month.

A statement from the office of the Town Clerk said the council had "with great reluctance been obliged" to increase the rents paid by its tenants.

Factors which led to this included rises in administration and maintenance costs and insurance premiums and increases in contributions which had to be included in rents in lieu of rates and, in some cases, for electricity and water charges.

Burden

"The council is very much aware of the effect which increasing prices have had on householders and has resolved that no increases will exceed R7,50 a month so as to reduce as far as possible the additional burden which will be placed on its tenants."

The statement said the increases would come into effect from March 1. All tenants have been sent notices of the increases and how they will operate.

Sixty percent of tenants (21 435) will pay less than R1,50 extra; 92 percent (33 100) will pay less than R3 extra; 450 tenants will pay between R5 and R7,50 more and 187 will pay the maximum of R7,50.

Plattelanders — a forgotten people

LARGELY insulated from the political changes sweeping through South Africa and virtually ignored by the media, they are forgotten people. They are the platteland Africans.

In the years since Sharpeville their kinsmen in the homelands and in the cities have acquired a political voice and made known their aspirations and grievances. But there are no legislative assemblies or urban councils for the platteland Africans and their voice has remained silent in an era which has spawned a new generation of leaders.

Yet platteland Africans form a significant portion of the African people. According to the 1970 census they numbered more than 3,6-million, or more than 24 per cent of the African population. Their economic role is not insignificant. As farm labourers they help to feed the growing South African population.

The 1913 Land Acts struck them a devastating blow. It prohibited Africans from owning land in the platteland. But more than that it largely eliminated the farming-on-the-half system, under which Africans farmed land in return for giving half of the produce to the White owner.

The 1936 Land Act was a follow-up blow. It provided for action against African labour tenants, people who were given a section of a farm in return for providing the owner with labour for part of the year. Amendments after 1948 and tighter administrative application of the law sent labour tenants into the dust of history.

Today most African plattelenders are landless farm labourers. Three factors combine to reduce their options to two alternatives — to remain on the farms as labourers like their fathers before them, or to leave for the already overcrowded homelands. The factors are:

- The pass laws, which make it virtually impossible for farm labourers to enter the towns and cities (including platteland dorps, which are prescribed areas).
- Indebtedness to farm owners, who often dig into their pockets to help their labourers in emergencies.
- Their families. No farm labourer who is head of a family living on a farm may leave the farm as long as his family remains there.

Restrictions on the right of farm labourers to sell

their labour to the highest bidder in any sector of the economy have combined to keep their wages low.

An Agricultural Department survey of the north-west Free State, the Transvaal Highveld and the Western Transvaal, showed that monthly cash wages in 1975-76 varied from R14,24 to R16,56. Wages in kind ranged from R30,59 to R21,94. Total wages were bracketed between R38,50 and R44,59.

The Department was quick to emphasise that living costs in the platteland are lower than in the cities, that farm labourers neither pay house rent nor fork out for travel costs. But it did not make the counterpoint: farm labourers, like the serfs of feudal times, are denied a choice.

Contract workers on the mines earn about R100 a month today, excluding food and accommodation. But it is not ordinarily an option open to farm workers. In terms of an agreement between the Chamber of Mines and the Agricultural Union, registered farm labourers are not recruited by the mines.

Mines

For a married farm worker whose family lives with him on the farm there is only one road to the mines. It runs through the homelands. The worker must take his family to a homeland, settle his family there and then volunteer as a recruit.

But there is a catch. Once the man settles in the homelands he may not bring his family back into the "White" areas. For the family it is virtually a one-way trip.

Farm workers face another major problem. It is that of ensuring that their sons and daughters are educated beyond primary school. Nowadays many farmers realise the value of providing farm schools for their workers' children. But most schools only go to Standard Four. For most children that marks the end.

Once an African farm child reaches Standard Four he becomes a problem to both his parents and the farmer if he wants to continue his education. Theoretically, he can go to the township school attached to the local platteland town but again there are obstacles.

The first is the capacity of township schools. As

the building of schools is tied by formula to the number of children of school-going age in the township, more often than not the schools are crammed to capacity.

The second is a ruling that farm children must walk to the township school and not board in the township. That reduces the chances still further for children from distant farms.

These rules can be bent by sympathetic headmasters, township superintendents and administration board chiefs. But they are still there as a barrier to all but the most persistent parents, whose success often depends on winning the backing of the local farmer.

But, whatever the short-term prospects of the platteland African, the long-term prognosis is more hopeful.

As more and more African farm workers move into responsible positions in farm management, particularly in the present period of growing mechanisation, their bargaining power increases. The tendency towards absenteeism by White farm owners improves their bargaining position still further.

A joke told in the Free State illustrates the point. Farmer: "Josiah! You know that field in the corner? We've had good rains and the price of mealies has gone up. It should fetch good prices."

Josiah: "What field, baas?"

Farmer: "What! Don't tell me YOU forgot to plant there this season."

But even more significant is the "beswarming" of the platteland. As more and more Whites leave the platteland for the towns and cities, the African platteland population continues to rise.

To quote figures tabulated by Prof P. J. van der Merwe, of the University of Pretoria: between 1951 and 1970, the White population in the Free State platteland fell by 17 000, while that of Africans rose by 285 000. To put it differently; in 1951 there were less than seven African plattelenders to one White, while in 1970 the ratio was more than 13 to one.

The records of history prove that those who live and work on the land possess it eventually. There is no reason to believe South Africa should be any different... the 1913 Land Act notwithstanding.

Hansard 4 col 317 15/2/77

**Bantu townships and locations in
Grahamstown area**

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*12. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether his Department received a report by health inspectors on conditions in Bantu townships and locations in the Grahamstown area; if so, what steps have been taken or are to be taken to remedy these conditions.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

Yes. The Department is investigating the matter.

Housing plan for Langa

Cape Times

19/2/77

Staff Reporter

THE BANTU Affairs Administration Board is planning a R900 000 scheme to convert migrant worker accommodation in Langa into 1 700 semi-detached family homes.

The plan, which forms part of a report on housing conditions for Africans at present being considered by the board and which has been approved by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, according to the board, was outlined yesterday by the board's chief director, Mr A MacLachlan, and director of Labour and community services, Mr P S Pietersen.

Mr Pietersen said the plan would be tackled in two phases at the end of which 850 units, at present housing more than 13 000 migrant workers, would have been converted into 1 700 family houses.

In the first phase, 383 units would be altered, he said, to provide 766 houses. In the second phase 467 units would be altered to provide 934 units.

2 bedrooms

Each house would contain two bedrooms, a sitting room, a kitchen, a toilet and a shower, with space in the shower for a bath to be installed.

About 13 600 migrant workers will be transferred from Langa to Guguletu in the course of the alterations.

The ultimate idea of the scheme, he said, was to get all the single men out of Langa and to make Langa a "married" area.

Mr Pietersen said squatters would not be eligible for accommodation in the converted migrant workers' hostels in Langa.



See how they live—Cleave

Staff reporter

MRS BARBARA CLEAVE, head of the Peninsula's Women's Movement, yesterday appealed to people to go to Grassy Park and see the conditions under which 26 families were trying to live, following the demolition of their shacks by the Cape Divisional Council on Thursday.

By yesterday the families were still camping on the vacant plot in Klip Road, Grassy Park, where their shanty homes used to stand.

A mother, Miss Ann Johnson, was suffering from inflammation of the womb. She was treated at Victoria Hospital on Wednesday night.

Mrs Cleave told the Cape Times she was "absolutely shocked and horrified" by what she saw at the squatter camp yesterday.

Mr P S Pietersen (right), director of labour and community services in the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, with Mr A MacLachlan, chief director.

Standard 5 @ cols 419-420 22/2/77

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Incitement of Black contract workers

*D Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

Whether the Police have investigated allegations that members of the riot police incited contract workers in the Black townships in the Cape Peninsula to attack residents in these townships during the recent New Year weekend; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action is to be taken in regard to the findings; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes, but the investigations have not yet been concluded.

Black men not forced into boot —report

THE report of the one-man commission of inquiry into an incident in which two Black men were allegedly forced into a car boot by members of the provincial traffic department was tabled by the Administrator, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, in the Provincial Council last night.

Mr H. van Huyssteen, former Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, found that two Black men who were stopped by Provincial traffic officials on Settler's Way on July 6 1976 were asked for their identity documents and where they lived, but all was in order. He then explained to them, The freeway rules were and while this was happening they sat on the boot.

FRIENDLY

After the rules had been explained they were bade farewell in a friendly manner, and the Black men went away together.

Although there was some laughing there was no ridicule, he said.

No one was handcuffed, no one was forced into a boot, and no one was frightened or humiliated.

Mr van Huyssteen found there could have been no damage to race relations and that the facts as presented in The Cape Times were not a trustworthy version of the incident.

The traffic officers had not behaved unlawfully, apart from a possible absurdity of ordering or telling the Black men to sit on the boot of the car.

Mr van Huyssteen recommended that no information be given to the Press before it has been properly investigated and considered, and that consideration be given to reporting the matter to the Newspaper Press Union.

Standard 5 Q no 483 25/2/77

Mlungisi Bantu residential area: Schools

(16) Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

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- (1) Whether schools at the Mlungisi Bantu residential area, Stutterheim, have water supplies for (a) drinking and (b) washing purposes; if so, what facilities do these supplies comprise;
- (2) whether these schools have toilet facilities; if so, (a) what facilities and (b) how many pupils have to use these facilities.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1)(a) and (b) Yes. There are two schools in the Mlungisi residential area, viz. the Nomathemba Lower Primary School and the Mlungisi Higher Primary School. Each school has two taps in the streets adjoining the school. Water is obtained from these taps for drinking and washing purposes. The Bantu Affairs Administration Board is giving attention to the water reticulation in this area. R8 000 has been made available for this purpose.

(2) Yes.

	(a)	(b)
	Toilets	
Nomathemba Lower Primary School ...	13	801
Mlungisi Higher Primary School ...	14	435

Handard 5 @ 482-483 25/2/77

Mlungisi Bantu residential area

(15) Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether discussions have taken place between the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the town council of Stutterheim on (a) the provision of water to the Mlungisi Bantu residential area and (b) the sewage disposal system for the area; if so, with what result;
- (2) whether the existing water supplies have recently been tested; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) (a) what was the result of the test and (b) what steps have been taken as a result of the test;
- (4) what is the intention of the Board in regard to the future of Mlungisi.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, only in regard to (a). The Town Council's decision is still being awaited.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) (a) The water was found to be unsuitable, but health hazards have not been experienced since the inception of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Eastern Cape.
(b) The Town Council has been requested to deliver purified water to the boundary of the location.
- (4) The intention is to settle the residents in a township to be established on South African Bantu Trust land within easy reach of Stutterheim.

Mr. R. J. LORIMER: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, can he inform the House when the new township's inception is envisaged?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Not at this stage.

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Hansard 6 @ vol 552 3/3/77

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Urban Bantu Councils/Bantu Advisory Boards

(543) Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) In respect of which areas in South Africa had (a) Urban Bantu Councils and (b) Bantu Advisory Boards been constituted at the latest date for which figures are available;
- (2) what is the date in respect of which the figures are given.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

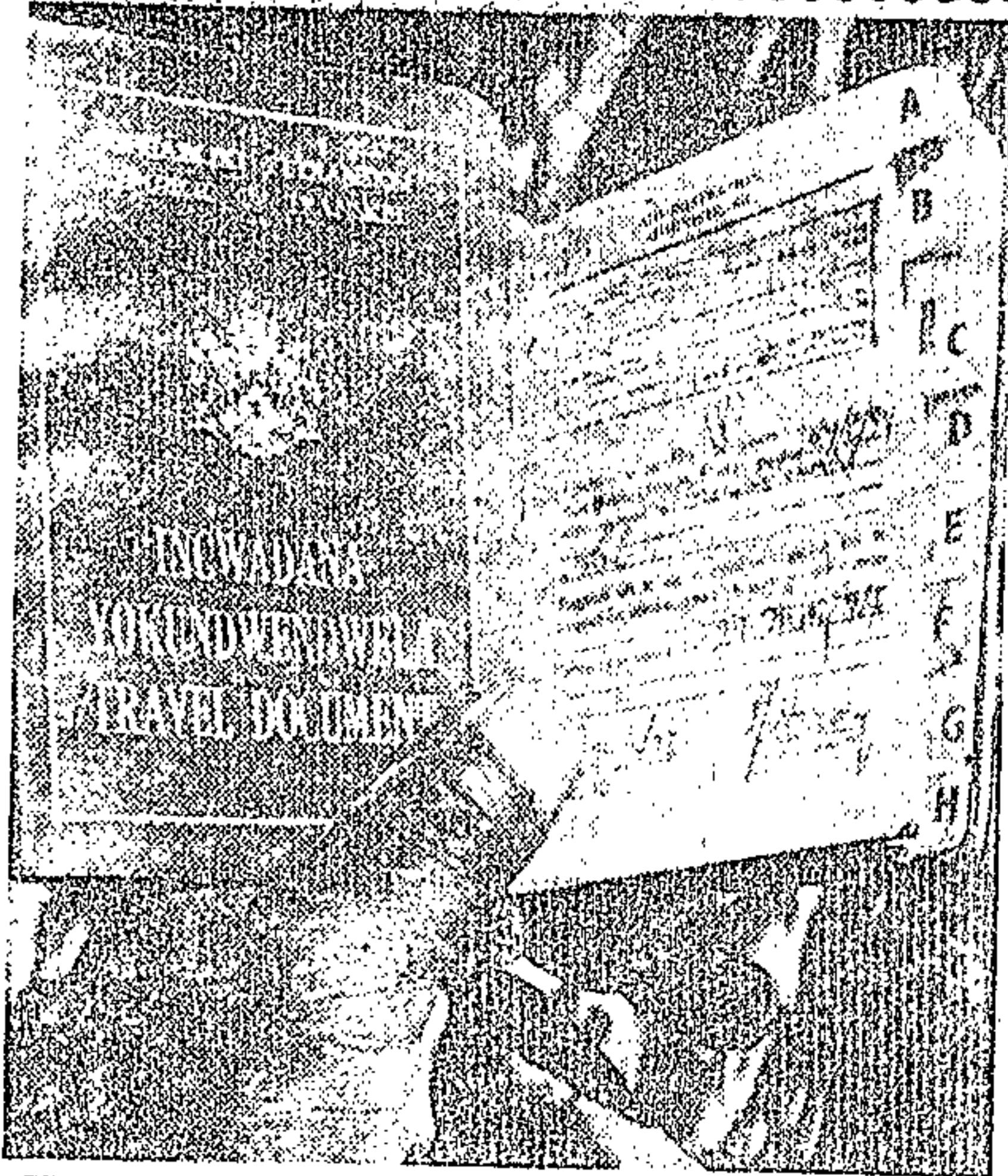
- (1) (a) and (2).

The hon. member is referred to the reply to Question No. 388.

- (b) Bantu Advisory Boards have been established for each urban Bantu residential area in terms of section 21 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 25 of 1945, except in those areas where such boards have been substituted by Urban Bantu Councils.

ARGUS 9/3/77 333

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THE new travel document (left), compared with the ordinary reference book (dompass), which all Blacks are required to carry, open at the page containing a residence permit.

Peninsula-born - ARGUS 9/3/77 but must leave

DOCUMENTS showing that a young Black girl born in the Peninsula has been given a temporary permit to reside in the area of her birth, have been given to The Argus by the Athlone Advice Office.

In its latest quarterly report the Advice Office — operated jointly by the Black Sash and the SA Institute of Race Relations — said it was 'disturbing' to note that Cape Town born and bred Xhosa-speaking young people who applied for their identity documents were being given Transkei travel documents instead.

The Argus was shown a temporary permit issued by the Bantu Af-

fairs Commissioner in January to a girl born at The Strand in 1961, and who was required to apply for a Reference Book last year.

Instead, the 16-year-old girl was given a document marked 'temporary permit,' stating she was entitled to be in the Peninsula only until July 20.

The permit is marked: 'Country or territory of origin — Transkei.' It is signed by a 'passport control officer.'

The person concerned was born at The Strand but has lived in Cape Town since birth and attended school in Gugulethu. She has never been outside the Peninsula, a spokesman of the Athlone Advice Office said.

Handed 9 @ vol 711-713 24/3/77

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Public telephones in Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga

How many public telephones were there in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, respectively, as at 31 December 1976.

1. Th
2. Th
3. At
4. Pe
5. Del

23. One reason why the quantity of public telephones has fallen is its price rises is

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Langa 9; Guguletu 2 and Nyanga 0 (the 1 that existed was destroyed during the riots and has not yet been replaced).

1. A is correct because B is correct.
2. B is correct because A is correct.
3. Both A and B are correct.
4. Neither A nor B is correct.
5. A is correct but B is in

22. Consider the following statements:

(A) The cobweb model is based on the assumption that price in year t determines quantity supplied in year t+1.
(B) The supply curve of agricultural products is likely to be elastic in the short run.

21. Assume that the supply of maize is perfectly elastic. A decrease (shift to the left) in demand will

1. Cause the price of maize to rise.
2. Cause farmers' incomes to fall.
3. Cause farmers' incomes to rise.
4. Lead to a reduction in the supply of wheat.
5. None of the above.

20. If the price elasticity of demand for cabbage is 1.3, would a rise in output due to favourable weather conditions cause farmers to

1. Make more money than they would otherwise have done.
2. Make less money than they would otherwise have done.
3. Plant different crops next year.
4. Demand a higher price per cabbage.
5. None of the above.

19. Income rises by 10%. Suppose the demand for cups is income inelastic. One would expect

1. A fall in the demand for saucers.
2. A fall in the demand for cups.
3. A rise in demand for cups of more than 10%.
4. A rise in demand for saucers of less than 10%.
5. A fall in demand for both cups and saucers.

18. We define an inferior good as one with

1. An inelastic supply curve.
2. A negative cross elasticity of demand.
3. A positive income elasticity of demand.
4. An elasticity of demand of less than one.
5. None of the above.

Hansard 10 Q cols 737-738
29/3/77

Cillie Commission/Nyanga Action Committee

333

*12. Mr. R. M. CADMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether he has received a letter on the subject of the Cillie Commission from the chairman of the Nyanga Action Committee;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) No.
- (2) The Cillie Commission received a memorandum in connection with riots in Nyanga from the chairman of the Nyanga Action Committee. Negotiations are at present being conducted regarding the submission of statements of witnesses who wish to testify before the Commission.

* * * * *

(10 marks)

3. Write briefly on the causes of urbanisation.

Documents nightmare for young blacks with Transkei fathers

SUN. TRIBUNE 10/4/77

BY TONY SPENCER-SMITH

YOUNG BLACKS whose fathers were born in Transkei are being refused reference books by the authorities — even though they were born in white urban areas and are entitled to live there.

Blacks with remote paternal links with the Transkei have the same experience when they lose their reference books and apply for new ones. In all cases they are being told to apply for Transkei travel documents instead.

This is causing increasing concern and anguish among blacks in white urban areas.

The Athlone Advice Office in the Cape Peninsula, which helps Africans with legal residence and work problems, is having no success with growing numbers of tearful people asking to be assisted with reference books.

While the authorities say the travel document will not affect permanent residence rights in the urban areas, many blacks fear this is the first step in a major Government move to force as many people as possible into Transkei.

The Sunday Tribune this week got details of the following case histories.

● One Cape Peninsula mother — who asked not be identified for fear of victimisation — said her 16-year-old daughter had applied for her first reference book last November and been given only a temporary identification certificate valid for six months.

She had been told to check every month with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to see if her document was ready. No mention was made of Transkei.

This year she was shown a paper from Pretoria saying as her father had been born in Transkei she could get only a Transkei travel document. She was told to apply for this and pay 50 cents for it.

Her three elder brothers and sisters all have reference books, and she could not understand why she was denied the same document.

"After all, my husband and I are qualified to live in the Peninsula under Section 101 (b) of the Urban Areas Act, even though my husband came originally from Transkei," said the mother. "We have made our home in the peninsula, all our children were born here and they therefore have the most secure right of all to live here, in terms of Section 101 (a) of the Act."

"As my daughter did not want to apply for the travel document I made

inquiries myself and eventually had to tell her that she would be arrested if she did not apply for it.

"So she did — and was told there were no travel documents available, leaving her with only the temporary certificate. This sort of thing is a terrible shock to people."

Her daughter had, in fact, seen Transkei for the first time last year, when she went to boarding school in Lady Frere, a move which does not affect urban area residence rights.

● A Gugulethu youth born there in 1960 and therefore qualified under Section 101 (a) applied for a reference book in December 1976 and was given a temporary identification certificate.

In January this year he was told at the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Observatory that he would not be given a reference book, but a Transkei travel document because his father was born in Transkei.

● A married woman living with her husband in Nyanga, was born in the Peninsula and qualified under Section 101 (A). She lost her reference book in August last year and immediately applied

travel document endorsed so that she could stay in the Peninsula if, in fact, she was entitled to do so.

● A woman born in Cape Town in 1951, who now lives in her father's house in Gugulethu is qualified to live in the Peninsula under section 101 (1).

After losing her reference book last November she was given a temporary permit in January and told to take out a travel document at the Transkei Consulate because her father was born in the Transkei. She herself was born in The Strand in 1961.

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Advice Office, said an 18 year old girl in a completely hysterical state had come in this week seeking help because she had been refused a reference book and told

that she could only have a travel document.

She was in absolute terror of being sent away to Transkei, which she has never even seen.

"She was born in Cape Town and has always lived here," said Mrs Robb. "Her father who was born in Transkei is apparently quite useless as a parent and has never given her any help at all."

"Now the poor child has no security of life at all. Nothing can convince her that she might not be forced to go to Transkei. The officials are finding it most impossible to cope with the flood of people who are afraid of the same thing."

"And it is completely untrue that people in this position are being given both the travel document and reference books. They are being given no option at all."

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DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT GAZ 5509

No. 587

15 April 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT BARKLY-WEST, BOSHOF, DEALESVILLE, DELPORTSHOOP, DOUGLAS, HERTZOGVILLE, JACOBSDAL, JAN KEMPDORP, KIMBERLEY, KOFFIEFONTEIN, RITCHIE, WARRENTON AND WINDSORTON—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE 437, DATED 19 MARCH 1976

In terms of the provisions of section 22 (1) (b) read with section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), Government Notice 437, dated 19 March 1976, is hereby amended by the amendment of the Tariff of Charges as follows with effect from 1 May 1977:

SCHEDULE 1

Item 1 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7).—Substitute "R4", "R4", "R2", "R2", "R7", "R8", and "R10" for "R2", "R2,30", "R1", "R1", "R3,60", "R6" and "R7", respectively.

Item 2 is amended by the substitution for item 2 of the following item:

"2. House rent, per house per month, payable, subject to item 3 of this Schedule in addition to the site rent specified in item 1 of this Schedule in respect of houses erected by the Board out of own funds or erected by residents out of their own funds and which have been purchased by the Board:

Purchase price of house	House rent payable
	(a) Per living-room: R1,35
(1) Nil-R450.....	(b) Per kitchen: R1,35
	(c) Per bathroom: R0,68
	R
(2) R451-R500.....	5,81
(3) R501-R550.....	6,35
(4) R551-R600.....	6,89
(5) R601-R650.....	7,43
(6) R651-R700.....	7,97
(7) R701-R750.....	8,51
(8) R751-R800.....	9,18
(9) R801-R850.....	9,72
(10) R851-R900.....	10,26
(11) R901-R950.....	10,80
(12) R951-R1 000.....	11,34
(13) R1 001-R1 100.....	12,42
(14) R1 101-R1 200.....	13,64
(15) R1 201-R1 300.....	14,72
(16) R1 301-R1 400.....	15,80
(17) R1 401-R1 600.....	16,88
(18) R1 601-R1 800.....	17,96
(19) R1 801-R2 000.....	19,04
(20) R2 001-R2 200.....	20,12
(21) R2 201-R2 400.....	21,20
(22) R2 401-R2 600.....	22,28
(23) R2 601-R2 800.....	23,36
(24) R2 801-R3 000.....	24,44
(25) R3 001-R3 500.....	26,46

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 587

333

15 April 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE DIAMANTVELDGEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VORDERING VIR DIE STEDELIKE BANTOEWOON-GEBIEDE GELEë TE BARKLY-WES, BOSHOF, DEALESVILLE, DELPORTSHOOP, DOUGLAS, HERTZOGVILLE, JACOBSDAL, JAN KEMPDORP, KIMBERLEY, KOFFIEFONTEIN, RITCHIE, WARRENTON EN WINDSORTON—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING 437 VAN 19 MAART 1976

Kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 22 (1) (b) gelees met artikel 22 (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), word Goewermenskennisgewing 437 van 19 Maart 1976 hierby gewysig deur die Tarief van Gelde as volg te wysig met ingang van 1 Mei 1977:

BYLAE 1

Item 1 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) en (7).—Vervang "R2", "R2,30", "R1", "R1", "R3,60", "R6", en "R7" deur onderskeidelik "R4", "R4", "R2", "R2", "R7", "R8" en "R10".

Item 2 word gewysig deur item 2 met die volgende item te vervang:

"2. Huishuur, per huis per maand, bykomend by perseelhuur ingevolge item 1, en onderworpe aan item 3 van hierdie Bylae, ten opsigte van wonings deur die Raad uit eie fondse opgerig of ten opsigte van huise wat met eie fondse deur inwoners opgerig is en deur die Raad aangekoop is:

Aankoopprys van woning	Huishuur betaalbaar
	(a) Per woonvertrek: R1,35
(1) Nil-R450.....	(b) Per kombuis: R1,35
	(c) Per badkamer: R0,68
	R
(2) R451-R500.....	5,81
(3) R501-R550.....	6,35
(4) R551-R600.....	6,89
(5) R601-R650.....	7,43
(6) R651-R700.....	7,97
(7) R701-R750.....	8,51
(8) R751-R800.....	9,18
(9) R801-R850.....	9,72
(10) R851-R900.....	10,26
(11) R901-R950.....	10,80
(12) R951-R1 000.....	11,34
(13) R1 001-R1 100.....	12,42
(14) R1 101-R1 200.....	13,64
(15) R1 201-R1 300.....	14,72
(16) R1 301-R1 400.....	15,80
(17) R1 401-R1 600.....	16,88
(18) R1 601-R1 800.....	17,96
(19) R1 801-R2 000.....	19,04
(20) R2 001-R2 200.....	20,12
(21) R2 201-R2 400.....	21,20
(22) R2 401-R2 600.....	22,28
(23) R2 601-R2 800.....	23,36
(24) R2 801-R3 000.....	24,44
(25) R3 001-R3 500.....	26,46

<i>Purchase price of house</i>	<i>House rent payable</i>	<i>Aankoopprys van woning</i>	<i>Huishuur betaalbaar</i>
	R		R
(26) R3 501-R4 000.....	28,49	(26) R3 501-R4 000.....	28,49
(27) R4 001-R4 500.....	30,51	(27) R4 001-R4 500.....	30,51
(28) R4 501-R5 000.....	32,54	(28) R4 501-R5 000.....	32,54
(29) R5 001-R5 500.....	33,89	(29) R5 001-R5 500.....	33,89
(30) R5 501-R6 000.....	35,24	(30) R5 501-R6 000.....	35,24
(31) R6 001-R6 500.....	36,59	(31) R6 001-R6 500.....	36,59
(32) R6 501-R7 000.....	37,94	(32) R6 501-R7 000.....	37,94
(33) R7 001-R7 500.....	39,29	(33) R7 001-R7 500.....	39,29
(34) R7 501-R8 000.....	40,64	(34) R7 501-R8 000.....	40,64
(35) R8 001-R8 500.....	41,99	(35) R8 001-R8 500.....	41,99
(36) R8 501-R9 000.....	43,34	(36) R8 501-R9 000.....	43,34
(37) R9 001-R9 500.....	44,69	(37) R9 001-R9 500.....	44,69
(38) R9 501-R10 000.....	46,04	(38) R9 501-R10 000.....	46,04
(39) R10 001-R11 000.....	47,39	(39) R10 001-R11 000.....	47,39
(40) R11 001-R12 000.....	48,74	(40) R11 001-R12 000.....	48,74
(41) R12 001-R13 000.....	50,09	(41) R12 001-R13 000.....	50,09
(42) R13 001-R14 000.....	51,44	(42) R13 001-R14 000.....	51,44
(43) R14 001-R15 000.....	52,79	(43) R14 001-R15 000.....	52,79
(44) R15 001-R16 000.....	54,14	(44) R15 001-R16 000.....	54,14
(45) R16 001-R17 000.....	55,49	(45) R16 001-R17 000.....	55,49
(46) R17 001-R18 000.....	56,84	(46) R17 001-R18 000.....	56,84
(47) R18 001-R19 000.....	58,19	(47) R18 001-R19 000.....	58,19
(48) R19 001-R20 000.....	59,54	(48) R19 001-R20 000.....	59,54

Item 3 (1) (a), (b), (2) and (3).—Substitute "R13,66", "R24,46", "R1,62" and "54c" for "R10,12", "R18,12", "R1,20" and "40c", respectively.

Item 4 (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).—Substitute under the heading "Kimberley", "2,70", "2,00", "3,50", "2,25", and "1,50" for "1,80", "1,30", "2,30", "1,50" and "1,00", respectively, and substitute under the heading "All other areas", "2,00", "1,50", "2,70", "1,50" and "1,00" for "1,30", "1,00", "1,80", "1,00" and "0,70", respectively.

Item 5.—Substitute "R1" for "50c".

Item 3 (1), (a), (b), (2) en (3).—Vervang "R10,12", "R18,12", "R1,20" en "40c" deur onderskeidelik "R13,66", "R24,46", "R1,62" en "54c".

Item 4 (1), (2), (3), (4) en (5).—Vervang onder die hoof "Kimberley", "1,80", "1,30", "2,30", "1,50" en "1,00" deur onderskeidelik "2,70", "2,00", "3,50", "2,25" en "1,50", en vervang onder die hoof "Alle ander gebiede", "1,30", "1,00", "1,80", "1,00" en "0,70" deur onderskeidelik "2,00", "1,50", "2,70", "1,50" en "1,00".

Item 5.—Vervang "50c" deur "R1".

NEW STATE BID TO BEAT BLACK HOUSING BARGAIN

THE Bantu Affairs Administration Board has provided land for employers to build 'good standard' homes for African contract workers as part of its new plan to wipe out the housing shortage and at the same time improve housing standards in African townships.

In a statement issued today, Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, the chairman of BAAB, said contract workers living in scheme homes in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, which were built for the residents, would be moved into the homes provided by their employers.

The residents on the waiting list would then be moved into the vacated homes.

He said some contract workers had already been

moved into homes provided by their employers and the Bantu Board was in the process of transforming the homes. BAAB planned to make 400 houses available in the first year.

Employers who made no 'good standard' housing provisions for contract workers, would not be given permission to bring contract workers to the Peninsula.

Advantage

He said the housing shortage could also be eradicated by employers providing homes for their faithful workers and some firms were already doing this to the advantage of themselves and their workers.

In addition, employer organisations and other bodies who were interested in improving conditions in African areas should allocate funds to improve existing houses and to build new ones.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said facilities were being provided which were comparable to the best elsewhere and services were available to cater for the needs and interests of the workers.

City's Blacks to liaise with new Urban body

333

PRELIMINARY steps to form a Black committee empowered to liaise with the Cape Town subcommittee of the Urban Foundation were taken at a well attended meeting of residents in Guguletu Civic Centre last night.

The meeting, convened by the Co-ordinating Civic Council (CCC) of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, reached its decision amid stormy protests by some speakers who challenged the credentials of the council.

They claimed the CCC was not fully representative of the Black people. It had no mandate to assume the responsibility of making decisions binding the community.

Mr S. M. Tindleni, a lecturer in the Department of African Languages at the University of Cape Town, was elected chairman and Mr S. O. Mama, business development officer (African business) was elected secretary.

OTHER POSITIONS

Mr W. Gusha, who was in the chair, said another public meeting would be called to elect other committee members to fill positions in various categories of the Foundation's programme.

The categories would be: Social welfare, health, housing, education, labour, roads and transport, commerce and industry, construction and works and sport and recreation.

The foundation is a body of South African in-

dustrialists formed late last year in the wake of countrywide urban unrest, to help to solve the vexed urban problems.

Its priorities are a programme of housing with an emphasis on home ownership and the improvement of community facilities.

Mr J. Phillips, a CCC official, said the foundation, through its Cape Town sub-committee, sought to help Blacks to help themselves. It had set itself a target of R25-million.

Outlining the urban situation, Mr Phillips said the Black population in the area exceeded 300 000.

There were major needs which the authorities could not adequately meet. Hence standards in various facets of urban life had fallen.

REPRESENTATIVES

At the foundation's inaugural conference in Johannesburg last year, three businessmen, Mr Stanley Vokwana, Mr J. Kakaza and Mr B. Lubelwana, represented the Peninsula's Blacks.

Resulting from their report, a special committee of 15 residents, five from each township, held discussions with the foundation's local sub-committee.

Among the problems highlighted were housing, the need for a teacher-training college, a vocational training institution, a home for the aged, a guest house, facilities for the care of mentally and physically handicapped children and sports.

Fingoes can stay

333

CAPE TOWN.—After a 12-year battle, the Government has reversed its policy that blacks will have to be moved out of Grahamstown.

And it has decided that all black landowners in the historic Fingo Village will be entitled to home-ownership rights in the Makanaskop township on the outskirts of Grahamstown.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. Cruywagen.

The Independent United Party MP for Albany, Mr Bill Deacon, who with his predecessor, Mr Colin Bennett, have fought against the removal of Grahamstown blacks to Committees Drift and Glenmore, about 50 km outside the city, since 1965 said yesterday: "It has been one of the highlights of my political career to get this changed."

Mr Cruywagen was approached to confirm the accuracy of Mr Deacon's speech on the position of Grahamstown's black people during the debate on the vote for Bantu Administration and Development in the House of Assembly this week.

In his speech, Mr Deacon said a new home-ownership scheme for all property owners in Fingo Village in Grahamstown had been introduced.

"Nobody will be forced to leave there," Mr Deacon said.

Yesterday, Mr Cruywagen said Mr Deacon had been accurate.

Although the home-ownership scheme was not at this stage applicable to other black people in Grahamstown, all Fingo Village property owners would be entitled to homes.

Mr Cruywagen said the Fingo Villagers would also be entitled to stands at Glenmore, a settlement based on an irrigation scheme.

The new policy was "nothing more than fair. You can't just give them Hobson's choice," he added. — PC

Kruger promises to speed youths' cases

333
28/4/72
Tim Patten,
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN— A delegation of black parents met the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, in Cape Town yesterday to plead for information about their children who had "disappeared."

The eight parents — all from Guguletu township,

Cape Town — were told that the youths had been arrested last November while attempting to leave South Africa.

Mr Kruger assured the group he would look into the case of each youth and expedite a charge or a release.

The delegation was accompanied by Mrs Helen Suzman MP who said Mr

Kruger received the delegation courteously and had listened sympathetically to their appeals for information.

The parents had been told at some stage after the youths had disappeared from home that they had been detained but had not heard of them since.

Mr Kruger said in Parliament later he was always concerned and sympathetic about detainees and prisoners and was prepared to receive and listen to people who came to him expressing their concern about their welfare.

Talking during the second-reading debate on the Lower Courts Amendment Bill, Mr Kruger asked Mrs Suzman to confirm that he was sympathetic to representations and was always prepared to listen.

Mrs Suzman nodded response.

333

Health conditions in Bantu townships/locations in Grahamstown area

*5. Dr. F. van Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether his Department has taken steps following its investigation into health conditions in the Bantu townships and locations in the Grahamstown area; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

No, but the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board has since its inception in general, improved conditions as far as possible in all urban Bantu residential areas within its area. As far as Grahamstown is concerned, squatter families are being rehoused in prefabricated huts, rubbish removal services have been improved, drainage has been attended to to a certain extent and all sites made available on a letting basis have been provided with latrines.

333

Hansard B vol 980 29/4/77

Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board: Land for housing

*9. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether the Grahamstown City Council offered land for housing to the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board during the past 12 months; if so, what were the terms of the offer;
- (2) whether the offer was accepted; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.

No decision on black rents

CAPE TIMES
4/5/77

333

Staff Reporter

WHILE NO decision has yet been made to increase rents in the Peninsula's African townships, the area's Bantu Affairs Administration Board is facing a steadily-growing deficit.

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, chairman of the board, told the Cape Times yesterday that the deficit, which was growing every year, was being discussed with the Department of Bantu Administration.

"The board's income is no longer sufficient to cover its expenses, so we have to look for ways, including rent increases, to increase our revenue.

"But there has been no final decision to increase rents," he said.

Mr. Willem Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, reportedly told a four-man Nyanga action committee yesterday that a rent increase was not imminent.

Alarmed

Mr. Oscar Mpetha, the committee's chairman, said Nyanga residents were alarmed to hear at an Advisory Board meeting last month that rents were about to be increased from R7,70 to R23,26 a month.

"Mr. Cruywagen said these figures were not correct. The whole question of increased rents had not yet been brought to him.

"But he said he would discuss the matter with us before any action was taken, and would not allow any increase that he felt was wrong," Mr. Mpetha said.

When asked to comment, Mr. Cruywagen would only say the discussion was general, and no specific proposals were put to him officially.

Last week the Government suspended for one month the rent increases for Soweto residents that were due to come into effect this month.

The suspension followed a meeting between a deputation of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr. Cruywagen and the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger.

Hansard 14 vol 1035 5/5/77

333

Bantu in Grahamstown area

859. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What was the number of Bantu males and females, respectively, (a) under the age of 18 years and (b) of 18 years and over, in the Grahamstown area as at 31 December 1976;
- (2) how many of the (a) males and (b) females of 18 years and over were unemployed at that date.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	Males	Females
(1) (a)	9 835	12 625
(b)	6 867	7 144
(2) No statistics of unemployment are available but—		
(a) 301 males, and		
(b) 87 females, were registered as workseekers as at 31 December 1976.		

"The Farmers Weekly" of the establishment of a farmers party (87), but this political agitation was mostly absorbed, it seems, by the Nationalists. This alienation of agrarian capital from the alliance with mining capital was to play an important role in the thrust behind white politics in the next decade and was to help in the acquisition of a base for the gaining of political power by the Nationalists, in alliance with the Labour Party,

CAPE TIMES 5/5/77 New civic council will be link between townships, authorities

Staff Reporter

A REVITALIZED Co-ordinating Civic Council, aimed at providing a link between township residents and various authorities, is being formed to solve vexing urban problems.

The council (CCC) will

liaise with the businessmen and residents of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga and will convey complaints to the Urban Foundation, a body of South African industrialists formed after the unrest last year to solve housing, schooling and other problems.

At a meeting of the new CCC, Mr S M Tindleni was elected chairman and Mr W Gusha vice-chairman.

Mr Tindleni said the original CCC was formed several years ago to act as a board similar to the Urban Bantu Council in Soweto.

According to Mr Tindleni, the CCC had been allowed to operate only in Guguletu and had received insufficient support from residents. Also, several suggestions put forward to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board through the CCC had been ignored.

Conveners

A meeting of the "reborn" CCC would be held this weekend or early next week. During the meeting, the executive committee will choose conveners to call upon all sections of the three township communities and represent them.

"Once this is settled, our first priority will be to look into the housing and education defects. We will liaise strongly with the Urban Foundation on both these matters."

He added there was a "dire need" for a teachers' training school and a training centre for nurses as residents wanting to train for either occupation had to travel in some cases "hundreds of kilometres".

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 802

13 May 1977

DECLARATION OF THE AREA OF THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL OF HANOVER (CAPE) AS A PRESCRIBED AREA SITUATED IN THE ADMINISTRATION AREA OF THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE KAROO AREA

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, do hereby on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 9bis (1) (a) and (c) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), and after consultation with the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Karoo Area, declare that, with effect from the first day of the month following that in which publication hereof takes place—

(a) the area of the Divisional Council of Hanover (Cape) shall be a prescribed area;

(b) the area mentioned in subparagraph (a) above shall be deemed to be an urban area for the purposes of the administration of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), and the regulations made thereunder; and

(c) the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Karoo Area shall have jurisdiction in the said area for the purposes of the administration of the said Acts and regulations.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A1/3/2/13/18)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 802

13 Mei 1977

VERKLARING VAN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE AFDELINGSRAAD VAN HANOVER (KAAP) AS 'N VOORGESKREWE GEBIED GELÊE IN DIE ADMINISTRASIEGEBIED VAN DIE BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE KAROOGEBIED

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, verklaar hierby namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 9bis (1) (a) en (c) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), en na oorlegpleging met die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Karoogebied, dat met ingang van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die maand waarin afkondiging hiervan geskied—

(a) die gebied van die Afdelingsraad van Hanover (Kaap) 'n voorgeskrewe gebied is;

(b) die gebied in subparagraaf (a) hierbo vermeld, geges word 'n stadsgebied te wees vir doeleindes van die uitvoering van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), en die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig; en

(c) die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Karoo-gebied regsbevoegdheid in genoemde gebied het vir doeleindes van die uitvoering van genoemde wette en regulasies.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A1/3/2/13/18)

Grapes (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grapes (N-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,1
Other Deciduous Fruits (B)	-	0,1	-	2,6	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,8	1,0
Other Deciduous Fruits (N-B)	-	0,1	-	2,2	0,1	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle	0,2	5,9	0,3	0,8	0,5	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,9
Sheep	-	2,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,2
Goats	0,1	2,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	-	-	-	0,1	1,5
Pigs	0,1	3,1	-	3,1	1,2	0,6	0,7	0,5	1,8	2,5
Horses, Mules, Donkeys	0,1	3,3	-	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,5	1,7
Ostriches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,1
Poultry	0,3	0,9	-	5,1	0,8	3,5	1,0	1,2	7,2	1,1

DAILY DSP 20/5/77

Shame city tag for Grahamstown

GRAHAMSTOWN — Journalism students at Rhodes University have dubbed Grahamstown "shame city" after investigating poverty and overcrowding in the black townships.

The latest edition of the student newspaper, Rhodéo, due to appear today, carries six pages of pictures and stories dealing with conditions in the townships — particularly the squatter camp at 'Dead Horse Kloof.'

Headed "Shame City,"

the expose reveals that officialdom is doing little or nothing to rectify conditions which were recently described in Parliament as being among the worst in South Africa.

Second-year journalism student, Miss Carol Southey, writes in one article: "The horror conditions at Thornhill fade into far-off paradise when compared to Dead Horse Kloof."

She describes how more than 1 300 people are living in damp, overcrowded shanties, all served by a single tap some distance away. As many as 13 families are living on one plot of land in the Kloof.

Miss Southey's article makes it clear that the squatters have settled in the Kloof because until recently the Government forbade the building of black housing in Grahamstown. Even the 200 new houses soon to be built for

Fingo Villagers will only provide homes for a small number of the thousands of families on the waiting list.

According to local authorities, a balance of blacks will still be moved to Glenmore, a planned resettlement camp about 40 km from Grahamstown near the Ciskei border.

Officials say they can do nothing to assist the people of the Kloof because once they recognise the existence of the camp, they will have to act to remove it, as required by law.

The Rhodéo feature includes articles on unemployment and on the restrictions on political activity among blacks. Students undertook an on-the-spot investigation of the black areas as part of an environmental reporting project organised by the Department of Journalism at Rhodes.

Another feature in today's Rhodéo is a report on "The Great Debate" between Dr. Derek Henderson, Vice-Chancellor of the university and those who oppose him on the subject of campus censorship. - DDC

333

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Stansard 16 Q cols 1138 - 1139 20/5/77

**Income/expenditure of Cape Midlands
Bantu Affairs Administration Board**

862. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and De-
velopment:

(a) What was the total (i) income and (ii)
expenditure of the Cape Midlands Bantu
Affairs Administration Board in each of the
past three financial years and (b) what are
its estimates of (i) income and (ii) expendi-
ture for the financial year 1976-'77.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

The Board's financial year expires on 31
March. The particulars are as follows:

(a) (i) 1974-'75: R15 508 167.
1975-'76: R20 803 425.
1976-'77: Refer to reply to ques-
tion (b) below.

(ii) R15 535 685.
R21 113 069.

(b) (i) R23 300 794.

(ii) R22 851 908.

333

Hansard 16 Q vol 1138 20/5/77

**Income from Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs
Administration Board in Grahamstown
area**

861 Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and De-
velopment:

What income was derived by the Cape
Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration
Board from (a) the sale of (i) Bantu beer
and (ii) other liquor, (b) school levies, (c)
Bantu services levies and (d) house rentals
in the Grahamstown area in each of the
past three financial years.

333

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) 1974-'75.
1975-'76.
 - (i) R158 075.
R152 036.
 - (ii) R169 830.
R775 776.
- (b) 1975-'76: R 7 761.
1976-'77: R15 562.
- (c) Nil.
Nil.
- (d) R 73 500.
R134 907.

Note: Contributions to the Bantu Ser-
vices Levy ceased as from 1 January 1974.
Statistics in respect of the financial year
ended 31 March 1977 are not yet available.

BAAB expects R450 000 excess

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board expects to have a R450 000 excess of income over expenditure during the current financial year. The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, revealed yesterday.

Although the board is to spend R22,85 million this year, the Progressive Reform Party's Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP, who has strongly attacked the conditions in some of the townships under the board's control, said yesterday the amount of money made available to the board was "too stingy."

Because of the depressed situation of black people in the area, housing and other services had to be improved more rapidly than at present, Mr Lorimer said.

He was reacting to the replies given him in two questions by Mr Botha in the House of Assembly.

The Minister said the board expected to have an income of R23,3 million during the present finan-

cial year. This was R2 million more than the previous year.

The excess of income over expenditure was expected to be R448 886.

School levies had increased from R7 761 in 1974-1975 to R15 562 in 1975-1976 and income from rentals in the Grahamstown area had risen from R73 500 to R134 907. — PC.

279
333

Standard 17 @ col 1185 24/5/77

Housing for Bantu in Grahamstown area

(860) Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What amounts were spent by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board on housing for Bantu in the Grahamstown area in each of the past three financial years;
- (2) what is the estimated expenditure on housing in this area for the financial year 1976-'77;
- (3) whether there is a shortage of housing for Bantu in this area; if so, what is its extent.

333

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Board's financial year closes on 31 March. The particulars are as follows:

- (1) 1974-'75: R27 438.
1975-'76: R8 985,
1976-'77: Refer to reply to question (2) below.
- (2) R5 000.
- (3) Yes, 3 590 houses.

Hansard 19 vol 1249

333

MONDAY, 6 JUNE 1977

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Persons in Bantu township at Riebeeck East

887. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What is the total number of males and females, respectively, (a) under 18 years of age and (b) of 18 years and over in the Bantu township at Riebeeck East;
- (2) how many of the males and females, respectively, of 18 years and over are in employment.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	Male	Female
(1) (a)	135	130
(b)	144	168
(2)	20	24

Hansard ^{col} 1276 ^{no} 19 10/6/77

Grahamstown City Council: Land for housing of Bantu

333

*11. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether the Grahamstown City Council has since 29 April 1977 offered land for housing to the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board; if so, what were the conditions of the offer.
- (2) whether the offer was accepted; if not, why not; if so, when will the building of houses be commenced.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS (for the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development):

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.

For written reply: ...

Hardship in picturesque village

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The picturesque village of Riebeeck East harbours a pool of human misery in its township for Africans and coloured people where more than 600 people share three taps and six communal toilets and 130 Africans have registered as workseekers.

The white population of 110 cannot provide work for more than a handful and wages are pitifully low. Domestic workers earn an average of R10 a month, according to a spokesman for the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board who said: "How most of them exist is a mystery to me."

This was corroborated by the area manager for the BAAB, Mr Dennis Bush.

The spotlight fell on

Riebeeck East this week when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said that about one seventh of 312 adult blacks were employed — 20 men and 24 women.

The only concerns which offer employment other than domestic are three shops and the former Piet Retief Orphanage, now closed, where five Africans maintain the buildings and grounds.

The BAAB employs a constable and a labourer for refuse removal and other odd jobs. It found work for 22 men and 17 women in other centres but as unemployment rises in Port Elizabeth, Despatch, Uitenhage and the surrounding districts, it is increasingly difficult to find jobs for workseekers.

The African population at

Riebeeck East is 572 and it is estimated there are about 20 coloured families.

Mr G M Taboshe, a teacher at the African school, said 237 children attended the school which took children up to Std 5. Many more would be in school if their parents could afford the fees.

Rents of the houses, mainly wattle and daub, were put up to R2,60 in April but the BAAB waived the rent for indigents.

Mr Bush said about six or eight households were not required to pay rent.

He said the staple diet was samp or porridge.

Some of the men work on the railway at Alicedale. They walk the 21 km to Alicedale every Monday, returning on foot on Fridays.

Some get seasonal work on

farms at shearing time and others depend on sons and brothers who occasionally send some of their pay.

The Riebeeck East Welfare Association runs a state-aided clinic where patients are mainly villagers although neighbouring farmers use it chiefly for maternity cases.

The nearest doctor is at Grahamstown.

A police spokesman said the incidence of crime was negligible.

The Albany Divisional Council is carrying out a TB survey. Mr B Coetzee, senior health inspector, said TB was rife some years ago but modern medication had cut the incidence dramatically.

He said: "I doubt whether there are more than 30 on treatment at present. We seem to have got on top of it."

① 333
② ~~328~~

CAPE TIMES 16/6/77

Reporters in townships: 333 New decision

Staff Reporter

REPORTERS of all races, except Africans, will be barred from covering events in Cape Town's black townships over the next few days — unless the chief director of the Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr A MacLachlan, decides that the situation warrants it.

Non-African reporters are subject to the same strictures as members of the public and have to comply with the formality of a permit before they can enter a township.

In the past the Bantu Affairs authorities, because of the special nature of reporters' work, made exceptions and granted special permits to allow reporters to go about their professional duties.

Last night Mr MacLachlan made it clear that permits for the press would in future be subject to his personal assessment of the situation in a township on any given day.

He told the Cape Times he would make up his mind on a daily basis — depending on circumstances — whether pressmen should be allowed in to cover events.

No special permission to enable pressmen to visit the scene of events or permits for longer than a day, would be considered.

Mr MacLachlan's ruling conflicts with the press agreement with the police that

a reporter carrying a press card "may . . . enter and remain for the purpose of professional work in any area under the control of the police from which the general public is excluded."

In the usual course of events, people wanting permits have to apply for permission from Bantu Affairs Administration Board offices.

Earlier this week, the Cape Times applied to the Nyanga Administration offices for permits allowing reporters and photographers to enter the township.

But this was turned down. A senior official said instructions had been issued that newspapers could only apply to go into the townships at the actual time of disturbances.

City peaceful

CAPE TIMES 17/6/77

Continued from page 1

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What cho
is his best course of action?

yesterday was the placing of a banner on the roof of a building on the University of Cape Town campus. An address by the Rev David Russell, scheduled for lunchtime yesterday on the campus, was cancelled after a Wynberg magistrate banned all meetings on the campus from 5pm on Wednesday to 8am today.

Cape Times reporters on the spot said railway stations were all quiet during the rush-hour yesterday and later last night. A police spokesman at Guguletu said the township was even quieter than normal. Most shops were open and flower-sellers were at their posts at stations, street corners and bus terminuses. Children played soccer in the streets and smiled cheerfully at passing pressmen.

A warning has been issued to all white Government schools in the Peninsula meanwhile, to take protective measures against any "attacks" which might be made. The warning was issued by the Department of Education.

The Director of Education

in the Cape, Mr P S Meyer, said yesterday: "The sort of measures we expect to be taken are not armed guards, but rather night watches who should inform the local police if they notice anything peculiar."

"But it is up to the schools themselves to make their own arrangements."

Several schools have already taken precautionary measures.

Groote Schuur Primary School began preparing for the unrest anniversary a week ago, said the principal, Mr G Grindley.

"We started parents on guard shifts from 5pm till 6am. At least one person on each shift is armed with a gun. We'd rather be safe than sorry."

Other schools in the Peninsula said they already had guards or were still considering the issue.

R 20 per bushel

R 50 per bushel

farmer in the short and long term? What Explain your assumptions.

3.

Output (No. of units)	Labour (No. of men)
0	0
1	6
2	11
3	15
4	21
5	31
6	45
7	63
8	85
9	111
10	141

Assuming wages of R5 per man, fixed cost of R100, calculate Total cost, Total Variable Cost, Average Fixed Cost, Marginal Cost.

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

(30%)

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Standard 20 20 cols 1327-1328 17/6/77

Erection of Bantu beer brewery

*1. Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

333

- (1) Whether during 1974-'75 he approved the payment from the Bantu beer account of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board of an amount in respect of consulting engineers' fees arising from plans for a

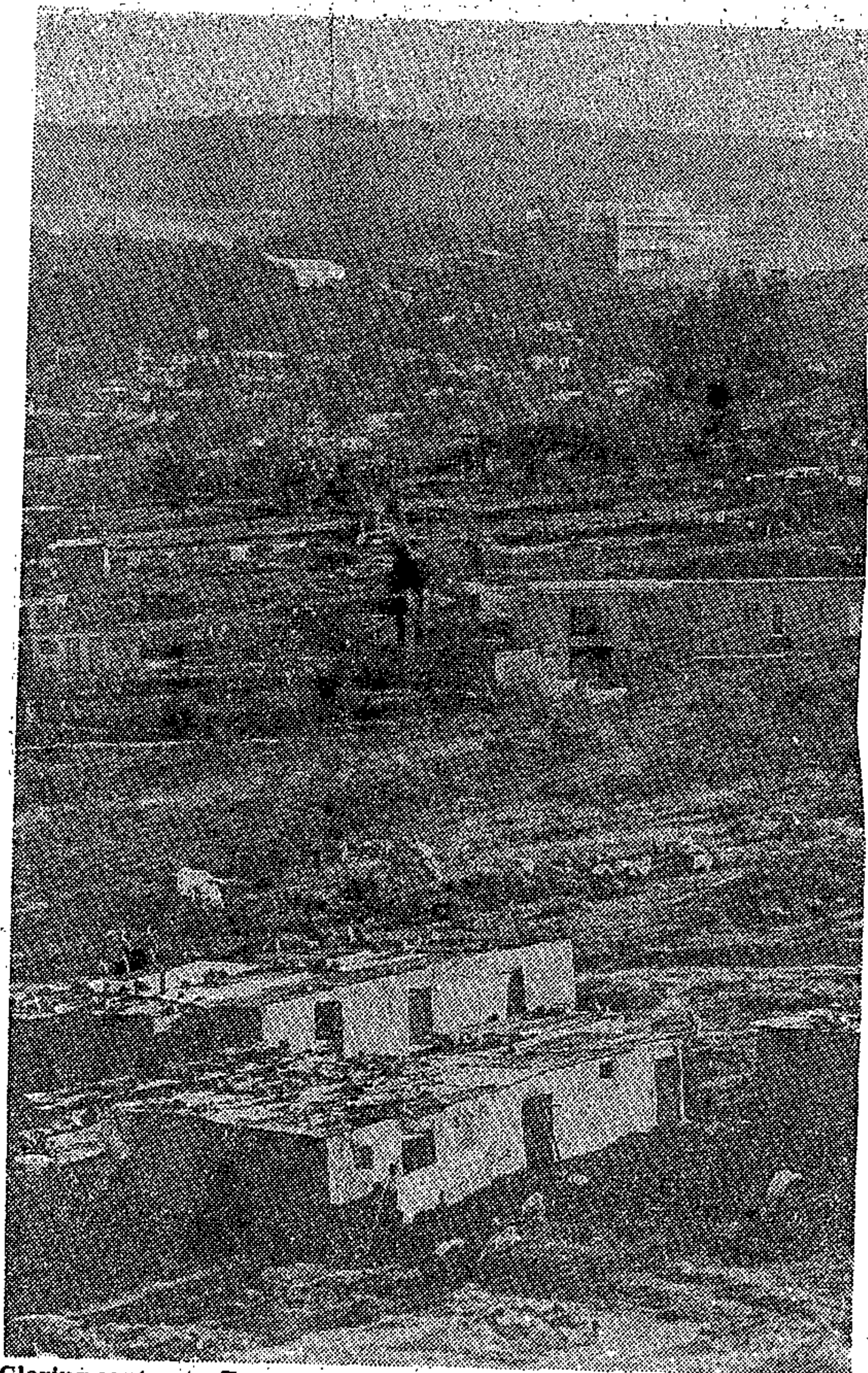
Bantu beer brewery; if so, to which firms was the amount paid;

- (2) whether the brewery was erected; if not, why not;
- (3) (a) what were the initial reasons for the project and (b) where was the brewery to be situated;
- (4) whether another brewery is being planned for this Board; if so, (a) where will it be situated, (b) which consulting engineers have been appointed and (c) what is the approximate value of the contract.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. Messrs. O'Connell, Manthe and Partners.
- (2) No. It transpired that the contemplated premises was set aside by the Queenstown Town Council for future town planning and as no alternative suitable premises were available at the time, the project was shelved.
- (3) (a) and (b) The brewery site was selected about 1 km from Queenstown and was planned to supply the increasing demand for the commodity in the Eastern Cape.
- (4) No.

AD
18-06-77
CONV



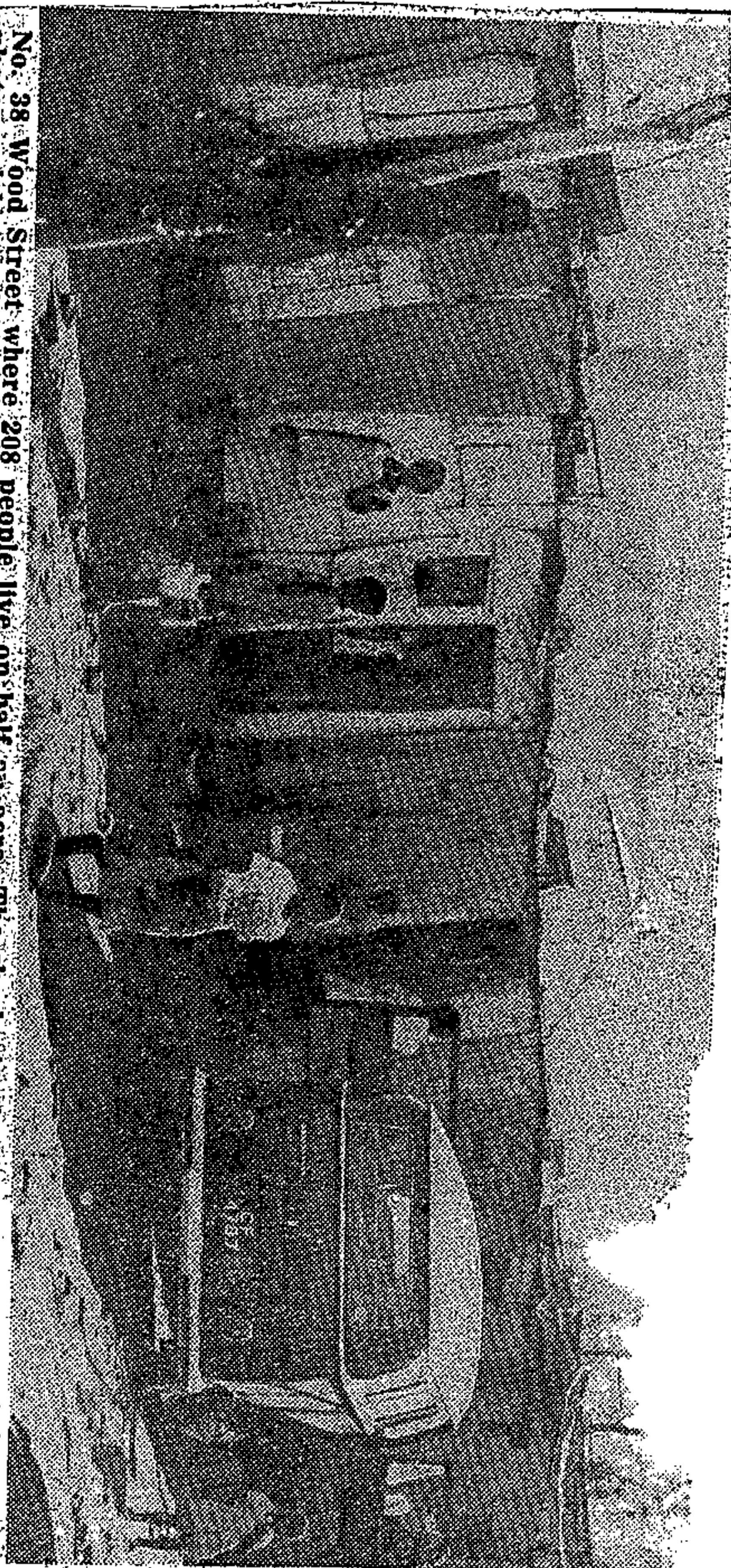
Glaring contrasts. Foreground: Dead Horse Kloof "a la rocks." Centre: A house owned by a member of the Urban Bantu Council. Top: The Settlers Monument which cost R4 million.



Dead Horse Kloof where 430 people live on 18 sites. Rocks on the roofs keep them from being blown off. In the background is a "road" to the houses

DD

18-06-77



No. 38 Wood Street where 208 people live on half an acre. The shacks in the photograph house about 100 people. The shacks are hardly bigger than the kombi on the right.

Land available ^{18/6/77} (33)

CAPE TOWN — The Government has now received an offer of land from the Grahamstown City Council for new housing for black people living there, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, revealed in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The Minister said the council had "indicated that should my department require land for black housing every endeavour would be made to make land available."

However, as the Department did not acquire land for black urban residential areas, the proposal

was being referred to the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The Minister was replying to a question tabled by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PRP, Orange Grove).

In an interview afterwards, Mr Lorimer said: "With the crisis situation in Grahamstown, I do wish that the Minister of Bantu Administration would stop this bureaucratic evasion and get down to the job of providing housing for the thousands of people who are desperately in need of homes." — PC

A DAILY DISPATCH EXCLUSIVE EXPOSE

18/6/77 D.D. (333)
EAST LONDON. Living conditions for Grahamstown blacks could be the worst in South Africa with as many as 208 people sharing shacks on a half-acre site in Fingo Village.

A Member of Parliament, Mr Rupert Lorimer (PRP, Orange Grove) has described the living conditions generally for blacks in South Africa as bad — but the Grahamstown locations he says "are some of the worst he has seen."

The worst example of overcrowding was at 38 Wood Street in Fingo Village which is on a half-acre stand. It houses 208 people — about 20 per tin shack.

A survey by the Grahamstown PRP youth branch says that next door neighbours were "far more fortunate — there were only 117 people living on that stand." Plots accommodating 100 or more people were common.

Conditions are so cramped in Fingo Village that chairs are placed on tables to increase sleeping space.

But the survey revealed that overcrowding was not only rife in Fingo Village. Other townships like the Old Municipal Location, Tenty Township, Makanas Kop and one that does not officially exist, "Dead Horse Kloof", are also hopelessly jammed while facilities are alarmingly inadequate.

Most of the townships have no electricity. Showers or baths don't exist and in Fingo Village there are only communal taps with, according to a Bantu Affairs Administration Board official, "about 100 people per tap."

Crude toilet facilities are mostly of the bucket type. Despite chronic overcrowding, they are only emptied twice a week. Overused communal rubbish bins are also only emptied twice a week.

Telephones were non-existent. The survey team was unable to find out the whereabouts of the nearest public telephone in any of the locations.

Dead Horse Kloof is situated on an area on which animal carcasses were buried — hence the name. One area in the Old Municipal Location is called Old Cemetery — it was built on an old cemetery.

A total of 430 people live in Dead Horse Kloof. They share three toilets while the nearest tap is 600 m away.

Because "it does not exist" no rents have been paid since 1976. It is administered by both the Grahamstown Municipality and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Houses often collapse during rain because there is no drainage. One house has collapsed twice recently and has been rebuilt by the occupant.

Before 1976 Dead Horse Kloof housed employees of a brickfield and the local power station. The brickfield has closed down and electricity is now supplied by Escom.

The survey said overcrowding in the Old Cemetery "suburb" of the Old Municipal Location was "extreme".

Wood Street: the worst in SA?

Makanas Kop was the home of the Sedru Rugby Union. Their field provided the only playground outside of the schools in all the locations.

Cramped conditions have also crept into schools. The junior school in Fingo Village has over 1 000 pupils — and only 17 classrooms. A hall is also used in which two classes are held simultaneously, facing opposite directions.

There is only one high school — in Fingo Village — which caters for all the black residential areas — about 40 000 people.

Blacks live 200 to a plot, says survey

RDM
20-06-77

RDM
20/6/77
(323)

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON.—Living conditions for Grahams-town blacks could be the worst in South Africa.

As many as 208 people share shacks on a 0.2 ha site in Fingo Village.

A Progressive Reform MP, Mr Rupert Lorimer, describes living conditions for blacks in South Africa as bad but the Grahams-town townships, he says, are some of the worst I have seen.

A survey showed the worst example of overcrowding was at Wood Street in Fingo Village on

a 0.2 ha stand which housed 208 people — about 20 in each tin shack.

The survey — by the Grahamstown PRP youth branch — said people next-door were "far more fortunate — there were only 117 on that stand."

Plots accommodating 100 or more were common.

Conditions were so cramped that chairs were placed on tables to increase sleeping space.

The survey revealed that townships like the old municipal location, Fanti Township, Makaras Kop

and one that does not officially exist, Dead Horse Kloof, were all overcrowded.

Showers or baths did not exist. In Fingo Village there were only communal taps with, a Bantu Affairs Administration Board official said, "about 100 people per tap".

Dead Horse Kloof was situated on an area on which animal carcasses were buried — hence the name. Another area in the old municipal location — called Old Cemetery — was

built on what used to be a cemetery.

In Dead Horse Kloof 430 people share three toilets. The nearest tap is 600 m away.

Because the township does not exist officially rents have not been paid since last year. It is administered by the Grahamstown Municipality and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The economic future for Grahamstown blacks is bleak with 20% — about 8 000 out of a labour force

of 40 000 — unemployed.

The Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board manager, Mr Roland Freeman, said many families lived on the breadwinner's monthly salary of R20.

Mr Freeman said: "I feel the State has got to resolve the housing and financial difficulties."

"More job opportunities and realistic wages must be a top priority for blacks in Grahamstown. The problem is I can't see any possibility of industrial growth."

HANS. 21

23/6/77

Col 1393

333

**Community centres in Bantu townships in
Cape Peninsula**

1159. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister
of Bantu Administration and Development:

In how many Bantu townships in the
Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b) are
there no community centres.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) All three.

(b) Falls away.

HANS. 21

23/6/77

Col 1393

① 333
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Schools in Bantu townships in Cape Peninsula

1158. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

In how many Bantu townships in the Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b) are there no (i) high schools and (ii) primary schools.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)
(i)	3	none
(ii)	3	none

Grahamstown townships the worst — top BAAB official

EAST LONDON — Grahamstown's black township are the worst in the Cape Midlands region.

This was the admission made yesterday by the Chief Director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr L. Koch.

Mr Koch was reacting to a Daily Dispatch expose which revealed the appalling living conditions for blacks in Grahamstown, and to criticism levelled at BAAB by the Mayor of Grahamstown, Mr G. Fourie, who this week blamed BAAB for the filth and squalor rampant in the township.

In a lengthy statement Mr Koch outlined what role BAAB was playing to create better living for the 38 000 people resident in the area.

"Now let us admit at the outset we have not accomplished a fraction of what is required to be done.

"The Grahamstown location" is decidedly the worst in our area, but there are inhibiting factors which delay the

general transformation," Mr Koch said.

Such examples, he said, were: The status of Fingo Village — complicated by "rapacious" landlords; the chronic shortage of water in Grahamstown (which precluded further installation and extension of water borne sewerage); and the vast unemployment and very limited employment potential in Grahamstown.

"It is obvious the Mayor, mindful of the sorry state in which the township was handed over to the BAAB in 1973, took no further personal interest in the affairs of the Bantu population.

"If he had, he would not have said there were no visible signs of improvement to any amenities over the years in the township and that no positive improvement had been made to dwellings, sewerage, water and living conditions.

"But for a Mayor of a relatively small community to show such a callous disregard and ignorance of what is happening on his doorstep is un-

forgiveable and may explain why conditions in Grahamstown over the years degenerated to the deplorable extent we found them in 1973," he said.

Mr Koch said for a 38 000 population there were only 6 600 jobs, many grossly underpaid and yet there were instances in Grahamstown of people who encouraged a further influx of "Bantu".

"Nevertheless, the Board had perforce to accept the challenge and one shudders to think what conditions would have been today had the Grahamstown City Council retained control," the Chief Director said.

Mr Koch then drew a comparison of what share the municipal resources the township had for the full year of 1973.

The figures, he said, were from audited statements supplied to BAAB by the City Council.

"For the three years preceding the take-over, the City Council spent R9 600 on capital works in the township," he said.

BAAB, however, in the first transition period of 1974, had spent R35 506 and thereafter had budgeted for and spent R295 539 (for period 1975-78) on capital goods, Mr Koch said.

While Mr Koch failed to furnish details of how the benefits of the enormous increase had been seen for the township residents, he said: "It would take days to compile a list of what we have done".

"But then it is not possible to show these improvements in any tangible form.

"Hundreds of roofs, broken-down buildings have been replaced, and improvements made," he said.

Questioned on how BAAB had managed to raise a collection of R266 455 during the three-year period, Mr Koch said: "The BAAB was forced to put up the service charge levies of the township residents".

He said the increase in service charges had been necessary to carry out important improvement work in the townships.

"In 1973 the City Council collected R39 033 for services such as

removal, water supply and streets. Their expenditure was R27 063 showing a surplus of R11 970.

"My Board, over the past three years collected R266 455 and had an expenditure of R539 784 — the deficit was R273 329," he said.

On housing administration, Mr Koch said the City Council had spent R109 219 in 1973 and had an income of R50 590.

"They therefore had a loss of R58 629. My Board spent R763 476 on housing administration during the past three years and collected only R476 245, a deficit of R287 231," he said.

On health and recreation BAAB had diverted R128 218, receiving R48 875 as income. During the past year the Board spent another R53 169 on housing, R32 457 on street maintenance and R6 000 on sundry halls.

Schools, he said, accounted for R108 162 and in all "27 classrooms" had been built — half of them "kindly" donated by the Funda fund in Grahamstown.

On sewage disposal R117 824 had been spent, "plus another R100 000 for works nearing completion".

Mr Koch said the Board was forced to "embark on this project" and "sink boreholes" as Grahamstown could not guarantee water for any other system.

"Sanitary buckets are cleared twice weekly, and are based on one per site, plus provision for additional buckets at 57 cents per bucket per month.

"Of course, many Fingo Village landlords ignore the need for extra buckets and dissatisfaction is real," he said.

"These are some of the salient facts which the Mayor deems 'invisible'. A study of the figures above should reveal expenditure on this scale would have severely strained the resources if not beyond the capacity of the derated city of Grahamstown," he said.

Mr Koch said: "It certainly would have been impossible for my Board if we could not rely on the 'poo' for the whole area.

"Yet the Mayor glibly states income accrued in the Albany area is now be-

ing used by the Board for work in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

"A more reckless, I regret to say, statement is difficult to imagine," Mr Koch said.

The Chief Director said labour bureau fees for the Grahamstown area now being used by the Board for work in the Grahamstown district accounted for R58 626 a year — against an expenditure of R560 560 over four years.

"We are paying the Grahamstown municipality R29 071 for water alone this year," Mr Koch added.

"The Mayor states rents in Grahamstown have more than doubled, but in actual fact basic rents have not.

"Charges — for services however — have been increased to provide for increased debits from the municipality and for the necessity to provide basic amenities where previously none existed.

"There are so many unpleasant facts about the township which can in truth be stated that there is no need for his worship to resort to misstatements when the facts can be readily ascertained," Mr Koch said.

He accused Mr Fourie through his statements, of failing to further the good image of the city, and "his own credibility".

"We repeat we are concerned about conditions in Grahamstown — perhaps more so than others who are not in daily contact with the people there.

"If we were unmindful of our responsibilities we would gladly hand over the care of the Bantu in Grahamstown to another body.

"But if such a body had to rely on their local resources and income we fear conditions will soon revert to what they were and even worse," Mr Koch said.

Referring to a statement made by Mr Rupert Lorimer PRP (Mp for Orange Grove) that conditions in the township were some of the worst he had seen in South Africa, the Chief Director's reply was: "As far as the comments of Mr Lorimer are concerned, we would rather not enter into controversy with politicians since their motivation seem different to ours". — D.D.

HANS 21

24/6/77

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3 333

**Police stations in townships for non-Whites
in Cape Peninsula**

1162. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister
of Police:

In how many townships for non-Whites
in the Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b)
are there no police stations.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) 6.

(b) 6.

HANS 21

24/6/77

Cols 1401-2.

333

X Bantu beer brewery at Queenstown

*12. Mr. W. H. D. DEACON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Who was responsible for (a) selecting the site of the proposed Bantu beer brewery at Queenstown, which was subsequently shelved, and (b) the appointment of the firm of O'Connell, Manthe and Partners as consulting engineers for the project;
- (2) (a) on what grounds was the firm appointed and (b) what actual planning was done by the firm;
- (3) whether the firm was paid according to a standard fee; if so, what standard fee;
- (4) whether any disciplinary or other action has been taken by his Department in connection with the matter; if so, (a) what action, (b) by whom and (c) against whom.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board on recommendation of the consulting engineers and after confirmation by the CSIR as to the suitability of the site.
(b) and (2)(a) The Board, at its first meeting, resolved that the firm O'Connell, Manthe and Partners be appointed as consulting engineers for projects including housing and a brewery.
- (2) (b) The design and specifications for a brewery.
- (3) Yes. In terms of the Association of Consulting Engineers and section 7(3) of the Quantity Surveyors' Act, 36 of 1970.
- (4) No.

HANS 21

24/6/77

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2333

**Post offices in townships for non-Whites in
Cape Peninsula**

1163 Mr. G. W. MELLIS asked the Minister
of Posts and Telecommunications:

In how many townships for non-Whites
in the Cape Peninsula (a) are there and (b)
are there no post offices.

**THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELE-
COMMUNICATIONS:**

- (a) 16 and
- (b) 12, but the provision of post offices in
two of these areas has already been
approved, whilst the establishment of a
third office is currently being investi-
gated.



Mrs Iris Maseti

Killer stalks village

A SADISTIC killer — or killers — is preying on KwaFord Village, New Brighton.

And residents are now afraid to send little boys to the shops in the evenings.

This follows the gruesome discovery of the body of an 8-year-old boy, who was indecently assaulted before being throttled to death in a bushy area near the Tech-

nica High School.

The story of schoolboy Thembekile Elvis Maseti, of Nkapuka Street, has shocked the whole area.

Residents found two combs, an empty brandy bottle and a half "zoll" of dagga next to the body.

Mrs Iris Maseti, 31, told me Elvis was her eldest son and a very "obedient" child.

She said: "On a Tuesday evening, two weeks ago, I sent my son to buy us a bottle of home-brewed ginger beer.

"After 30 minutes when

he failed to return my husband and myself went to look for him.

Mrs Maseti said they went to the police, then she and her husband, Wilson combed the streets of the township the whole night.

"In the street next day, we saw a crowd of spectators gathered at an open space about 100 metres from our home.

"I fainted as soon as I saw the feet of my son protruding from a sheet," she said.

BURGER 28/6/77

333

BOIKOT IN KIMBERLEY

Vier busse met klippe bestook

Van Ons Korrespondente

VIER busse, 'n bakkie, 'n polisievoertuig en twee biersale is eergisteraand in die Bantodorp Galeshewe naby Kimberley met klippe bestook. Niemand is beseer nie.

Die klipgooiery val saam met 'n grootskeepse busboikot deur die bruin en swart werkers in Kimberley wat weier om verhoogde bustariewe te betaal. Die polisie meen dat sowat 70 persent van die busryers in die bruin en swart woonbuurte die boikot gesteun en werk toe gestap het.

'n Paar swart jeugdiges word deur die polisie in verband met eergisteraand se klipgooiery aangehou. Polisiebeskerming is eergister en gister aan diegene verleen wat wel van die busdienste gebruik wou maak. Spesiale maatreëls is ook getref om intimideerders te verjaag.

Geweldpleging het eergistermidag ook in die swart woonbuurt Thabong naby Welkom voorgekom en geboue is beskadig, 'n voertuig is uitgebrand en 'n swart polisie-man is met ernstige kopbeserings in 'n hospitaal opgeneem.

Gemoedere het gistermidag by 'n sokkerwedstryd in Thabong hoog geloop en in 'n stadion moes die besoe-kende spelers vlug toe swart

ondersteuners op die veld ge-hardloop het.

Sowat vyfhonderd jeugdiges het hierna motors met klippe bestook. 'n Voertuig van die Midde-Vrystaatse Bantoesake-administrasieraad is omgekeer en aan die brand gestee. Polisieversterkings uit Welkom is na die sokkerveld gestuur. 'n Aantal swart oproermakers is in hegtenis geneem.

Uit Welkom is ook berig dat 'n klaskamer van 'n swart skool in die naweek naby Bothaville deur 'n brand in puin gelê is. Die polisie vermoed brandstigting.

Die toestand in Soweto is nog gespanne. Jeugdige het gister in Dhlamini klippe oor die ou Potchefstroom-pad gepak. Dit is later deur motorryers weggedra.

In Diepkloof het 'n klompie leerlinge geprobeer om 'n vragmotor met koeldrank te beroof, maar die polisie was gou op die toneel om hulle te verjaag.

Die middestad van Johannesburg en Pretoria word deur die polisie dopgehou vir moontlike optogte.

BAAB is refused licence

333

QUEENSTOWN — The Bantu Affairs Administration Board here has been refused a licence to operate a liquor store at the entrance to the black and Coloured townships.

The chief director of BAAB, Mr. H. J. Swanepoel, said yesterday the national Liquor Licencing Board had turned down the application "only on a technicality."

Mr Swanepoel said BAAB retained permission to re-submit the application.

The Liquor Licencing Board approved the application of Mr N. Sprenger to operate his hotel in Cathcart Road on a multi-racial basis.

A similar application by Mr A. Botha on behalf of his hotel is still in abeyance.

Mr Sprenger's hotel is the first in Queenstown to go multi-racial.

However, he stressed that restrictions on his black, Indian and Coloured guests were still stringent, but he would turn none away provided they were quietly-spoken, suitably dressed, and behaved acceptably. He still reserved the right of admission to all races. —
DDR.

**Hitch with fire hoses
as store burns**

EAST LONDON — The Fire Brigade rushed to a fire in Duncan Village at

the weekend — but found the connections of their hoses could not fit a fire-hydrant in the street.

As a result they had to rush to-and-fro across the street to Pefferville to draw water to put out the fire at a wood store belonging to Mr M. Sizani, of Jabavu Street.

The fire, which lasted two hours, destroyed the store completely.

A spokesman at the Fire Department confirmed the incident.

It is not known how the fire started. — DDR.

333

No fire hydrants in Duncan Village

EAST LONDON — While the East London municipality and the East Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board pass the buck, the fire department has to put out fires in Duncan Village without the aid of fire hydrants.

The fire hydrants in Duncan Village are not the wrong size for the fire hoses, as was reported concerning a weekend fire at a wood store belonging to Mr M. Sizani of Jabavu Street — there are no fire hydrants.

The city engineer, Mr W. E. Keppie, said Duncan Village was no longer part of the municipality, but fell under the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

He said when they laid on the water supply to Duncan Village 20 years ago it was done exclusively as a domestic supply.

The chief director of the East Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr H. J. Swanepoel, said when his board inherited Duncan Village in September, 1973, it reached an agreement that the municipality would supply fire services.

"We haven't the equipment, and it would be throwing away good money to duplicate equipment the municipality has," he said.

"Also we are in the process of moving people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane, and in our view, the taps are sufficient for the purpose," Mr Swanepoel said.

The assistant fire chief, Mr D. Busse, said there were no fire hydrants in East London which would not fit the fire hoses, as all were of a standard size.

The engine which went to the weekend fire carried 1 800 litres of water, and the officer who went on the call said this had extinguished the fire.

He called a second engine, carrying 1 300 litres, to make sure that the fire was properly ex-

tinguished.

No further damage was done while the transfer of water was completed about a kilometre from the fire.

"There was little to save when we got there," he said.

Mr Sizani's store was completely destroyed by the fire which took two hours to put out. — DDR

Officials abusive claim

S.D.
20/7/77

333

CAPE TOWN — A man here who claims two Bantu Affairs Administration inspectors forced an entry onto his property and were abusive has reported the matter to BAAB and has received widespread encouragement from the public for "speaking out against injustice."

Mr R. D. Napoli said the inspectors forced open both gates to his property recently when they went to arrest his servant.

"I'm extremely annoyed. It's hard to believe such things can go on. They broke the locks on both gates and let the dogs out. They then ordered our maid, Miss Felicia Mazeleni, to open the back door and let them in."

Mr Napoli said the maid then phoned his wife who rushed home immediately.

"I arrived back just as they were trying to open the back door after already breaking through the gates. I told them they had a cheek to barge in like this and the young inspector answered 'you are lucky we did not break down the front door'," Mrs Napoli said yesterday.

Mr and Mrs Napoli told a newspaper of the incident and a report appeared.

"Since then we've had dozens of telephone calls from people who have had the same thing happen to them. And they all encouraged us and thanked us for speaking out against the rude actions of the inspectors." — DDC.

No. 1391

22 Julie 1977

ZWELITSHA.—WOONSTELHUUR

GOV. GAZ. 568

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoc-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 46 van Hoofstuk 2 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, bepaal hierby dat elke bewoner van 'n woonstee-eenheid in die dorp Zwelitsha maandeliks vooruit aan die bestuurder van sodanige dorp die toepaslike huurgeld uit-eengesit in die Bylae hiervan moet betaal.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer T60/8/2018)

1 Julie 1977

BYLAE

Beskrywing van woonstee-eenheid	Oppervlakte in vierkante meter	Huurgeld
		R
Enkelvertrek met gemeenskaplike woon- en badkamer.....	15,6	4,82
	16,4	5,07
Enkelvertrek met badkamer.....	18,7	5,78
Twee vertrekke met badkamer.....	24,7	7,63
	25,3	7,82
Vier vertrekke met badkamer.....	44,1	13,61
Vyf vertrekke met badkamer.....	52,7	16,28

No. 1391

22 July 1977

ZWELITSHA.—FLAT RENTAL

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 46 of Chapter 2 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby determine that every occupier of a flat unit in the Zwelitsha township shall pay monthly in advance to the manager of such township the appropriate rental set out in the Schedule hereto.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File T60/8/2018)

1 July 1977

SCHEDULE

Description of flat unit	Surface area in square metres	Rental
		R
Single room with communal living-room and bathroom.....	15,6	4,82
	16,4	5,07
Single room with bathroom.....	18,7	5,78
Two rooms with bathroom.....	24,7	7,63
	25,3	7,82
Four rooms with bathroom.....	44,1	13,61
Five rooms with bathroom.....	52,7	16,28

Miss Sithela for Nairobi

conference

Supp. E.P. & D.D 22/7/77

By Nimrod Xayimpi

PORT ELIZABETH — A New Brighton women's leader, Miss Kholiwe Sithela, will be among delegates who will attend a multi-racial women's conference in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 1 to 11.

Miss Sithela is secretary of the Federation of Women of Southern Africa (FWSA) and also secretary of the Ciskei Zenzele Organisation.

She will represent Zenzele at the annual conference of the Associated

Country Women of the World (ACWW) which will be held at the Karen College of Nutrition.

The programme includes:

Teaching and demonstration sessions on nutrition.

Lectures and demonstrations on the production, preparations and conservation of food, given by the staff of Karen College.

Discussions of feeding and pre and post-natal baby care.

Miss Sithela will fly from Jan Smuts airport, Johannesburg on September 30.

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CAPE TIMES 22/7/77
**People back man who
reported inspectors**

Staff Reporter

A KENWYN man who claims two Bantu Affairs Administration inspectors forced entry to his property and were abusive reported the matter to Baab and has received widespread encouragement from the public.

Mr R D Napoli, of Benghazi Road, Kenwyn, said the inspectors forced open both gates to his property recently when they went to arrest his servant.

"They broke the locks on both gates and let the dogs out. They then ordered our maid, Miss Felicia Mazeleni, to open the back door and let them in."

Mrs Napoli said she asked the inspectors to allow the maid to look after the Napoli's two-year-old son till Mr Napoli returned from work.

"I told them we would then take Felicia to the police station ourselves but the inspectors said she must be taken in a van otherwise she would escape."

Mr and Mrs Napoli told a Cape Town newspaper of the incident and a report appeared.

"Since then we've had dozens of telephone calls from people who have had the same thing happen to them. And they all encouraged us and thanked us for speaking out

against the rude actions of the inspectors."

Mr A Maclachlan, chief director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, yesterday denied that the inspectors had forcibly entered Mr Napoli's property and said he had sworn statements to prove this.

N. Mercury 25/7/77

Cape Blacks face State pressure

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Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Stricter interpretation of Government policy on Blacks in the economy has been extended to the western Cape where employers are being requested to replace legally resident Africans with Coloured and White workers.

The shock move, which comes following a Government bar on Black managers in White areas and shortly after restrictions on the employment of migrant workers, will affect thousands of Africans in the region.

Workers who have legally lived in the Western Cape all their lives risk permanent unemployment if they are dismissed or quit their jobs.

Escom's Cape Western undertaking is to gradually phase out 1300 Africans.

The divisional inspector of labour in the Western Cape, Mr. G. D. van den Berg, said he had impressed Government policy on employers because of the steep rise in unemployment in the region which was a White and Coloured preferential worker area.

The Department of Labour had no work for the legally resident Africans and it was not its responsibility.

It was up to the Bantu Affairs Administration board to look after their welfare.

S.D. 25/7/77

Law on workers' houses?

EAST LONDON — A scheme to compel employers to provide housing for their workers has already been considered by the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

But, according to the Board's chairman, Mr Gerrie Coetzer, it had been decided not to enforce this power "at the moment".

The Board had to consider the position of people like pensioners who could not afford to construct housing for their employees.

However, the Board had considered enforcing "the power it already has to compel employers to provide approved housing for their staff".

If it eventually decided to go ahead with the scheme, "we will start with the industrialists", he said.

"The white people in this area must start facing up to the situation here," Mr Coetzer added. — PC

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D.D. 25/7/77

Shelved R131 000 plan will be used — BAAB

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EAST LONDON — The R131 000 plans for the shelved Queenstown brewery project will still be used in the future, according to the Chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Gerrie Coetzer.

"It is one of our priorities to get the brewery established because it will definitely be a source of income. When the economic climate is right, we will use those plans," he said.

In an interview, he also pointed out that the R131 000 had not only been used for brewery plans, but

also for the planning of new townships in Elliot, Hofmeyr and Steynsburg as well as water reticulation and sanitation schemes.

Earlier this year, there was an uproar in Parliament when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M.C. Botha, disclosed that R131 909 had been paid to a firm of consulting engineers, O'Connell, Manthe and Partners, for the brewery plans but that the project had been shelved after the Queenstown Town Council indicated that it wanted to use the proposed site for residential purposes.

The controversy arose after the Auditor-General, Mr F.G. Barrie, reported that the minister had approved the wasteful expenditure after the erection of the brewery had been "abandoned" by the Board.

Mr Coetzer said that the brewery, which was expected to cost over R2 million, had been shelved because of the economic climate, but the plans would still be used.

"Those plans can be used anywhere. They were not bound to any particular site," he said.

When the Board was first formed in 1973 there was only one brewery for black beer in the area. This was situated in East London and it was privately owned. However, its product had been condemned by government inspectors as not being up to standard.

As a result, the Board had decided that it should construct its own brewery and that it should be situated in Queenstown as this was central for the whole area.

At present, beer was bought from the Southern Free State Board, from the Drakensberg Board, from the Cape Midlands Board as well as from the Ciskei National Development Corporation.

"Because we have to buy it, our profit is not what it should be.

"There are so many things we have to do but there are priorities," Mr Coetzer said.

If a brewery was con-

structed, it would have to be financed with a loan, but the board had not yet applied for one, he added.

— PC

D.D. 26/7/77

Lorimer: give BAAB cash

(333)

EAST LONDON — The Progressive Reform Party's chief whip, Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP, has written to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M.C. Botha, urging him to grant R11 million for the construction of model black townships in the Eastern Cape.

He has also suggested to the Minister that he visit the area to see for himself how bad conditions are in these townships.

Mr Lorimer was reacting to the announcement that the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board had drawn up a five-year R11 million plan to construct model townships in the region but was unable to raise the money for the programme except at high rates of interest which the inhabitants were unlikely to be able to afford.

He was also commenting on the call by the Board's former chairman,

Mr Alfons van der Vyver, to the Government to give the Board R50 million over the next five years solely to improve living conditions in the townships.

Earlier this year, Mr Lorimer described the black townships in the Eastern Cape as the worst he had seen anywhere and tackled the Government on the conditions in them by tabling a number of questions on them in Parliament.

Yesterday in an interview, he welcomed the statements by the Board and Mr van der Vyver.

"I am glad there is awareness now. Action is now called for and the money must be raised without delay.

"I know the Eastern Cape Board is not responsible for the Grahamstown townships, but the Government should certainly give money for building new houses there as a matter of urgency as well. — PC.

D.D. 26/7/77
Children

mix it (333)
at Kowie

PORT ALFRED — While politicians are still using sport as levers in their debates, children in Port Alfred are leaving race out of things and just getting on with the game.

And with mixed sport a reality, it could become a regular feature here.

At a request from Mtyobo School, rugby and netball matches had been arranged with teams from Queen Alexandra School. There was no fuss, no bother, and everyone enjoyed themselves.

The games were played with the permission of the school committee, the Cape Department of Education and the Department of Sport.

The principal of Queen Alexandra, Mr Keith Howard, said there had been no animosity between any of the players.

The rugby and netball games followed a mixed-race cross-country held between the two schools last week.

Mr Howard said no pressure was exerted on any of his pupils to participate and only two parents had said they did not want their children to participate.

Mr Howard said it had taken only a week to get the permission of the Department of Sport to hold the games, and ten days from the Department of Education. — DDC

A.D. 26/7/77

Two hurt as brakes fail

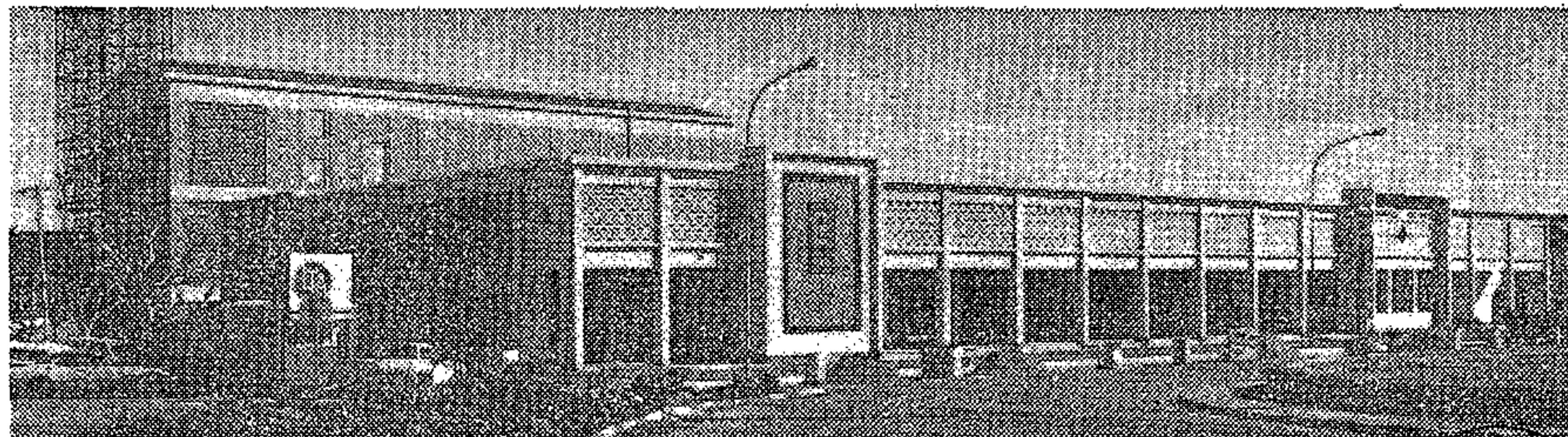
333

EAST LONDON — Two men were slightly injured when the brakes failed on a car being towed from Connaught Avenue into Oxford Street yesterday morning.

The towed car spun across the road at the intersection opposite the East London Museum, and overturned causing the front car to overturn as well.

The two drivers, Mr D. Nikana and Mr M. Bebelele, both of Mdantsane, sustained minor injuries. — DDR

DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1977 — 13



The new post office building in King William's Town will be handed over to the Department of Public Works today. The R600 000 building was completed eight months ahead of schedule. The building faces onto the historical Maclean Square and is built on the site formerly occupied by the old King William's Town Club.

333

Community health trainee returns to Empilweni 29/7/77

333

Indaba Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH — Thirty-one people gathered in a house in Dubula Street, New Brighton, to welcome home the owner, Sister Belinda Kwatsha, a nurse who had been away in GaRankua, near Pretoria, on a year's study leave.

Mrs Kwatsha told the gathering that she missed home from far-away GaRankua, a homeland settlement area about 32 kilometres north west of Pretoria, where the language was predominantly Tswana. She said she looked forward to attending services on Sundays, if only to listen to the wonderful singing.

Mrs Kwatsha attended the GaRankua Technical College, which is connected with the general



Sister Belinda B. Kwatsha, of Empilweni Hospital, addressing her neighbours at her home, during a welcome home celebration.

hospital there. She was among 20 adult women, who did a course in community health.

Community health entailed the study of prevalent diseases among

communities.

The socio-economic aspect also played an important role in the study of the causes of diseases. For instance, the community worker, had to understand why certain people would sell their eggs rather than feed on them, and why people consulted a witchdoctor, instead of a hospital doctor.

Mrs Kwatsha has since resumed her duties at Empilweni Hospital, where she has worked for eight years.

As a social community worker, Mrs Kwatsha is secretary for the Middle Dubula Women's Club. She is also choir mistress in her church.

She has a daughter, Nandipha, 17, and two sons Mandla, ten, and Monde, eight.

BAAB goes ahead —housing, jobs

E.P. HERALD REPORTER 27/7/77

FAR-REACHING proposals to improve employment and housing for Africans, particularly in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex, were approved by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board this week.

The proposals are contained in a report by an ad-hoc committee appointed to investigate the creation of work opportunities for Africans and will be sent to the Government for consideration.

The proposals are that the Government:

- Consider the possibility of convincing industrialists to create more labour intensive industries by limiting automation, giving tax reductions to those which comply and forcing them to give in-service training.

Deeds Act

- Consider the desirability of changing the Registration of Deeds Act to allow "certificates of deeds" for leasehold property in townships to be registered, and opening the way for building societies to give loans for housing which in turn would stimulate the building industry.

- Be asked to lift the restrictions on African labour imposed on the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex in 1967

when it was declared a Coloured labour preferential area.

- Does not apply the conditions of the Environment Planning Act restricting the number of Africans employed in an industry in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex.

- Abolish the prescribed stipulations until the employment situation improves.

The report refers to the success the mining industry had with running a labour intensive business, mainly because of its efficient in-service training programme. It is a pity that the industry has been forced to mechanise, particularly at a time when the authorities will be confronted increasingly to supply opportunities for a growing labour force, the report says.

"It is the committee's opinion that with a few adaptations the mining industry can be used in the present climate to provide work for tens of thousands of Africans."

Taxed

The report says that employers, particularly manufacturers, must also be encouraged to become labour intensive by allowing tax concessions. It must be a condition that industrialists give in-service training to the Government's satisfaction to ensure greater productivity.

Industries which do not want to join the scheme, but prefer to import equipment at the risk of further inflationary tendencies, must be more heavily taxed.

The report says the

advantages of its proposals are clear because:

- White workers will become available for the more advanced industries.

- With a better equipped and trained labour force the export of manufactured goods can be increased.

- Greater job satisfaction will lead to labour peace.

- The scheme is not inflationary and will promote trade and improve the balance of payments. Referring to housing, the reports says that the introduction of "certificates of deeds" showing proper registration of leasehold properties, will overcome the reluctance of building societies to lend money for buying or building of houses by Africans who now look to the Government for money.

Inflation

Once building societies start lending money to Africans the building trade will be stimulated without causing inflation because little of the material used in African housing is imported.

The report says that unemployment in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex has led to the Government policy of the area being a Coloured labour preference area.

African workers cannot see why they are denied work because Coloured labour is available. Another factor is that Africans can lose their residential qualifications if they are unable to get work or refuse to accept offers.

Favoured

"From this it is clear that the policy favouring Coloured labour, which in practice amounts to job reservation, needs urgent revision," the report says.

Industries are also limited by the Physical Planning Act to the number of Africans they can employ. In the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area the limits have been changed from time to time. At present, however, Coloured unemployment exceeds the limits laid down, which means that Africans are further pena-

(1) 139
(2) 124
(3) 328
(4) 333

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. 1447

29 Julie 1977

WET OP VERVOERDIENSTE VIR BANTOES, 1957 (WET 53 VAN 1957), SOOS GEWYSIG

Kragtens artikel 2 (2) (c) van die Wet op Vervoerdienste vir Bantoes, 1957 (Wet 53 van 1957), verklaar ek, Stefanus Louwrens Muller, Minister van Vervoer, na oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die gebied onder die regsmag van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Kimberley, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1977, tot 'n gebied waarin die bepalings van die Wet van toepassing is op volwasse Bantoes in diens van 'n werkgewer in die verklaarde gebied, en kragtens artikel 3 van daardie Wet stel ek, na oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die bedrag van R1 per maand vas as die tarief wat met ingang van 1 Augustus 1977 ten opsigte van daardie verklaarde gebied aan die betrokke Bantoesake-administrasieraad betaalbaar is.

S. L. MULLER, Minister van Vervoer.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

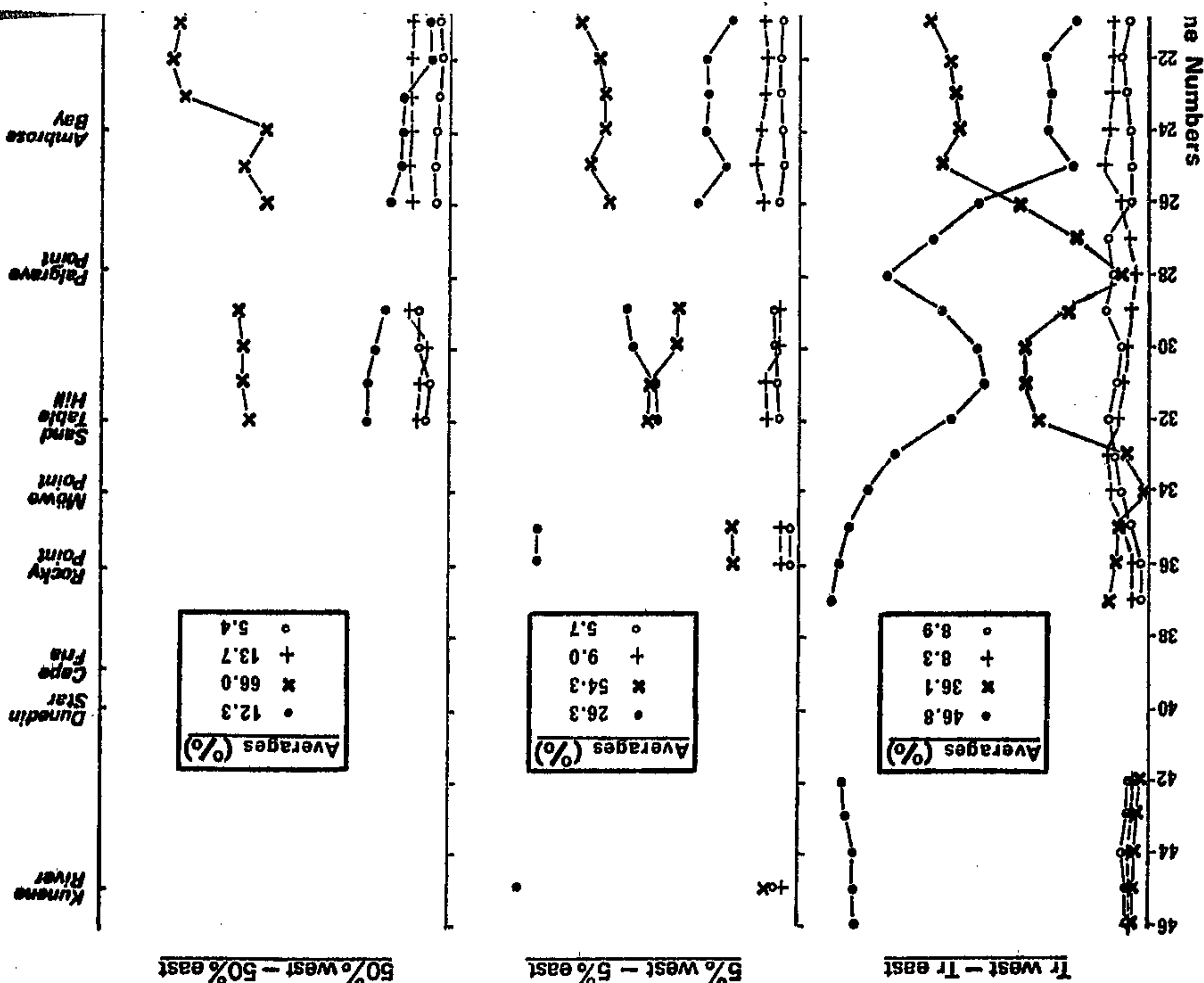
No. 1447

29 July 1977

BANTU TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957 (ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (2) (c) of the Bantu Transport Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Stefanus Louwrens Muller, Minister of Transport, after consultation with the National Transport Commission, declare the area under the jurisdiction of the urban local authority of Kimberley to be an area in respect of which the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from 1 August 1977, in respect of adult Bantu in the employ of an employer in the declared area, and, in terms of section 3 of that Act and after consultation with the National Transport Commission, fix the sum of R1 per month to be the rate of the contribution payable to the relevant Bantu Affairs Administration Board in respect of the said declared area, with effect from 1 August 1977.

S. L. MULLER, Minister of Transport.



VARIATIONS IN COMPOSITION AT THE SURFACE OF THE DIATOMACEOUS AND KUNENE MUD BELTS ALONG 46 SAMPLE LINES

• Terrigenous
• Opal
+ Organic matter
• CaCO₃
Biogenic

an infinite number

These changes in
build into the
it is difficult to
effects. For exam
canal tariffs in
railroads (14)

The Yellow ---
(333) FM 29/7/77
CAPE LABOUR SUPPLY
Pernicious policies

All that talk in the House of Assembly in Cape Town about "moving away from racial discrimination" might just as well have been blown away by the southeaster, for all the practical effect it is having on Africans in the mother city.

On instruction from the Ministry of Labour, regulations enforcing the racially discriminating policy of placing Africans

at the back of the queue for jobs in the Western Cape are being applied more strictly than at any time since the introduction of the region's coloured labour preference rules in 1964.

The regulations are aimed at affording whites and coloured people first refusal of available work.

According to the Department's Cape divisional office, the number of registered coloured work-seekers at the end of June was about 6 000, compared with 1 002 in June 1971, the last serious trough in the business cycle. With a growing pool of jobless coloured people, the issue of certificates permitting employers to take on Africans (if suitable whites or coloureds cannot be found) has slowed down sharply.

According to large employers of Africans in engineering and construction, the policy is making itself particularly felt in the negotiation of new, and the renewal of existing, migrant labour contracts.

Some employers say they are still in a position to get the authorities to agree to renewals, but that this is only done in cases where it can be shown that contract workers have been coming to Cape Town at regular intervals over a long period and that they have developed skills that would be difficult to replace. But each case has to be argued individually. Equally time-wasting is the onus placed on employers to show that they took reasonable steps to try to obtain "suitable" alternative labour.

A particularly malodorous feature of the policy is that it applies to all Africans,

might be set in motion.

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use way. (13) Besides,
for vicious circle
allow for higher
competition from

is on economic
stance at the
ins find predictive
ough it can predict to
accurate forecasts.

They are as
as history itself.

irrationality
reaching con-

to ignore social

ascribes the
Africa in 1890, to

now that the
land were also

" approach to
the scienti-
linear causation
the possibility

even those who, by virtue of legal residential qualifications, may rightly count themselves as a permanent part of the Western Cape economic system. In Cape Town alone there are more than 100 000 such people and their families.

It is perhaps fortunate for "legal" Africans in the Western Cape that racial stereotypes place great premiums on their labour, owing to their reputation for prudence, diligence and sobriety. Yet for all practical purposes, qualified Western Cape Africans might as well be part of another planet when it comes to the allocation of work, since they fall into a non-preferred labour category, as do their thousands of children who come onto the labour market annually.

The fact that they are subjected to so much administrative harassment does not escape unscrupulous employers who exploit black insecurity by either holding down wage levels or negotiating new employment contracts at unrealistically low levels.

(14) Hunt, History, 196

(15) Gould, Hypothetical History.

(16) Hunt, History, 1968, p. 14.

(17) Andreano, p. 87.

Peteni and Dlamlenze for world conference

Indaba

29/7/77

333

EAST LONDON — President of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, Mr R. L. Peteni, of Fort Hare, and his secretary, Mr H. H. Dlamlenze, will represent their association at the World Conference of Teachers in Lagos, Nigeria, next month.

This was announced by Mr Dlamlenze at the 16th eisteddfod at Pietermaritzburg.

The theme of the conference will be: "Curriculum development in the world."

Observers for the teachers' national body will be Mr Bopape, Mr Rametsi, Mr Matsapula, Mr Mnyaluza and Mrs Ntsiko.

Mr Dlamlenze also announced a world seminar to take place in Swaziland in September.

For ten days delegates will read and discuss papers on the role of women in education.



Mr Dlamlenze, on second trip to conference.

Each province will be required to send delegates to acquaint them with what is happening in other countries.

The last conference in which Atasa officials will take part this year will be in Durban sometime during the year.

Its theme will be: "Population and Education."

S.D. 29/7/77
Warrant for witness

EAST LONDON — A magistrate authorised a warrant of arrest yesterday for a State witness who failed to appear at court to give evidence in a dagga hearing.

Mr Ntobeli Mntwini, no address given, was to have given evidence against Miss Nonkululeku Camela, 22, of NU3, Mdantsane, who was arrested on June 21 at the airport by the Railway police before she could fly out of East London to an unknown destination.

Miss Camela appeared on a charge of dealing in dagga, alternatively, of being in possession of 27 kg of dagga.

She was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Miss Camela who is out on R400 bail, was warned to appear for trial on September 15. — DDR.

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URBAN COUNCIL RESIGNS

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Frustration with the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the lack of basic facilities in African townships has led to the resignation of the entire Uitenhage Urban Bantu Council.

The decision was taken at a special meeting of the council and announced by the chairman, Mr. G. K. Majombozi.

Mr Majombozi said their resignations would take effect in four weeks' time.

'We do not want to be unreasonable but if nothing is done in that time we will no longer be members of the council,' he said.

A delegation from the council recently saw officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria but evidently met with little success.

Among their reasons for resigning were:

- 'Rentals in the townships have escalated far beyond the means of residents in spite of our efforts to get the BAAB to curb this.

- 'The quality of houses offered to the people is too poor. We have always complained about leaking houses especially after heavy rains.

- 'The streets have never been satisfactorily made.

- 'In the new section of Kwa Nobuhle street lights have not been installed although residents there have been paying full rentals since 1975.

- 'We have long been asking for a house ownership scheme to be put in motion.

- 'The granting of the green light to allow traders to build in Kwa Nobuhle is being delayed indefinitely yet this township was built some 10 years ago.

- 'A recreation hall, sports fields, creche, clinic, post office, police station, swimming pool and so on have long been awaited.

- 'The building of schools has not received the priority we expect.'

C. 3 3/8/77

East Cape urban council resigns

333

PORT ELIZABETH — The entire Uitenhage Urban Bantu Council has resigned because of "frustration" with the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the "lack of basic facilities" in black townships.

The chairman, Mr G. Majombozi, said their decision would come into effect in four week's time.

"We do not want to be

unreasonable, but if nothing is done in that time we will no longer be members of the council," he said.

Uitenhage's black townships were the centre of violence on the anniversary of the Soweto riots in June. Mr Majombozi and other council members were the target of rioters because they were seen as being part of the "apartheid system."

Members gave as some of their reasons for resigning that rentals in the townships had escalated, the quality of houses was poor and roofs leaked in heavy rains.

"It was quite clear that representations on behalf of our people are not viewed seriously by the board, and yet our lives are at stake," they said -- S.A.P.A.

333

other council members were the target of rioters because they were seen as part of the apartheid system.

Members gave as reasons for resigning that rentals in the townships had escalated far beyond the means of residents, the quality of houses was poor and roofs leaked after heavy rains, a requested house ownership scheme had not been implemented, the building of schools did not receive priority, and certain trading facilities and recreational amenities had not been provided.

Members said it was quite clear that "representations on behalf of our people are not viewed seriously by the board, and yet our lives are at stake."
— Sage.

Uitenhage's black townships were the centre of violence on the anniversary of the Soweto riots recently. Mr Majumbe and

COMMENTARIUS.

et milibus in loco exercitii se exercere
et, idcirco ad paucos certe loco se exerce-
re trahere.
nam cuiusdam rariorum in iudicium vocari.

ut hic varia exempla hominis occidit, & datur, citradolum & animum nocendi, & scilicet. Nam, ut inter dictum est, per hoc non solum delus, sed etiam culpa videtur, & elevissima quidem hic executionem habet. 6. 44. *hæc*, & recte: non cum positor est ejus, qui dammum prout, quoniam est, dammum quicunque culpa datum dedit.

in loco campo] Duae circumstantiae in pro-
posito, ut scilicet a culpa sit & Aquila cel-
sus citationi destinatus, & persona sine co-
pulis. altero autem horum deficiente,
non est. Quae de causali vel paganus in loco
militum constituto jaculans ferrum
occiderit, siue nules extra campum jacu-
trique Aquila tenetur. *d. l. 9. §. ult. l. c.*
Rodicemus de conventiculis legittimis
eis, qui certo loco colligando ad co-
sistent. Et quamvis haec milites non sunt,
eorum die & loco solito exerceant, in-
ter eos locum transierint transi-
torem respondit. *Manif. cent. 2. c. 66.*
jurisf. Bar. c. 33. Placuit constitutum
si direxerit, aliud juris est. *d. l. 9. §. ult.*

ex arbore dejecto ramo] Arborem puta-
tane licitum est: ceteram in depensione
culpae esse potest. Quod ex loco, in quo
est, estimandum est. Nam si in loco
publico aut vicinali, utrimve per quem
aut quicumque transire possit, & rivas
arbores amputat, rami in eum lo-
cum privatum, sine proclamatore de-
prætereuntem occiderit, culpæ con-
fessionem præclamavit, nec alter eurusque culm
culpam est. similiter extra culpam
si in eum locum deiecerit, in quo cum
indijuserat, quamvis non proclamaverit
divinare non potuit, an per eum, aut
non esset. *l. si separatus. ff. de crim. lit.*
Græcis *Ξαρκωτά*, regia dicitur. Ro-
mæ & consularis, item uniuscuiusque
introducitur, cum & p[ro]f[er]re possit. *l. de
in loc. publ. Sic Elia, ut cum, in p[ro]p[ri]o
hic.*
qui servum suum secus] Quamvis si
liberum

737
i dederit, sed aliquando longe
at, in heredem cum actionem
transfusa fuisset, si ultra da-
stinaretur.

MENTARIUS.

plurimi] Hic clausula aestima-
ni, quod per accidens datum est.
vum occidit, non quanti is erat,
quanti eo anno plurimi fuit. *Lact.*
2. 3. §. Idem Julianus. 3. hoc tit ubi
minis occin aestimationem ad id
eo anno plurimū fuerit, repetitis
centis sexaginta quinque diebus,
illis numerari, ex quo quis occi-
tioso pictori pollex fuerit percipi-
quo p[er]cideretur, fuerit ocular,
illa agere, pretioque eo aestiman-
lis, quam artem eum pollice ami-
nistratus sit servus, deinde post,
pore interiecto, mortuus sit, se-
cunde annum numerari placeat, ex-
licet Celsus contra senserit. d. l. aut

2. Cuiusmodi etiam, ille dicebat, errata medicorum terra occultat: beneficia autem sol illustret. Et I. Solinus alicubi scribit, soli medico hominem occidere impero esse Papon. 23. tit. 8. art. 1. refert, medicum, qui fortioris solito potentiam agrotanti praeberat, nunquam eundem pro ea vice arteficio Paritensi dimissum fuisse, sed cum interminatione severae animadversionis, nisi in posterum ab huiusmodi remediis temperaret. add. *Gronov. de H. abr. hic.*

Impetu quoque mularum &c. Mullo, cujus ob imperitiam vel infirmitatem, impetu mularum servus alienus oberitus est, hac actione tenetur. Idem juris est in persona ejus, qui impetum equi, quo utebatur, propter imperitiam vel infirmitatem retinere non potuit. Neque iniquum est infirmitatem culpræ adnumerari. Quippe cum nemo tenere assidue debeat, in quo vel intelligit vel intelligere debet, infirmitatem suam alii periculosam futuram. l. 8. §. 1. eod.

T E X T U S.

9. His autem verbis legis, Quanti id eo in anno plurimū fuerit, illa sententia exprimitur, ut, si quis hominem tuum, qui hodie claudus, aut mancus, aut luseus erit, occiderit, qui in eo anno integer, aut pretiosus fuerit, non tanti teneatur, quanti hodie erit, sed quanti in eo anno plurimū fuerit. qua ratione credendum est penalem esse huius legis actionem; quia non tanti quisque potest

Forasdem esse hujus legis actionem.] Actio legis A-
guine pœnalis est. Nam cui interdum lis ultra da-
num datum non estimatur, veluti si res intra annum
reprehensa non sit, tamen ad hoc, ut pœnalis habeatur,
sufficit posse presentem estimationem exsuperari,
per nam generaliter in dumnosos statuta esse.

[In heredem non transire] Constat hanc actionem dari: sed in heredem non datur, cum sit pec-
catis; nisi forte ex damno locupletior heres factus sit.
l. inde Neratius. 23. §. hanc actionem. 8. hoc tit. aut
cum de aucto fuerit contestata. §. 1. inf. de p. p. c.
amb. act.

Qua transitura fuisse? Ait actionem legis Aquilæ in heredem non transire, non quia ex delicto est, sed quia personalis; transituram, si pœnalis non esset. Itaque hic locus aperte confirmat eorum sententiam, qui existimant, actiones non pœnales, etiam ex delicto venturi, in heredem dari. de quo latius alibi §. ult. *hæc. de obl. que ex del. & infr. §. 1. d. de perp. & tem. æ.* Hodie actio legis Aquilæ personalis non est: nam solum eatenus ea nunc utimur, ut damnum iniuria datum persequamur non etiam quanti plurimi supra id res in eo anno aut in diebus 30 proximis fuit: & quando aliquid propter occasionem conjugis vel parentis, vel proximi adjudicatur, id potius eius qui agit, indeminis servandi, quam coercendi adversarii, causa fieri existimatur. *Cuad. de jur. nov. lib. 3. c. 13. Grot. 3. introd. 32. & 34. Groenew. de ll. ærog. hic.*

Redes vir

333

BURGER 4/8/77
bedanking

ongegron

—Koch

Van Ons Korrespondent
PORT ELIZABETH.

DIE redes wat genoem is vir die besluit van Uitenhage se Stedelike Bantoeraad om oor vier weke te bedank, is totaal ongegrond, se mnr. L. C. Koch, hoofdirekteur van die Bantoesake-Administrasie-raad van die Kaapse Middellande.

Die Stedelike Bantoeraad het verlede Sondag besluit om te bedank omdat hy ontevrede is met die administrasie en oor die gebrek aan basiese geriewe in swart woonbuurte.

Mnr. Koch het gesê hy het gistermiddag vir die eerste keer van die voorgenome bedanking gehoor toe hy 'n koerantberig daaroor gelees het. Hy het gesê die bewerings in die berigte oor die raadslede se voorgenome bedanking is nie op feite gegrond nie. Hy hoop dieselfde publisiteit sal aan die ware feite gegee word.

0	Koch replies to UBC	Δ, Δ 4/8/77	Compet
8	PORT ELIZABETH — The Uitenhage Urban Bantu Council's reasons for wanting to resign were "totally unfounded," the chief director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr L. Koch, said here yesterday.	333	Unemp
9	Members of the UBC said they would resign unless improvements were made in Uitenhage's black townships. These included		Growth
6	better housing, the erection of street lights, the introduction of a home ownership scheme and permission for traders to establish themselves in the townships.		Growth
3	Mr Koch said he was surprised to learn of the council members' intention. He had written to all of them yesterday to arrange a meeting tomorrow to discuss their grievances. — SAPA.		Growth
1			Intro

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DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 1530

5 Augustus 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
MIDDEL-LANDGEDEELTE.—HUURGEDELDE EN VOR-
TARIFE.—DE—(1) ALLE BANTOEWONINGGEBUDE GELEES
AT ADELDALE, ALEXANDRIA, ALICE-
DALE, BATHURST, BEDFORD, COOKHOUSE,
CRADOCK, DESPATCH, FORT BEAUFORT,
GRAHAMSTOWN, KIRKWOOD, PATERSON,DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1530

5 August 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE MIDLANDS AREA.—RENTS AND CHARGES
FOR THE—(1) URBAN BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREAS
SITUATE AT ADELDALE, ALEXANDRIA,
ALICE DALE, BATHURST, BEDFORD, COOK-
HOUSE, CRADOCK, DESPATCH, FORT
BEAUFORT, GRAHAMSTOWN, KIRKWOOD,

2 No. 5695

STAATSKOERANT, 5 AUGUSTUS 1977

PORT ALFRED, PORT ELIZABETH, RIE-
BEEK-OOS, SEYMOUR, SOMERSET-OOS EN
UITENHAGE; EN DIE
(2) NOODKAMP GELFÉ TE KENTON-ON-SEAWYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNIS-
GEWING 90 VAN 28 JANUARIE 1977

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van
Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-
administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdhede
hom verleen by artikel 22 (1) (b) geles met artikel 22
(3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoe-
ake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), geles met artikel 6 (1)
van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plak-
kery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), soos gewysig by artikel
4 van die Wysigingswet op die Voorkoming van Onreg-
matige Plakkery, 1976 (Wet 92 van 1976), wysig hierby
Goewermentskennisgewing 90 van 28 Januarie 1977 deur
die Tarief van Gelde as volg te wysig:

1. Bylae 8.

Item 3.—Vervang "R3,25" deur "R4,25".

2. Bylae 15.

Item 3 (1) en (2).—Vervang "R3,04" en "R1,90" deur
onderskeidelik "R4,25" en "R3".

3. Bylae 19.

Item 3.—Vervang "R3,25" deur "R4,25".

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A1/3/2/13/19)PATERSON, PORT ALFRED, PORT ELIZA-
BETH, RIEBEEK EAST, SEYMOUR, SOMER-
SET EAST AND UITENHAGE; AND THE
(2) EMERGENCY CAMP SITUATE AT KENTON-
ON-SEAAMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE 90,
DATED 28 JANUARY 1977

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of
Bantu Affairs, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of
Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the
powers vested in him by section 22 (1) (b), read with
section 22 (3) (f) of the Bantu Affairs Administration
Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 6 (1) of
the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of
1951), as amended by section 4 of the Prevention of
Illegal Squatting Amendment Act, 1976 (Act 92 of 1976),
amend Government Notice 90, dated 28 January 1977,
by the amendment of the Tariff of Charges as follows:

1. Schedule 8.

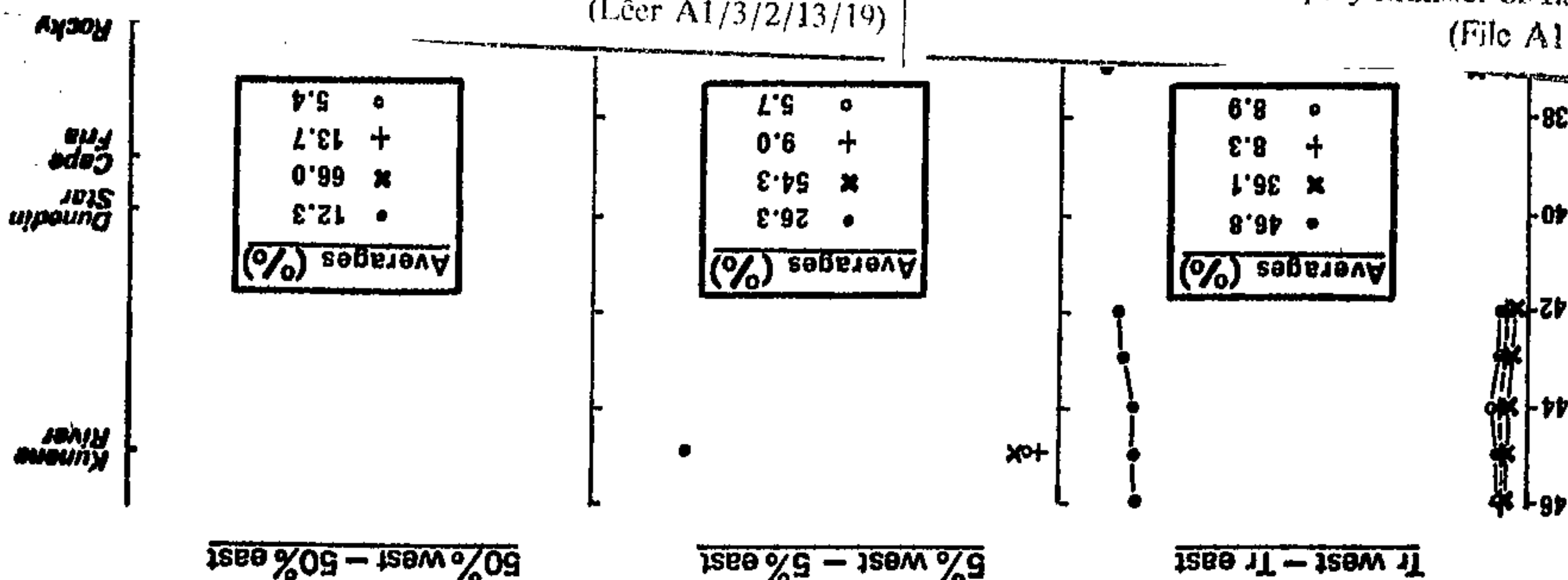
Item 3.—Substitute "R4,25" for "R3,25".

2. Schedule 15.

Item 3 (1) and (2).—Substitute "R4,25" and "R3" for
"R3,04" and "R1,90" respectively.

3. Schedule 19.

Item 3.—Substitute "R4,25" for "R3,25".

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A1/3/2/13/19)VARIATIONS IN COMPOSITION AT THE
SURFACE OF THE DIATOMACEOUS AND KUNENE
MUD BELTS ALONG 46 SAMPLE LINES

D. D. Supp. 5/8/77

Row looms over 333 death bridge

BURGERSDORP — A businessman here says he intends taking legal action against the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board over a death-trap bridge.

The bridge, across Stormberg River between Sand Bult township and Burgersdorp has claimed its third victim.

Mr George Moss, 58, a father of four, toppled over an open space on the bridge and plunged to his death eight metres below.

He landed on the rocks at the bottom of the river and broke his neck.

Mr Moss was giving way to a passing car when the accident happened.

There is a big hole in the

bridge where pedestrians have to walk.

Former Advisory Board member and now secretary of the local Ciskei Urban Board and president North Eastern Districts Chamber of Commerce, Mr T.D. Gxalaba said he intends taking the BAAB to court over the death of Mr Moss.

"Had the ECAAB listened to my pleas to have the bridge repaired Mr Moss would not have fallen to his death," Mr Gxalaba said.

"This is the third victim from the same bridge, whose owners do not repair it.

"Thousands of blacks cross this dangerous bridge when going to sell their labour in Burger-

s dorp. They do it at the risk of their lives," Mr Gxalaba said. We have repeatedly complained about the seriousness of the damage to the bridge but these complaints have fallen on deaf ears," he said.

A ECBAAB spokesman agreed the bridge was their property and that they were responsible for its maintenance.

The chief director of Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr J.H. Swanepoel, said the fatal fall of Mr Moss was discussed at their executive meeting and he had issued instruction that the whole bridge be repaired as it was old.

(i)

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	Sword case:	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	4 for trial (332)	1
Growth of the Labor	MDANTSANE — Four armed men who allegedly broke into Mr Sizwe Boniwe's house at Zone 9, have been sent for trial in the Supreme Court.	3
Growth of Non-Farm		9
Growth of Farm Emp.	They are: Mr Mahlubandile Baba, 21, Mr Desmond Mxolisi Loliwe, 23, Mr Mita Mahamba, 21 and Mr Phumzile Payi, 24, who are alleged to have broken into Mr Boniwe's house armed with two revolvers and a sword.	16
Unemployment, Under	Their case had been postponed on many occasions as some of the state witnesses did not turn up.	23
Competition for Labor	Three are out on R50 bail. Mr Payi who could not pay bail, is in custody.	40

D.D. Indaba

5/8/77

333

I'm ready to talk says Louis Koch

By Gareth Richards
PORT ELIZABETH
— Mr L.C. Koch, Chief
Director of the Cape
Midlands Bantu Affairs
Administration Board
wants to play open
cards with the
Uitenhage Urban
Bantu Council, which
has threatened to
resign en bloc over
grievances with BAAB.

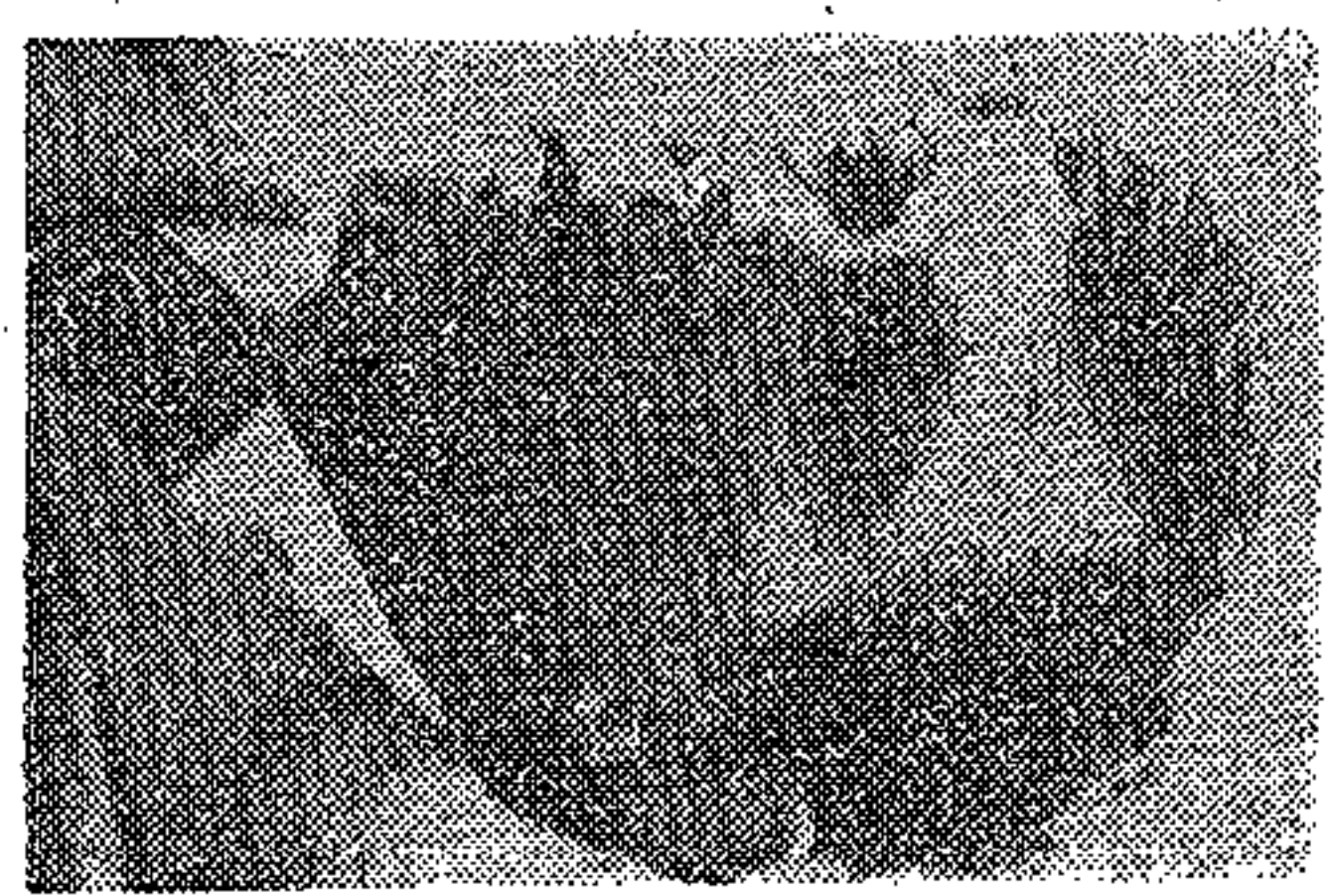
Mr Koch said he hoped
to have a public meeting
with the UBC so that its
complaints could be dealt
with point by point.

The UBC chairman, Mr
G.K. Majombozi, said the
UBC decided on Sunday
that it would resign en
bloc if the BAAB did
nothing about complaints
about housing, rents,
roads, street lighting,
house ownership, trading
sites, amenities and
schools, within a month.

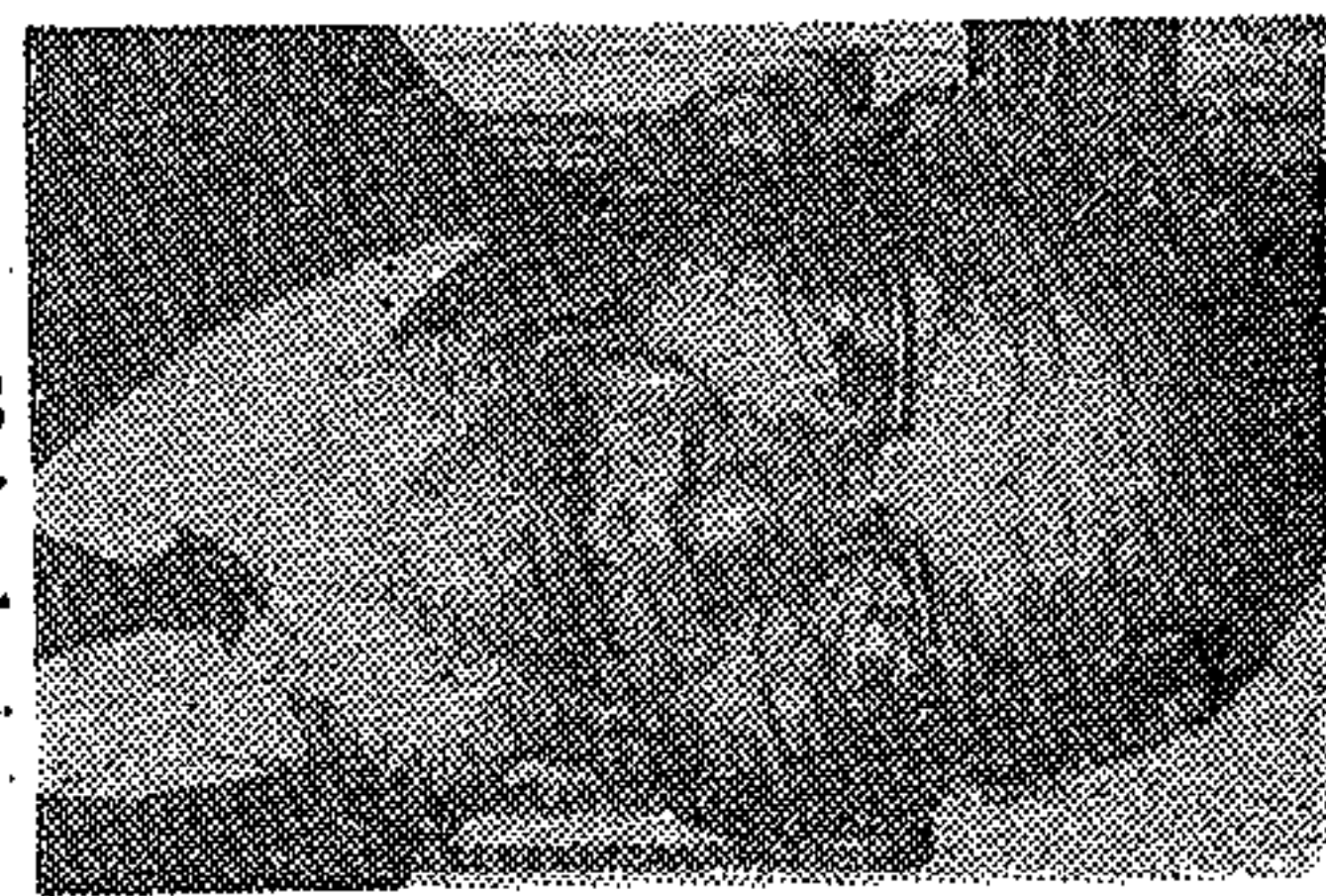
Mr Koch said the
resignation threat by UBC
if its demands were not
met within a month was a
surprise because he had
not been told of the com-
plaints.

"Only last week Mr Ma-
jombozi publicly thanked
and praised BAAB for its
speedy action over some
matters raised as a result

FACE TO FACE TO SOLVE PROBLEMS?



Mr Koch



Mr Majombozi

of the recent unrest at
Uitenhage," Mr Koch said.
The UBC also accepted a
progress report on other
matters which were being
investigated as a result of

a joint BAAB and UBC
delegation which met two
deputy ministers and
senior government of-
ficials in Pretoria last
month.

Mr Koch said he could
not understand the UBC's
objection to rents for
houses in Kwa Nohule,
because the UBC had
itself approved the in-
creases three years ago.

In addition the UBC
itself had to consider a
five-year capital
programme for the provi-
sion of services, he said.

"I was most surprised to
read of the UBC's
grievances," Mr Koch
said.

"We have always had
spontaneous and cordial
relations."

In an interview, Mr Ma-
jombozi said the lives of
UBC members had been
threatened by angry
township residents. His
house and one belonging
to the deputy chairman,
Mr V.W. Kwinana, had
been burnt down, he said.

It was clear that UBC
representations were not
taken seriously by the
BAAB, he said. Mr Koch
had made it clear that it
was not possible to sub-
stantially reduce rentals
of new houses at Kwa
Nohule.

Rentals, which were up
to R22,32 a month, were
crippling for some
families and were the ma-
jor cause of dissat-
isfaction among township
residents, Mr Majombozi

At the recent high-level
meeting in Pretoria, it had
been agreed that Mr Koch
should try to bring about
equalisation of rentals for
houses in the old and new
parts of Kwa Nohule, but
this had not yet been
done, Mr Majombozi said.

Poison assault case: Five men convicted

333

EAST LONDON — A Railways detective and four other people from Duncan Village, accused of assaulting a woman after she allegedly gave them poisoned chicken to eat, were found guilty of assault when they appeared in court here.

Mr Joseph van Voor, 32, of Ballinger Street, Miss Nhintie Cungcu, 35, of Seiso Street, Mrs Tembeka van Voor, 30, of Ballinger Street, Det-Const John Molele, 40, of Seiso Street, and Mr David Nyembezi, 29, of Ballinger Street, pleaded not guilty.

They were each fined R10 (20 days' imprisonment). The fines were paid.

Miss S. Mnyaka, of Ballinger Street, told the court all the accused had attacked her after accusing her of having poisoned the chicken she had given them to eat. They had complained of stomach pains after eating the chicken.

She said beside being hit with flat hands and fists, she was also kicked until she lost consciousness.

All the accused denied they assaulted Miss Mnyaka.

Det-Const Molele told the court he asked Miss Mnyaka what she put into the chicken that caused the people to get sick.

She told him a witchdoctor must have given her

the wrong medicine. The medicine was intended to bewitch Mr Ntanjana to love her more.

"She took out R10 and offered to pay the medical expenses of all those who got sick from the meat," Det-Const Molele said.

He searched her house and found some of the medicine. When he gave it to policemen from the Duncan Village Station they threw it away.

Det-Const Molele said he was called to the police station and told of the assault charge against him.

He said Mr Ntanjana assaulted Miss Mnyaka after he had heard about the poisoned chicken.

The magistrate, Mr J. A. Hamman, said he accepted the State evidence that Det-Const Molele and the others had assaulted Miss Mnyaka because of the poison in the meat. —
DDR

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Meat contract winner denies favouritism

D.D. Indaba
5/8/77

333

Indaba Reporter

MDANTSANE — A new man has the meat contract to supply the large Fikile Siyo Hospital, here, but he

denies it is because of favouritism in the Sebe-Siyo political wrangle.

Mr George Qinga used to have the contract but a new contract has been awarded to Mr Temba Salayi, a known Sebe supporter, after tenders had been submitted.

"Mr Qinga did not submit a tender and for anyone to say he has had his contract withdrawn is a misrepresentation of the truth," Mr Salayi said.

He said he was the only black who had submitted a tender.

"And I think that is why I got the contract because it would have been improper for whites to get the contract in a homeland when there

were blacks who had submitted tenders.

"Mr Qinga knew his contract was expiring at the end of July and I am sure he was aware tenders for the supply of meat and many other requirements for the hospital would be advertised," he said.

Mr Salayi said he did not agree with the claim that the withdrawal of the contract had something to do with the Sebe-Siyo wrangle in Ciskei politics because Mrs M. Lufuso, a known Siyo supporter, had won the contract for the supply of vegetables and fruit.

She was the only tenderer from within the township.

Page



MR MOHAPI . . . dead a year yesterday.

It wasn't suicide says ^{D.D.} 4/8/77 widow

333

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A year after her husband's death in police custody, Mrs Nohle Mohapi still believes he did not commit suicide.

Mr Mohapi was found dead on August 5 last year in a police cell at Kei Road where he was being held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The inquest into his death, which took 11 months to complete, found that he died as a result of hanging but that nobody could be held responsible for his death.

Police evidence was that he hanged himself on the bars of his cell with two pairs of jeans.

The inquest magistrate, Mr. A. J. Swart, did not deliver a formal verdict that Mr Mohapi had committed suicide.

Mrs Mohapi said yesterday: "I wish once more to reiterate that my husband did not commit suicide.

"For any wife to lose a husband through premature death is bad enough but it is worse when such death comes as a result of his avowed political belief.

"For how else can his death be construed when he was for so long the victim of police harassment and eventually died while in their custody?"

She added, however: "If his death contributed well to his ideals as represented by his fervent desire for the liberation of the black man, then I am happy his blood was chosen for such sacrifice."

Mrs Mohapi is suing the Minister of Police for R48 409 over the death of her husband.

Mr Peter Jones, Eastern Cape branch executive for the BCP, who described Mr Mohapi as a brave warrior, said yesterday: "It is at a time like this when we commemorate the death of a brother and friend that we, having drawn strength from their courage, shout more vigorously: 'Let the struggle go on'."

He said Mr Mohapi's death had not only robbed his wife of a husband and his two children of a father, but had also robbed the majority of black people in South Africa of one of the "most sincere and committed bearers of the banner of liberation."

He added: "Mapetla Mohapi was required to sacrifice his life in the quest for justice."

Mr Mohapi was an organiser for the Zimele Trust Fund in King William's Town at the time of his death.

He was the 24th South African to die while in detention. — DDR.

N. Mervin
8/8/77

Fine for visit to township

PORT ELIZABETH

Mr. Donald Cairncross and Mr. Norman Middleton, the two Coloured Labour Party members arrested by Security Police in Kwazakele here on Saturday, were released on Saturday night after paying admission of guilt fines. Col. P. J. Goosen, head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday.

Col. Goosen said Mr. Cairncross of Port Elizabeth and Mr. Middleton of Cape Town had been charged with entering an African township without a permit. Both men paid R30 admission of guilt fines.

Mr. Middleton, national deputy leader, and Mr. Cairncross, chairman of the Eastern Cape region, were arrested while attending the national congress of the Ciskei National Party.

333

CAPE TIMES
8/8/77

Labour leaders (333) released

PORT ELIZABETH. — Mr Donald Cairncross and Mr Norman Middleton, the two Labour Party members arrested by security police in Kwazakele on Saturday, were released on Saturday night after paying admission of guilt fines. Colonel P. J. Goosen, head of security police in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday.

Colonel Goosen said that Mr Cairncross, and Mr Middleton had been charged with entering an African township without a permit. Both men paid R30 admission of guilt fines.

Mr Middleton, the national deputy leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Cairncross, chairman of the Eastern Cape Region of the Labour Party, were arrested while attending the annual national congress of the Ciskei National Party in Kwazakele.

Both had applied for permits but they were refused by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board. No reason for the refusal was given.

9/8/77

DAILY DISPATCH

Pamphlet case: priest appeals

333

CAPE TOWN—Judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court here yesterday on the appeal by the Rev David Russell against his sentence for refusing to divulge to a magistrate the names and addresses of three reputed eye-witnesses to acts alleged to have been performed by the police during the Nyanga unrest last Christmas.

Mr Russell, an Anglican priest at Nyanga, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on February 17 this year following an inquiry in the magistrates' court here. He is on R20 bail.

Mr E. L. King, for Mr Russell, argued yesterday the ambit of the appeal was "very narrow."

Mr Russell had appeared before the magistrate in terms of a subpoena which informed him he was required to testify and declare all he knew about arson, allegedly committed by the South African Police.

The subpoena was not defective but was restricted, Mr King argued.

The statements made by the three unidentified people quoted in the pamphlet entitled "role of riot police in the burnings and killings at Nyanga, Christmas 1976," and those names and addresses Mr Russell was asked to furnish at the inquiry did not allege arson, Mr King submitted.

Accordingly, Mr Russell would not, by divulging these names and addresses, have been testifying concerning the

offence, for which he was subpoenaed to attend the inquiry.

Mr King said the relevant section of the Criminal Procedure Act empowered a magistrate to hear evidence as to an alleged offence.

By no stretch of the imagination could names and addresses of potential witnesses be evidence.

On sentence, Mr King said the three months' imprisonment imposed on Mr Russell was excessive.

For the State, Mr N. Treurnicht argued Mr Russell had given evidence that he was present when the pamphlet was drawn up, that he knew the names and some of the addresses of people referred to as Mrs E. X., Mrs D. M. of Mr S. T. were true.

The evidence sought from Mr Russell, and which he refused to furnish was clearly in connection with an investigation of the allegations made in the pamphlet and to assist in tracing the perpetrators.

From the pamphlet, it was clear to the magistrate that Mrs E. X. and Mrs D. M. alleged members of the SA Police had committed the crimes of arson and murder, either as main offenders or at least by their common purpose with migrant workers, Mr Treurnicht submitted.

The sentence imposed by the magistrate was not excessive, he argued. — SAPA.

CAPE SQUATTERS

Foundation to act?

The full horror of B A D Minister Michiel Botha's apartheid dream descended on the African squatter communities of the Cape Peninsula this week. It has also had an impact on the Urban Foundation.

The Western Cape has always been a

FM 12/8/77 Cont'd
333

thorn in the flesh of apartheid ideologues because it exposes more starkly than any other SA urban area the insane contradictions of a policy which requires the labour of blacks but at the same time seeks to confine them to separate "ethnic" states. Thus, they have to be in two places at the same time.

For thousands of Africans at Bellville South it was bad enough witnessing raw apartheid at work as Botha's bulldozers razed their pondoks while armed police and their dogs stood by to keep the emotions of the dispossessed within manageable proportions.

But for many the real nightmare is still to come, because they face the prospect of not only being jobless and homeless, but stateless as well. Digby Koyana, Transkei's Foreign Minister, says his government flatly rejects the idea of unwanted Xhosa-speakers being dumped in independent Transkei at the whim of SA Government officials. And last week Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe told the squatters' committee "There are no jobs or houses for you in Ciskei."

So who will have them? Not only is the Peninsula squatter situation giving birth to a classic pariah culture among the people involved but it may create a class of Palestinian-type refugees as well, forced to forage and fight and beg and steal to keep body and soul together.

The attitude of government officials involved is interesting. Said Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner Frikkie Botha: "This is one of the most unpleasant things I have had to do in all my 40 years in government service."

Said Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen: "I wish to reiterate the assurance that the matter will be handled with sensitivity and regard to the human considerations affecting the families involved." Nevertheless, said Cruywagen, if the problem was handled with "kid gloves" it was likely to grow worse. "We have to deal with a human situation and a human problem, but unfortunately government has sometimes to do unpopular things, and condonation would result in more tragic consequences."

Added Frikkie Botha: "As a responsible official, I can assure you that this thing of people starving in the homelands is overrated."

By now the African squatters realise that their presence at Modderdam-Unibell is a crime, but, as a member of their committee put it this week: "If we are criminals, then our crime was to wish to live with our families."

A number of the squatters are contract workers who have been coming to the



This is home . . . until the bulldozers arrive

same job in the Peninsula for 25 years, living a bleak and lonely "bachelor" life for 11 months at a time before going home to their families. The fact that they have chosen to break the law, and jeopardise their jobs, rather than continue a pointless existence should be an indication to government that the policy is both vicious and unworkable.

The question government will have to

answer soon is whether it believes normal family life can be denied indefinitely to thousands of people, whose labour is required, but who do not "qualify" under the stringent provisions of urban African residence laws.

Despite official attempts (since August 1966) to check, halt and reverse the flow of Africans to the Western Cape, the employment of black contract workers in

Cape Town has increased 299% in the construction sector since 1968; in government service (including railways) 323%; in industry and commerce 114%; and in farming 48%. The only decline registered has been in domestic service, but this may be because many African women have gone "underground" and consequently do not show up in official statistics. The number of Africans employed by the railways alone increased from 2 152 in 1964 to 6 500 last year.

Between the end of June 1968 and the end of June last year the total number of African contract workers increased from 12 000 to 33 155 men, but large-scale lay-offs in the construction industry in the past year may have reduced the present number to about 26 000.

To this situation government responded by putting a freeze on black housing. Apart from three houses built recently in Nyanga by employers, no family housing has been built in Langa since 1955, in Nyanga since 1962 and in Guguletu since 1972. The official backlog for family housing is 1 300 units. The backlog of "single" accommodation for contract workers is estimated at about 4 000 "beds".

Pick n Pay's Raymond Ackerman, a member of the Cape Town local committee of the Urban Foundation, agrees the position of the Peninsula's urban blacks is no longer sustainable.

Verdict on fatal bullet

N. Mercury

12/8/77

233

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The death of a Nyanga labourer, Mr. Mava Gaya (20), who was shot in the head by police during the Christmas unrest last year, was found to be justifiable homicide in the Cape Town Inquest Court yesterday.

Mr. Gaya was killed when police fired into a crowd of rioters on December 27.

In a written statement Lieut. Johannes F. H. Visser described the faction fighting between contract labourers and residents in the township that day. He said the police were forced to disperse crowds of up to 3 000 labourers by firing at them.

He said that at no stage did they fire at any innocent people.

AUGUST 17, 1977

R1,7m to be spent on townships

QUEENSTOWN — The Eastern Cape Baab will spend R1,7m on the improvement of townships in the area under its control, the chairman, Mr G. Coetzer, said here yesterday.

Apart from providing two entirely new townships at Cathcart and Jamestown the board will allocate about R18 000 to black Queenstown schools — R13 000 for new toilets and R5 000 on additional lighting.

In Duncan Village, East London, R35 000 will go to providing new toilets, and

another R5 500 for more lighting.

In Burgersdorp a new hostel for 250 people and 120 houses will cost about R206 000. In addition R17 000 has been allocated for water reticulation and R65 000 for sanitation and sewage disposal.

Aliwal North — where there are no schools at present — will get two costing R98 000. Another R100 000 will go on water supply and reticulation.

Like Aliwal North, neither Jamestown or Hofmeyr locations have schools, and each will get a new one costing R22 500 and R36 000 respectively.

King William's Town is to get a new R36 000 school and at Cathcart, Mr Coetzer hopes to move all blacks, qualified to live there to new housing. But all other blacks now living unhoused in Cathcart will be moved to Transkei or the Ciskei. — DDR.

P.V.A. (White)

R2.09 and R3.89
5-Litre Bucket

**CITY PAINT AND
LACQUER CO**

**18 NORTH STREET
Phone 2-9841**

BAAB rent hike in Beaufort criticised

D.D.
18/8/77
(333)

FORT BEAUFORT — The Bantu Affairs Administration Board has been sharply criticised by a member of the Fort Beaufort Advisory Board following a rental hike of all houses in the townships.

All house rentals have now been increased and residents are now having to pay R7 a month for self-built homes, while the rental for BAAB houses has been set at R8 a month.

A member of the Fort Beaufort Advisory Board, Mr A. Qeqe, commenting on the rent increase, said: "I find it increasingly difficult to satisfy the community on the one hand, and the BAAB on the other".

Of the township houses in the area, 90 per cent are self-built while only 10 per cent are BAAB houses.

Reasons for the dissatisfaction among members of the township board are: That occupants of self-built homes consider it unfair that their rentals are nearly as high as that of BAAB tenants;

That occupants of self-built houses erected the buildings at their own expense and have not been compensated for the building costs;

That in the Fort Beaufort townships, nearly all residents are pensioners or domestic employees because of the non-industry at Fort Beaufort and wages and pension monies are inadequate to meet today's cost-of-living.

A result of the rent hike is that many township residents have been issued with summonses, and in addition to paying admissions of guilt, now have to pay rentals in arrears.

Because of the increased hardship, the Advisory Board in Fort Beaufort contacted the BAAB headquarters in Grahamstown in an attempt to outline the plight of the township residents.

The argument they presented was that as urban blacks earned higher wages in cities, they were in a better position to foot the bill for an increased house rental.

Fort Beaufort blacks earnings were confined to an average wage varying from R15 to R20 for each domestic employee, while labourers earned just over R20.

The Advisory Board is now planning on

approaching employers in the town to up black wages to enable township residents to pay the increased rental.

However, a reply from the Grahamstown BAAB offices was: "This is a matter which has been discussed in the past between the Chief Director, the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce.

"It should be borne in mind there is no way in which the board can force employers to pay higher salaries".

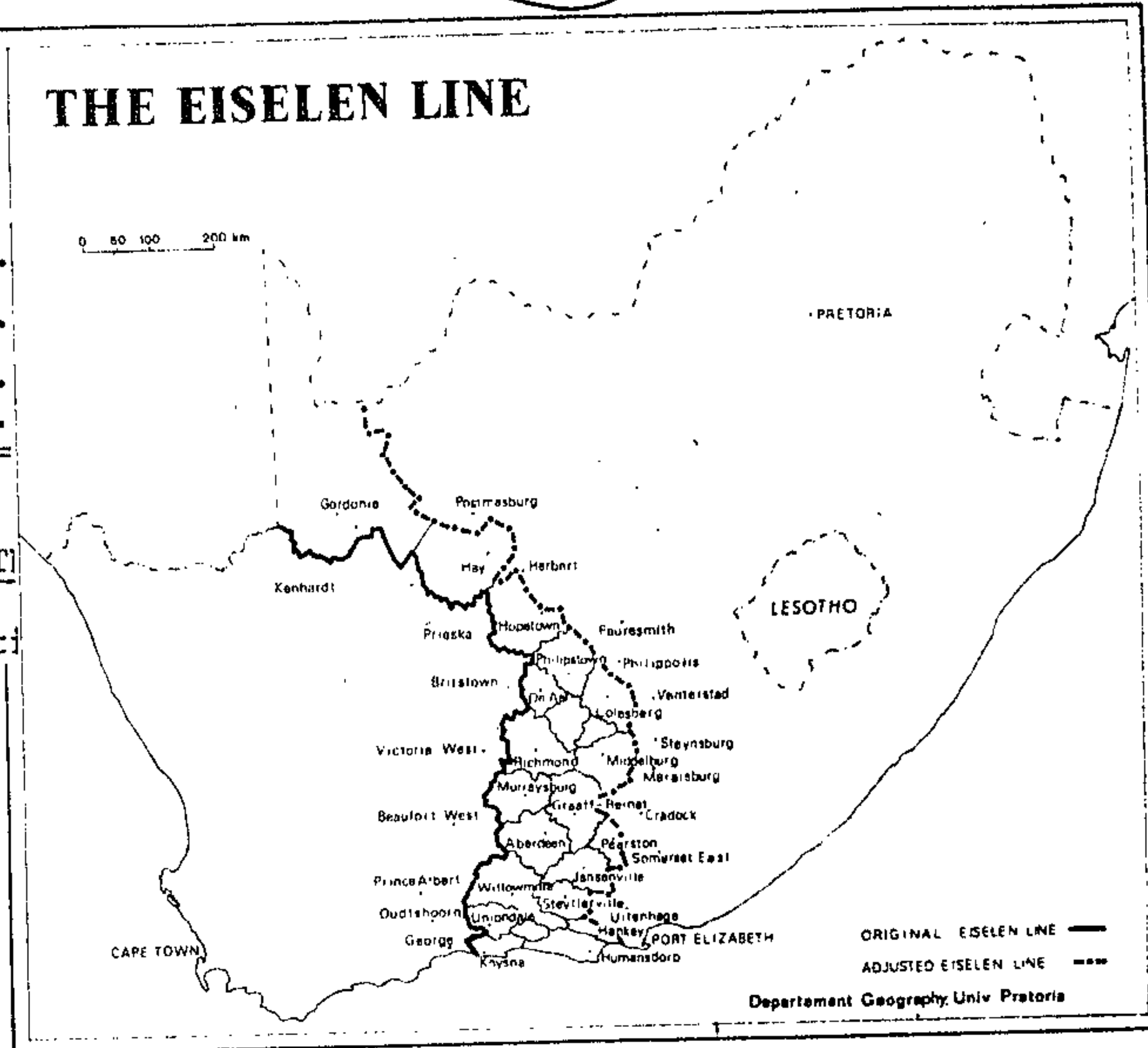
The Advisory Board, before the rent hike, were given to understand by area manager, Mr L. Koch, that employers would be approached to increase wages.

The board claims no employers have been approached by BAAB and feels their function is meaningless as all advice given by them is ignored by BAAB.

The board is now planning to bring to the attention of BAAB that the authorities convince employers of the need to increase wages and pensions, and that such rental increases be in accordance with the income of a resident. — DDC

FM 19/8/77 (333)

THE EISELEN LINE



FROM

Name of Applicant:.....

Address:

Telephone No.:

PD UCT 1

REQUEST FOR POSTGRADUATE

I wish to make applicati

JOB AND HOUSES Special disabilities

"Temporary sojourners," "guest workers," "superfluous appendages," are just some of the epithets that have been applied to African workers and their families in the "white" urban areas.

Nowhere has government's policy of excluding and removing Africans from these areas been more systematically applied than in the Western Cape. The bulldozing of the squatter shantytown at Modderdam epitomises much more than the housing plight of Africans in the Cape Peninsula. It highlights the special disabilities affecting about a million Africans in an area a third the size of SA — over and above those affecting them along with Africans everywhere in SA.

The "Eiselen Line", so called after Hendrik Verwoerd's Secretary of Bantu

Affairs, Werner Eiselen, was proclaimed in 1955 as a border across a large portion of the Western Cape.

The territory west of the line was demarcated a "coloured preference area". The effect of this was to favour coloured people over Africans with regard to jobs and housing. In 1964 the line was extended eastwards, so incorporating a substantially larger area as shown in a map to be included in a forthcoming publication, *The Urbanization of the Black Population*, by P. Smit and J. J. Booysen. Firms wishing to employ Africans have to prove to the Departments of Labour and Bantu Administration that they are unable to find suitable coloured labour and that housing for Africans is already available.

Since the entire purpose of the line (now referred to as the Western Cape Relocation Policy Boundary) was to emphasize the "impermanence" of Africans in the area, and their status as migrant workers, no family housing for them has been built west of the Eiselen line for over a decade.

Moreover, Africans west of the boundary, however long they might have lived there, do not enjoy even the extremely limited rights of "home-ownership" available to Africans elsewhere. Thus the right of township blacks to "purchase" their homes under the "indefinite" lease scheme introduced by government last year is specifically denied them.

The Cape Chamber of Industries has already submitted memoranda to government raising the issues of job security

and housing for Africans in the Coloured Labour Preference Area. Albert Marais, President of the Association of Building Societies of SA, is emphatic that his members are desirous of providing financial assistance for home-ownership for Africans in *all* urban centres of SA (once suitable legal security for the loans is established) and points out that nearly all the societies have African depositors in the boundary area that they would be morally obliged to assist if and when legislation permits.

recommend the ap
supervisor, and su
Head of Department

4. Faculty Authority
Senate Authority

.....
.....

to Postgraduate Registration,
see over)

20 SHELTER

houses for

Nyanga camp

CAPE TIMES

23/8/77

333

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

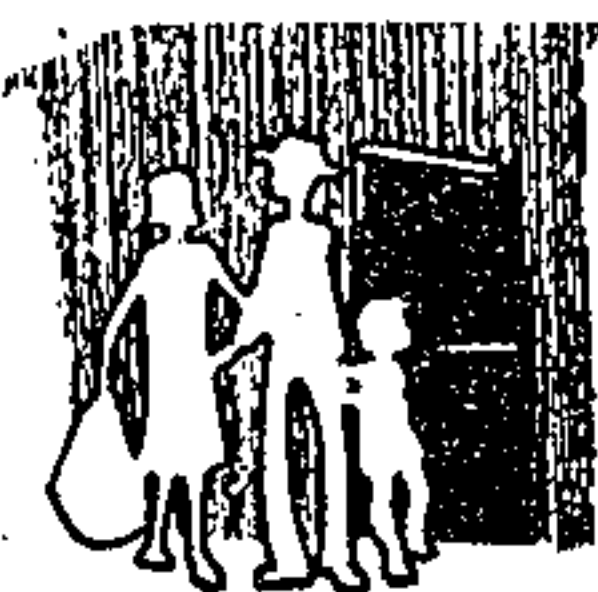
THE BOARD of trustees of the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund has authorized the expenditure of R10 000 from the fund on construction of the first of 50 modular houses that SHELTER has been allowed to erect at the KTC emergency camp at Nyanga.

An immediate start is being made on 20 of these wood-and-iron structures, to be erected by contractors. Each of these SHELTER houses will have two rooms and will cost about R500. Negotiations are in progress for erection of the other 30 houses authorized by the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Only Africans who qualify under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, or who are temporarily exempted from the provisions of the act on compassionate or other grounds will be allowed by the BAAB to occupy these houses.

The modular structures for

SHELTER



Cheques payable to:
Cafda-Shelter
P.O. Box 2180
Clareinch, 7740

Donations may also be
made to the SHELTER
office in Kenilworth Centre
between 10am and 1pm.
Telephone 61-1722.

Nyanga will be in addition to the "starter" houses designed by SHELTER's planning consultants which are to be erected on sites allocated by the authorities in several areas of the Cape Peninsula.

The emphasis in this starter-house scheme is on low cost and self-help, and it is hoped that, if successful, the SHELTER system could eventually be adopted by the State and local authorities in their efforts to reduce and eventually eliminate the acute housing backlog quickly and cheaply.

It is SHELTER policy to use public money entrusted to it to contribute something of lasting, and not temporary benefit, in the efforts to meet the housing crisis.

Although the bulk of the fund — which on Friday stood at R251 179 — is to be used on experimental permanent self-help housing schemes, about R30 000 has already been spent on immediate help for the homeless of greater Cape Town, in one of the most severe winters experienced at the Cape. This help has been given mainly through SHELTER's member organizations Cafda, Shawco, the Sable clubs and the Cape Flats Committee for Interim Accommodation (CFCIA).

Dr. O. D. Wollheim, spokesman for the SHELTER trustees, said yesterday the trustees were extremely grateful for the efforts being made by certain churches and individuals to provide a temporary refuge for squatters.

"We appreciate the fact that in their humanitarian efforts to provide shelter for the homeless, these churches and individuals are exposing themselves to legal action, which SHELTER is in no

position to do as it operates under a registered welfare organization number — that of the Cape Flats Distress Association," said Dr Wollheim.

Nevertheless, he added, SHELTER was continuing through its member organizations to give all the help it could to those who had been made homeless in recent weeks.

Part of the help already given to evicted families from Modderdam Road was SHELTER's undertaking to pay a nominal rental for storage at Epping of the squatters' materials, and the fund's offer, to indemnify the cold-drink company which made space available for storing the materials.

Footnote: A full account of SHELTER's activities and of its expenditures to date was published in the Cape Times on Friday.

Appeal to stop

employing *Cape Times* 25/8/77

'illegal' labour

Staff Reporter

THE Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board has appealed to employers to stop employing "illegal" Africans.

In a statement issued yesterday BAAB said they needed the co-operation of employers, especially after the steep hike of prosecutions over the past five years.

Employers prosecuted for hiring "illegal" Africans rose from 607 in 1971 to 1 486 in 1976.

The statement said: "The total of unemployed coloureds and Africans who are legally in the area, has risen sharply.

"The African who is illegally employed is usually, without exception, also illegally in the area. The African in the area has a serious problem when he is jobless and cannot meet the needs of his family."

BAAB decided at a recent meeting to seek the co-operation of employers.

Fines for employers, laid down the last parliamentary sitting are: For the first offence a maximum of R100 or three months imprisonment, and if convicted within two years a minimum of R100 or imprisonment for a minimum period of three months or both. Employers can also be imprisoned on the second conviction without the option

of a fine. The statement explained the procedure for hiring an African: "An employer must first get a certificate from the Department of Labour stating that coloured labour is not available in the area. After this the employer should contact the labour bureau of BAAB."

The BAAB labour bureau can be contacted in Langa at 53-1673 and Nyanga at 77-9187.

by of the particular employer with whom they have contracted. speaking they are able to fulfill the requirements of Section qualify for permanent residence. Thirdly, there are the men to employment contracts after 1968, which restricts the legal contract workers to a much greater degree than previously. regulation stipulates that all contracts entered into with reserves be for a maximum of one year, and that at the end of the men return to the reserve in order to enter into a new employment. The final category consists of those men who are 'illegally' in the townships or in squatter camps. This category with in this work paper.

men who qualify under Section 10(1)a) or b) for permanent the urban area are termed local men; those men whose right urban area is dependent upon their contract with an employer ntract workers.

RS IN CAPE TOWN - 1976

the Cape Peninsula are Langa, Nyanga workers live in Langa. If an em- outside the townships, he must apply Board for a special permit to do so.

ving singly in the Peninsula. Firstly permanent residence in the urban area in tu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No. re are the workers who came to the urban these men are entitled to remain in the b of the above act provided they do not

The latter term has been chosen in preference to the term 'migrant workers' because the popular connotation of the work migrant is of impermanence. In fact it is submitted that the contract workers spend their entire working lives in urban areas insofar as it matters, and return to the rural areas for only a few weeks each year.

The Western Cape is officially a 'Coloured Preference' area. This means that before an employer can employ contract workers, he must first show that there are no so-called Coloured men to fill the jobs. It is the Government's stated intention to phase out the African labour force in the Western Cape. The criterion applied to implement this policy is that of productivity.

D.D. 25/8/77

Encourage black resettlement call

333

CAPE TOWN — The chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Gerry Coetzer, has pleaded for more effective measures to encourage black people to return to the homelands.

Mr Coetzer, a delegate from Queenstown to the Cape congress of the National Party, told delegates more could be done to stimulate the resettlement of black people in the homelands.

He asked the Deputy Minister of Bantu affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, to make greater provision for facilities in the homelands to facilitate resettlement.

He also felt that schools and high schools should as far as possible be constructed in the homelands to encourage children to be educated there.

Replying, Mr Cruywagen said: "I agree with the sentiments of Mr Coetzer."

Referring to a resolution submitted by the Jamestown branch of the National Party, the Deputy Minister said that housing schemes in black areas

were subsidised by two percent by the National Housing Fund. He admitted that the Jamestown township did not look good but said the Government had a problem because it could not construct houses in areas where salaries were low, because the people would not be able to afford them.

A move to tighten up the provisions of the controversial Environment Planning Act which controls the number of black people who can be employed in white areas, was rejected.

The Minister of Planning, Dr S. W. van der Merwe, said yesterday it was never the intention of the law to restrict economic growth or the number of black people with jobs.

Call for black property rights

Chief Reporter

A BOOK just published in Cape Town, "Urban Black Housing: A review of existing conditions in the Cape Peninsula, with some guidelines for change", says there is no basis for withholding property ownership rights from those whose presence in the area is within the law.

The book, by Roger Granelli and Ronald Levitan, has been produced by the SHELTER-linked Urban Problems Research Unit of the University of Cape Town, and will be on sale in Cape Town next week.

"It seems simplistic," it says, "to suggest the obvious step of home-ownership. The authorities themselves are heavily committed to this principle throughout the country and are well aware of the many benefits stemming therefrom.

"While we do not want to enter into the political arena, it does appear to be a fact accepted by many that the urban blacks are a permanent part of the city population.

Leasehold

"This being the case, no basis exists for withholding property ownership rights from those whose presence in the area is within the law.

"Even if it is argued that they are not to be allowed permanent residence and that at some stage in the future they may be required to leave,

they would clearly benefit from property rights in the interim.

"Apart from the many social advantages, the introduction of home-ownership for blacks in the Cape Peninsula would ease the financial situation and allow the substitution of private-sector finance for the present government investment in housing stock, thus permitting further greatly-needed expenditure on facilities and services."

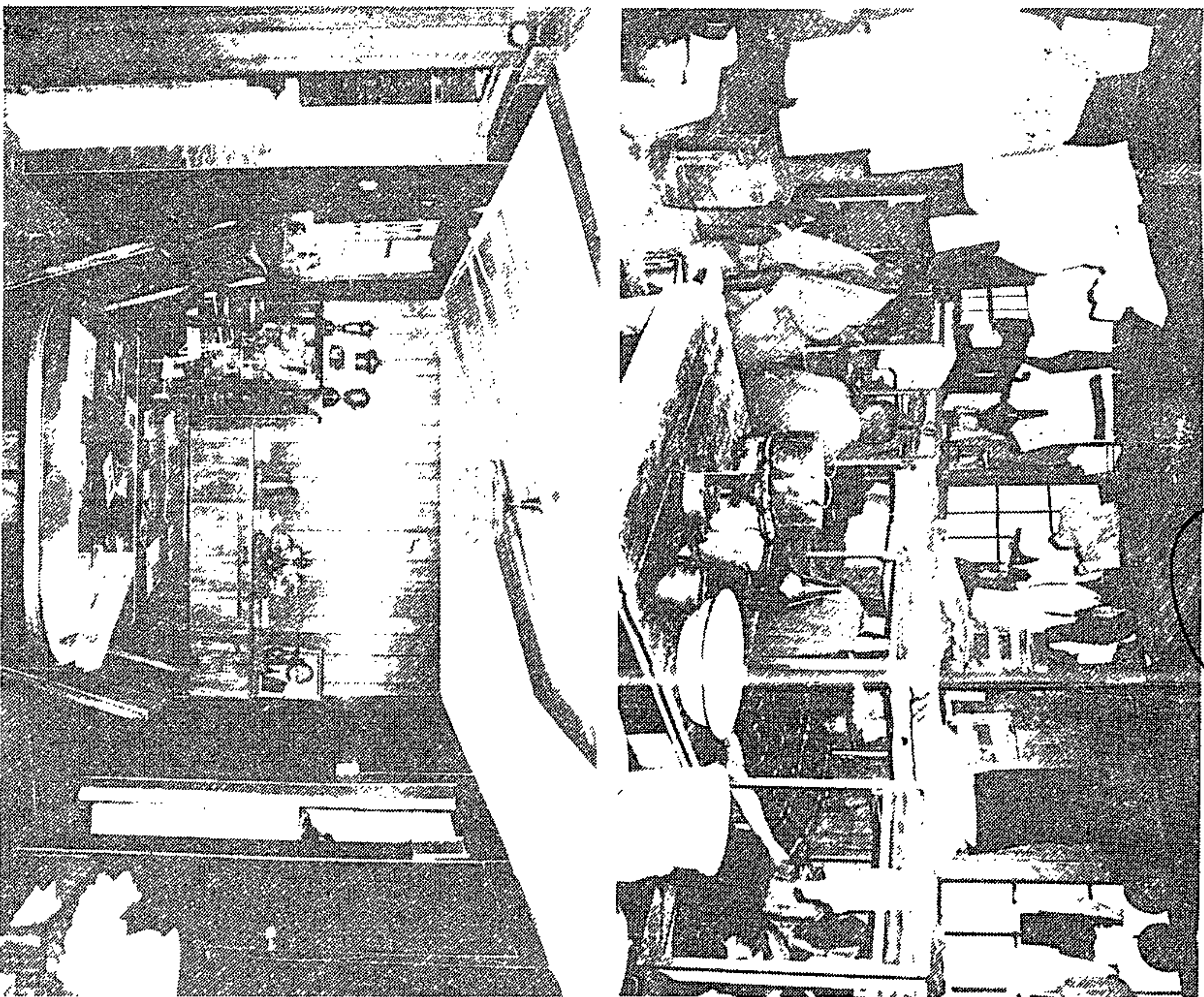
The book, which contains many photographs of living conditions in the black townships of the Cape Peninsula, says that under present legislation the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board owns all property within the black residential areas and is not empowered to sell any of this property.

It points out that although long leasehold has been introduced in other parts of the Republic, the Peninsula BAA may only lease family houses, to tenants on a monthly basis and that since

Survey

It adds that a BAAAB population survey of December 1974 showed that 54 372 African people, or more than 44 percent of the total black population of the Cape Peninsula, lived in single quarters.

"A simple comparison of the various types of quarters shows some to be much more congenial than others. It is also obvious that the conditions in the vast majority of them are below an acceptable standard of living, even for the temporary accommodation of unskilled



ABOVE: The caption to this photograph, in the book "Urban Black Housing", says that "the care and expense lavished on this home are evidence of a settled, Westernized, urban family. They regard themselves as permanent residents of Cape Town".

TOP: One of the many photographs in the new book, "Urban Black Housing". It shows the interior of an employer's dormitory for contract workers, in one of the Cape Peninsula's black townships.

Black housing: Murray accuses ^{Cape Times 25-07-77} BAAAB labourers.

System

Chief Reporter

MR LIONEL MURRAY, MP for Green Point and the New Republic Party's spokesman on community development, said yesterday that "not one cent" had been spent by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board on housing for Africans in the Cape Peninsula since 1973.

"This is not my guess, but a reply given to a question in the Assembly by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha."

Mr Murray said in an interview that this was one of the things he had pointed out to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, when he saw him on Monday.

"Mr Cruywagen is now reported to have told the Nationalist congress in Cape Town that while he regretted the way in which shanties had been demolished in the Peninsula, 'we did not have any other way'.

"When I saw Mr Cruywagen on Monday I pointed out to him that:

- 483 coloured families at Modderdam had been resettled without bulldozing;

- Statutory influx control is no answer to human needs for employment and family life. Urban influx continues in spite of 15 550 prosecutions in the Peninsula in 1976;

- The government acknowledged a shortage of 1 400 family dwelling units for Bantu in Cape Town at the end of 1976; and

- Not one cent has been spent on Bantu housing in the Cape Peninsula by the BAAAB during the past four financial years, 1973/77.

"For 'what else he can do' I urged him to stop demolitions until he was satisfied that family accommodation had been made available to all three categories of blacks in employment in the Peninsula.

"Firstly, where both husband and

wife are qualified to live permanently in the Peninsula; secondly where the husband is qualified but where the family is 'illegally' here only because accommodation is not available; and thirdly the husband who has worked for many years on contract in the Peninsula, and who should be granted permanent rights.

"I also urged him:

- To encourage and allow employers, who have blacks in their employ in these three categories to provide accommodation for them;

- And to ensure that the conversion of single quarters into some 1 200 family units — already planned by the government — is completed in addition to the allocation of sites in the KTC site-and-service scheme at Nyanga. The SHELTER organization is already constructing units there.

"Only when this has been done can there be the slightest excuse to

bulldoze squatter camps. Even this, in the words of Mr Cruywagen's colleague Mr Marais Steyn, would be 'too excruciating to contemplate.'

Mr Murray said the contract labour system must go. "There are presently 62 510 males and only 6 115 females officially accepted as legally employed in the Peninsula. Of course these males, when married, will squat if that is the only means whereby they can enjoy family life."

Mr Murray added that when, at his request, Mr Cruywagen made a flying visit to Cape Town on July 11 for talks with trustees of the SHELTER fund, the deputy minister had given certain undertakings, one of which was that the removal of squatters would be conducted with the utmost humanity.

"We had no further communication from Mr Cruywagen before demolition was started recently at Modderdam Road."

"In recommending improvements to the existing quarters and in advocating certain guiding principles for the design and construction of new single quarters, it must be stressed that this should not be interpreted as support for the continuation of the migrant labour system."

"This system is deeply entwined with political policies and there is unlikely to be a clear-cut practical solution to the problem which does not involve political issues."

"Even those who argue that the migrant labour system is unjust and should be abolished, cannot use this as an excuse for allowing men to continue living in basic conditions."

Mount Coke killing: judgment tomorrow

DID. 25/8/77

333

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Judgment in the case in which four men are charged with killing Mr Simon Matthews, owner of the Mount Coke Hotel, will be given tomorrow.

Mr Dan Mdogana, 33, Mr Khawulezile Koshe, 28, Mr Vuyisile Saleni, 25, and Mr Ntsikelelo Ngcongolo, 19, are charged with murder, attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and theft.

In calling for the conviction of the men, the prosecutor, Adv S. Engelbrecht submitted it was their intention to overcome resistance during the robbery by using firearms.

"It does not matter whether it was Mr Mdogana or Mr Koshe who fired the fatal shot, both should be found guilty of Mr Matthews's murder and the attempted murder of Mrs Matthews," he said.

Regarding Mr Ngcongolo, Mr Engelbrecht said he had admitted in evidence that he had also entered the room where the shooting had occurred.

According to police evidence, a shell fired from Mr Ngcongolo's gun was found in the room.

"The only inference the court can draw from this is

that he also used a firearm in the room and joined in the shooting there," Mr Engelbrecht said.

He also submitted that Mr Saleni was present when they planned the robbery and that the use of firearms must have been discussed.

Mr Engelbrecht said Mr Saleni was aware the firearms would be used and was just as guilty as the other three.

Adv L. Leach, appearing for Mr Mdogana, and Mr Ngcongolo, argued the men had no intention of killing Mr Matthews and carried firearms only to frighten him.

He also said it was highly probable that Mrs Matthews had been hit by a ricocheting bullet.

Adv J. Coetzee, appearing for Mr Koshe, also said the men had no desire to kill "which should be distinguished from intention."

Adv G. Maree, representing Mr Saleni, submitted that his client's evidence denying his knowledge that the firearms would be used should be accepted.

He also submitted that Mr Saleni was assigned a very minor role in the whole scheme where he was required to do duty as a driver. — DDR.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No. 1708

2 September 1977

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

**BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE
SUIDWES-KAAPGEBIED.—HUURGELDE EN VOR-
DERING VIR DIE STEDELIKE BANTOE WOON-
GEBIEDE GELEË TE ASHTON, ROBERTSON, HER-
MANUS, CERES, CITRUSDAL, PAARL, STELLEN-
BOSCH EN WORCESTER.**

Goewermentskennisgewing 1263 van 23 Julie 1976 word
hierby as volg verbeter:

BYLAE 3

Item 1 (ii) (b).

Vervang "R3,05" deur "R3,85".

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1708

333

2 September 1977

CORRECTION NOTICE

**BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR
THE SOUTH-WESTERN CAPE AREA.—RENTS
AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BANTU RESI-
DENTIAL AREAS SITUATE AT ASHTON, ROBERT-
SON, HERMANUS, CERES, CITRUSDAL, PAARL,
STELLENBOSCH AND WORCESTER.**

Government Notice 1263, dated 23 July 1976, is hereby
corrected as follows:

SCHEDULE 3

Item 1 (ii) (b).

Substitute "R3,85" for "R3,05".

CAPE TIMES 5/9/77

Grahamstown is 'Shame City' — student survey

A RHODES UNIVERSITY student survey of black living conditions in Grahamstown has labelled the Settler town "Shame City" and calls it "a curse upon the future of bulk of its inhabitants".

The survey, carried out by second-year B Journalism students over several months, has appeared in a 12-page supplement to the university's student newspaper, Rhodéo.

"Depending on whether you are one of its 21 500 whites or one of its 50 000 black inhabitants, Grahamstown is either the traditional centre of English culture in South Africa or the most squalid collection of townships in the country," says the survey.

It quotes Rupert Lorimer, the PRP MP for Orange Grove as saying that Grahamstown had "some of the foulest living conditions that I have ever seen in my life, and I have seen some pretty bad ones."

Some houses are occupied by up to 200 people and there is only one high school for blacks, the survey found.

In an editorial by Mr G N Addison, a lecturer in the department of journalism, the living conditions for blacks are described as "sheer misery".

"They live in tumbledown, leaking shacks in conditions of

fearful over-crowding. Crime stalks the unlit, untarred streets and disease lurks in the yards where open pit and bucket latrines are used by scores of people daily.

"There is no hope for children born onto the streets to grow up as beggars and thieves. And there is little chance of education — but there is despair and hatred," Mr Addison said.

A student interview with the town's mayor, Mr Gerrit Fourie, gives his view of Grahamstown as a "city with a split personality". This was because the city had a responsibility to develop more jobs and better living standards for the unemployed

but at the same time had to preserve its historical character.

He described Grahamstown as unique because of its restrictions on income.

With 52 churches, seven white schools, one university, two hospitals, a magistrate's and a supreme court, and the Settler's Monument, more than half the town was derated property.

This had given rise to the situation where a small house brought in more money in rates than a building costing several million rands. Grahamstown was living on half the normal income for a town its size, Mr Fourie said.

Night raid on tents, fines

333

N Mercury 10/9/77

CAPE TOWN — Police and officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board raided squatter camps at St. George's Cathedral in the city centre here and St. Thomas' Church in Rondebosch near here before dawn yesterday and took away squatters in vans. The raids started about 4.30 a.m.

Officials with flashlights roused the sleeping squatters. At Rondebosch about 65 men and 35 women were taken away. The officials, with police in the background, moved the squatters from their tents to the church hall, where they were asked to produce their documents.

Those who could not comply with the regulations were moved to vans parked near the church.

The summonses issued to the women specified that admission of guilt fines of R45 could be paid by September 22.

A witness said police also raided five families living in tents outside St. George's Cathedral and arrested all the men on charges of living in a prescribed White area.

One man paid an admission of guilt of R20 at Langa police station and was released, a cathedral spokesman said. He said all the women at the cathedral were summoned to appear in court on September 26 on similar charges.

"All the people living at the cathedral have jobs. As a result of this raid, these men could lose their jobs because they are not at work today."

The man said the people were being harassed — despicably. "It is clearly deliberate — the raid could have taken place any time in the day." — (Sapa.)

333

10/9/77

The Cape Times, Saturday

Stevedores' passes checked

BANTU AFFAIRS Administration Board officials and Railways Police this week checked the passes of a stevedoring gang at the Duncan Dock.

A stevedore, Mr Robert Krimchaski, told the Cape Times yesterday that he had been working with his stevedoring gang about midday on Thursday aboard a Swedish fishing boat, Salmo.

"Two lock-up vans, a group of BAAB officials and some Railways Police arrived and stationed themselves at the foot of the gangplank. At 2pm, when the shift was over, the men who left were asked to show their passes," said Mr Krimchaski.

"Some of my men did not have their passes with them, so they stayed on

board. The BAAB officials told me they would return to the ship at 5pm to check passes, and if necessary would search the ship if all the gang didn't come off," said Mr Krimchaski.

The BAAB officials, however, did not return, and none of the stevedoring gang was arrested.

Mr Krimchaski said the incident had angered and upset him.

"The ships in Duncan Dock are almost all foreign-registered. What a terrible advertisement for South Africa. When one thinks that seamen who saw the incident call at ports round the world spreading the story, no wonder we have a bad reputation abroad," he said.

Yesterday BAAB officials were not available for comment.

Boraine hits at 'terrorists'

Star 20/9/77

CAPE TOWN — Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, said the firing of a teargas canister into last night's protest meeting in Rondebosch was urban terrorism, and an act of cowardice.

333

The meeting, in the Rondebosch Town Hall, was held to protest against the death of Mr Steve Biko and other detainees.

Several people collapsed and at least one was injured when the teargas bomb exploded.

In the rush to escape the fumes in the hall, people smashed windows with their bare hands and scrambled through.

A young man with a lacerated hand was taken to hospital in an ambulance.

As the multiracial crowd of more than 1 000 at the Progressive Federal Party meeting spilled into the street some collapsed and some were retching.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, was on record that he would clamp down with the greatest force against anyone who resorted to violence.

"I just hope that Mr Kruger will be consistent and that he will be just as strong against this right-wing violence as he is against other kinds of violence," said Dr Boraine.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Major General T. M. Bisschoff, today ordered a thorough investigation into last night's teargas attack.

"We cannot accept this sort of thing and I have

mandated for R202,50 a week their pay code-busting department to set aside 8-4 vote, to set aside They decided, on an down the Government that could have brought last night from a pay clash Union leaders drew back Mearns, Miners unions.

confrontation with the the risk of provoking a with its reforms, even at

CAPE TIMES 30/9/77

① 333
② ~~333~~

Ex-BAAB man found guilty

A FORMER Bantu Affairs Administration Board Inspector, Basil Joseph Bruce, was found guilty in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday of 105 counts of inducing and assisting blacks to stay in a prescribed area without permission.

He pleaded not guilty to 105 main charges of fraud and not guilty to the 105 alternative charges.

The magistrate, Mr G A Dell, accepted his plea of not guilty to the charge of fraud but found him guilty on 105 alternative counts.

He was fined R50 on each of the counts, or six weeks in prison, suspended for five years on condition that he repay the loss suffered by BAAB, the amount of R3 150, at R100 a month.

In passing sentence Mr Dell considered the fact that Bruce was married with two children, was a first-time offender and had no job.

No evidence was led.

The prosecutor was Miss J M le Roux. Mr F A Stander appeared for Bruce.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2026

7 October 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE NORTHERN CAPE AREA.—DESCRIPTION OF BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SITUATE AT GRIQUATOWN

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby describe on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)bis of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Cape Area at Griquatown, which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the said Act.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A6/5/2/G37)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, 120,150 5 hectares in extent, being Erf 332, (a portion of Erf 261), Griquatown, situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Northern Cape Area at Griquatown, as shown on Diagram S.G. 3098/59 which has been approved by the Surveyor-General.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. 2026

7 Oktober 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE NOORD - KAAPGEBIED — OMSKRYWING VAN BANTOEWOONGEBIED GELEË TE GRIKWASTAD

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, onskryf hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1)bis van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë binne die reggebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Kaapgebied te Grikwastad, wat kragtens die bepalings van artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet as 'n Bantoewoongebied bepaal en afgesonder is.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A6/5/2/G37)

BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 120,150 5 hektaar, synde Erf 332, ('n gedeelte van Erf 261), Grikwastad, geleë binne die administrasiegebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Noord-Kaapgebied te Grikwastad, soos getoon op Kaart L.G. 3098/59 wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is.

No. 2209

28 October 1977

CORRECTION NOTICE

333

EXTENSION OF TERMS OF OFFICE OF BANTU
ADVOCACY BOARDS AND URBAN BANTU
COUNCILS

Government Notice 1921, dated 23 September 1977,
is hereby corrected as follows:

SCHEDULE 7

Add the following after Worcester:

"Stellenbosch

Kaya Mandi: 87 of 25 March 1943."

No. 2209

28 Oktober 1977

VERLETERINGSKENNISGEWING

VERLENGING VAN AMPSTERMYNE VAN ADVI-
SERENIE BANTOEKOMITEES EN STEDELIKE
BANTOE RADE.

Goewernementskennisgewing 1921 van 23 September 1977,
word hierby as volg verbeter:

BYLAE 7

Voeg die volgende by na Worcester:

"Stellenbosch

Kaya Mandi: 87 van 25 Maart 1943."

Koch: we will have community councils

Daily Despatch 28/10/77

PORT ELIZABETH — Community Councils are coming. That's what Chief Director of The Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, says.

He maintains that a meeting in Port Elizabeth earlier this month to protest against the establishment of a local community council, was not representative of the views of the majority of Port Elizabeth Africans.

"And I said this to a delegation from the meeting which included Mr Dan Qeque and Mr A. T. Yeko," Mr Koch said.

He expects a formal proclamation for the establishment of community councils in the BAAB area to be proclaimed in the Government Gazette



Mr Koch.

by the end of the month.

Arrangements would then be made to hold elections before the end of the year so that the councils could start to function by the beginning of January.

Mr Koch said the Port Elizabeth Joint Advisory Board had not voted against the councils. But four members, including

Mr Qeque, were against them in principle before putting the details to the residents.

He said meetings with a number of civic and cultural leaders had shown overwhelming support for the council. This also applied to public meetings called by a number of JAB members to explain the workings of the councils.

The BAAB was getting overall co-operation from the residents with the compiling of the voters' rolls and he had no doubt about the candidates coming forward.

Mr Koch emphasised that BAAB was not regarding the establishment of the councils as an experiment. In January, the BAAB had delegated 20 of the proposed powers of the councils to the JAB.

On the strength of the results it had been decided to transfer all the powers lost in the Community Councils Act to the various councils.

By agreement with them it would be decided which functions they would be unable to handle immediately.

The areas where community councils will be established are Port Elizabeth, Despatch, Uitenhage, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Cookhouse, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Alexandria, Alicedale, Patterson, Bedford-Adelaide, Port Alfred, Bathurst and Kenton-On-Sea.

Footnote:

For the second time this month meetings of the Port Elizabeth JAB had to be postponed. A meeting on Monday failed to draw a quorum and a meeting on October 13 was postponed by the BAAB.

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"Tiny" Rowland . . . the ringmaster.

During these hot and balmy summer days the people here have discovered a new pastime to augment tennis, swimming and cricket.

It is plane spotting or, more specifically, watching out for Lonrho chief "Tiny" Rowland's sleek executive jet as it sweeps low over the Lusaka suburbs.

It was this aircraft that brought Rhodesian "rebel" Premier Ian Smith to State House in September.

As he dropped out of the heavens over socialist Zambia by courtesy of arch-capitalist Mr Rowland, he brought a little ray of hope to an otherwise gloomy prospect of increasing war in Rhodesia.

And now, every time the Swiss-registered aircraft is spotted, word buzzes around the Lusaka

Ringmaster of the Lusaka 'circus'

Star 11/11/77



Some Zambians take a lighthearted view of the comings and goings of politicians trying to resolve the Rhodesian deadlock. The faces may change but they feel they have seen the whole parade before — so many times, reports a special correspondent of The Star's Africa News Service in Lusaka.

Club and other haunts of the black and white privileged that perhaps Mr Smith is in town again.

That aircraft, according to residents here, was seen again on Tuesday and its appearance added a nice touch of mystique to the hum-drum, almost predictable visit by Lord Carver, Britain's resident commissioner designate to Rhodesia, who left earlier in the day for Nigeria at the end of his African shuttle to sound out opinion on a possible ceasefire to the Rhodesian guerilla war.

Lord Carver's Hercules transport lifted off the runway at Lusaka airport like an ungainly circus elephant, in contrast to the eagle-look of Mr Rowland's jet.

It is the Government-controlled Zambian Press that has drawn the analogy of successive visits by representatives of Britain and America here to that of a "circus coming to town again" and if it really is a circus then Mr Rowland must be assuming the role of ringmaster.

Zambians can be forgiven for taking a lighthearted look at the Rhodesian situation because they really have seen it all before. Kissinger, Richard, Young, Owen, Graham and now Carver and Prem Chand have come and gone and a solution to the

Rhodesia crisis still seems no nearer.

The arrival of the bogeyman Mr Smith himself and subsequent reports of Rhodesian Government officials arriving here by "Lonrho Airways" — as it is called here — have been a worthwhile diversion.

But behind the black humour — which includes jokes about President Kaunda playing golf and tennis with Mr Smith — diplomats and other Rhodesia watchers are being careful not to overlook an ugly mood of frustration that, slowly and behind the smiles, is manifesting itself.

When Government officials — right up to the President — start muttering about a transfer of power to the Patriotic Front, bypassing the internal nationalist leaders in Rhodesia who do not have power in the form of guerilla armies, it is time to take note.

Dr Kaunda, as far as can be gathered, has mentioned this possibility only as another idea for the Rhodesia pot, but there is no doubt here that this new line is being pushed strongly.

Controlled leaks to the Press have indicated that there should be a direct handover to the Patriotic Front of Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, who would then organise elections

with candidates put up by the front after a lengthy period, possibly three years.

The example of Frelimo in Mozambique — who were given power directly without elections — is being cited here. It is pointed out that Mozambique has a stable government without the worry of civil war, as in the other Portuguese colony that is a member of the frontline states, Angola.

If Zambia really is serious about its power-to-the-Front theory then it casts a bizarre reflection on all the appeals for one man, one vote, the calls for democracy through a majority-elected black government that have been made over the past 12 years.

Memories, however, can be short in a sometimes bizarre continent.

An example, dealing with the broader spectrum of southern Africa, is the castigation by the Zambian newspapers of the West's reluctance to vote for economic sanctions against South Africa, as a penalty for Pretoria's support of Smith and South Africa's internal policies of repression.

Last week the Times of Zambia accused the West of hypocrisy, but the newspaper appears to have forgotten where it sometimes gets its supplies of newsprint from — South Africa.

The newspaper, however, was once owned by Mr Rowland's Lonrho and so may believe that getting relatively cheap newsprint from the enemy to attack the enemy makes good capitalistic sense.

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE KAROO AREA.—REDEFINITION OF BANTU RESIDENTIAL AREA SITUATE AT HANOVER, CAPE PROVINCE

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby describe on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)(b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), the land as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the area of jurisdiction of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Karoo Area at Hanover, which has been defined and set apart as a Bantu residential area in terms of section 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the said Act.

Government Notice 2332, dated 13 December 1974, is hereby withdrawn.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
(File A6/5/2/H10)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, 21,452.8 hectares in extent situate partly on Erf 1 and Erf 468 Hanover, within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Karoo Area at Hanover, as shown on Diagram SG3779/1976 which has been approved by the Surveyor-General.

No. 2388-

18 November 1977

BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EASTERN CAPE AREA.—DEFINITION OF BANTU HOSTEL SITUATE AT MATATIELE

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)(b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby define the land as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the Bantu residential area at Matatiele as defined in Government Notice 329, dated 13 February 1953, and situate within the administration area of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board for the Eastern Cape Area at Matatiele, which has been defined and set apart as a hostel for Bantu men and Bantu women under the provisions of section 2 (1) (c) of the said Act.

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

(File A6/5/2/M35)

SCHEDULE

Hostel site 160, in extent 2 480 square metre, situate within the Bantu Residential area of Matatiele.

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE KAROO GEBIED.—HEROMSKRYWING VAN BANTOEWOOINGEBIED GELEë TE HANOVER, KAAPPROVINSIE

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, omskryf hierby namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1)(b) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë binne die regsg gebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Karoo gebied te Hanover, wat kragtens die bepaling van artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet as 'n Bantoe woongebied bepaal en afgesonder is.

Goewernementskennisgewing 2332 van 13 Desember 1974 word hierby ingetrek.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A6/5/2/H10)

BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 21,452.8 hektaar, gedeeltelik geleë op Erf 1 en Erf 468 Hanover, binne die administrasie gebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Karoo gebied te Hanover, soos getoon op Kaart SG3779/1976 wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is.

No. 2388

18 November 1977

BANTOESAKE-ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-KAAGEBIED.—OMSKRYWING VAN BANTOEWOOINGEBIED GELEë TE MATATIELE

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1)(b) van die Bantoes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), omskryf hierby die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë in die Bantoe woongebied te Matatiele, soos omskryf in Goewernementskennisgewing 329 van 13 Februarie 1953 en geleë binne die administrasie gebied van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Oos-Kaagebied te Matatiele wat kragtens die bepaling van artikel 2 (1) (c) van genoemde Wet as 'n tehuis vir Bantoe mans en bantoe-vrouens bepaal en afgesonder is.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/M35)

BYLAE

Tehuisperseel 160, groot 2 480 vierkante meter, geleë binne die Bantoe woongebied te Matatiele.



hia

that the world consists of blood, or maybe war, it that is how the world comes along, and to stand in to need whatever of our reasoning. But all this talk is based more on a desire to show off than on actual proof, as you may infer from their conduct. These same men, though they may be exiled from home, banished far from the sight of their fellows, soiled with some filthy crime, a prey to every torment, still cling to life. Wherever they come in their tribulation, they make propitiatory sacrifices, slaughter black cattle and despatch offerings to the Departed Spirits. The heavier their afflictions, the more devoutly they turn their minds to superstition. Look at a man in the midst of doubt and danger, and you will learn in his hour of adversity what he really is. It is then that true utterances are wrung from the recesses of his breast. The mask is torn off; the reality remains.

C.T. 30/11/77 (333)
6 named for BAAB

333

THE CITY COUNCIL yesterday decided to submit the names of six councillors for service on the Bantu Affairs Administration Board which is to be re-convened next year.

The names, in order of the council's preference, are: Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the housing committee, Mr Len Kendal, Mr Andre Hudson, Mr Solm Yach, Mr Tom Walters and Mr John Tyers.

Last time the council was asked to submit nominations it sent in the names of Mrs Stott, Mr Hudson and Mr A. L. J. Powell who failed to be re-elected to the council last year.

Mr Powell and Mr Hudson were appointed to the board and yesterday the council decided to make its wishes clear to the BAAB by submitting the names in order of preference.

be offered in the second half of the year, viz.

International Economics
Welfare and Distribution
Monetary Economics
Labour Economics

of the four options. Those intending to proceed
a Monetary option.

Essays - Five essays will be required during the year. For d.p. purposes students must do four out of the 5 essays (and attend 75% of the tutorial class).

<u>Assessment</u>	June Test	15%	(7.30 pm Jameson Hall) (2/6/76)
	Essays	5%	
	End of Year Exam	80%	

There may be a test in September, in which case this will also count as 15%, and the end of year exam 65%.

Lecturers responsible for various sub-courses are :

Macro	B. Kantor
Micro	D. Rees
Labour	J. Maroe
International	D. Rees
Monetary	B. Kantor
Welfare and Distribution	S. Archer

Any problems or queries now or during the year may be directed either to your tutor or to me (D. Rees - Room B250).

* * * * *

African dropout rate high — study

Cape Times 5/12/77

Industrial Reporter

THE majority of black people living legally in the Peninsula are confined to menial positions because of legislation, labour agreements, and employer attitudes, according to a study by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

The study, "A profile of African employment in the Cape Peninsula" also found that the general level of education reached by blacks was very low. The quality of education was far lower than that offered to whites.

There was an average of 59 pupils to a classroom and a pupil-teacher ratio of 46:1 compared with a ratio of

about 30:1 in white schools.

These were official figures and they under-estimated the number of black pupils because principals did not declare the presence of illegal children.

The dropout rate was extremely high. Less than two percent of pupils who began school in 1963 matriculated in 1975.

The study found the scope of black employment in the Peninsula was greatly restricted by many inter-linking factors "from numerous regulatory acts, to closed shop agreements, to the attitudes of many employers".

"The result is that the large majority of Africans are confined to the position of a labourer or domestic servant."

9/12/77

(2) 333

Schools before bottle stores urge Uitenhage UBC men

By Nimrod Xayimpi

UITENHAGE — Members of Uitenhage Urban Bantu Council want the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs

Administration Board to stop building bottle stores in the townships because the African community needs more schools.

Members discussed the problem at length at the monthly meeting in the Kabah Administration office.

The chairman of the UBC, Mr G.K. Majombozi said the BAAB was building a bottle store in Kwa Nobuhle, but there

were few schools in the townships although the UBC had long been promised by BAAB that schools would be built soon.

Mr W.D. Pityana said there were no sports fields, no halls and there were few schools in the townships but the liquor outlet was the first thing to be built.

The Rev. W. Mabuto said: "Let us stop building the bottle stores and start with schools."

The Deputy Director of BAAB, Mr I. Peter said BAAB had already signed a contract with a building contractor but he promised schools would be built soon.

He said BAAB had money for schools so he promised members that five schools would be built early next year.

Mr Peter said he did not take lightly what had been discussed and he would discuss some of the problems affecting the Uitenhage African community with the Chief Director, Mr L.C. Koch.

Mr J.P. Knockpaal said it was strange BAAB had started to build a bottle store when it was difficult to build schools. UBC members were not safe in the townships because they brought promises to the people and those promises were not fulfilled by BAAB.

He said they attended meetings but people did not know why they were still members of the UBC.

Mr Majombozi said: "This is a deadlock, Mr Peter. We accepted the community council in principle but if that bottle store goes on we are bound to resign because we want schools."

He said they were not against the bottle stores but schools should be built first.

9/12/77

333

Mqombothi in comfort

The much criticised beerhalls in the Ciskei's urban areas are to make way for specially designed complexes aimed at re-establishing the Xhosa tradition of meeting for a drink of Mqombothi in congenial surroundings.

This was said by Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei in King William's Town, when he announced the erection of a sophisticated R150 000 recreation centre for Zwelitsha.

The new recreational centres will be built of brick and mortar and will be designed to provide effective control of undesirables and also maintain a high standard of hygiene.

Chief Sebe said the centres had been planned

Sebe pledges better recreation centres

and designed by the Ciskeian National Development Corporation after an intensive study in conjunction with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Corporation for Economic Development and a number of local authorities on the Witwatersrand.

"The inadequate structures used in the past as beerhalls were an eyesore and did not contribute to the social development of the Xhosa people" he said.

"We intend replacing them with the modern

buildings which will find favour with all sections of the community".

Apart from serving Mqombothi — the traditional sorghum beer produced at the modern R2 million brewery at Mdantsane — the recreation centres also have television sets and video machines to screen sports and educational films during non-TV hours. The halls would, in addition, be suitable for screening film shows. In the larger centres, modern cafeterias offering a variety of dishes will be provided while smaller towns

will be served by "container depots".

The latter will be similar to bottle stores except that only fresh beer in hygienic plastic containers will be sold, so customers can return home to enjoy their national drink.

Sorghum beer is widely regarded as a food rather than an alcoholic beverage. It is rich in B vitamins and proteins and has a strictly controlled alcohol content of only two per cent.

The establishment of the recreation centres will provide permanent employment for at least 50 more Ciskeians and create hundreds of jobs in the building industry during the construction stages.

"The service provided by the CNDC in setting new standards is appreciated. Effectively controlled centres of this nature are assets as a well organised black community" Chief Sebe said.

Indaba 9/12/77 333

74 000 voters register

By Johan Swanepoel

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 74 000 Africans have registered as voters to elect the first Community Councils in the areas of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

This was disclosed by the Chief Director of the BAAB, Mr Louis Koch,

who said he expected the elections for the councils to take place in January.

"Because the proclamation of the Community Councils is expected soon, no further meetings of the Port Elizabeth Joint Bantu Advisory Board will be held," he said.

Up to last month three consecutive meetings of

JAB had been cancelled. Two of the meetings failed to raise a quorum and the first was postponed because the chairman, Mr F.H. Kotze, was out of town on business.

In an interview in October, Mr Koch said all the powers in the Community Councils Act would be transferred to the 11 coun-

cils which BAAB proposed to establish.

By agreement with the councils it would be decided which functions they would not be able to handle and these would still be handled by BAAB in the same manner as when the BAAB took over from municipalities.

The areas where Community Councils would be established were: Port Elizabeth, Despatch, Uitenhage, Grahamstown, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Cookhouse, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Alexandria, Alicedale-Paterson, Bedford-Adelaide and Port Alfred, Bathurst and Kenton-on-Sea.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said in Pretoria that he wanted to give Africans complete local self-government, with more powers than white local authorities, by allowing them to make their own education arrangements and certain arrangements for law and order.

"I want them to be ruled by elected representatives, but it is not the policy of my party to give them representation in Parliament or to establish a Parliament for them, such as the ones proposed for Coloureds and Asians," he said.

Cape Times
UDI by 26/12/71
Guguletu 333
residents

THE Guguletu Residents' Association has unilaterally declared itself the sole representative civic body of the township and after an election in February it will present itself to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) as being the representative body.

Until now there have been three bodies claiming to represent the interests of Guguletu's people — Community Services, the Co-ordinating Civic Council and the Guguletu Residents' Association.

The decision was taken after the BAAB called on the community to state who were their official leaders and representatives.

The Guguletu Residents' Association was the only association present at the meeting and it decided the other two associations should be dissolved.

After the February election, the names of the new office-bearers will be sent to the BAAB.

Meanwhile, the association has made a call on the BAAB to return the rent offices to Guguletu as they are too far away for most residents.

No. 2623

30 December 1977

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS FOR ALEXANDRIA AND OTHER URBAN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby establish, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977)—

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

Alexandria, defined in Government Notice 795 of 26 May 1961;

Cradock, defined in Government Notice 794 of 26 May 1961;

Fort Beaufort, defined in Government Notice 751 of 28 May 1965; and

Kirkwood, defined in Government Notice 1218 of 20 August 1965;

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

Adelaide, defined in Government Notice 1770 of 4 September 1942;

Bedford, defined in Government Notice 1645 of 18 October 1940; and

Bedford, defined in Government Notice 667 of 15 September 1961;

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

Alicedale, defined in Government Notice 1154 of 4 August 1967;

Paterson, defined in Government Notice 450 of 12 March 1954; and

Riebeek-East, defined in Government Notice 3088 of 15 December 1950;

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

Grahamstown, defined in Government Notice 1186 of 17 June 1955; and

Grahamstown, defined in Government Notice 464 of 25 March 1938;

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

Port Alfred, defined in Government Notice 1508 of 2 September 1977; and

Bathurst, defined in Government Notice 191 of 29 January 1926;

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

New Brighton, defined in Government Notice 2246 of 11 November 1955;

Walmer, defined in Government Notice 1541 of 31 August 1945;

Zwide 1-3, defined in Government Notice 1563 of 1 September 1972;

Zwide 4, defined in Government Notice 167 of 6 February 1976; and

Zwide 4 Extension, defined in Government Notice 868 of 20 May 1977;

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

Somerset East, defined in Government Notice 1523 of 29 September 1967;

Somerset-East, defined in Government Notice 283 of 18 February 1927; and

Cookhouse, defined in Government Notice 1643 of 7 September 1973; and

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

No. 2623

30 Desember 1977

INSTELLING VAN GEMEENSKAPSRADE VIR ALEXANDRIA EN ANDER STEDELIKE WOONGEBIEDE

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, stel hierby, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977)—

(1) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir elk van die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Alexandria omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 795 van 26 Mei 1961;

Cradock, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 794 van 26 Mei 1961;

Fort Beaufort, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 751 van 28 Mei 1965; en

Kirkwood, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1218 van 20 Augustus 1965;

(2) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Adelaide, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1770 van 4 September 1942;

Bedford, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1645 van 18 Oktober 1940; en

Bedford, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 667 van 15 September 1961;

(3) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Alicedale, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1154 van 4 Augustus 1967;

Paterson, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 450 van 12 Maart 1954; en

Riebeek-Oos, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 3088 van 15 Desember 1950;

(4) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Grahamstad, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1186 van 17 Junie 1955; en

Grahamstad, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 464 van 25 Maart 1938;

(5) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Port Alfred, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1508 van 2 September 1977; en

Bathurst, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 191 van 29 Januarie 1926;

(6) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

New Brighton, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 2246 van 11 November 1955;

Walmer, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1541 van 31 Augustus 1945;

Zwide 1-3, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1563 van 1 September 1972;

Zwide 4, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 167 van 6 Februarie 1976; en

Zwide 4 Uitbreiding, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 868 van 20 Mei 1977;

(7) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Somerset-Oos, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1523 van 29 September 1967;

Somerset-Oos, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 283 van 18 Februarie 1927; en

Cookhouse, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 1643 van 7 September 1973; en

(8) 'n gemeenskapsraad in vir die volgende stedelike woongebiede:

Uitenhage, defined in Government Notice 260 of 25 February 1966 as amended by Government Notice 1001 of 16 June 1972;

Uitenhage, defined in Government Notice 548 of 23 April 1965; and

Despatch, defined in Government Notice 280 of 24 February 1956.

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

(File A2/14/2/P43/1)

Uitenhage, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 260 van 25 Februarie 1966 soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 16 Junie 1972 Uitenhage, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 548 van 23 April 1965; en

Despatch, omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 280 van 24 Februarie 1956.

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

(Lêer A2/14/2/P43/1)